



INTEGRATED REPORT 2025



➤ **COMPANY NAME:**
ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.

➤ **REGISTERED OFFICES:**
Las Condes, Santiago, Chile

➤ **TAXPAYER ID.:**
88.006.900-4

➤ **TYPE OF ENTITY:**
Open Corporation

➤ **SECURITIES REGISTRATION
NUMBER:**
273 dated July 23, 1985

➤ **EXTERNAL AUDITORS:**
EY Servicios Profesionales de
Auditoría y Asesorías SpA

➤ **OUTSIDE LEGAL COUNSEL:**
Prieto Abogados SpA

➤ **ADDRESSES:**

Home Office:
Isidora Goyenechea 2800, 16th Floor, Las
Condes, Santiago, Chile

Office in Antofagasta:
Rómulo Peña 4008,
Antofagasta, Chile
Phone: (56-55) 642 900
Fax: (56-55) 642 979

Mejillones Thermal Power Complex:
Camino a Chacaya 3910, Mejillones, Chile
Phone: (56-55) 658 100
Fax: (56-55) 658 099

Tocopilla Thermal Power Complex:
Avda. Dr. Leonardo Guzmán 0780,
Tocopilla, Chile
Phone: (56-55) 819 176

Arica Diesel-Fired Power Plant:
Avda. Santa María 2251, Arica, Chile Phone:
(56-58) 241 109

➤ **WEBSITE:**
www.engie.cl/

➤ **INVESTOR RELATIONS:**

Marcela Muñoz Lagos
marcela.munoz@engie.com
inversionistas@engie.com

Sustainability
melanie.wilneder@engie.com

About this report

In this report, we outline the key progress made in our growth and value creation strategy during 2025 and how we manage our social and environmental impacts amid increasing regulatory and sustainability requirements.

This report is based on a robust biannual materiality assessment made in 2024 that incorporated the perspectives of our stakeholders and enabled us to prioritize the issues most relevant to the Company and its environment. The expectations and concerns gathered during that process guide the decisions and actions we are communicating today.

In line with our commitment to transparency and best practices, this document meets all the requirements of General Rule 519 of the Financial Market Commission and it includes the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) indicators applicable to our sector. Moreover, we have voluntarily aligned this report with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards.

Its preparation was possible thanks to the commitment and collaboration of the Company's various departments and teams. Their active involvement has ensured the quality, consistency, and exactness of the information presented.

Additionally, we inform our investors that this document contains the Financial Statements published for the fiscal year. They can also be found on our website, <https://www.engie.cl/inversionistas/>.



Message to Stakeholders



“Our proposal combines competitive renewable energy, customized energy infrastructure, and solutions that advance the decarbonization of mining operations while maintaining high standards of health, safety, execution, and supply.”

Juan Villavicencio,
CEO, ENGIE Energía Chile

We are making progress toward our goal of providing Chile with cleaner, safer, and more affordable energy 24/7.

How do you assess ENGIE Energía Chile's performance in 2025?

Pascal Renaud. 2025 was a very good year for ENGIE Energía Chile and marked another step forward in transforming our portfolio toward a cleaner, more flexible, and safer energy mix.

During the year, we simultaneously executed a significant number of energy infrastructure projects, including eight renewable generation and battery storage initiatives, three transmission substations, and the retrofitting of the Mejillones Energy Infrastructure (abbreviated as IEM in Spanish) power plant and the construction of a synchronous condenser in Tocopilla.

One of the most significant milestones was our occupational health and safety performance. Despite a significant increase in the number of our own employees and of contractors for project development, no serious or fatal accidents occurred, reflecting a robust safety culture and rigorous operating standards.

From an economic standpoint, our results were solid in a challenging environment marked by extraordinary occurrences, such as the blackout of the entire National Grid, and by worse pricing conditions than in previous years. In this scenario, active management of the portfolio and energy risks was key to protecting our results and to keeping the Company financially stable.

Are the projects proceeding as planned?

Pascal Renaud. Yes, they are. In 2025, we brought 468 MW of new capacity online, consisting of renewable energy projects and storage systems executed according to high standards.

All of these projects were completed on or ahead of schedule, without accidents, while maintaining constructive relationships with contractors and communities. This demonstrates the strength of our teams and our management capabilities.

At the same time, our gas-fired units continued to have high levels of availability, which confirms their key role as a backup for the power system amid the growing penetration of renewable energy.

The company underwent a change in CEO in August. What are your priorities in this role?

Juan Villavicencio. It is a tremendous responsibility. I am tasked with leading a particularly crucial phase in the portfolio's transition as over the next two years we must attain a balance between what we sell and what we generate. At the same time, we must continue to drive the transmission business and properly appraise the thermal assets that will remain in operation after we phase out coal.

The final phase-out of coal is also a very significant responsibility, not only for our

teams and shareholders but also for the country as a whole. We aim to have more than 70% of our installed capacity powered by renewable energy and battery storage by 2027, and the challenge is to ensure that this is done in a prudent and orderly manner to guarantee the security of the power grid and protect the people and regions involved.

At the same time, we must lay the groundwork for the Company's next phase: defining how we will compete, how we will maintain a significant market share, and how we will ensure the business's long-term sustainable development. All these decisions have an impact on our employees, contractors, and communities, so we must approach them from a comprehensive and responsible perspective.

Is the company already preparing for what lies ahead once the portfolio is balanced?

Juan Villavicencio. Yes, we are designing alternatives based on our strategic priorities, which are transmission, renewable energy combined with batteries and gas, and the necessary upgrades to continue providing services to the grid.

Our purpose is clear: supply energy 24/7 that is cleaner, safer, and more affordable for our customers and for Chile.

With that vision in mind, our ambition is to become the best utility for the energy transition by 2030 because we combine renewable generation, storage, transmission, and flexible infrastructure by which we can supply reliable energy at all times.

What exactly is this preparation you're referring to?

Juan Villavicencio. A core pillar is our transmission business. We are reinforcing the team's ability to develop investments, and as a result, we were awarded three new substations in 2025. This not only means that we are diversifying our geographic presence but also creating strategic leverage for our generation business where we are facilitating solutions in areas where renewable energy projects are being developed.

In generation, we have also continued to move toward greater geographic diversification. We developed our first project in the central zone, in Colina, and the first wind farm in the central-south zone. We are advancing the pipeline of renewable energy and battery projects in the short, medium, and long term given that development timelines in Chile can span several years.

We increased the capacity of Unit 16 in Tocopilla from 375 to 400 MW and made operating improvements at other units. We see these power plants playing a key role for several years more, particularly as a backup for the grid during periods of low renewable generation and in the provision of ancillary services. In the future, when market conditions allow, it will be necessary to evaluate reinvestment to extend their useful life.



“

Chile has a unique opportunity to lead the global energy transition. ENGIE Energía Chile wants to continue to be a key player in this process by contributing infrastructure, innovation, and talent to build a cleaner, safer, and more resilient power grid for future generations. ”

Pascal Renaud
Chairman of the Board
ENGIE Energía Chile

How did the Company react to the Decarbonization Plan announced by the previous administration?

Pascal Renaud. We appreciate the Decarbonization Plan presented by the previous administration, particularly because it recognizes the transition technology role of natural gas.

The challenge now will be to ensure the continuity of these measures over time and to move quickly on those that are urgent, such as incentives for technological conversion.

In our case, we are already implementing the IEM retrofit and the synchronous condenser project in Tocopilla. Those initiatives will provide flexibility, inertia, and reliability to the power system amid the growing penetration of renewable energy.

What challenges remain in moving toward a safe transition?

Juan Villavicencio. The country's massive transmission gap must be addressed. The rapid growth of renewable energy has outpaced the expansion of transmission infrastructure, leading to problems such as curtailment, particularly in the northern part of the country, where excess solar energy cannot be transported via existing lines.

BESS help mitigate the problem, but they will not solve it unless transmission capacity is increased. It is essential to move toward complementary technological solutions that provide reliability, such as synchronous condensers, using existing assets.



How important do you consider the internal culture to be in the current results and the future of ENGIE Energía Chile?

Juan Villavicencio. We are driving a cultural shift focused on the efficiency, agility, and versatility of our teams. We want organizations that can adapt quickly to technological and market changes.

What sets us apart is our ability to deliver comprehensive energy solutions: geographically diversified generation, transmission infrastructure, backup via gas and storage systems, and a flexible supply tailored to our customers' needs.

This is particularly relevant in the mining sector, where we have a decades-long track record of accompanying its development. Our offering combines competitive renewable energy, customized energy infrastructure, and solutions that facilitate progress toward the decarbonization of mining operations while maintaining high standards of H&S, execution, and supply.

What role do ESG variables play in this differentiation?

Pascal Renaud. ENGIE Energía Chile has a deep and genuine commitment to gender diversity, which is naturally integrated into our organizational culture. This approach has improved the quality of our decisions and the way we manage our business.

Our social and reputational management is also particularly rigorous, as is the management of our supply chain. We actively verify that our suppliers are in compliance with labor and ethical standards, including through on-site inspections. We monitor each of our projects strictly, which comes at a cost but is part of our responsibility. We hope that in the near future these efforts, which are directly related to grid safety, will be valued in public and private tenders.



Looking ahead to the future of the country, what are the main concerns in the electricity sector today?

Juan Villavicencio. The discussion has pushed structural issues into the background at a pivotal moment in the transformation of the power system, such as security of supply, the energy transition, and the role of electricity in the country's development. Today, only 22% of final energy consumption in Chile is electricity, indicating that there is still significant room for growth in electrification. This is relevant not only from an environmental standpoint but also from the perspective of productive development and competitiveness.

In this context, one of the major challenges is to move toward greater energy sovereignty that would allow the country to reduce its dependence on imported fuels, achieve a greater stability of energy costs, and strengthen the security of the electricity system in the long term. Chile has exceptional conditions to do this, and abundant renewable resources, but developing the enabling

infrastructure is essential in realizing that potential, particularly transmission and storage, as is ensuring regulations that allow for sustainable investment in the long term.

If we want to build a more resilient, competitive economy that is less exposed to external shocks, we must move decisively toward further electrifying the energy mix and leverage our own resources while ensuring a secure and efficient supply.

Pascal Renaud. Regulation must strike the right balance between the needs of the system, available technologies, and consumer protection. The role of natural gas, for example, must be approached realistically: in scenarios of low water levels or high winter demand, thermal power plants are key to avoiding rationing or severe economic impacts. It is also essential to facilitate new transmission projects to relieve congestion in the system.

Another significant challenge is ensuring responsible investment. Overcapacity and the "hit-and-run" phenomenon—where some players enter the market without any real intention of staying the course in the long term—ultimately harm the system and consumers. We need rules that guarantee compliance, financial backing, and social and environmental responsibility.

Chile has a unique opportunity to lead the global energy transition. At ENGIE Energía Chile, we want to continue being a key player in this process by contributing infrastructure, innovation, and talent to build a cleaner, safer, and more resilient power grid for future generations. The energy transition will only be sustainable if it is safe for the power grid, responsible toward communities, and economically viable for the country.



Table of Contents

10 1. We are ENGIE Energía Chile

- 1.1 ENGIE Energía Chile at a glance 11
- 1.2 Our ESG goals 13
- 1.3 Financial performance 14
- 1.4 Certifications and rankings 16
- 1.5 Our operations 17
- 1.6 Value creation model 18
- 1.7 Our history 20
- 1.8 Main milestones in 2025 22

28 2. Strategy

- 2.1 Strategic plan 29
- 2.2 Digitalization 32
- 2.3 Sustainability in the strategy 34
- 2.4 Sustainable investments 37

40 3. Performance

- 3.1 The industry in which we engage 41
- 3.2 Regulatory framework 43
- 3.3 Management of the business 47
- 3.4 Generation and storage 48
- 3.5 Transmission 52
- 3.6 Customers 58
- 3.7 Stakeholders 60

62 4. People

- 4.1 Community management 63
- 4.2 People and talent 72
- 4.3 Diversity, equity and inclusion 84
- 4.4 Supplier management 90
- 4.5 Occupational health and safety 95



BESS Tocopilla
We are demonstrating that
something old can be transformed
into something new

102

5. Planet

- 5.1 Environmental management **103**
- 5.2 Emissions **106**
- 5.3 Waste management and energy efficiency **108**
- 5.4 Biodiversity and water **110**

152

7. Legal Information

- 7.1 Charter documents **153**
- 7.2 Shares, their characteristics and rights **156**
- 7.3 Properties and facilities **158**
- 7.4 Corporate organization chart **160**
- 7.5 Subsidiaries and associates **162**
- 7.6 Material Disclosures **168**
- 7.7 Comments by shareholders and the Directors Committee **169**
- 7.8 Compliance indicators **170**
- 7.9 Report by the Directors Committee **172**

174

8. Sustainability Indexes

- 8.1 Methodology **175**
- 8.2 GR 519 Index **180**
- 8.3 SASB Standards Index **205**
- 8.4 GRI Index **208**

119

6. Governance

- 6.1 Corporate governance **120**
- 6.2 Risk management **138**

216

9. Financial Statements

- 9.1 Financial statements **217**
- 9.2 Independent Auditor's Opinion **323**
- 9.3 Statement of Liability **328**

01

WE ARE ENGIE ENERGÍA CHILE

11 10.1 ENGIE
Energía Chile at a
glance

13 10.2 Our
ESG goals

14 10.3 Financial
performance

16 10.4 ESG
certifications
and rankings

17 10.5 Our
operations

18 10.6 Value
creation model

20 10.7 Our
history

22 10.8 Main
milestones in 2025

1.1 ENGIE Energía Chile at a glance

Our commitment to Chile's energy development dates back more than a century. As part of the ENGIE Group, we have taken on the challenge of leading the global energy transition by generating clean, safe, and flexible energy.

We have proposed becoming a Net Zero Emissions company by 2045, and to that end, we are accelerating the energy transition of our matrix so that we completely phase out coal by 2027. We also project having an installed capacity of 3.6 GW by 2027, comprised of renewable energy, natural gas,

and battery energy storage systems (BESS), in order to ensure flexibility and the security of supply during this phase.

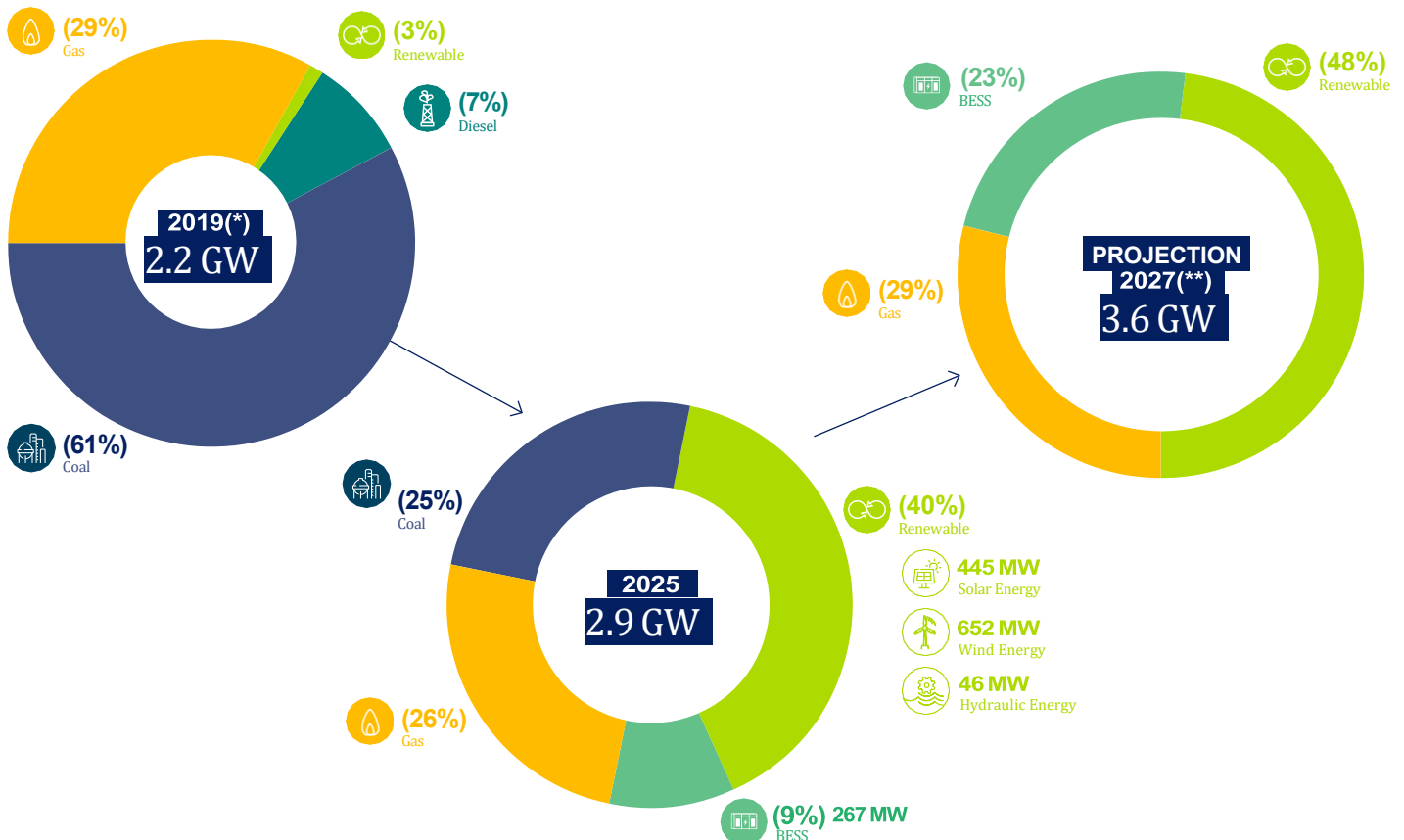
We actively participate in the transmission market through public tenders and private agreements. Additionally, we are part of the natural gas transportation market through the Norandino Gas Pipeline, which connects Chile to the region and the world.

We are committed to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promoted by the UN 2030 Agenda and we subscribe to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Currently, 59.99% of the stock of ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. (EECL) is owned by ENGIE S.A. and the remaining 40.01% is traded on the Santiago Stock Exchange.

OUR INSTALLED CAPACITY: 2019 TO 2027

In six years, we have increased our installed capacity by 32% and reduced our coal-fired installed capacity by 59%.



(*) Includes the Los Loros Solar Farm (54 MW, acquired in 2019) and Units 12 and 13 (171 MW disconnected in 2019).

(**) Estimation.



4th

largest Generator

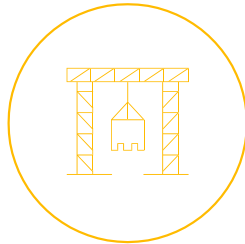
16% market share in power sales
7% market share in installed capacity



3rd

largest in Transmission

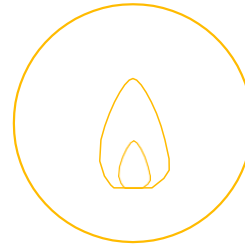
2,002 kms of transmission lines
40 substations-1,152 MVA
50% of TEN S.A. (600 km)



2

Ports

Tocopilla
Puerto (Port) Andino



1,066 km

of natural gas transportation lines

2025 RESULTS (AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2025)

12,742 GWh

Power sales
+2.4% compared to 2024

US\$ 2.077 billion

Operating Income
+13% compared to 2024

US\$651 million

EBITDA
+26% compared to 2024, the highest ever reported

US\$223 million

Fiscal year profit
-2% compared to 2024

OUR TEAM (AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2025)

1,108

Employees
299 (27%) Women
809 (73%) Men

0

Fatalities and serious accidents

354

Social investment initiatives
US\$ 1.3 million in 33 municipalities

100%

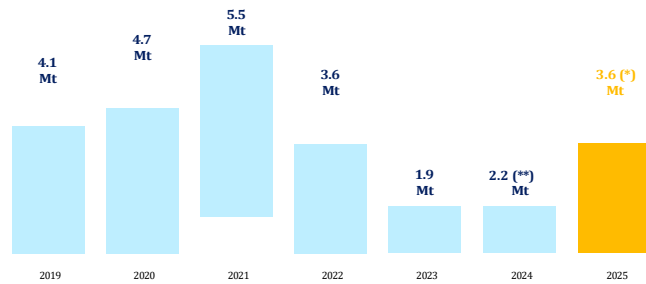
of renewable sites have an environmental plan



1.2 Our ESG goals

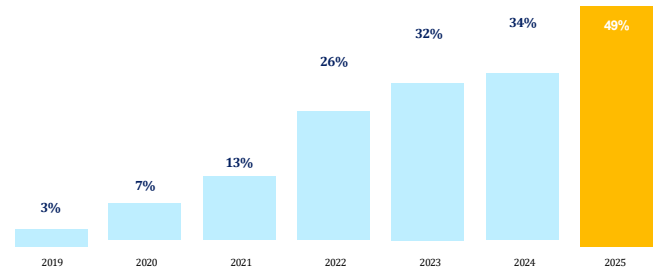
CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

GHG Emissions (MTCO₂eq)
from energy production (Scope 1)



RENEWABLE ENERGY

Share of Renewable Energy & BESS
in total installed capacity



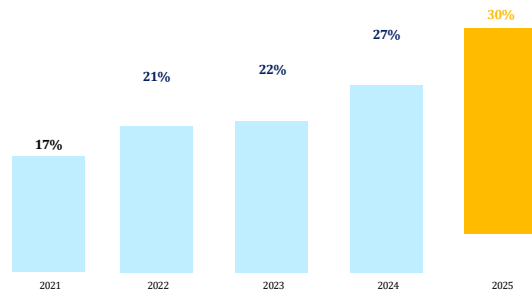
(*) The variation between 2024 and 2025 came from the increased demand for our coal-fired units, under orders by the National Electricity Coordinator (CEN).

(**) The increase stems from the fact that units that were undergoing maintenance in 2023 were brought back online in 2024.

(***) The Engie Group's target includes Scope 3, Category 3, associated with fuels used in power generation (Scope 1).

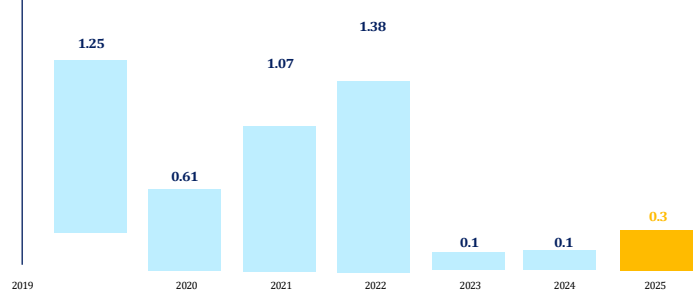
GENDER BALANCE

Gender Diversity
% of women in management positions



OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Lost-Time Injury Rate

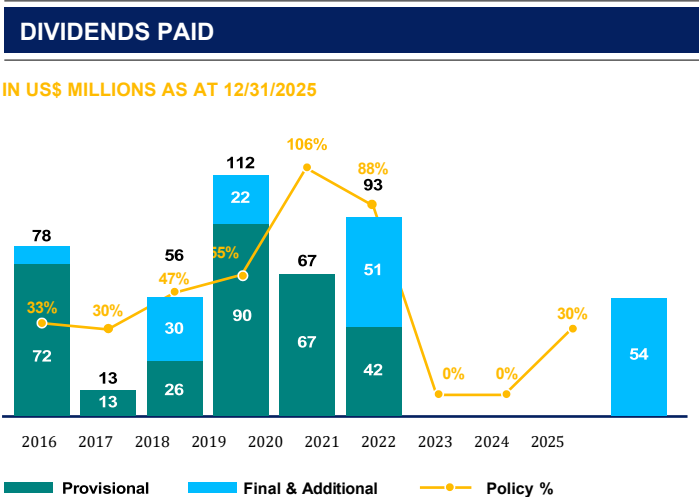
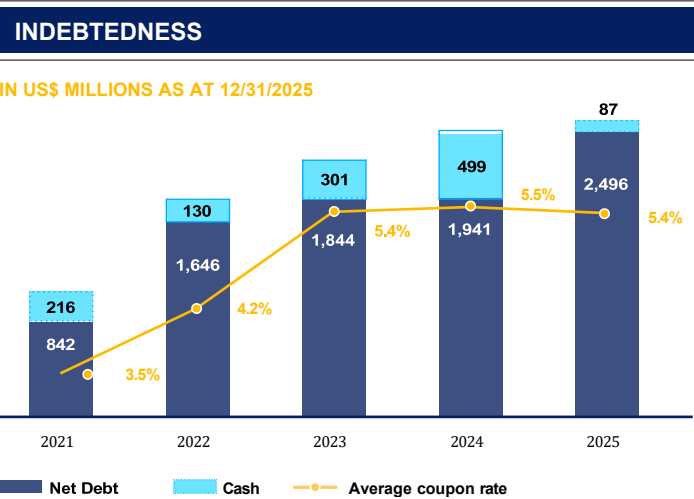
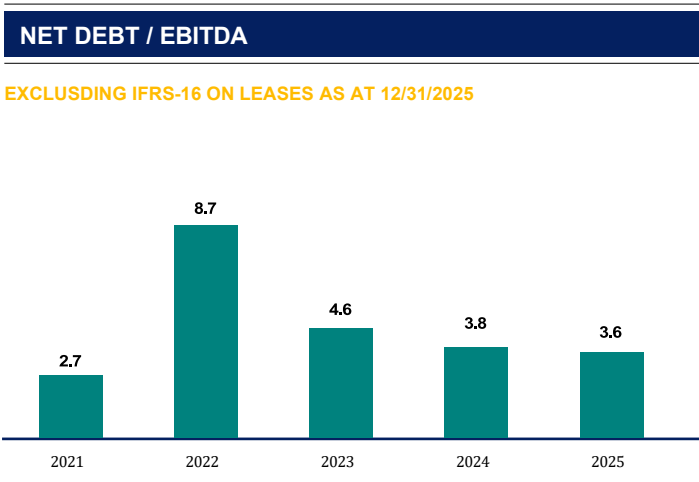
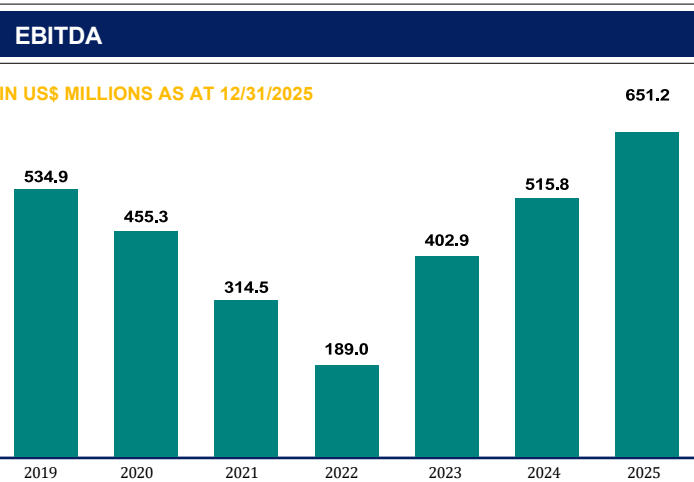


1.3 Financial performance

ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. held the following ratings as at December 31, 2025:

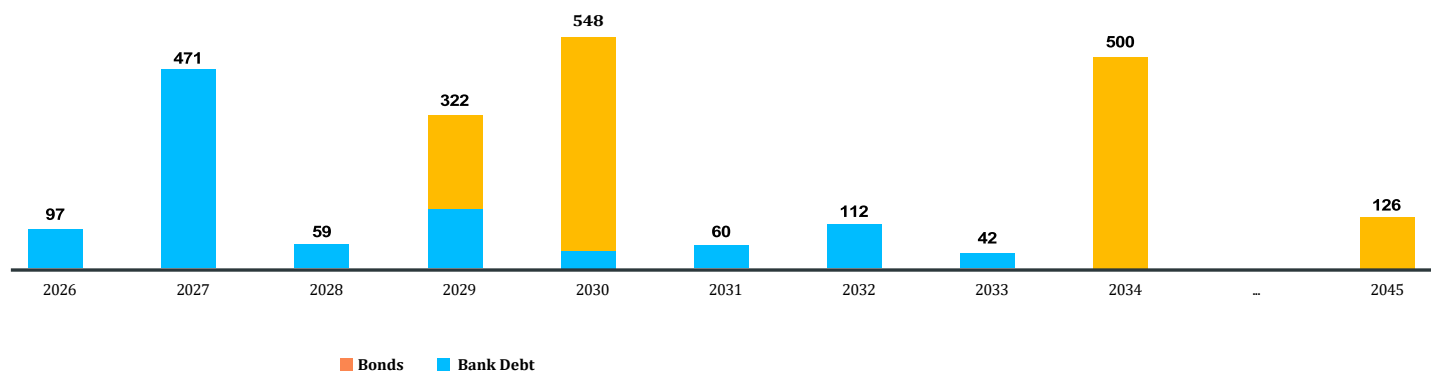
International Risk Rating	Solvency	Outlook
Standard and Poor´s (April 2025)	BBB	Stable
Fitch Ratings (December 2025)	BBB	Stable

National Risk Rating	Solvency	Outlook
Feller - Rate (December 2025)	AA-	Stable
Fitch Ratings (December 2025)	AA	Stable



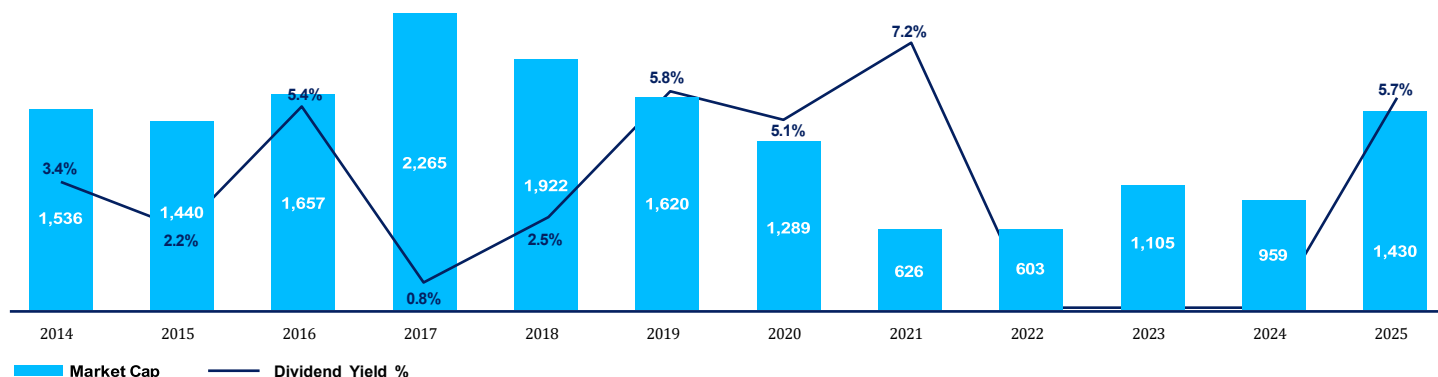
DEBT MATURITY PROFILE

IN US\$ MILLIONS AS AT 12/31/2025



MARKET CAPITALIZATION / DIVIDEND YIELD

IN US\$ MILLIONS AS AT 12/31/2025



SHARE PRICE TREND

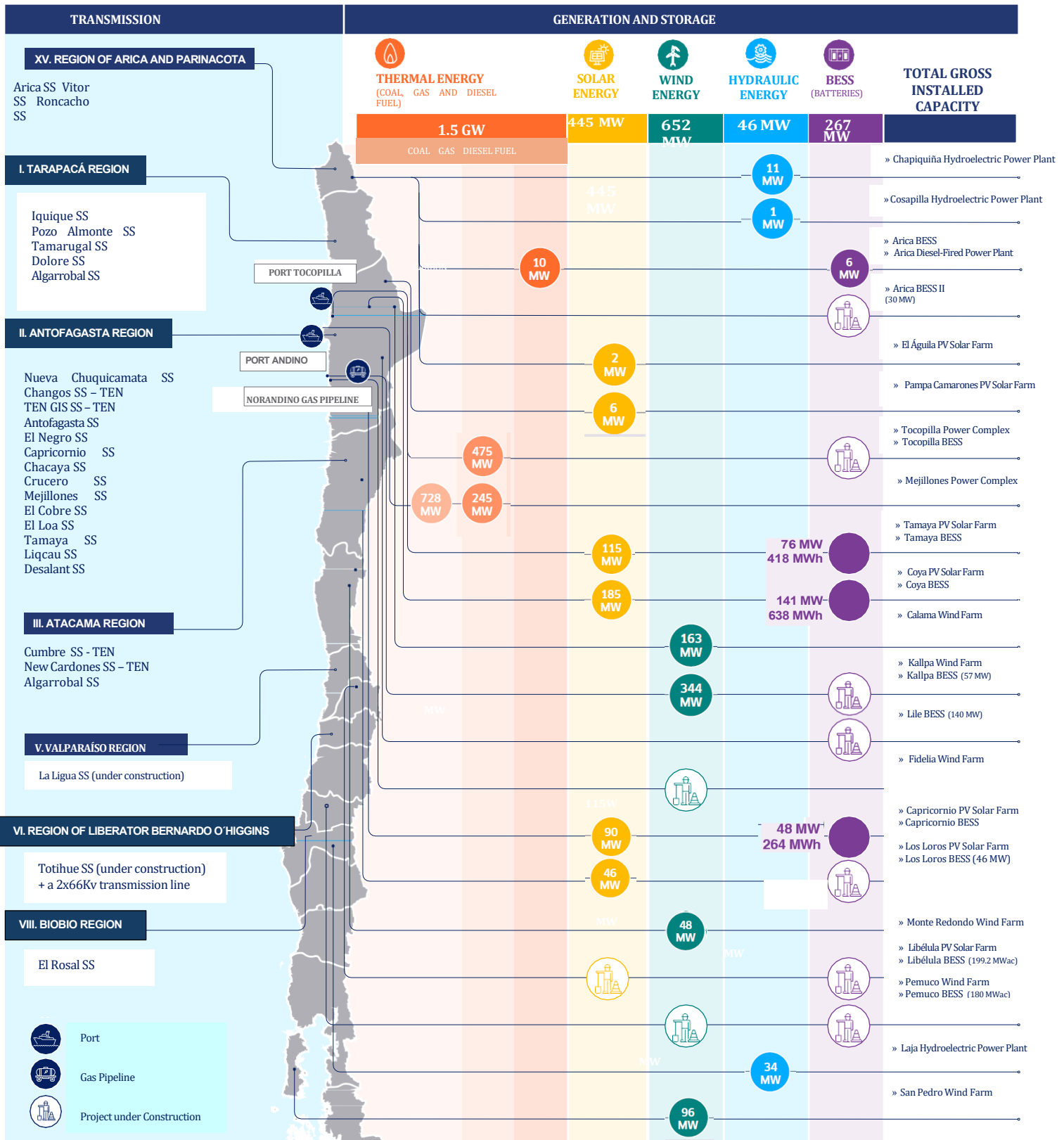


1.4 Certifications and rankings

CORPORATE COMMITMENTS					
 The ENGIE Group's NET ZERO EMISSIONS target is certified by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi).	 ENGIE Energía Chile's risk assessments follow the recommendations of the TCFD (Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures).	 The ENGIE Group is a member of the UN Global Compact, a network of companies and organizations that are pushing for sustainability.	 It assesses companies' resilience to environmental, social, and governance risks. 2025: Rating: A > BBB (2023)		
ESG CERTIFICATIONS					
 SET Label is a standard that certifies that the development of our projects is aligned with our goals for a sustainable energy transition.	 Leading global standard for diversity, equity, and inclusion in the workplace.	 EcoVadis is the world's largest sustainability rating platform. 2025: We won a Gold Medal (81/100), with a score of 97%.	 We observe the following standards: ISO 9001, 14001, 27001, 45001, 50001:2018 and 55001.		
LOCAL ESG RANKINGS AND INITIATIVES					
 An assessment platform that measures the level of sustainable development among Acción Empresas members. 2025: ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.: 73%. Member average: 67%	 Ranking of the 100 Companies with the Best Reputation in Chile. In 2025, we moved up to 59th place (from 60th in 2024).	 Ranking of the Top 100 Companies for Attracting and Retaining Talent. We joined the Top 40 in 2025.	 In the Merco ESG Ranking, we moved up to 48th place (from 52nd).		
 The IMAD Ranking of Women Entrepreneurs evaluates women's share in senior management positions. In 2025, we ranked 7th out of 130 companies evaluated.	 Corporate Sustainability Index based on 6 criteria. 2025: 91% compliance with the iDES standard. Member average: 77%.	 The Extel Latin America Executive Team survey evaluates the top corporate leaders and investor relations professionals. In 2025, we ranked second in the Best CFO and Best IR Professional categories, in addition to achieving top rankings in various investor relations categories.	<th>SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT</th> <td>  An alliance with Huella Chile (Chile Footprint) to encourage local suppliers to measure their carbon footprint. </td>	SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT	 An alliance with Huella Chile (Chile Footprint) to encourage local suppliers to measure their carbon footprint.

1.5 Our Operations

As at December 31, 2025



1.6 Value creation model

OUR RESOURCES

At the close of 2025

Financial Capital

- **US\$ 1.733 billion** in equity
- **US\$ 87 million** in cash and cash equivalents
- **US\$ 2.519 billion** in Net Debt.
- **3.6 times** Net Debt/EBITDA ratio (excluding leases under IFRS-16).
- **US\$ 1.845 billion** in loans with ESG requirements.

Industrial capital

- **US\$ 655.2 million** was the total annual investment in PPE
- **US\$ 1.053 billion** for CAPEX.
- **2.9 GW** of installed capacity.

Human and social capital

- **1,108** employees.
- **US\$1.3 million** in social investment 2025.

OUR WAY OF WORKING

Simplify
and refocus our organization.

Adapt
our organization with a fortified industrial approach.

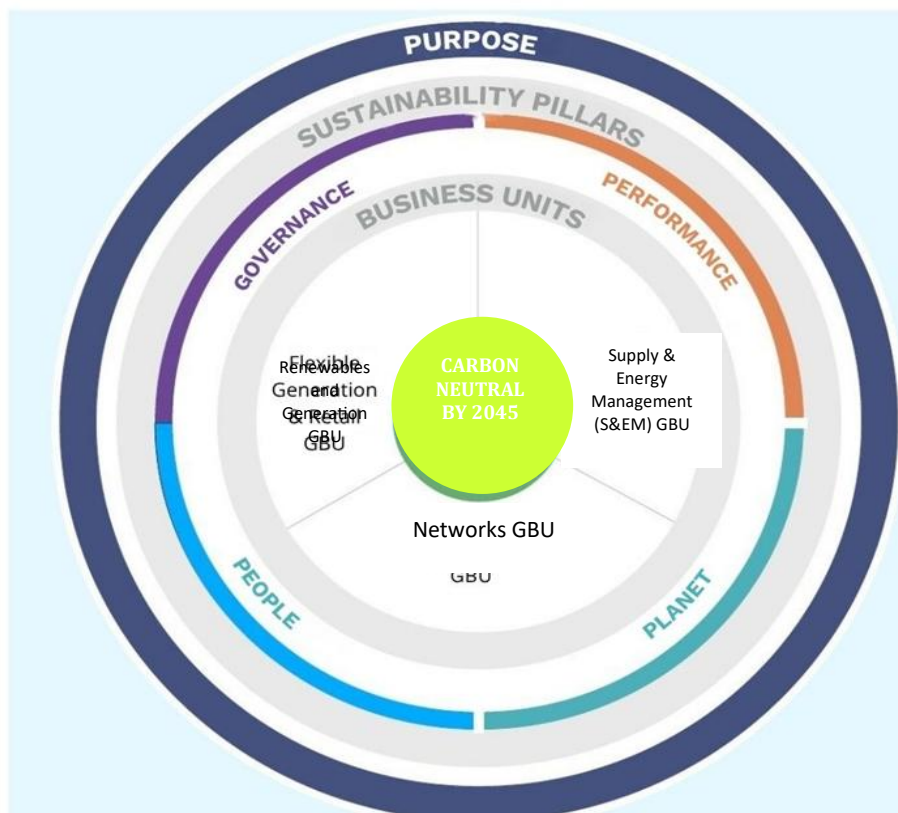
Strengthen
our commitment to the energy transition to be Carbon Neutral by 2045.

Accelerate
our investments in renewable energy and in energy infrastructure.

PURPOSE

Take action to accelerate the transition to a carbon-neutral economy by reducing energy consumption and creating more environmentally friendly solutions.

OUR STRATEGY FOCUSED ON SUSTAINABILITY

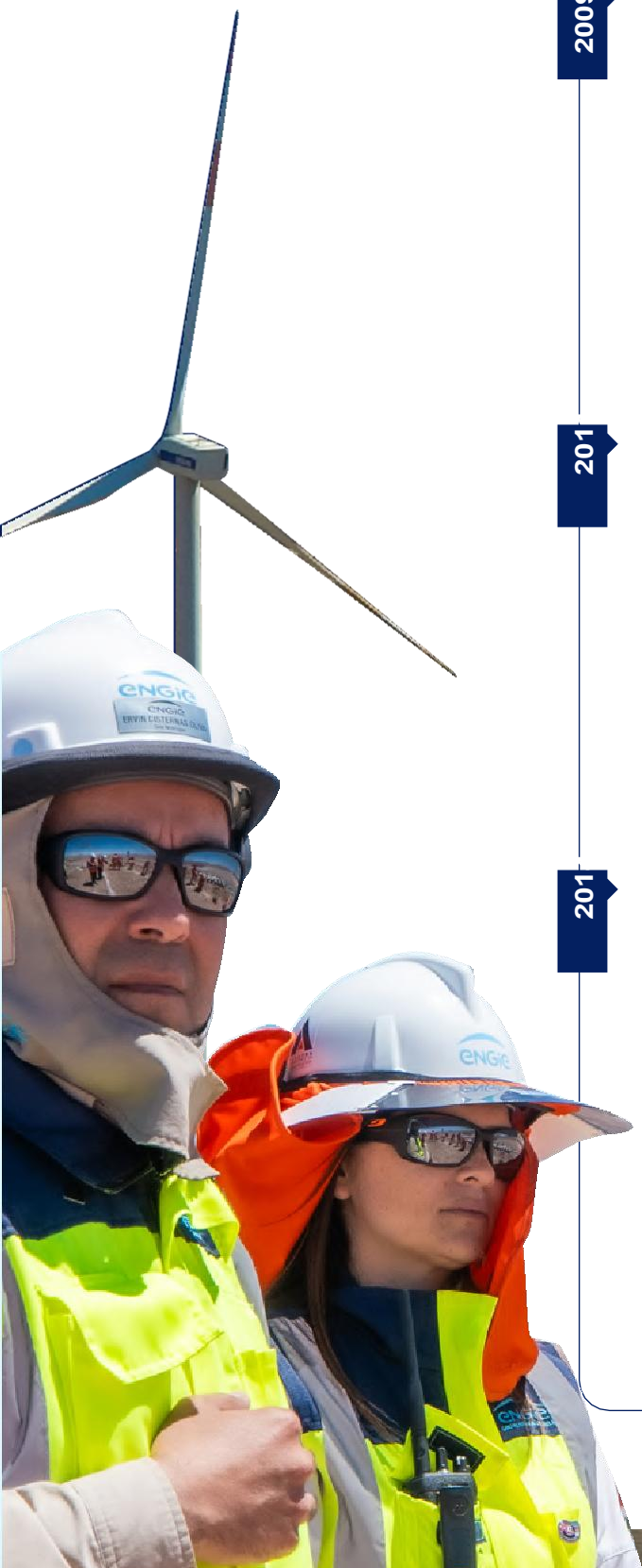


We are committed to meeting the UN Sustainable Development Goals. This commitment is consummated through action plans with traceable indicators and targets, and we track and report on our progress and results in our integrated report, on our website, and through other institutional channels.

VALUE CREATION	PROGRESS IN 2025	SDG (KEY CONTRIBUTION)
People Diversity • Policies and initiatives that foster Diversity and Inclusion—Be.U@ENGIE—and safeguard equal pay • Women in Operations Program	• 27% of employees are women • 29% of leadership positions are held by women • 43% of board members are women	  
Occupational Safety • Integrated Health and Safety Management System (+Simple)	• No fatalities or serious accidents	
Community Engagement • Social Strategy	• 354 social investment initiatives in 33 municipalities • US\$1.3 million. • 547,058 people were directly impacted	 
Procurement • Supplier evaluation system using ESG standards • Policies and practices to foster sustainability in suppliers	• 6% of international purchases and 17% of domestic purchases were made from suppliers evaluated according to ESG standards.	
• Contractor Safety Development Program	• No fatal accidents of contractors.	
Planet • NET ZERO	Scope 1 emissions in Mt CO ₂ eq. • 2025: 3.6 • 2021: 5.5	
• ISO 50001:2018 Energy Management System	• Cumulative energy performance of main fuel: -5.2% in 2025, 4.4% improvement compared to 2024 • Cumulative energy performance of Auxiliary Services: -3.9% in 2025, 3.0% improvement compared to 2024	
• Biodiversity Management • Waste Management • Water Management	• Hectares monitored in 2025: 7,062.9 ha. • We joined the PROREP Industrial Container and Packaging Management System • Conversion of coal-fired generation assets to gas-fired and energy storage units • We have systems to monitor and cool our discharges into the ocean	  
Performance • Renewable generation expansion plan	• Installed capacity of 2.9 GW since 2025. We increased the renewable energy and BESS installed capacity to 49%. • The Equivalent Forced Outage Factor (EFOF) was 8.96%	 
Governance • Plan on the Duty of Oversight of Human Rights, Occupational Safety, Environment and Supply Chain • Crime Prevention Model • Whistleblower channels properly informed to our stakeholders • Annual plan for training in business culture based on good practices and compliance with the law • Membership in, and alliances with, organizations that promote sustainability and good business practices	• No claims of collusion or corruption, among other offenses • An independent external audit was made of the Crime Prevention Model • Efficient complaint, protocol and procedure system • We are members of trade associations where we share our practices to strengthen the industry's sustainability	

1.7 Our History

(GR 461/519: 2.2)



2009

E-CL, formerly Edelnor, merged with Inversiones Tocopilla I S.A. As a result, E-CL acquired other electricity generation and distribution assets as well as gas transportation assets in the Far North region of Chile, including Electroandina, CTA, CTH, GNAC, GNAA and Distrinor. Distrinor was sold to Solgas S.A., a subsidiary of the ENGIE Group, in December 2013.

2011

Electroandina was split into two companies: Electroandina, that continued to own all port facilities, and Electroandina Dos, that acquired ownership of all of Electroandina's generating facilities, including the Tocopilla Thermal Power Plant. This split also merged Electroandina II with E-CL and the latter took over control of all of Electroandina's generating assets.

2011

E-CL was awarded a maximum of 5,040 GWh in 84 sub-blocks of electric capacity and energy within Block 3, in the power supply tender called "SIC 2013/03 - Second Call," held by SIC power distribution concessionaires. This enabled the Company to deliver energy to the Central Grid (SIC in Spanish) for 15 years as of 2018. The bid required investments of close to US\$1.8 billion.

2018

ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. began its Decarbonization Plan. It announced a plan to invest US\$1 billion in renewable energy projects and requested authorization from the authority to close Units 12 and 13 (173 MW) of the Tocopilla Thermal Power Plant by 2021, subject to the start-up of the last segment of Interchile's Cardones-Polpaico power line. It also renegotiated PPAs with three of its main customers in the mining sector as a result of which periods were extended and the plan to invest in renewable energy became viable.

2017

Start-up of the Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte (TEN) power line), that connected the Far North Grid (abbreviated as SING in Spanish) and the Central Grid (SIC in Spanish) into one single National Grid (abbreviated as SEN in Spanish). ENGIE Energía Chile changed the focus of its business strategy to integrate the new challenges and opportunities resulting from Chile's Energy Transition.

2016

E-CL changed its name to ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., thus adopting a globally supported brand that reflects a new strategic vision of the Group both worldwide and in Chile.

2011

The TEN transmission line is declared to be a trunk line, allowing the electrical interconnection of the SING and the SIC.

2019

In June 2019 ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. signed a decarbonization agreement with the Ministry of Energy to agree on the plan to close its coal-fired plants. It announced the closing of units 14 and 15 of the Tocopilla Complex and units CTM1 and CTM2 of the Mejillones Complex by 2024. It also began to implement a plan to invest MUS\$ 1,000 in renewable energy that started with the purchase of two solar farms, Los Loros and Andacollo, with a capacity of 55 MWp. It also announced the construction of the Calama Wind Farm and the Capricornio and Tamaya solar farms that combined would supply 362 MW.

2020

Acquisition of the Monte Redondo Wind Farm and Laja Hydroelectric Power Plant that combined, represent 82 MW. After this purchase, the renewable energy installed capacity reached 156 MW. In 2020, ENGIE Energía Chile renegotiated the PPA with Minera Centinela, owned by Antofagasta Minerals, as part of its PPA decarbonization program. In addition, it received the first “green loan” for MUS\$ 125 from the International Development Bank (IDB), which would be used to fund the construction of the Calama Windfarm. In November, ENGIE LATAM S.A., the majority shareholder in ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., acquired 76,155,000 shares in the company, thus increasing its equity interest by 7.23%. This transaction brought its total equity interest to 59.99%.

2022

Disconnection of the last two coal-fired units in Tocopilla under the Decarbonization Plan and we added more than 300 MW to our renewable installed capacity.

Purchase of the San Pedro Wind Farm Chiloé (101 MW) and decision to build the Lomas de Taltal Wind Farm (342 MW).

Announcement of the construction of a battery energy storage system (BESS Coya), the largest in Latin America. To do so, we approved a MUS\$ 650 Investment Plan to finance the Kallpa (formerly Lomas de Taltal) Wind Farm and Coya BESS.

The Capricornio PV Solar Farm (88 MWac) began commercial operation and the construction of the Coya PV Solar Farm (180 MWac) was completed and it was energized. In the area of transmission, we were awarded the construction of the Totihue Substation.

2021

Announcement of the total retirement of the coal-fired units (800 MW); that it would convert three coal-fired units to clean energy (700 MW); and that it would inject an additional 1,000 MW of renewable energy in the medium term to raise its renewable energy installed capacity to 2 GW.

2023

Presentation of the Strategic Balance Plan for 2023-2027 as part of the Company's transformation.

Signature of a new green loan for US\$ 400 million with International Finance Corporation (IFC) of the World Bank Group.

After a hiatus of 14 years, gas began to be imported regularly once again from Argentina through our NorAndino gas pipeline

2024

Accelerated progress in transforming our portfolio: The Company inaugurated Coya BESS, the largest storage system in Latin America (648 MWh). Investment in three projects was approved (two wind and one solar), equal to 821 MW.

The National Energy Commission (CNE in Spanish) **authorized the conversion of IEM from coal to gas and the Company was awarded the installation of a Synchronous Condenser** using the infrastructure of the Tocopilla Thermal Complex, thus beginning an original program to convert coal-fired generation assets.

Two green bonds were placed on the international market to fund the Company's renewable investment plan.

For the first time ever, the **majority of the Company's Board members are women.**

1.8 Main Milestones in 2025

Below, we present the key highlights of 2025 based on the pillars of our sustainability strategy.

PERFORMANCE



RECORD INVESTMENT LEVELS IN 2025

Our goal of accelerating the country's energy transition reached its peak in 2025. We launched four projects and began construction on 1.2 GW of capacity, consisting of storage systems, wind farms, and solar farms. We ended the year with an installed renewable energy capacity of 1.4 GW, which generated 2.3 GWh in 2025.

At the same time, as of December 2025, we had 1.1 GW of capacity either disconnected or in the process of conversion.

We brought three projects online totaling 468 MW.

- **76 MW**, Tamaya BESS
- **48 MW**, Capricornio BESS
- **344 MW**, Kallpa Wind Farm.
- **Tocopilla BESS** completed its energization while awaiting authorization to begin commercial operation (COD).

We have begun construction of 8 projects totaling 1.2 GW.

- **389 MW** will be contributed by five BESS projects.
- **471 MW** will be generated by two wind farms (in the Antofagasta Region and Ñuble Region).
- **350 MW** will come from the Libélula PV Solar Farm + Libélula BESS (151 MW PV and 199 MW BESS), our first operation in the Metropolitan Region.



WE BEGAN THE MEJILLONES ENERGY TRANSITION

On December 31st, we shut down another two coal-fired units (CTM1 and CTM2) at the Mejillones Power Complex.

These two units had an installed capacity of 334 MW. We now have only two coal-fired units that remain operational (CTA and CTH), accounting for 351 MW, which will be shut down when ordered by the authorities.

WE ARE MAKING PROGRESS IN STRENGTHENING OUR GAS GENERATION CAPACITY

- We are extending the operating life of our combined-cycle plants by increasing the installed capacity of Unit U16 by 40 MW, bringing the total to 399 MW.
- We have begun the process of converting IEM's power plant from coal to gas (377 MW). It was taken offline at the end of December and is expected to return to service in the first half of 2026. The investment involved in this project totals US\$75 million.

THE NORANDINO GAS PIPELINE TURNED 25

In a ceremony attended by local officials, we commemorated the arrival of natural gas in the northern part of the country—a milestone marked by the start of operations of the NorAndino Gas Pipeline in October 1999, which connects the Antofagasta Region with the province of Salta in Argentina.



WE EXPANDED OUR SUSTAINABLE FINANCING

We entered into two new ESG-linked loan transactions. We secured a US\$400 million green loan and issued our first green bond for UF 3,000,000, offered on the local market.

Since securing our first green loan in 2020, granted by IDB Invest, we have raised nearly US\$1.845 billion in ESG-related financing.



WE ARE REINFORCING OUR PRESENCE IN THE NATIONAL TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

We were awarded contracts to build three substations, which will help us strengthen our position in this market: two projects in the Metropolitan Region—the Huelquén Substation and the El Peral Substation—and the Quelmen Substation in the Maule Region.

WE STRENGTHENED OUR SOLVENCY

In December, we received two important pieces of news: Fitch Ratings announced that it had upgraded our Company's long-term national rating from AA-(cl) to AA(cl), and at the same time, it affirmed the BBB long-term international issuer default ratings (IDR) in foreign and local currencies. It also reaffirmed the international rating for unsecured bonds at BBB and the national rating for common stock at First Class Level 2(cl).

In addition, Feller Rate maintained the Company's credit and bond ratings at AA-. It also reaffirmed the rating of its shares at First Class Level 2 and its outlook as Stable. The rating reflects a Satisfactory business profile and a Satisfactory financial position.



From left to right, the newly appointed executives: Vicente Camino, Laïlla Ducousso and Vincent Sorel; and the new directors, Rosaline Corinthien, Ernesto Parra and Matías Niebuhr.

CHANGES TO CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

In 2025, **Juan Villavicencio**, Managing Director of Renewables & BESS, took over as CEO of the Company, in replacement of Rosaline Corinthien, the first woman to hold this position at the Company in Chile. At the organizational level, the Communications, Regulation, and Corporate Affairs divisions were integrated into the Strategy and Digital Solutions division. Following the change, the new Corporate Affairs and Digital Solutions Division was created, led by **Diane de Galbert**. **Vicente Camino** took over the newly created Supply & Energy Management GBU.

Laïlla Ducousso was appointed Managing Director of Generation, becoming the first woman to hold this position—just as happened in the Power Networks Business Unit in 2024 with the arrival of **Pilar Acevedo**.

Vincent Sorel also joined the company, taking on the role of Chief Financial, ESG & Procurement Officer.

In addition, three professionals (two men and one woman) with vast experience in the sector joined the Board of Directors. **Rosaline Corinthien, Ernesto Parra, and Matías Niebuhr** were appointed. With this new composition, 43% of the Board of Directors is now comprised of women.

GOOD CORPORATE PRACTICES

As part of our ongoing efforts to strengthen our corporate practices, we launched Ethics Month in May, and more than 90% of our employees participated in the related training sessions.

- Before the end of the year, the Board approved our Policy on the appointment of directors in subsidiaries in line with GR 533.
- A principal officer and liaisons were appointed for each area, in accordance with the Law on the Criminal Liability of Legal Entities.
- We completed an independent external audit of our Crime Prevention Model.
- We implemented a new platform, LIDIA, for the management and investigation of ethics and compliance complaints.

COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT

- We increased our social investment to US\$1.3 million in 2025 to thus fund 354 projects across our operations from Arica to Chiloé. These resources directly benefited 547,058 people in 33 municipalities. The number of people who benefited indirectly totaled 2,390,000.
- We have developed a new protocol for managing our Partnership Committees.



We became official sponsors of the Santiago Municipal Theater to support the development of talent and make culture more accessible to a wider audience.



We supported the Taltal Miners Union club through competitive grants that provided training, instilled values, and brought joy to children and youths in the community.



In Tocopilla, we installed photovoltaic lighting at a significant heritage site: the Piedra del Camello (Camel Rock). The system was inaugurated by an event attended by local residents and authorities.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY



We reached our goal, closing out the fiscal year without any workplace accidents—a fundamental objective of ENGIE.

Despite the increase in man-hours compared to 2024, we had no fatal accidents or lost-time incidents among our in-house team, at our operating sites, or at the projects we are currently building.

PERSONAS

SUCCESSFUL EARLY COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

We successfully concluded an early collective bargaining process with four unions that were negotiating a single collective bargaining agreement.



WE MADE PROGRESS IN OUR COMMITMENT TO DIVERSITY

We received recertification under the international EDGE standard and reached the EDGE Move level, **making us the only company in Chile's energy sector holding this international recognition**, which reaffirmed our leadership in diversity and inclusion.

In 2025, 30.5% of leadership positions in Engie were held by women.

Women accounted for 26% of our own workforce.



PEOPLE

IN SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT

- We again held **Supplier Day for 2025**. Thirty companies designated as critical suppliers participated in this annual meeting, which brings together our key suppliers to review key milestones, anticipate challenges, and strengthen strategic collaboration.
- We developed a **new supplier portal** that replaced our actual system starting in 2026.

PLANET

RECERTIFICATIONS
AND ADVANCEMENTS

- For the third consecutive year we renewed our Sustainable Energy Transition (SET Label) certification. This international standard assesses the impact of projects in three areas: community, nature, and climate.
- We implemented **ESG Screening**. This is a new tool that incorporates ESG variables into the entire project lifecycle.
- **Environmental Action Plans are in place at 100% of our renewable energy generation sites.**
- The total number of hectares monitored in 2025 was 7,062.9, equivalent to an area of 70.7 km².



ENGIE Chile
obtiene certificación



MERCO RANKING

For the third consecutive year, ENGIE Chile ranked among the 100 companies with the best corporate reputation in the country. In 2025, the Company was ranked 59th (up from 60th in 2024) in the **2025 Merco Companies Ranking** and once again ranked first in the electricity generation sector.

Merco Chile Talent Ranking: In the 12th year of rankings, the Company entered the Top 40 of preferred employers and, for the second consecutive year, secured a spot among the top 100.

Merco ESG Responsibility Ranking: In the 15th year of the ranking that recognizes the most ESG-responsible companies in Chile, we rose to position No. 48, a 4-point improvement over 2024. In the category of most environmentally responsible company, we ranked 14th, the best performance in the electricity generation industry. We also ranked 45th in the category of most responsible company in ethics and governance, making us the only electric utility among the 50 companies highlighted in this category.



ecovadis

ECOVADIS

In 2025, we received the gold medal awarded by ECOVADIS to companies who stand out for promoting sustainable procurement practices in the areas of Environment, Labor and Human Rights, Ethics and Sustainable Procurement. This time we placed in the 97th percentile.

IMAD RANKING IN 2025



We ranked among the top 10 in the IMAD 2025 Ranking of Women in Business. We placed 7th out of 130 companies evaluated. We stood out for our Gender Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion Policy. We are the only company in the energy and industrial sector to rank among the top 10.



02

STRATEGY

29 2.1 Strategic Plan

32 2.2 Digitalization

34 2.3 Sustainability in the Strategy

37 2.4 Sustainable Investments

2.1 Strategic Plan

(GR 461/519: 4.2)

Our main challenge has been to responsibly address the voluntary phase-out of coal by 2027. This strategic decision has prompted us to accelerate our transition toward a more sustainable energy model.

In 2018, only 1% of our generation capacity came from renewable sources. Today, it exceeds 40%. This change reflects our genuine, tangible commitment to decarbonization.

In 2023, we developed the Balance Strategic Plan with the goal of achieving a balance between production capacity and supply commitments—a mismatch that had arisen due to delays in the commissioning of our renewable energy generation units as a result of the pandemic's impact.

During 2025, we implemented a robust investment plan focused on our strategic objectives:

- Accelerate the portfolio of renewable energy projects, with an emphasis on solar and wind power.
- Equip the system with battery-based energy storage solutions.
- Retrofit existing sites and assets. At decarbonized sites, we are installing energy storage systems—Tamaya BESS, Tocopilla BESS, Lile BESS—and converting coal-fired power plants to gas-fired plants and synchronous condensers.
- Strengthen the gas infrastructure because it is a flexible source that supports the transition.
- Step up our transmission business, where we are currently the third-largest player in the country.

2.1.1. CHALLENGES GOING TOWARD 2030

As we approached the end of the final phase of Balance, in 2024 we began analyzing our challenges leading up to 2030 in order to successfully address the goals involved in achieving net-zero carbon emissions by 2045. As part of this effort, we held strategy workshops at our main operations in the north and in Santiago to facilitate team participation.

In 2025, we designed a plan that was well received by the ENGIE Group and is centered on three strategic pillars:

- **Competitiveness:** improving cost efficiency and operational excellence.
- **Customer focus:** a robust business strategy and an integrated portfolio allowing us to maintain our market share in an increasingly demanding industry.
- **Sustainable growth:** scaling our generation and transmission assets to maintain a strong market position and offer greener, more competitive solutions in the long term.

The plan is to present this new initiative during the 2026 fiscal year.

CHANGES TO THE STRUCTURE

In 2025, the Digital Strategy and Solutions Division became the new Corporate Affairs and Digital Solutions Division, combining the Corporate Communications, Institutional Relations, Regulatory Affairs, and Digital Solutions areas. Its purpose is to streamline decision-making in a highly competitive market and strengthen an optimal management of our stakeholders.



Strategic progress



We have continued to move forward determinedly toward the goals set out in our Balance Strategic Plan 2023–2027 by strengthening our position and generation capacity in the short term yet moving forward with the transformation of our portfolio to gas-fired and renewable assets to thereby supply cleaner, safer, and more flexible energy, thus contributing to a sustainable energy transition.

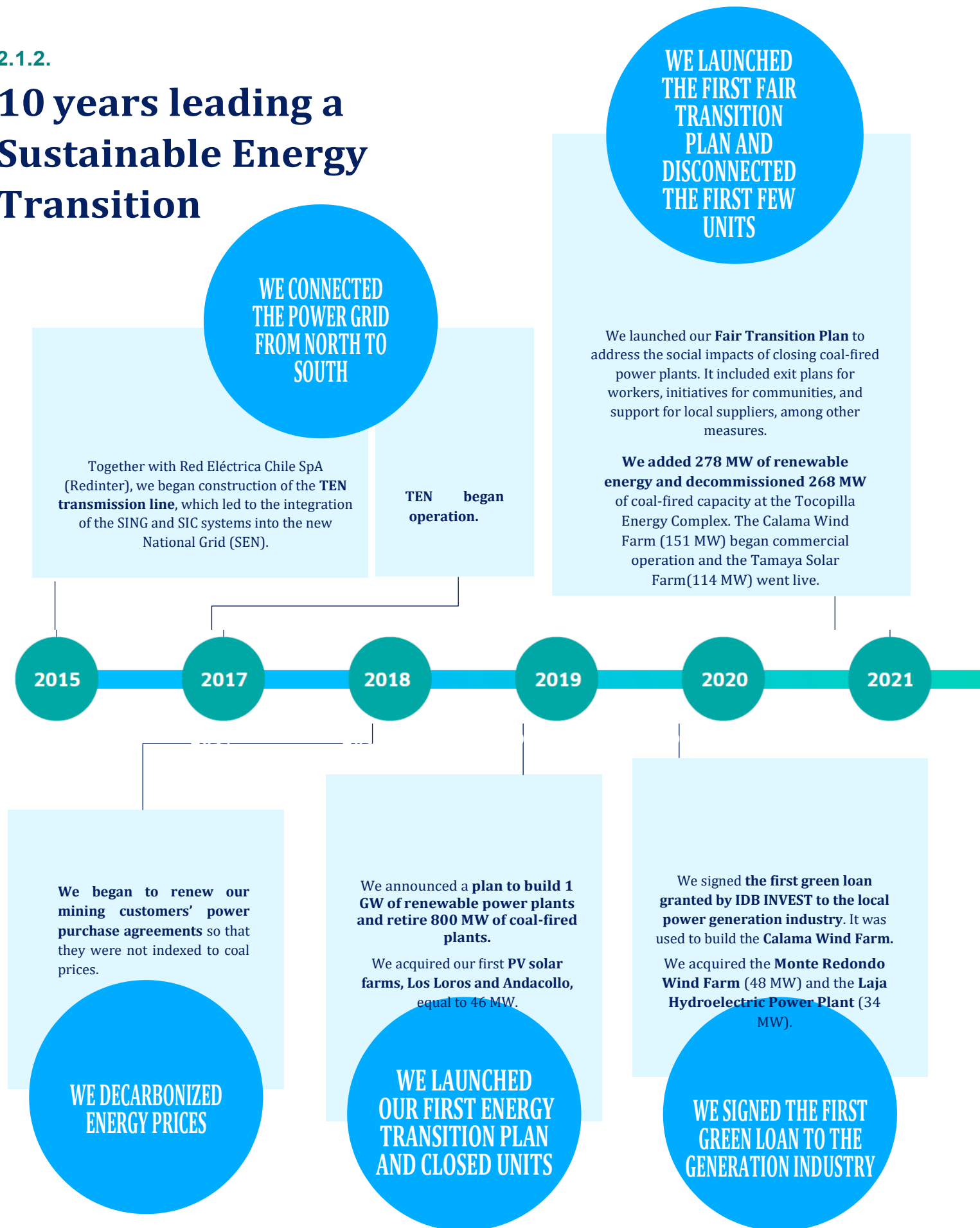
“At the same time, we have deepened our relationship with our stakeholders and strengthened our reputation management through the creation of the Corporate Affairs and Digital Solutions Division, which reflects the strategic role of these areas. This is complemented by the implementation of digital tools that integrate processes, increase efficiency, and generate savings for the Company.

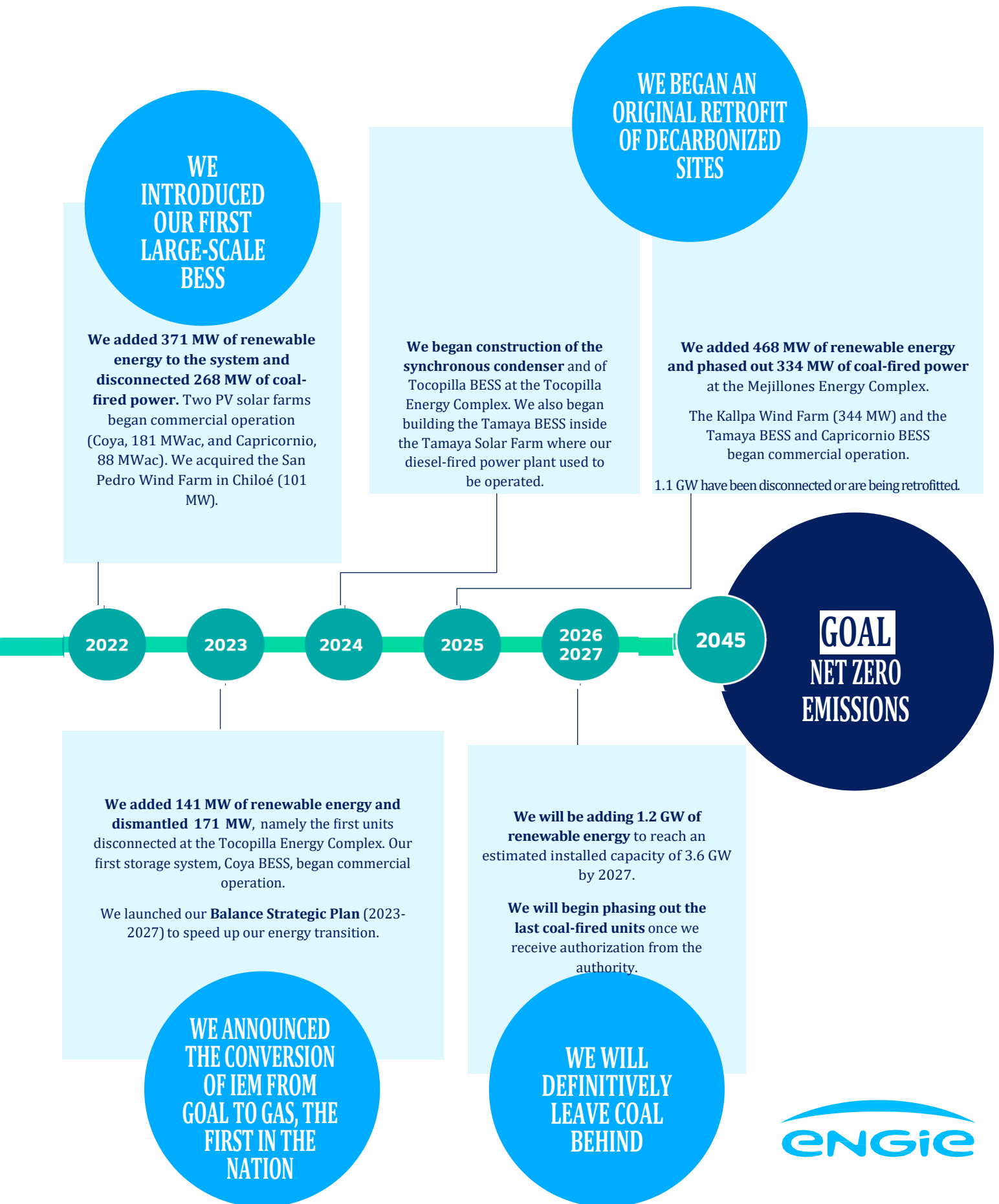
“With an eye toward 2030, we are developing a long-term plan with the involvement of our employees and the approval of the ENGIE Group, which we will present in 2026.”

Diane de Galbert
Chief Corporate Affairs and Digital
Solutions Officer

2.1.2.

10 years leading a Sustainable Energy Transition





2.2 Digitalization

Implementing digital initiatives made a direct contribution to the Company's efficiency, competitiveness and sustainability goals in 2025.

In particular, we obtained savings of US\$1.5 million, mainly from improvements to contract management and administration of the digital project portfolio. In addition, the company achieved operational efficiencies equivalent to 5,200 hours per person as a result of the adoption of generative artificial intelligence solutions, the automation of critical processes, and the implementation of robotic process automation (RPA).

These advancements made it possible to optimize the operation and maintenance of assets, improve system planning and flexibility, and reduce the costs and emissions of internal processes, thereby making a concrete contribution to the strategic goal of leading a safe, efficient, and low-carbon energy transition.

2.2.1. PROGRESS IN STRATEGIC PILLARS IN 2025

In 2025, the most significant advances in each pillar of our digital strategy were as follows:

I. Digital & DATA. We made progress in executing our digital portfolio, which focused on predictive maintenance, improving forecasting and analyzing future scenarios, as well as strengthening the corporate database. The portfolio of digital projects by business unit (GBUs) was monitored on a bimonthly basis by the Digital Steering Committees, which ensured strategic alignment and flawless execution.

We also made progress on the 2025–2026 Master Data Management (MDM) Plan. We successfully identified the critical data sources across various departments, with a primary focus on Human Resources, where we achieved 100% of the target, thereby laying the groundwork for an integrated, reliable information management.

II. IT Reliability and Security. We focused on comprehensive IT and cyber risk management in line with the corporate Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) model. This enabled us to achieve an operating availability of 97.97%. We also made progress in assessing and defining action plans for the eight main technological risks: ransomware disruption, personal data breaches, fraud, regulatory risk, supply chain risk, espionage, and cyber sabotage. Moreover, compliance with IT standards and the OT/ICS framework was reinforced at all sensitive operating sites and across the three key stages of new projects: construction, operation, and maintenance.

In regard to information security, we received ISO 27001 certification at 10 representative sites, and Disaster Recovery Plans (DRPs) were implemented for critical systems such as Billing, SCADA TX, and Perimeter Security. Following the February blackout, a satellite internet plan (Starlink) was implemented at 84% of operating sites (38 out of 45) to strengthen the availability of operational sites.

III. IT: A facilitator of industrialization. We have adopted the ENGIE Group's global tools, which have enabled us to standardize and streamline processes across the board and in our renewable energy generation units.



DIGITAL CULTURE

The Digital Solutions team is marking its second year of implementing the Business Relationship Management model under which each Business Partner (IT BP) serves as the strategic bridge between digital strategy and business strategy, with a strong focus on creating value through digital and data initiatives.



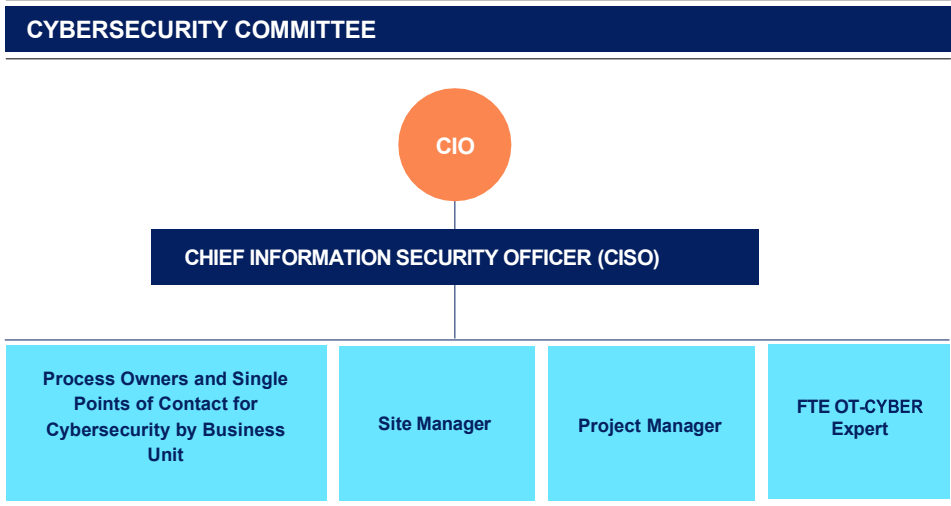
THERE WERE NO ATTACKS,
DAMAGE OR LOSS OF DATA IN
2025.

2.2.2 CYBERSECURITY

In the area of cybersecurity, our operations are governed by the guidelines of the ENGIE Group’s Cybersecurity Policy. These policies include, among other aspects, a governance model structured by a Cybersecurity Committee composed of the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO), Cybersecurity Single Points of Contact (advisors) from each business unit, Site Managers, and Project Managers.

The Committee’s responsibilities include overseeing the progress in the implementation of the controls of the ICS (Industrial Control Systems) Framework as part of risk management.

In 2025, we adopted ISO/IEC 27001, the international standard for Information Security Management Systems, as part of the governance framework for our +Simple Integrated Management System. This topic was also formally incorporated into the scope of the Cybersecurity Committee.



During this fiscal year, we strengthened our cybersecurity team by hiring a cybersecurity specialist focused on operational technology and the protection of industrial and control systems.

We also updated the cybersecurity requirements for our suppliers in line with the guidelines of the ENGIE Group’s SAP Security Assurance program.

II. Training

Throughout 2025, we held 11 phishing awareness campaigns. Attendance of the mandatory cybersecurity training courses required by the Group for all its employees was 100%, as was the attendance of a specific course for managers.

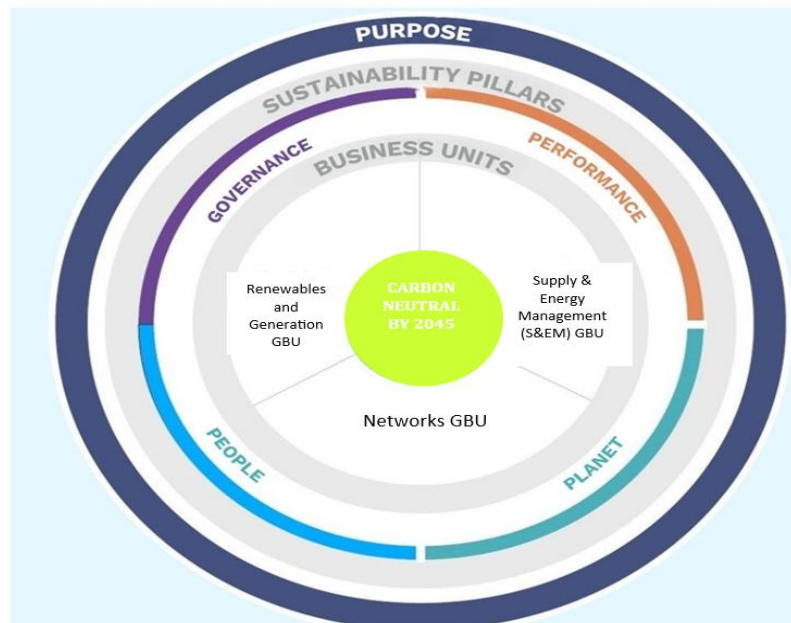
2.3 Sustainability in the Strategy

(GR 461/519: 3.1.ii)

Sustainability is at the heart of our corporate strategy, which is structured around four pillars that address our most significant impacts in the environmental, social, economic, and governance areas.

We have integrated sustainability guidelines into our corporate strategy to shape and guide our ESG policies and compliance. This has been done with a particular focus on new investments and on the design and implementation of a sustainability strategy that takes into account local priorities and challenges.

Our material topics are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and are managed through action plans with specific targets and indicators. The results of these efforts are communicated in our integrated report, on our website, and via institutional channels.



2.3.1 OUR APPROACH

We do business according to the guidelines of our sustainability model, which is built on four pillars grounded on ESG criteria.

OUR 4 PILLARS



PLANET

This encompasses all the initiatives we are undertaking to become a net-zero emissions company by 2045 and the management of our environmental impacts throughout the lifecycle of our projects. We have included our suppliers in this effort.



PEOPLE

This encompasses all our efforts regarding workplace safety and quality of life, diversity, inclusion, the protection of human rights, and social dialogue in our organization, the supply chain, and communities.



PERFORMANCE

This covers responsible business conduct that is aligned with the Company's environmental and social objectives and is oriented toward creating sustainable value.



GOVERNANCE

This addresses the initiatives we are promoting to foster an organizational culture in our Company that is based on high standards of ethics and regulatory compliance.



I. Sustainability matters in the Balanced Scorecard

We have clear guidelines in place to meet the goals we have set for ourselves to combat climate change, eliminate fatalities and serious accidents, and provide more opportunities for women in the job market, among other commitments that are tracked through our Balanced Scorecard.

II. ESG Standards in Making Decisions

Our sustainability criteria are integrated into all of the Company's operations and the development of our projects:

- **Social and environmental risk assessment prior to the start of each project that continues to retrofitting or dismantling.** We use dialog and consultation with stakeholders

and we implement preventive and corrective measures.

- **Implementation of due diligence reviews prior to entering into a relationship with a third party.** We investigate the ethical and legal conduct of our potential and future business partners. If we find any controversial situations, we conduct a more thorough review to ensure a fair process.
- **Supplier evaluation based on ESG criteria.** We have added a Clause on Ethics and the Criminal Liability of Legal Entities to the company's evaluation criteria.
- **Hiring women.** We have a commitment and associated goals to increase the hiring of women, particularly to leadership roles. The ENGIE Group plans to reach a 40% female representation by 2030.



Strategic integration of ESG into the project cycle

“

In the intent to strengthen the creation of sustainable value and comprehensive risk management, ESG Screening has been made a mandatory component of the documentation for each project throughout its lifecycle. Environmental, social, and governance risks and opportunities are identified using this tool from the earliest stages and those risks and opportunities are updated as each project evolves. Validation by the ESG department ensures a methodological consistency and effective integration into the decision-making process.

“Going forward, all new projects must include this assessment in coordination with the ESG team. We have also extended its use to ongoing projects that did not previously undergo a structured review of these matters, which has established a cross-functional approach that is aligned with the Company's strategic objectives, aimed at generating sustainable value in the long term.”

Melanie Wilneder
Country Chief Sustainability
Officer & Head of ESG

III. Progress in 2025

a. ESG Screening

During fiscal year 2025, we strengthened the integration of ESG criteria into the design and construction of our projects by implementing the ESG Screening tool, which replaced the previous ESG Matrix.

The new methodology provides a greater visibility, traceability, and monitoring of social, environmental, and governance aspects throughout the entire project lifecycle. It considers the identification and assessment of risks, the definition of mitigative measures, the analysis of residual risks, and the identification of opportunities in the following areas:

- Climate change mitigation and adaptation
- The use of fresh water
- Pollution prevention
- Waste management and circularity
- Stakeholder engagement
- Sustainable procurement
- Fair transition
- Dispute management

b. Raising Awareness

In addition, during this period we endeavored to raise awareness and build capabilities, both internally and externally, with the aim of fostering an organizational culture aligned with sustainability matters.

Both internally and externally, Climate Murals and Biodiversity Murals were painted: spaces

of interactive reflection and analysis of the challenges of climate change and the importance of caring for the biodiversity. These activities formed part of the SET Label recertification, which we received for the third consecutive year.

Internally, we also reinforced the importance of embracing ESG topics and their consistency with our business strategy by means of bi-monthly meetings called ESG Brunches. We held five brunches in 2025, each focused on a specific topic discussed by internal and external experts, such as climate risk, local and global ESG trends, nature and biodiversity, and collaboration with suppliers, a strategic thrust in sustainability.

INTEGRATED +SIMPLE SYSTEM

The company reinforces and articulates its commitments to Quality, the Environment, Occupational Health and Safety, Ethics and Transparency, Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion, Asset Management, Energy Efficiency, and Information Security through its Integrated Management System (IMS), +Simple.

These commitments are consummated and formalized by voluntary adherence to, and certification under, international standards such as ISO 9001 (Quality Management), ISO 14001 (Environmental Management), ISO 45001 (Occupational Health and Safety), ISO 55001 (Asset Management), ISO 50001 (Energy Efficiency), and ISO 27001 (Information Security).

The Company raises awareness within the organization about the milestones, benefits, and scope of +Simple IMS via internal communication channels. In 2025, special emphasis was placed on disseminating the roadmap on the auditing of each management system, the results obtained, process document management, and reinforcing the principles of the +Simple IMS Policy.

The administrators of each management system held training sessions, awareness-raising activities, and technical outreach regarding the regulatory requirements of +Simple IMS, providing knowledge, experience, and practical guidance so that the standards would be implemented properly at each GBU and operating site.

Internal competencies were strengthened by means of courses taught by Technical Training Agencies.

This topic was also addressed during the strategic onboarding process to raise awareness among new employees about the +Simple IMS Policy, its pillars, scope, and responsibilities.

STANDARDS	ACTIVITIES IN 2025
ISO 9001:2015 Quality	First follow-up external audit conducted by Bureau Veritas. The scope of the certificate was broadened to include energy storage operations, resulting in the reissuance of the triple-standard management system certificate.
ISO 14001:2015 Environmental	
ISO 45001:2018 Occupational Health and Safety	
ISO 27001:2022 Information Security	Certification audit conducted by AENOR, resulting in the issuance of EECL's first Information Security Management System (ISMS) certificate.
ISO 55001:2014 Asset Management	First follow-up external audit conducted by AENOR that assured the continued certification of the Asset Management System.
ISO 50001:2018 Energy Efficiency	First follow-up external audit conducted by AENOR that backed the continued certification of the Energy Management System (SGEn in Spanish).

2.4 Sustainable Investment

(GR 461/519: 4.1-4.3)

2.4.1 INVESTMENT PLAN

We announced a US\$1.4 billion investment plan for the period 2025–2027, aimed at strengthening our portfolio of renewable energy and storage solutions under which 2.6 GW of capacity will be added, consisting of renewable generation assets and BESS storage systems. At the end of the period, 1.4 GW were in operation and 1.2 GW under construction, consolidating a more flexible and resilient energy mix.



ACCELERATING INVESTMENT IN RENEWABLE ENERGY AND BESS (*)

2.6 GW of renewable energy + BESS: 1.4 GW (*) built and 1.2 GW under construction

	1.4 GW in production						1.2 GW under construction	
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 (e)	2026-2027 (e)
MW in operation	46	82	278	371	141	468	116	1.094
Wind		48 MW Monte Redondo	163 MW Calama	96 MW San Pedro		344 MW Kallpa	→	471 MW Pampa Fidelia Chequenes
PV Solar	46 MWac Los Loros Andacollo		115 MWac Tamaya	275 MWac Coya Capricornio			→	151 MWac Libélula
Water		34 MW Laja						
Batteries					141 MW Coya	124 MW Tamaya Capricornio	116 MW Tocopilla	472 MW Arica Lile Kallpa Los Loros Libélula
CAPEX and Acquisitions (MUS\$)	64	202	171	325	422	455	928	540-580
							US\$ 1.4 Bn under construction	

(*) Includes the 116 MW of Tocopilla BESS in 2025, according to the standard of reporting projects the year they go live and not when they begin Commercial Operation (COD).



“The energy transition depends not only on infrastructure and regulation: it also requires financial credibility.

“A company’s ability to execute a demanding decarbonization plan with discipline and a long-term vision is validated by the financial markets. In 2025, ENGIE Chile received clear support for its strategy, confirming that our transformation is progressing steadily and consistently.

“The dynamic nature of Chile’s electricity sector requires companies capable of attracting capital, managing risks, and executing projects with discipline. The transactions made in 2025 show that the market is willing to support initiatives that combine innovation, sustainability, and financial rigor. This combination is essential to making energy storage real, sustaining the expansion of renewable energy, and moving toward a stabler and more competitive electricity model.”

Vincent Sorel
Chief Financial, ESG & Procurement Officer

2.4.2 GREEN FINANCING

Over the past five years, we have prioritized the use of sustainable financing instruments, such as green bonds and green loans, which incorporate environmental, social, and governance (ESG) criteria into their structure and monitoring.

In this vein, we achieved two significant milestones in sustainable financing. In September, we conducted our first green bond issuance in the local market for UF 3,000,000, and in October, we signed a green loan for US\$400 million. Both transactions are aimed at financing the expansion of our renewable energy project portfolio.

FINANCIALLY SOUND

Our company received significant recognition in 2025 regarding its credit ratings. Notable among these are the AA- (Stable) rating from Feller Rate and the BBB (Stable) rating from Standard & Poor’s. Fitch Ratings (a Chilean agency) even raised its rating to AA(cl) in December 2025..

The bond issuance—the first by a power generation company in the Chilean market—has a 20-year maturity, the longest term in our Company’s history. We secured a coupon rate of 3.6% per annum and a placement rate of 3.57% per annum, reflecting the market’s confidence in our financial profile and sustainability strategy. The spread obtained—1.02% relative to the Central Bank of Chile’s benchmark bond—represents the lowest level recorded for an AA- rated issuer at that maturity over the past five years.

Meanwhile, the Type A/B green loan was structured by the Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAF). It is divided into two tranches: US\$250 million maturing in 2032 and US\$150 million maturing in 2029. The latter involved BBVA (New York Branch), Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank (CACIB), and Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (SMBC), which also acted as coordinator of the Green Financing.

With this transaction, the funds raised through green loans exceed US\$1.845 billion over the past five years, strengthening the Company’s financial position and its capacity to execute sustainable projects.

GREEN LOANS			
Year	Institution	In MUS\$	Use
2025	CAF (BBVA, CACIB, SMBC, Others)	400	To expand renewable assets
2023	IFC	350	To expand renewable assets
	DEG	50	
2022	Scotiabank	250	To expand renewable assets
	• Santander/Rabobank • Banco Estado • Societe Generale • INTESA SANPAOLO	170	To acquire the San Pedro Wind Farm
2020	IDB/INVEST	125	To build the Calama Wind Farm
	BCI	50	To expand renewable assets

GREEN LOANS

CAPEX (IN MUS\$)

Eligible Project Category	Subcategory	Projects	144A Bond in the USA			Swiss Bond			Local Bond			Total Allocated
			Through 2025	Pending Allocation	Total	Through 2025	Pending Allocation	Total	Through 2025	Pending Allocation	Total	Through 2025
Renewable energy production and energy storage (BESS)	BESS	Capricornio BESS	51.8	-	51.8	18.4	-	18.4	-	-	-	70.2
		Libélula PV Solar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PV + BESS	Farm and BESS	-	-	-	206.6	-	206.6	-	-	-	206.6
	Wind	Kallpa	307.0	-	307.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	307.0
	BESS	Tamaya BESS	115.8	-	115.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	115.8
	Wind	Pampa Fidelia	25.4	-	25.4	-	-	-	125.8	-	125.8	151.2
Total			500.0	-	500.0	225.0	-	225.0	125.8	-	125.8	850.8

Proceeds from the Green Bonds are being used according to the Green Financing Framework issued by ENGIE S.A. in July 2023.

Green Framework: https://www.engie.com/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2023-06/20230613_Engie_Green_Framework%20%28VDEF%29.pdf

SPO: https://www.engie.com/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2023-06/MIS%20SPO_Engie_Final_20230613.pdf

EU GREEN TAXONOMY

The European Union Taxonomy is the standard that defines which activities are environmentally sustainable, and it requires reporting on the proportion of revenue, CAPEX, and OPEX associated with those activities using common, verifiable criteria. This framework, which is part of the Sustainable Finance Action Plan aligned with the European Green Deal, is intended to direct capital transparently toward the transition.

In our work, we prioritize activities that contribute to climate mitigation and

adaptation, in compliance with technical criteria, Do No Significant Harm (DNSH), and social safeguards. Renewable generation and battery energy storage systems (BESS) are key drivers in particular in accelerating decarbonization and strengthening the resilience of the energy system. Their revenue streams, investments, and operating expenses are seen in the Taxonomy KPIs according to current regulations.

Our numbers were as follows in 2025:

INCOME		CAPEX		OPEX	
Eligibility Rate	Alignment Rate	Eligibility Rate	Alignment Rate	Eligibility Rate	Alignment Rate
Renewables & Generation					
58%	26%	99%	92%	57%	24%
Networks					
38%	1%	96%	0%	100%	4%
Supply & Energy Management					
0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total					
56%	24%	99%	85%	60%	23%

Eligibility Rate: The proportion of the Company's activities covered by the European Taxonomy.

Alignment Rate: Proportion of eligible activities fully in line with the technical and social standards of the European Taxonomy.

INVESTOR RELATIONS

(GR 461/519: 3.7.ii.iv)

We have an Investor Relations department responsible for keeping shareholders and investors informed about our performance. Its work is based on an annual activity plan (IR Plan) designed to maintain ongoing contact with investors and minority shareholders. We also have a dedicated section on our website where one can find all the required information. At the same time, we gather feedback and suggestions through various channels we maintain with investors and financial analysts to ensure the continuous improvement of our processes.

We supplement this information by conducting a benchmarking analysis using the data provided by the ENGIE Group's Investor Relations department.

Voting Virtually

To facilitate shareholder participation, the company has implemented an electronic voting system (EVOTING). For the Annual General Shareholders Meeting, we provide our shareholders with a secure remote system through which they can cast their votes without having to attend in person.

03

PERFORMANCE

41 3.1 The Industry in which We Engage

43 3.2 Regulatory Framework

47 3.3 Management of the Business

48 3.4 Generation and Storage

52 3.5 Transmission

58 3.6 Customers

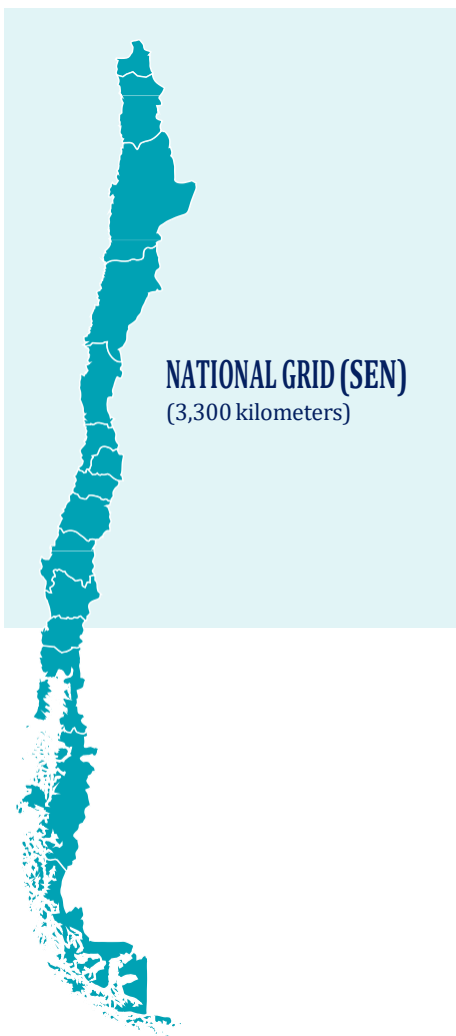
60 3.7 Stakeholders

3.1 The Industry in which We Engage

(GR 461/519: 6.1.i)

We operate in the energy sector, in the markets for power generation, transmission, electricity storage, and natural gas transportation.

Chile's main electricity system is the National Grid (SEN in Spanish), which was created in November 2017 by the merger of the Interconnected System of the Far North (SING in Spanish)—where most of the country's mining industry is located—and the Central Interconnected System (SIC in Spanish), which serves 93% of the population.



The SEN spans 3,300 km and covers a large part of the country, from Arica in the north to Chiloé in the south. The other grids besides the National Grid are the Aysén Power Grid and the Magallanes Power Grid.

Since January 1, 2017, the National Electricity Coordinator (CEN) has been responsible for coordinating the operation of the SEN. Its objective is to keep power supply constant with the required safety and in the most economical manner possible while ensuring open access to transmission systems.

a) Regulated customers: Regulated customers are residential, commercial, and small- and medium-sized industrial consumers with a connected capacity of 300 kW or less, or customers with a capacity of 300 kW to 5,000 kW who choose to be regulated for a minimum commitment of four years and who are located inside a distribution company's service area. The transfer price between power generators and distribution companies is set by the outcome of the tenders held by distribution companies.

b) Unregulated customers: This refers to the portion of the market whose connected capacity exceeds 5,000 kW, or customers who fall in the range of 300 kW to 5,000 kW but choose to be unregulated for a minimum commitment of four years. These are primarily industrial and mining customers and they are free to negotiate their power supply prices with generators and/or distributors.

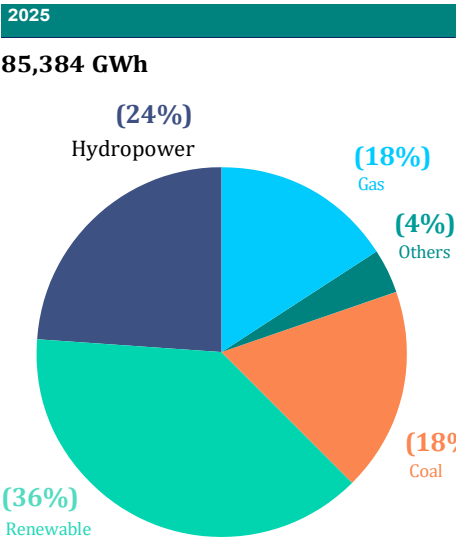
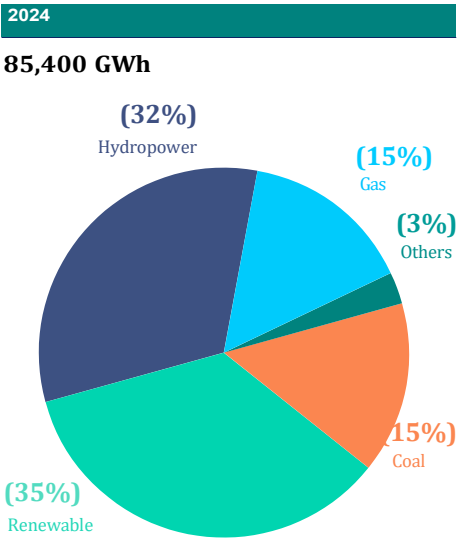
c) Spot or short-term market: This refers to energy and capacity transactions among generating companies that result from the coordination by the CEN to ensure that the grid operates economically. Surpluses (deficits) in their production as compared to their commercial commitments are transferred through sales (purchases) to the other generators who are members of the CEN. In the case of energy, transfers are valued at the marginal cost. For capacity, transfers are valued at the pertinent node price, set every six months by the authority.

3.1.1 MAIN COMPETITORS

(GR 461/519: 6.2.ii)

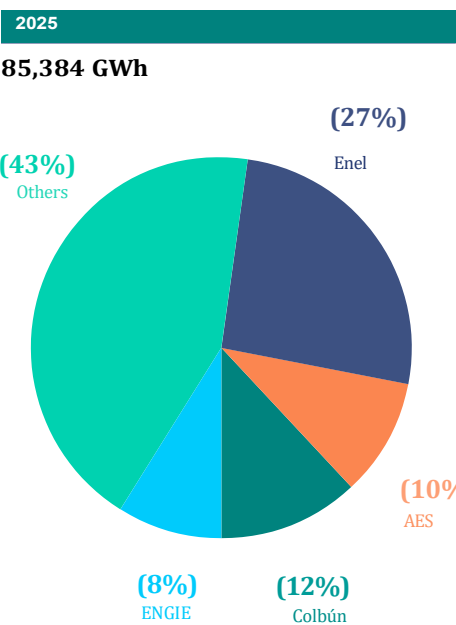
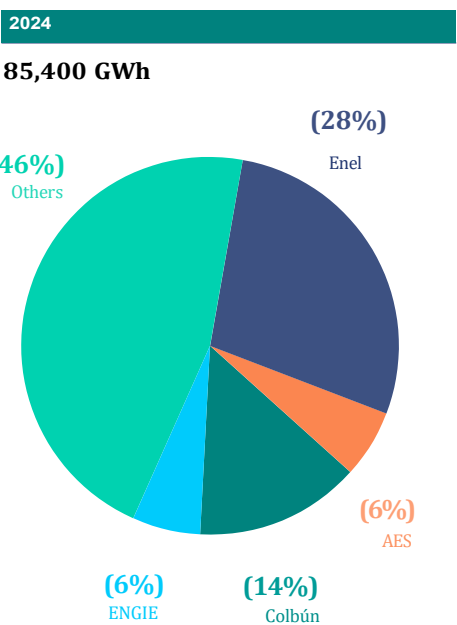
- All power-generating companies that operate under a free-market framework and can participate in the spot (wholesale) market and/or the supply contract market to supply eligible customers or distribution companies. The most significant players in this segment are: ENEL, COLBÚN, AES GENER, and ENGIE Energía Chile.
- All transmission companies that operate under a natural-monopoly framework and transmit, at high voltage, the electricity produced by generating companies or required by large-scale customers. This includes all transmission lines and substations operating at a nominal voltage above 23 kV. The main player in this sector is Transelec.
- All distribution companies that operate under a natural-monopoly framework in their service areas and supply power to end-users in those areas at a voltage of 23 kV or less. Our Company does not do business in this segment.
- All companies that transport natural gas and operate different connections between Chile and Argentina, including the GasAtacama and NorAndino pipelines in the Antofagasta Region, the GasAndes pipeline in the Metropolitan Region, the Del Pacífico pipeline in the Biobío Region, and the Cóndor and Poseidón infrastructure projects in the Magellan Region.

GENERATION BY SOURCE ON THE SEN



Source: National Electricity Coordinator

GENERATION BY COMPANY



Source: National Electricity Coordinator

3.2 Regulatory Framework

(GR 461/519: 6.1.iii.iv)

3.2.1 REGULATION

The electricity sector in Chile is regulated by the General Electricity Law contained in Statutory Decree 4/20018 of the Ministry of Economy that set the consolidated, coordinated and systematized text of Statutory Decree 1/1982, and by the corresponding Regulations to that decree contained in Executive Decree 327 of the Ministry of Mining, as amended.

I. Renewable Energy Regulation

Law 20,257 was enacted in April 2008 and then amended by Law 20,698 that was enacted in October 2013. Both laws encourage the use of Unconventional Renewable Energy (ERNC, the acronym in Spanish).

II. Transmission Regulation

Four classifications of transmission lines were defined for Chile under Law 20,936 of 2016: National, Zonal, Poles of Development and Dedicated Lines. The planning and expansion of transmission systems is a centralized, regulated process. The National Energy Commission (CNE in Spanish) must prepare an expansion plan annually on the basis of technical reports to which observations can be made and which can be questioned before the Panel of Experts.

The National Grid interconnects the Zonal and Dedicated Systems so that the network is unified and there is a vast market throughout the country to which all generators can offer their energy at any point in the SEN. It also gives operation breadth, allowing for different options from which power supply can be obtained.

The Poles of Development arose from the Long-Term Energy Plan (PELP, the acronym in Spanish). The PELP sets certain areas of interest where a significant generating capacity can be developed.

The Dedicated Systems are lines that connect an unregulated customer (mining companies, large-scale consumers) or a power plant to the National Grid or to a Zonal System.

The greatest change in the law in recent years affecting the transmission sector was Law 20,936 (an amendment to the General Electricity Law), which defined the current structure of the system (National, Zonal and Dedicated Transmission and Poles of Development) and the conditions in which the Transmission System can be expanded.

On a technical level, the Service Quality and Security Technical Standard sets down the conditions for operation and security. Appendices and regulations describe the variables not defined in the law or in the technical standard.

III. Gas Pipeline Regulation

The main laws governing pipe gas distribution and gas transportation concessionaires are the Gas Services Law (Statutory Decree 323), as amended, the Concessions Regulations (ED 263/95 of the Ministry of Economy) and the Pipe Gas Regulations (ED 67/2004 of the Ministry of Economy). Safety is governed by the Pipe Gas Transportation and Distribution Safety Regulations (ED 280/2010 of the Ministry of Economy).

IV. Regulators

The entities responsible for ensuring the enforcement of, and compliance with, the law are as follows:

- **Ministry of Energy (MEN):** the President of the Republic's highest advisory body on the sector's governance and administration, responsible for policies, plans, and regulations governing its development.
- **National Energy Commission (CNE):** a regulatory body responsible for planning transportation systems, analyzing prices, rates, and technical standards to ensure an adequate, safe, and high-quality service that is consistent with the most cost-effective operation.
- **Electricity and Fuels Commission (SEC):** which oversees and monitors compliance with laws, regulations, and technical standards governing the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity, liquid fuels, and natural gas.
- **National Electricity Coordinator (CEN):** an autonomous government association in charge of ensuring the coordinated, safe, and most cost-effective operation of facilities as well as open access to transmission systems.
- **Panel of Experts:** whose primary function is to resolve disputes that arise among power companies.

Under the Electricity Law, power generation companies participating in the grid must coordinate their operations through the CEN in order to operate at a minimum cost while ensuring the reliability of service. To this end, the CEN plans and executes grid operation, including the calculation of the hourly marginal cost and the price at which energy transfers between generators are appraised. Each company's production decision is subject to the CEN's plan. Companies are free to decide whether to sell their energy to regulated or unregulated customers. Any surplus or

shortfall between its sales to customers and its production is traded with other generators at the marginal cost.

On the other hand, the capacity to be compensated to each generator depends on a calculation made centrally by the CEN on an annual basis, from which the sufficiency capacity for each power plant is determined—a value that is independent of each plant's dispatching. The price is then calculated by the CNE. Finally, the Ancillary Services market entails the technical resources and infrastructure needed to ensure the safety, quality, and continuity of power supply on the SEN. Remuneration is determined through tenders, auctions, or cost-efficiency studies, taking into account investment, operation, maintenance, availability, and activation components.

3.2.2 2025 REGULATORY AGENDA

As a result of the ongoing technological, political, social and environmental changes being faced the energy industry, there is a variety of legislative and regulatory initiatives that, as of the date of this report, are at different stages of development; their implementation will have tangible impacts on our operations, results, and business performance.

1. Bill of law to broaden the coverage of the electricity subsidy

In late August 2024, the Executive Branch introduced a bill to expand the coverage of the existing electricity subsidy for the most vulnerable segments of the population. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on January 13, 2025, and is currently undergoing its second constitutional reading in the Senate.

2. Setting average node prices

The regulatory authority sets the "Average Nodal Price" every six months to determine the rate that utilities will charge customers for generation. In this

respect, the National Energy Commission (CNE) issued Exempt Resolution No. 633 on October 14, 2025, that approved the Preliminary Technical Report (ITP in Spanish) on setting the average nodal price for the first half of 2026. Among other things, this ITP contained corrections or amendments, in accordance with Article 17 of Exempt Resolution No. 379, to the valuation of Billing Differences, specifically regarding a methodological error made by the authority in considering the effect of inflation by using the CPI variation and at the same time the current interest rate for non-adjustable pesos transactions pursuant to Executive Decree No. 7T (2024) and in the successive Average Nodal Pricing referred to in Article 158 of the General Electricity Law (LGSE in Spanish).

The ITP was open for public comment through October 24th. Then, according to governing regulations, the CNE issued the Final Technical Report (ITD in Spanish) on setting the respective Average Nodal Prices. In particular, this new version defined the amounts for the "corrections or amendments" described above: CLP 23,991,033,808 for E-CL and CLP 158,250,396 for Monte Redondo. The ITD also said that Suppliers should reimburse "Billing Differences" in six equal monthly installments during this Nodal Pricing period (first half of 2026), which consolidated these corrections or amendments with other amounts.

3. Regulatory changes to implement the Energy Transition Law

After nearly two years of legislative proceedings, Energy Transition Law No. 21,721 was published in the *Official Gazette* on December 27, 2024. This law introduced significant changes to the electricity sector, particularly in the transmission segment, including the reassignment of responsibility for tendering expansion projects to the owners and the incorporation of a limited mechanism to review the investment value awarded in works for which the

contracts were terminated early, and the creation of a special procedure to authorize urgent, necessary projects outside the annual transmission planning process where the approval process is more expeditious. In addition, the planning for the expansion of the regional system was made more flexible, allowing for the inclusion of projects driven by requests from open-market customers, Small-Scale Distributed Generation (PMGDs in Spanish), and distribution storage systems.

After the Law took effect in early January 2025, it became necessary to operationalize the new mechanisms. To this end, the National Energy Commission issued a series of transitional regulatory resolutions in the first half of the year intended to ensure that the rules were clear while the permanent framework was being developed. These resolutions addressed four main areas: The tendering of expansion works by owners, as provided for in the new Article 95 of the LGSE; the mechanism for reviewing the awarded Investment Value (IV), as provided for in the new Article 99 of the LGSE; the mechanism for reviewing the awarded IV, as provided for in the second transitional article of Law No. 21,721 of 2024; and the mechanism for the execution of urgent, necessary works in accordance with Article 91 bis of Law No. 21,721 of 2024.

Subsequently, beginning in April 2025, the Ministry of Energy began the regulatory process to issue permanent regulations in replacement of the temporary ones by creating a working group called "Regulatory Amendments for the Implementation of Law 21,721." The structural changes to be incorporated into the two main regulations of the sector were reviewed by this group: Qualification, Valuation, Pricing, and Remuneration of Transmission Facilities (ED No. 10) and Transmission Systems and Transmission Planning (ED No. 37) to consistently reflect the new principles and mechanisms of the Law. Permanent definitions were discussed regarding the integration of storage systems, the new criteria for zonal transmission planning, the detailed regulation of the mechanism for urgent works under Article 91 bis, and adjustments to the process to tender enlargement works and the procedures for the review of the investment value of awarded works. The participatory process ended in a public consultation held from

September 9 to October 13, 2025, during which the sector made observations.

4. Transmission System Expansion Plan

The 2024 Expansion Plan was published on October 1, 2025, which contained 51 projects for a referential investment of US\$962 million. Moreover, the transmission system planning process is already underway, which will lead to the publication of the 2025 Expansion Plan.

5. Interim Period Valuation of Transmission

On March 22, 2025, the CNE issued the Final Technical Report on Interim Period Valuation, which covers facilities with no valuation that began operation by 2023 and were not included in Decree No. 7T/2022. Then on July 17, Decree 13T was published in the *Official Gazette*, which set the investment values, annual payments, operating costs, and indexation formulas for transmission facilities valued according to Article 52 of the Regulations. This marked the final regulatory implementation milestone of this process, resulting in an increase of approximately US\$2.9 million in the VATT (Annual Transmission Price by Segment) for ENGIE.

Parallel to the first interim period valuation described above, a second interim period valuation started on December 6, 2024, upon approval of the Preliminary Technical Report. In this stage, the CNE identified the facilities subject to valuation and classified them into three groups: the first includes works covered by subparagraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) of Article 52, which encompass works authorized by the CNE on an exceptional basis, expansions, upgrades, modifications, reinforcements, and minor works deemed relevant and dedicated facilities disrupted by enlargement works. A second group includes the facilities that were

in operation as of December 31, 2017, and were not valued in previous processes due to a lack of information on the Asset Platform. The third group includes any other facility that had not been previously valued and for which sufficient information was available for evaluation in use of the authority established in the second paragraph of the same article. On this basis, the Preliminary Technical Report consolidated the information uploaded by the companies and opened the comment period.

During this period, the companies requested changes, including the postponement of the final download of the Asset Database and the inclusion of facilities that had not been initially considered. Based on this update, the CNE prepared and published the Final Technical Report on July 17, 2025, that incorporated the corrections to method and adjustments based on the comments, and established the final inventory of valued facilities for the period. The process continues, and its latest milestone took place on September 17, 2025, when the Commission ruled on an appeal for reconsideration filed by a third party in which it confirmed the criteria followed for the identification, relevance, and valuation of the facilities included.

6. Four-year valuation of transmission systems: 2024-2027

In 2025, the first few advances were made in the valuation studies of both the Zonal and Dedicated Transmission System and the National Transmission System. For the zonal and dedicated segment, the consultant presented the first draft of Progress Report No. 1 in January 2025, which documented the initial screening and classification of assets, a review of inconsistencies, and the criteria to be used to determine the Investment Value and the operation and maintenance costs.

Changes were made to contracts during the year and the transfer was formalized of the contract from SIGLA S.A. to the Asinelsa-Optimiza consortium. As concerns the National Study, following the formalization of the contract with the Getrand-Cota consortium in March, the first draft of Progress Report No. 1 was presented in April, focused on asset verification, the identification of new projects, and the initial definition of valuation criteria. As of the end of 2025, both studies were actively underway.

7. Tender of supply to regulated customers

Tenders continued to be held in 2025 to assure power supply to regulated customers. The 2025/01 National and International Public Tender accepted six bidders and received a total of 708 proposals, 3.9 times the energy required. Following the economic evaluation, on December 11, 2025, the CNE awarded 100% of the supply to Enel Generación Chile S.A. for a price of US\$65.50/MWh, 70% indexed to the Henry Hub and 30% to the CPI. 3,360 GWh/year were tendered to supply regulated customers from 2027 to 2030.

In parallel, Tender 2025/02 was held, an exceptional short-term process designed to cover shortfalls for 2026 resulting from the risk of non-compliance with contracts awarded in previous tenders and the early termination of committed supply. The process set a Reserve Price of US\$129.11/MWh, and 72 bids were submitted by seven companies, with prices ranging from US\$90 to US\$125/MWh, intended to supply the 1,470 GWh/year required for 2026. The tender was ultimately awarded to Enel Generación Chile S.A. for a price of US\$98.70/MWh.

According to the 2025 Final Tender Report, published in October by the CNE, supply needs continued to be monitored due to changes in regulated demand, customers changing supply systems, and the actual availability of projects awarded in previous years.

The report confirmed the need to plan for new tenders in order to meet supply requirements starting in 2031 and ensure that distribution companies have contracts in place in time to cover consumption at the lowest possible cost to the end customer.

8. Final Draft of the Stationary Source Noise Emission Standard, Executive Decree No. 38/11 of the Ministry of the Environment

The purpose of the Ministry of the Environment's revision of Executive Decree No. 38/11 was to update the governing standard in order to provide greater technical and legal certainty for its implementation and to expand the options for controlling noise from stationary sources. In this regard, the proposed amendments are focused on clarifying and specifying criteria and concepts currently considered in the implementation of the existing standard. Modifications were also proposed to the methods used to determine noise emission levels and to the method defining the limit in rural areas, among others.

The Final Draft was submitted in January 2025 to the Office of General Accountability for a review of constitutionality and was authorized on February 5, 2026; its publication in the *Official Gazette* is pending.

9. Decarbonization Plan

The purpose of the Decarbonization Plan is to establish a roadmap, actions and measures included, to advance toward a resilient, efficient decarbonization system. This Plan builds on the commitment established by the Agreement on the Decommissioning and Conversion of Coal-Fired Power Plants signed in 2019 and fulfills the mandate of the Climate Change Framework Law and its Long-Term Climate Strategy. Its purpose is to ensure an energy transition capable of strengthening system security, increasing operating flexibility, guaranteeing the quality of supply, and reducing local emissions and greenhouse gas emissions.

On October 2, 2025, the Ministry of Energy published the final version of the Decarbonization Plan. That document consolidates the results of the public consultation and sets down a final set of measures aimed at accelerating the country's energy transition.

The final version contains 28 measures organized around four strategic thrusts that aim to strengthen energy and transmission planning to facilitate essential projects. It also seeks to promote incentives for the phased retirement of coal-fired power plants and their conversion to cleaner technologies, to ensure a robust, flexible short-term operation in a system with growing renewable energy participation, to improve long-term signals to promote new investments, and to support the clean electrification of demand.

The Plan also reaffirms the need to combine regulatory tools, appropriate incentives, the development of critical infrastructure, and close institutional coordination to move forward with an orderly phase-out of coal-fired power plants. The final version highlights the importance of properly managing the operating challenges posed by a highly renewable system and of ensuring market conditions that provide stability and visibility for investment. The government thus consolidated a roadmap intended to reconcile the country's climate goals with the security of the power grid and the continuity of supply to promote an orderly and sustainable energy transition.

10. Final Draft of the Thermal Power Plant Emission Standard, Executive Decree No. 13/11 of the Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Work continued in 2025 on drafting the final version of the emissions standard for thermal power plants. The purpose of the revision of MMA Executive Decree No. 13/11 was to set new standards on controlling air emissions of pollutants. The Executive Decree containing the Final Bill was submitted to the Office of General Accountability of the Republic in October 2025 to review its constitutionality.

11. Amendment to Coordination and Operations Regulations in ED 125

The process of updating the Regulations on the Coordination and Operation of the National Grid, contained in Executive Decree 125, began in 2024 with the Ministry of Energy's announcement of its intention to modernize the SEN's rules of operation in light of the growth of renewable energy and storage and the increased complexity of real-time coordination. During 2025, the process made concrete progress with the publication of the draft amendments and the opening of the public consultation, which continued through May 19th to allow for broader participation by the sector. Executive Decree 32 was submitted to the Office of General Accountability for review on October 13th.

12. Amendment to the Distributed Generation Regulations (ED 88 and ED 57)

In 2025, the Ministry of Energy presented a draft of amendments to Executive Decree No. 88 for the purpose of updating the rules for the connection and operation of Small-Scale and Medium-Scale Generation and Small-Scale Distributed Generation. The proposal included changes to the monitoring and control systems, real-time operation, the integration of storage systems, a price stabilization plan, and connection procedures. The content was submitted to public consultation and several stakeholders in the sector presented observations.

On September 16, 2025, the Ministry published a consolidated draft and a response to the comments received in which it described the changes to be made to the final text. It is expected that it will soon be submitted to the Office of General Accountability of the Republic for a review of constitutionality.

3.3 Management of the Business

(GR 461/519: 6.2.i)

I. 2025 RESULTS

In 2025, the Company achieved a record EBITDA of US\$651 million, up 26% from 2024, driven by a high availability of generation units, lower marginal costs, increased renewable generation, and a higher electricity margin, primarily due to higher sales to regulated customers.

The net profit after taxes was US\$222.8 million, down slightly, by US\$5.5 million, from 2024. The higher operating income and foreign exchange gains were offset by an increase in net financial expenses, in depreciation, in impairment, and in dismantling costs, and by an increase in the income tax provision.

Revenue from energy and capacity sales totaled US\$1735.8 billion, up 6% from 2024, due mainly to higher sales volumes to regulated customers and higher average prices for unregulated customers, which offset the drop in volumes and prices for regulated customers.

These results strengthened debt and liquidity indicators, so progress was possible in the investment and decarbonization plan. The highest investment in fixed assets was recorded in 2025, executed by the deadline and on budget.

Decision in the Total Energies Arbitration

The ICC rendered a decision in the arbitration filed by the Company against Total Energies Gas & Power Limited for default on an LNG supply contract, ordering the payment of approximately US\$101.2 million in damages. Approximately US\$32.7 million of that amount was received in 2025, plus contractual interest

compounded monthly from January 1, 2024, until full payment. The ruling may be appealed to the Paris Court of Appeals.

II. CHANGES IN PROCESS MANAGEMENT

Among the key milestones in the management of the business, 2025 saw the launch of the GET (Global Enterprise Transformation) program, an initiative through which the ENGIE Group seeks to standardize key processes in all the countries in which it operates.

Chile is one of the first countries to implement the GET platform and it was part of the first wave of rollouts. This positioned Chile as a pioneer in the Group. This project marks a profound transformation in the way we work, especially in areas such as finance, operations, procurement, and money management as it facilitates aligning the management of these processes to an ENGIE-defined global standard.



In Chile, the focus is on optimizing operations—such as the P2R (Procure-to-Report) process—through the digitalization and standardization of methodologies, using local ambassadors (Key Users, Super Key Users) to support teams, with the aim of fostering greater collaboration and efficiency in management; the launch is scheduled for January 2026.

KEY COMPONENTS OF THE GET PROGRAM

- **Process Transformation:** the goal is to modernize and standardize work processes throughout the company that will impact both operating and administrative areas.
- **Focus on Chile (GET Chile):** Chile is the third country to implement this global initiative. It has concentrated on key processes, like P2R, to improve management
- **Local Support Roles:** “Ambassadors” (Key Users, Super Key Users, VPOs) have been appointed to support and train employees during the transition.
- **Collaboration and Best Practices:** The program promotes teamwork and sharing knowledge to ensure a successful implementation.
- **Implementation:** The official launch will be in January 2026, with preliminary work to gather local feedback to ensure a smooth transition.

The rollout of the program involved adopting change and change management that were key to facilitating its integration. More than 75 Company employees worked directly on the project, demonstrating a high level of commitment, coordination, and teamwork.

3.4 Generation and Storage

3.4.1 SAFE, FLEXIBLE ENERGY

Our core business in 2025 focused on the simultaneous construction of eight new renewable energy projects totaling 1.2 GW, all of which are progressing as planned. Additionally, during the year we began commercial operation of 468 MW, coming from the Kallpa Wind Farm, the Tamaya BESS (February), and the Capricornio BESS (May).

We also remain committed to our goal of retrofitting and upgrading our existing infrastructure—a strategy that has, in turn, allowed us to repurpose sites where coal-fired power plants once operated and which we have disconnected from the grid. We are transforming them into interconnection points, battery energy storage systems (BESS), and a synchronous condenser, essential to

ensuring the stability of a power grid in which the share of renewable energy is growing.

As part of this transformation, natural gas has also established itself as an essential element in providing inertia and backup for the system.

I. Projects under construction



Tocopilla BESS (116 MW)

This initiative has an installed capacity of 116 MW and 660 MWh, distributed among 240 batteries and 30 Power Conversion Systems (PCS). It is connected directly to the transmission network, so energy can be stored during periods of low demand and supplied during peak hours.



Lile BESS (140 MW)

We have begun construction on a new stand-alone battery storage system at the Mejillones Energy Complex (CTM in Spanish) in the Antofagasta Region. The project will have an installed capacity of 140 MW and a storage capacity of 802 MWh. It involves the installation of 160 battery containers and 40 supporting electrical machines, and it is scheduled to begin operation in the second half of 2026.



Pemuco Wind Farm (165 MW)

In February 2025, we began building the Pemuco Wind Farm, the first facility of its kind in the Ñuble Region. Located 47 km from the city of Chillán, the project will feature 22 wind turbines with a rated power of 7.5 MW each, resulting in an installed capacity of 165 MW. It represents an investment of US\$228 million.



Libélula PV & BESS (350 MW)

This project is currently under construction and is expected to begin commercial operation in the third quarter of 2026. Located in the municipalities of Colina and Tiltit, 40 km north of Santiago, the farm will feature 245,560 solar panels capable of generating 151 MWp, and 208 lithium-ion battery containers with a 5-hour discharge capacity, translating into 199 MW. The Libélula project will be the Company's first PV + BESS hybrid facility to use decarbonized steel. This marks a regional milestone as it will become the first large-scale photovoltaic park in Latin America to implement Nextracker's NX Horizon™ low-carbon tracking systems that use steel manufactured in the United States using electric arc furnace technology (EAF).



Arica BESS (30 MW)

Our Arica BESS (stand-alone) project has entered the battery installation phase and is expected to begin commercial operation in the second half of 2026. The initiative, which entailed an investment of US\$51 million, includes the installation of 36 lithium-ion battery containers and 9 conversion modules (Medium Voltage Station, or MVS). Its direct connection to the Arica substation—also owned by our Company—will reduce execution times, improve project efficiency, and strengthen the local power supply.



Fidelia Wind Farm (306 MW)

Located in the Taltal Wind Reserve, it will feature 51 wind turbines. We will be able to supply the equivalent to 300,000 households in the country with 100% renewable energy under its installed capacity once it begins commercial operation in the first half of 2027. This will contribute significantly to a reduction of 91,000 metric tons of CO₂-equivalent emissions per year.



Los Loros BESS (46 MW)

Located in the Atacama Region, this project will improve the stability of the national power grid and integrate more renewable energy. Commercial operation is scheduled for the second half of 2026.



Kallpa BESS (57 MW)

The project entails an investment of US\$69 million and will have a capacity of 57 MW/285 MWh through the installation of 70 battery containers that provide up to five hours of runtime—equivalent to the average consumption of 34,000 households during that period. The system will be connected to the Kallpa Wind Farm substation and is scheduled to begin operation in the second half of 2026.

II. Decarbonization Plan

a. Disconnection of Power Plants and retrofitting of IEM

A significant milestone in our work during 2025 was the progress made in the Decarbonization Plan, which involved the decommissioning of a total of 1 GW of coal-fired generation capacity by December 2025.

As predicted, we definitively disconnected coal-fired Units 1 and 2 of the Mejillones Energy Complex (CTM1 and CTM2) on December 31st, which combined, had an installed capacity of

334 MW. Although these units were taken offline, they will be conserved in anticipation of a potential grid need that would justify their conversion to synchronous condensers, subject to future tenders issued by the National Electricity Coordinator.

As scheduled, at the end of 2025, IEM (377 MW) was disconnected to begin its conversion to gas-firing in a period of six months. The

infrastructure to connect to the gas pipeline has already been completed, and we are finishing the construction of a diesel storage tank that will serve as a secondary fuel source, as required by the system. Commercial operation (COD) is planned for July 2026.



Conversion marks a new stage

“

The retrofitting represents not only a wager on technology but also a concrete expression of our commitment to sustainability and to the economic and social development of communities through collaborative work with all local stakeholders.

“The projects we are promoting, alongside the flagship initiatives of Tocopilla BESS and Tamaya BESS—which began commercial operation in early 2025—mark a new era for ENGIE Chile, in which transformation is synonymous with innovating in a technically responsible under a vision for the future.

“ENGIE Chile is convinced that retrofitting means moving forward with industrial intelligence: taking advantage of what we have built, preserving the stability of the system, and accelerating decarbonization realistically and responsibly.

“Because energy is not only generated, it is also inherited, adapted, and converted. And in that endeavor, every transformation counts.”

Laïlla Ducousso
Managing Director of Generation
of ENGIE Chile

b. Operating performance and asset management

From an operational standpoint, and despite the planned downtime because of two major maintenance projects and the impact of the nationwide blackout that occurred in February, we were able to strengthen our asset management by implementing a rigorous root cause analysis (RCA) system that aims to improve long-term reliability and performance.

Our operating availability in 2025 stood at around 78%, with an Equivalent Forced Outage Rate (EFOR) of approximately 10%. This performance was influenced by scheduled events, such as the major maintenance work performed at CTM3 in Mejillones and Unit 16 in Tocopilla, and external events, like

the blackout in February, which forced us to reschedule some annual maintenance, including work on the CTH unit, and to prepare for the 2026 fiscal year.

We have also made significant progress in this area by strengthening our asset management practices and operational excellence based on ISO standards. A core element of this effort was the systematic root cause analysis (RCA) of every incident to address structural causes—whether organizational, training-related, or procedural—rather than merely addressing temporary or superficial issues. And just as important as that analysis was the monitoring of the implementation of corrective actions with a governance in place to ensure that improvements were actually completed.

In this respect, we are continuing to implement the Chilean Standard ISO 55001 on asset management, which we adopted to optimize the cooperative management of the Generation business unit.

PROGRESS IN FOUR KEY PILLARS

- A robust decarbonization plan, including the scheduled phase-out of 1 GW of coal-fired capacity.
- Major maintenance was performed at two of our combined-cycle gas turbine (CCGT) plants, including a 40 MW capacity increase in Unit U16.
- Significant progress in asset restructuring projects.
- Exemplary operating safety management, with no serious accidents even though more than 2.7 million man-hours were worked.

c. Major maintenance

In 2025, we also undertook two major maintenance projects at our combined-cycle power plants: CTM3 in Mejillones and Unit 16 in Tocopilla. Both projects involved a scheduled outage of approximately 170 days.

These were large-scale maintenance projects that were planned well in advance since completing them successfully required coordinating with multiple contractors and the availability of critical components with long manufacturing and delivery lead times.

As a result of this work, Unit 16 increased its installed capacity by an additional 40 MW, which in turn enhanced the availability of our assets in preparation for the challenging market we anticipate in 2026.



A leader in conversion

Retrofitting is helping us to unite two concepts that used to seem contradictory, namely, growth and decommissioning, thereby giving assets a second life, repurposing them, and contributing to the power grid from a circular economy approach.

In addition, in a pioneering initiative in the ENGIE Group, the IEM thermal power plant is undergoing a technological transformation to switch from coal to natural gas and old thermal power plants are being turned into synchronous condensers.

We can highlight the following progress in 2025 in regard to our asset restructuring projects:

Retrofitted infrastructure

Tocopilla Energy Complex

Tocopilla Unit 15 : Our old coal-fired unit has already been taken offline, and authorization for commercial operation (COD) of the synchronous condenser that will replace the old generator has been, which is scheduled to begin in mid-2026.

Tocopilla BESS : This initiative has an installed capacity of 116 MW and 660 MWh, distributed across 240 batteries and 30 PCS units, and it is connected directly to the transmission network. Energy can be stored during periods of lower demand and supplied during peak hours.

Mejillones Energy Complex

LILE BESS : The new supply system will utilize existing infrastructure, such as transmission lines, the interconnecting substation, internal areas and roads, which will help optimize resources, reduce costs, and shorten project timelines.

Tamaya Power Plant, Arica

Tamaya Solar Power Plant y Tamaya BESS: They are located on a site where a diesel power plant used to be operated. The new site has an installed capacity of 68 MW/418 Wh and 152 lithium-ion battery containers, which will store the energy generated by the Tamaya Solar Plant. This represents an annual reduction in emissions of 42,187 metric tons of CO₂ equivalent.

3.5 Transmission

We are actively involved in the transmission market, where we provide power transmission services using high-voltage infrastructure.

In 2025, our business unit strengthened its structure, internal capabilities, and processes, thereby ushering in a period of consolidation and strong growth, marked by successful participation in public tenders organized by the Ministry of Energy and by the closing of private agreements with companies requiring transmission services.

3.5.1 PROGRESS IN 2025

We participated in five tenders, also called new projects, and were awarded four: one in February 2025 and three in November. This means an 80% tender success rate that shows our efficiency and effectiveness in developing business in this way.

Of the four new projects, the Manuel Rodríguez Substation, which came from a tender begun in 2024, will be located in Tiltit, making it the first in the Metropolitan Region.

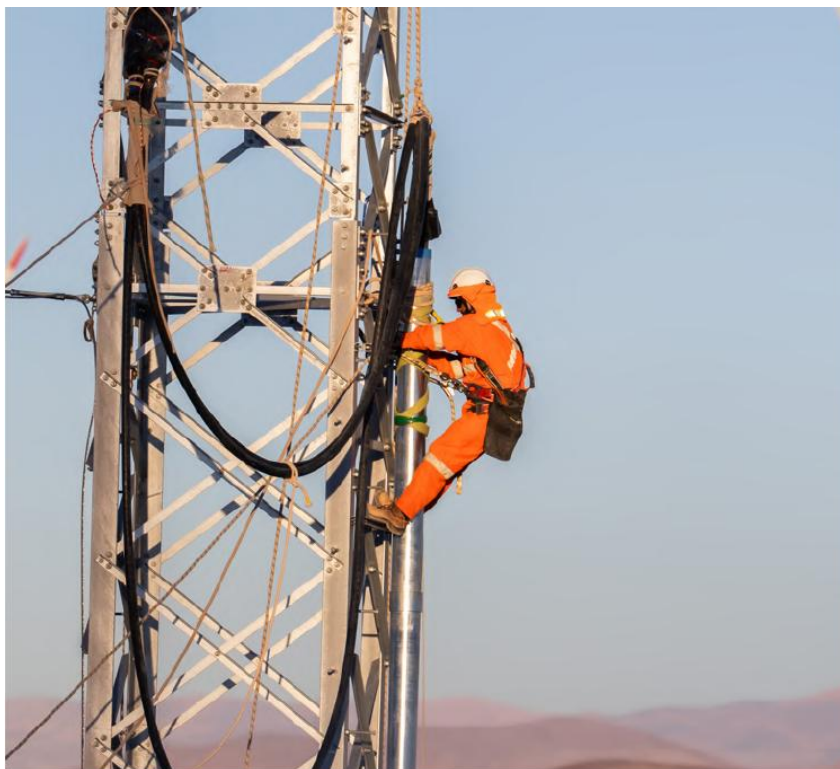
The remaining three—Huelquén, El Peral and Quelmen—are also in the central-south zone of Chile.

- **Huelquén Substation:** Located in the Metropolitan Region, the project entails a 110-kV switchyard, a 30-MVA 110/15-kV transformer, and the sectioning of the 2 x 110-kV Codegua-Alto Jahuel line at the substation.
- **El Peral Substation:** Also in the Metropolitan Region, it entails a 110-kV switchyard, a 50-MVA 110/12-kV transformer, and the sectioning of the La Florida-Vizcachas Tap

and the normalization of the Vizcachas Tap-Puente Alto line.

- **Quelmen Substation:** Located in the Maule Region, the project is for a 66-kV substation, a 50-MVA 66/13.2-kV transformer, and the sectioning of the San Fernando-Teno line. It will also be the first project we undertake in that region.

These projects mean that we have significantly expanded our presence from the north into the central-southern part of the country. Prior to being awarded these projects, our southernmost asset was the Totihue substation in the O'Higgins Region.



This achievement was driven by organizational maturity and strategic agility, made possible by the optimization of internal processes, the alignment of cross-functional objectives, and cohesive inter-departmental collaboration that resulted in robust, competitive proposals.

a. Projects under construction

In parallel, we made in our projects under construction, such as the new La Ligua and Totihue substations, and in the expansion work at the El Rosal substation and on the Nueva Chuquicamata-Calama line.



In 2025, we made significant progress in the construction of the new Totihue Sectioning Substation in Rengo, O'Higgins Region, where the installation of a power transformer in September was important. This project, the first transmission asset in the area, will strengthen our national power grid. Its imminent commissioning will pave the way for investments in the projects awarded during the 2025 fiscal year—the four new substations—and in the enlargement of the Pozo Almonte, Algarrobal, and El Rosal substations, awarded in 2024.

REGULATED TRANSMISSION PROJECTS AWARDED

Dolores S/S Re-tendered

COD: 1S28



CAPEX:
US\$18 MILLION

Pozo Almonte S/S Enlargement Awarded to contractor

COD: 1S28



CAPEX:
US\$15 MILLION

Capricornio S/S Enlargement Re-tendered

COD: 3Q28



CAPEX:
US\$26 MILLION

New Chuquicamata–Calama second circuit Under construction

COD: 2S25



CAPEX:
US\$ 10MILLION

Algarrobal S/S Enlargement Awarded to contractor

COD: 1S28



CAPEX:
US\$5 MILLION

La Ligua S/S Under construction

COD: 4Q25

Manuel Rodríguez S/S Awarded in February 2025

COD: 3Q28

New sectioning of Totihue + new Totihue 2×66 kV transmission line Under construction

COD: 1T26

Increase in the capacity of the Charrúa line Under construction

COD: 2S26



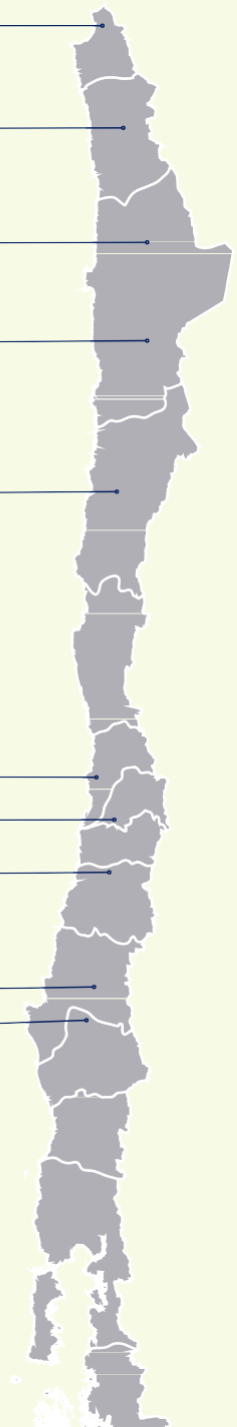
CAPEX:
US\$6 MILLION

El Rosal S/S Enlargement Awarded to contractor

COD: 2S27



CAPEX:
US\$5 MILLION





There is no Transition without Transmission

“The phrase ‘there is no transition without transmission’ is not new, but that does not make it any less true. We must ask ourselves what is driving today’s growth and strengthening of the transmission system, and what will drive it tomorrow. To do that, we must look beyond the current surplus of renewable energy that is straining our system, which we must try to mitigate, and consider what service standards we want for our system to equip it with the backup elements required to do that.

“In addition, we must envision the consumer of the future: the consumer who chooses electricity for heating in the winter and who chooses electric mobility. How do we prepare our system for this? When should we make those investment decisions?

“These are challenges that require that we take decisive action soon, and there is just one answer: investment in more new infrastructure while maximizing the performance of all the existing infrastructure.”

Pilar Acevedo
Managing Director, Networks



b. Regulated enlargement projects

In September, we launched the first tender of regulated expansion works according to Energy Transition Law No. 21,721. The facilities at the Roncacho national substation will be expanded under this tender, which we plan to award in April 2026.

Moreover, in October, the transmission system expansion plan ordered the enlargement of the New Chuquicamata national substation, thereby ensuring the growth of our public utility infrastructure.

c. Private projects

An area where our Company has a high growth potential lies in the development of private transmission infrastructure for large-scale customers, particularly mining companies.

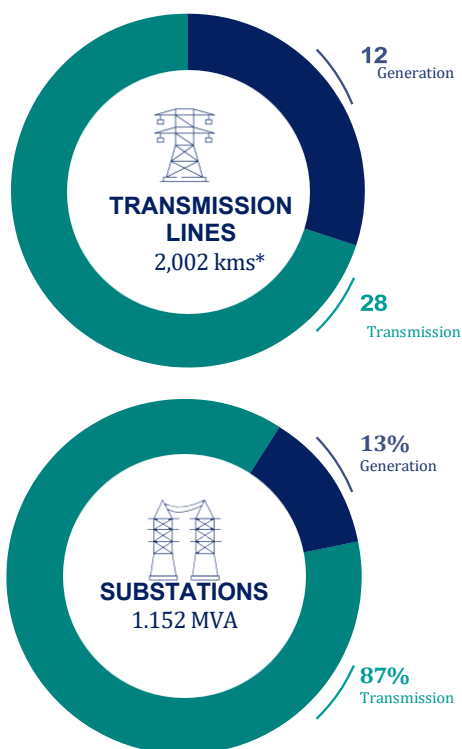
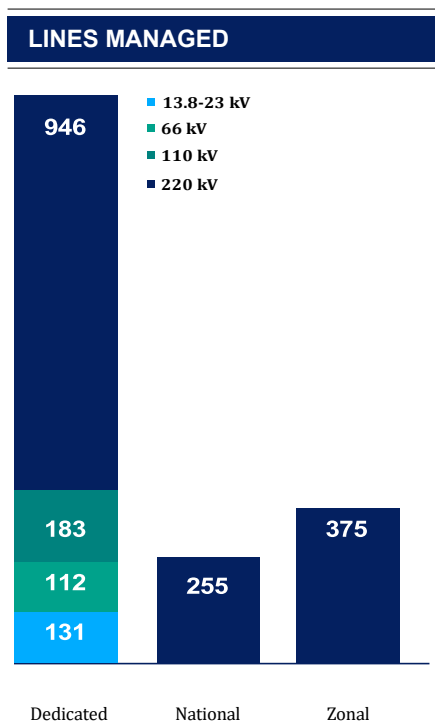
Projects are being developed under the BOOT (Build, Own, Operate, Transfer) model in which we undertake the investment and construction of the project under a long-term toll contract with the customer that includes operation and maintenance (O&M) costs.

We are currently working actively with major players in Chile’s mining sector—AMSA, Albemarle, and BHP—on their Escondida and Spence operations..



SHARE OF THE TRANSMISSION MARKET

(As at December 31, 2025)



ENERGY TRANSITION LAW

The enactment of Energy Transition Law No. 21,721 has imposed new responsibilities and created new opportunities for our Company, which now must take on tasks that historically fell to the National Electricity Coordinator (CEN), such as the tendering of projects to enlarge its own infrastructure.

In September 2025, the first such process was launched for the enlargement of the Roncacho substation. Under this model, the company acts as both the tenderer and counterparty, while an EPC contractor is awarded the construction contract.

Although the EPC contractor is ultimately responsible to the SEN, the Company guarantees that the entire process carried out by the EPC contractor will be done according to regulations, with a strong focus on meeting the promised deadlines.

(*) In addition, the Company holds a 50% stake in TEN S.A., through which it operates 600 km of transmission lines.



3.5.2 TEN

Our Company jointly owns TEN S.A. with Red Eléctrica Chile SpA (Redinter), each holding a 50% stake.

During the 2025 fiscal year, TEN began to gradually expand its provision of services to third parties and diversify its operating activities. The company also reported indicators for the Electrical Facilities Integrity Management System (SGIE in Spanish) for the first time, which is strengthening asset management and indicator-based decision-making.

On the operational front, major maintenance was performed on power generation equipment and at the New Cardones GIS Substation, 500 kV facilities, which contributed to the reliability and availability of the transmission system.

When the nationwide blackout occurred in February 2025, operating and support systems were comprehensively checked to confirm that they

were working properly and to reinforce the readiness for similar types of events.

a. Environmental Management

Of note among these initiatives is the audit of our Environmental Management System based on which action plans were defined and implemented to improve waste management according to the guidelines of ISO 14001.

As concerns biodiversity, the revegetation plan marked its 10th anniversary, and the compensatory reforestation efforts made since 2021 attained an 80% survival rate for the specimens planted.

b. Community Relations

TEN's focus of operations is in the municipality of Diego de Almagro. In 2025, it completed in this municipality the fifth phase of the community orchards, launched new competitive funding for entrepreneurs, held the fifth TEN Entrepreneurs Fair, provided support to, and maintenance of, the community gym, and published the book "Stories and Portraits of My Town," oriented toward recovering the local identity.

On a more institutional level, it joined the Advisory Board of the School of Energy of the University of Atacama, thus strengthening its ties to the academic community and regional development.

c. People Management

- **Occupational Health and Safety:** The Frequency Rate was 6.5 while the Severity Rate stood at 13.1 out of a total of 153,074 human hours worked. These indicators show that preventive management was strengthened, critical risks were prioritized, and safe work planning and on-site supervision were reinforced. Additionally, the TEN 2025 Safety Week was held, which included training in first aid and the use of AED, safe 4x4 driving, awareness talks, and campaigns on the early reporting of unsafe conditions and acts.
- **Launching of "Me at TEN":** a corporate chatbot available 24/7 on Microsoft Teams, designed to facilitate access to labor regulations, ethical standards, and internal policies.
- **Training:** The focus was on strengthening operational excellence, occupational health and safety, cybersecurity, and differential protection. In-person meetings were also held for all staff to discuss the Karin Act, ethics, free competition, and the new economic crimes law. In addition, awareness-raising and training sessions were held for suppliers on various topics, critical risks being one.

3.5.3 GAS PIPELINE

The year 2025 marked the 25th anniversary of the arrival of natural gas to northern Chile via the NorAndino Gas Pipeline, which is wholly owned by ENGIE Energía Chile and began operation in 1999. Spanning 1,060 km—of which 680 km are in Chile and 380 km in Argentina—, it connects the Antofagasta Region to the province of Salta in Argentina.

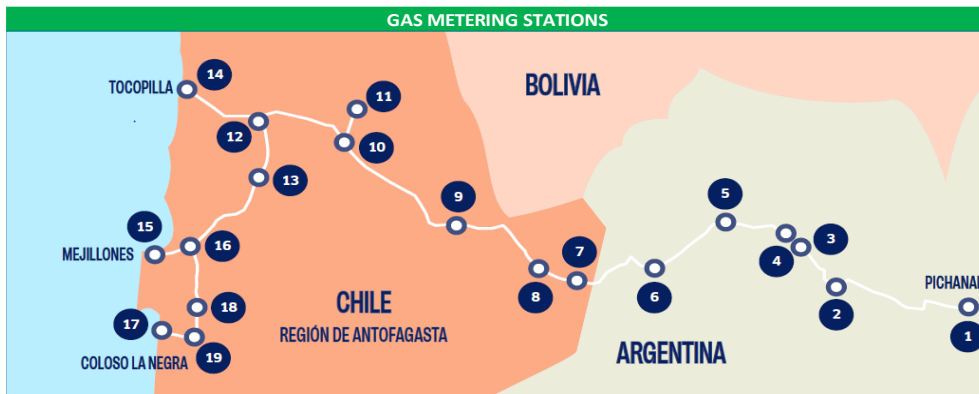
It has a permanent right-of-way of 15 meters in Chile and 30 meters in Argentina. Its maximum elevation is 4,950 meters above sea level, and its main distribution points on the Chilean side are Tocopilla, Mejillones, and Coloso, south of Antofagasta.

Work in 2025

Argentine gas supply accounted for approximately 50% of the Chilean system's gas supply in the third quarter of 2025. Approximately 6.3 MMm³/d were injected between July and September 2025.

ENGIE has long-term supply contracts indexed to the Henry Hub.

Engie scheduled 22.7 Tbtu during 2025.



- | | |
|---|--|
| ① Pichanal: metering station | ⑪ Chuquicamata: connection point |
| ② Humahuaca: connection point | ⑫ María Elena: connection point |
| ③ Tres Cruces: compression station | ⑬ Pedro de Valdivia: connection point |
| ④ Minera Aguilar: connection point | ⑭ Tocopilla: connection point |
| ⑤ Gasnor La Quiaca: | ⑮ Mejillones: connection point to GNL Mejillones |
| ⑥ Minera Pirquitas: connection point | ⑯ Moly Cop: connection point |
| ⑦ El Rosal: metering station | ⑰ GNLM: connection point in Antofagasta |
| ⑧ Border Metering Station: metering station | ⑱ Salar del Carmen: connection point |
| ⑨ San Pedro de Atacama: connection point | ⑲ La Negra: connection point |
| ⑩ New Calama: connection point | |



PORTS

We have two ports with a long history of operating coal-fired power plants, whose future role is currently being redefined.

- **Port Tocopilla:** Following the cessation of coal operations at the site, the port no longer has an operative use.
- **Port Mejillones:** It is currently still in operation to unload coal for the CTA and CTH units. The port's operation and maintenance (O&M) is managed by Puerto Ventanas.

3.6 Customers

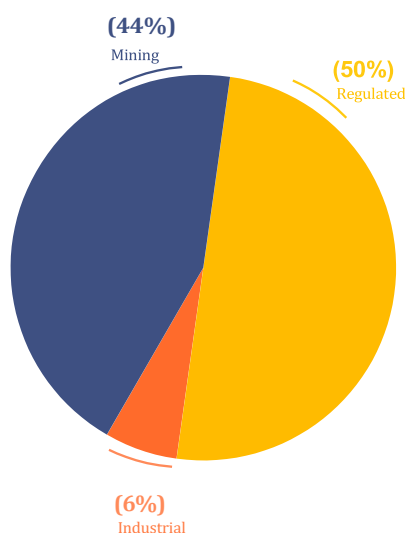
Our business performed very well in 2025. The portfolio was physically balanced, with a long position available during non-solar hours and a high level of thermal power dispatch throughout the year.

In the past fiscal year, we supplied 12,799 GWh, of which 6,338 GWh went to regulated customers, 5,687 GWh to the mining sector, and 774 GWh to industrial customers.

Our business strategy prioritizes the sale of energy through long-term relationships. We achieve this through long-term power purchase agreements (PPAs), which, at the close of 2025, had an average remaining term of seven years.

In terms of customers, we secured new contracts primarily in the sale and marketing of gas and LNG in the north, particularly in the mining sector.

POWER SUPPLY IN 2025 BY TYPE OF CUSTOMER



I. INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS

(GR 461/519: 6.2.iv)

Integrated solutions are a key part of our value proposition through which we aim to support our industrial and mining clients by being a strategic partner in their processes. For that purpose, we offer solutions that complement our power purchase agreements, and we leverage our strong presence in the northern part of the country through our gas and electricity transmission assets.

In 2025, the ENGIE Group established the S&EM GBU, responsible for managing customers directly. This reorganization has led our local operations to adopt a strategic partnership model, which includes a multi-product offering and sets our value proposition apart through natural gas and transmission services.

At the close of 2025, one customer accounted for 10% of the Company's revenue. Seven more customers accounted for more than 80% of the Company's income, among them four unregulated customers in the mining sector and three nationwide distribution companies.

Our major unregulated customers include Antofagasta Minerals, Codelco, Freeport McMoran, and Glencore. Of note among our regulated clients are CGE, Enel, and Saesa.

II. POST-BALANCE PLANNING

As part of the design of the Company's 2030 strategy, we are focusing on creating a business plan that we will present in the 2026 fiscal year. The challenge is to be prepared for the coming years, which will see the final phase-out of coal-fired generation, the start of the final phase of our renewable energy and battery projects, and the consolidation of natural gas as a key player. This is how we will be able to maintain a balanced portfolio.

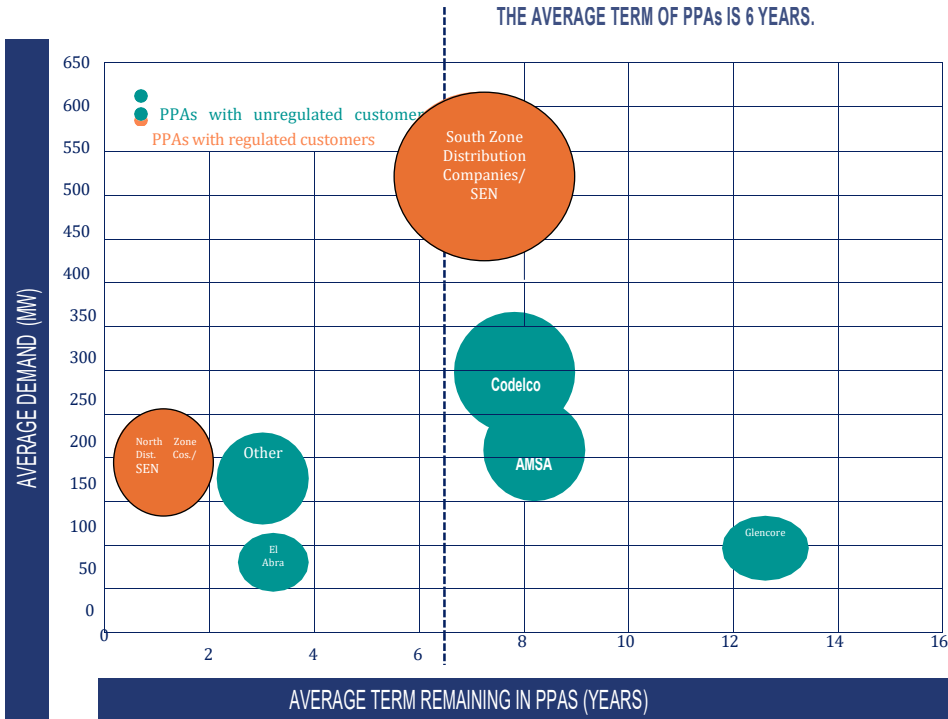
Along these same lines, we are analyzing our portfolio of PPAs to identify new opportunities for future growth.

GLOBAL REORGANIZATION

In early 2025, the ENGIE Group reorganized its Global Business Units (GBUs) that entailed merging two business units (Flex and Renewables) into a single unit called Renewables & Flexible Generation (R&F) and creating a new GBU, Supply & Energy Management (S&EM), which absorbed the entire Global Energy Management & Sales (GEMS) and Retail divisions.

This business unit is responsible for all energy sales and purchases and it is the relationship manager for customers and counterparties.

Under this structure, the salesforce is organized at the level of each GBU to ensure that all our products—energy, natural gas, infrastructure (transmission), and water—operate under a single organizational framework and coordination, thereby offering comprehensive, aligned management in respect of customers.



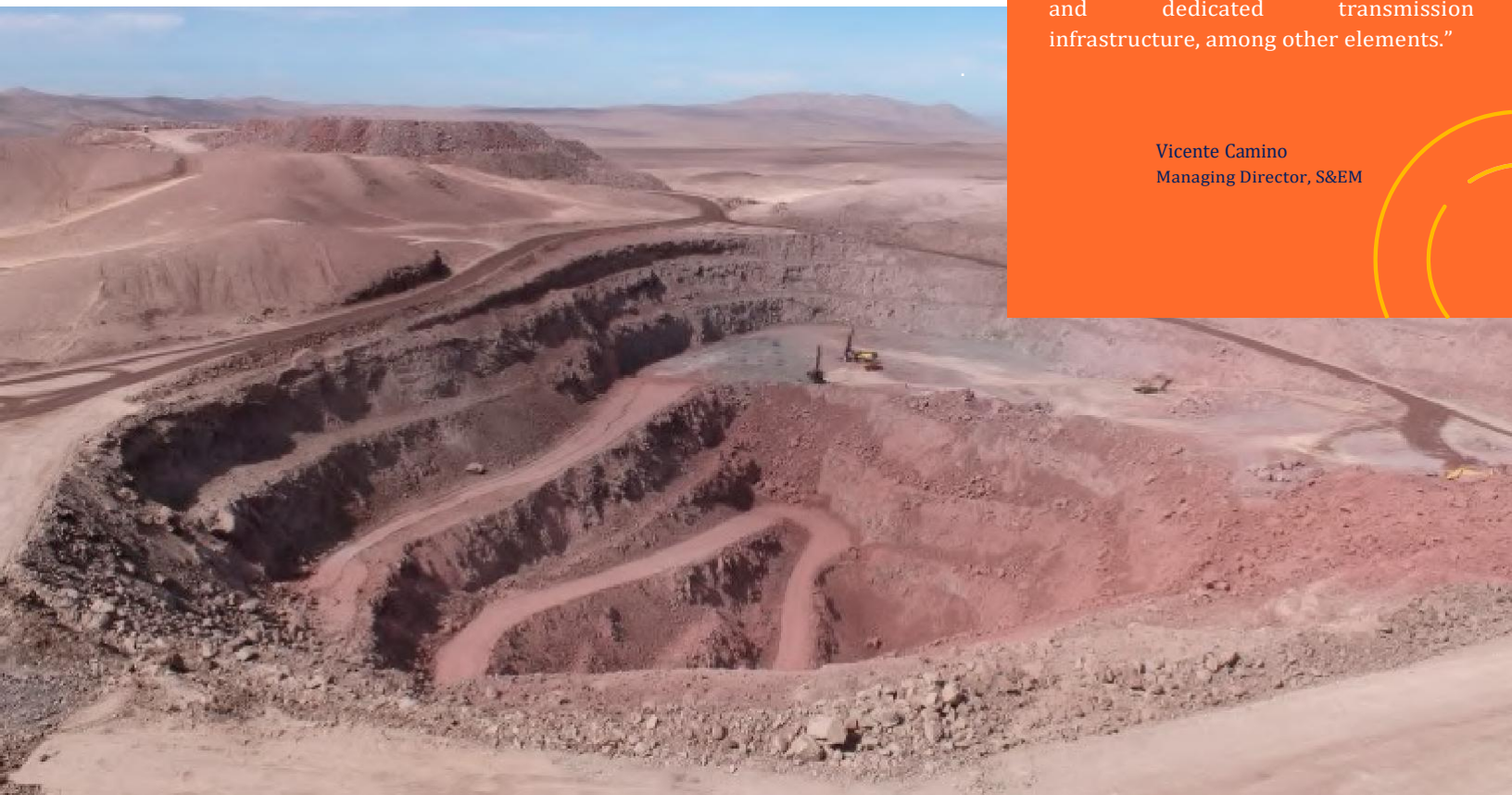
Source: Presentation by ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. to investors



"Today, ENGIE stands for trust and a genuine understanding of the mining and industrial sectors in the north. We understand your challenges and know that your needs go far beyond a PPA."

"That comprehensive understanding is what enables us to build long-term relationships, evolve alongside the industry and accompany their decarbonization needs that include a renewable energy and natural gas supply and dedicated transmission infrastructure, among other elements."

Vicente Camino
Managing Director, S&EM



3.7 Stakeholders

(GR 461/519: 3.1.iv / 6.2.v) (GRI 2-29)

Our stakeholders are comprised of individuals or groups whose interests are affected or could be affected by our activities.

We have identified our stakeholders and divided them into five categories based on their specific concerns. However, the increase in renewable

generation and transmission projects imposes upon us the challenge of keeping our stakeholder map current. Whenever we enter a new territory, we use the Model on Early Approach to Territories under which the first stage entails identifying the relevant stakeholders and actors.

We have platforms that are always available and staff dedicated to managing customer relationships so that we can build connections and provide prompt responses.

Category	Stakeholders	Management
INTERNAL		
	» Employees » Unions » Joint Hygiene and Safety Committees	Owner: Chief Human Resources Officer Managers • Labor Relations officers are responsible for the relationship with unions. • The Occupational Safety Division oversees the Joint Hygiene and Safety Committees (JHSC). Communication Channels: Intranet, internal campaigns, feedback meetings, the ENGIE&ME survey, and other channels.
SOCIETY		
	» Communities » NGOs	Owner: Chief Financial, ESG & Procurement Officer Managers • The Sustainability and Community Relations Division manages our relationship with local communities. It consists of a team stationed across the country, responsible for promptly addressing the concerns and suggestions of our neighbors. Communication Channels: Roundtables with communities and social organizations, reporting channels, social media, and other channels.
	» The Media	Owner: Chief Corporate Affairs and Digital Solutions Officer Managers • The Corporate Communications Division is responsible for managing relations with the press, and its primary objective is to provide timely responses. Communication Channels: Interviews, press conferences, and other events.
	» Trade Associations and Chambers of Commerce	Owner: Chief Corporate Affairs and Digital Solutions Officer Managers • The Institutional Relations Division is responsible for planning and advocacy efforts with trade associations and chambers of commerce. Specific roles are delegated to members of various teams in the Company. Communication Channels: Participation in working groups, member meetings, and other events.
FINANCIAL		
	» Shareholders » Analysts » Bondholders » Banks	Owner: Chief Financial, ESG & Procurement Officer Managers • Our Investor Relations Officer is responsible for leading communication with our investors. Communication Channels: The main channels are regular meetings, the ENGIE AL DÍA newsletter; Annual Ordinary Shareholders Meeting; earnings calls; website; social media; site visits; and the Integrated Report.

Category Stakeholders

Management

AUTHORITIES



» Local

Owner: Chief Financial, ESG & Procurement Officer

Managers

- The Sustainability and Communities Division is responsible for liaising with local authorities.

Communication Channels: Lobbying platform, working groups, and social programs, among others.

» Regional

Owner: Chief Corporate Affairs and Digital Solutions Officer, Chief Financial, ESG & Procurement Officer

Managers

- The Institutional Relations Division, in coordination with the Sustainability and Communities Division, is responsible for managing relations with regional authorities.

Communication Channels: Lobbying Platform, Pro-Growth Task Forces in macro-regions, public-private working groups.

» National

Owner: Chief Corporate Affairs and Digital Solutions Officer

Managers

- The Institutional Relations Division is responsible for managing relations with national authorities.

Communication Channels: Lobbying Platform, Pro-Growth Task Forces in macro-regions, public-private working groups.

THE BUSINESS



» Customers

Owner: Managing Director, Supply & Energy Management Chile

Managers

- Sales executives, who work to build a close, trusting relationship.

Communication Channels: Engie al Día Newsletter; Customer Portal, corporate website, meetings with customer, site visits, publication of the Integrated Report, among other channels.

» Suppliers

Owner: Chief Financial, ESG & Procurement Officer

Managers

- The Procurement Subdivision is responsible for this relationship. Our goal is to develop practices that create value for both parties.

Communication Channels: Supplier Portal, internal contact person, meetings, Supplier Days, publication of the Integrated Report.

WE ARE MEMBERS OF DIFFERENT TRADE ASSOCIATIONS (GR 461/519: 6.2.vi) (GRI 2-28)

NATIONAL:

- » Asociación Chilena de Energías Renovables A.G., www.acera.cl
- » Asociación de Generadoras de Chile, www.generadoras.cl
- » Transmisoras de Chile, www.transmisoras.cl
- » SOFOFA, www.sofofa.cl
- » Asociación Chilena de Desalinización A.G., www.acades.cl
- » H2 Chile, www.h2chile.cl
- » CLG Chile, www.clgchile.cl
- » Icare, www.icare.cl
- » World Energy Council Chile, www.wec-chile.cl
- » Acción Empresas, www.accionempresas.cl
- » Comité Chilena de Grandes Redes Eléctricas (Cigre Chile), www.cigre.cl

REGIONAL:

- » Asociación Industriales de Arica (ASINDA), www.asinda.cl
- » Asociación de Industriales de Antofagasta (AIA), www.aia.cl
- » H2 Antofagasta, www.h2antofagasta.org
- » Asociación de Industriales de Mejillones, www.aimejillones.cl
- » Corporación para el Desarrollo de la Región de Atacama (CORPROA), www.corproa.cl
- » IRADE Biobío, www.irade.cl

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE:

- » Cámara Franco Chilena para el Comercio e Industria (CCIFC), www.camarafrancochilena.cl
- » Cámara Chileno Belgo Luxemburguesa de Comercio (BELGOLUX), www.camarabelgolux.cl
- » Cámara Chileno Norteamericana de Comercio (AmCham), www.amchamchile.cl
- » Cámara Chileno Argentina de Comercio, www.camarachilenoargentina.cl

04

PEOPLE



63 4.1 Community Management

72 4.2 People and Talent

84 4.3 Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

90 4.4 Supplier Management

95 4.5 Occupational Health and Safety

4.3 Diversidad,

4.4 Gestión de

4.5 Salud y

COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT

67 4.1.2 Social Investment

4.1

64 4.1.1 Main Progress in 2025



4.1.1 Main Progress in 2025



“Our social investment totaled US\$1.3 million and benefitted 547,058 people in 26 municipalities compared to 19 in 2024. The number of indirect beneficiaries was 2,390,000, reaffirming our goal of becoming an integral part of the communities where we operate by creating value.”

Matías Bernales
Chief Sustainability and
Communities Officer

One of the most significant challenges facing our company is to facilitate, from a social, environmental, and political perspective, the expansion of the energy transition in the regions where we operate.

During the 2025 fiscal year, we made progress in implementing the Social Strategy launched in 2024 and, as part of that effort, we strengthened our internal structure, updated our partnership policy, and refined the eligibility guidelines for contributions to communities while also carrying out extensive activities in the communities where we operate.

In 2025, we made progress in aligning our Social Strategy with the Company's ESG commitments to strengthen the social protection and environmental aspects of our business. This helped us bring a cross-functional perspective to our GBUs.

As part of this process, we strengthened our internal structure using a matrix approach in which zonal officers and the sustainability and communities manager took on a strategic advisory role to support the leaders of our business units and to make good practices

visible and share them among GBUs.

The purpose of this change was to ensure consistency in the application of ESG standards in different operative settings, in the integration of community criteria into decision-making, and in cross-functional collaboration among technical, territorial, and corporate departments.

For new projects, our focus throughout the year was on the start of construction of the projects located in the central and southern regions of the country, specifically in the municipalities of Colina, Tiltill, Pemuco, La Ligua, and Rengo. We intensified our social presence in these territories through specialized work plans for this phase, with an emphasis on community relations, local supplier development, complaint management, and impact mitigation.

We have working groups, competitive funding programs, and other activities that are part of our engagement in a large part of the country, covering three key zones: the north (Arica–Antofagasta), the center (Taltal–Maule), and the south (Ñuble, Biobío, and the Lake Region).



I. TRANSFORMATION AND NEW COMMUNITIES

In 2025, one of our main activities was to continue supporting the transformations at our sites in Tocopilla and Mejillones through the integration of new renewable energy projects (Tocopilla BESS and Lile BESS) alongside the conversion to natural gas.

We sought to ensure a proper socialization of the projects while strengthening our relationships with a range of stakeholders who have been part of the transformation, such as artisanal fishers, partnership committees, and local authorities..

We also revived and expanded our presence to new municipalities, bringing the total to 33 locations in three zones into which we have divided our work:

North Zone: Arica, Camarones, Pozo Almonte, Alto Hospicio, Calama, María Elena, Tocopilla, Mejillones and Antofagasta.

Central Zone: Taltal, Tierra Amarilla, Andacollo, Ovalle, Vallenar, La Ligua, Colina, Tiltill, Rengo and Copiapó.

South Zone: Portezuelo, Ninhue, Pemuco, Laja, Yumbel, Los Ángeles, Frutillar, Llanquihue, Calbuco, Maullín, Castro, Chonchi and Dalcahue.

II. STRENGTHENING OF POLICIES AND PRACTICES

We also reviewed our Partnership and Engagement Policy to ensure that it remains up to date according to the Company's requirements and aligned with our ESG commitments. We incorporate priorities and topics based on the current needs of communities during the energy transition and during the development

and construction of renewable energy and infrastructure projects.

To that end, we have also drafted a new Protocol for the Management of our Partnership Committees to ensure transparency and accountability in our management of all affected communities.

In addition, an initiative led by an internal team improved the governance of our competitive funding programs in order to standardize their operations across the various municipalities where they are implemented. In 2025, this process was done in the municipalities of Tocopilla, Mejillones, Taltal, Pemuco, Laja, and Yumbel.

PARTNERSHIP COMMITTEE PROTOCOL

We have developed a protocol for partnership committees for the purpose of setting down the general principles and guidelines that shape our work and our engagement with communities. We are ensuring that this protocol is followed in all projects and operations. Furthermore, this protocol serves as a guide for the creation and development of national partnership committees because we know that interests, needs, and objectives may vary depending on the specific characteristics of each territory.

Through regular meetings—held monthly or as local circumstances dictate—, the partnership committees aim to promote participation, dialogue, and a healthy coexistence so that we are integrated, like good neighbors, into the social life of each territory.

We are able to share information about ENGIE Energía Chile's work through these committees and to listen to and understand the community's concerns and needs. Local authorities, community organizations, and company representatives actively participate in these forums that are strengthening a collaborative relationship built on trust.

The specific goals of the partnership committees are to:

- strengthen the relationship.
- promote sustainable development via local development initiatives.
- facilitate involvement, dialog and harmonious relations.
- create opportunities that contribute to the value chain.
- foster transparency.

PPRINCIPLES OF THE PARTNERSHIP AND ENGAGEMENT POLICY



Involvement and
Harmonious
Relations



Local
Contribution to
the Value Chain

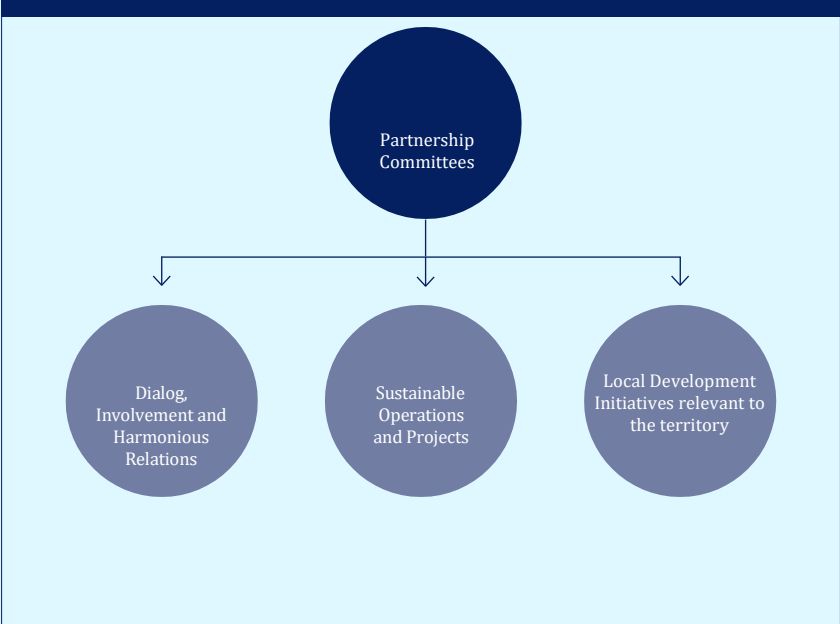


Local
Development
Initiatives



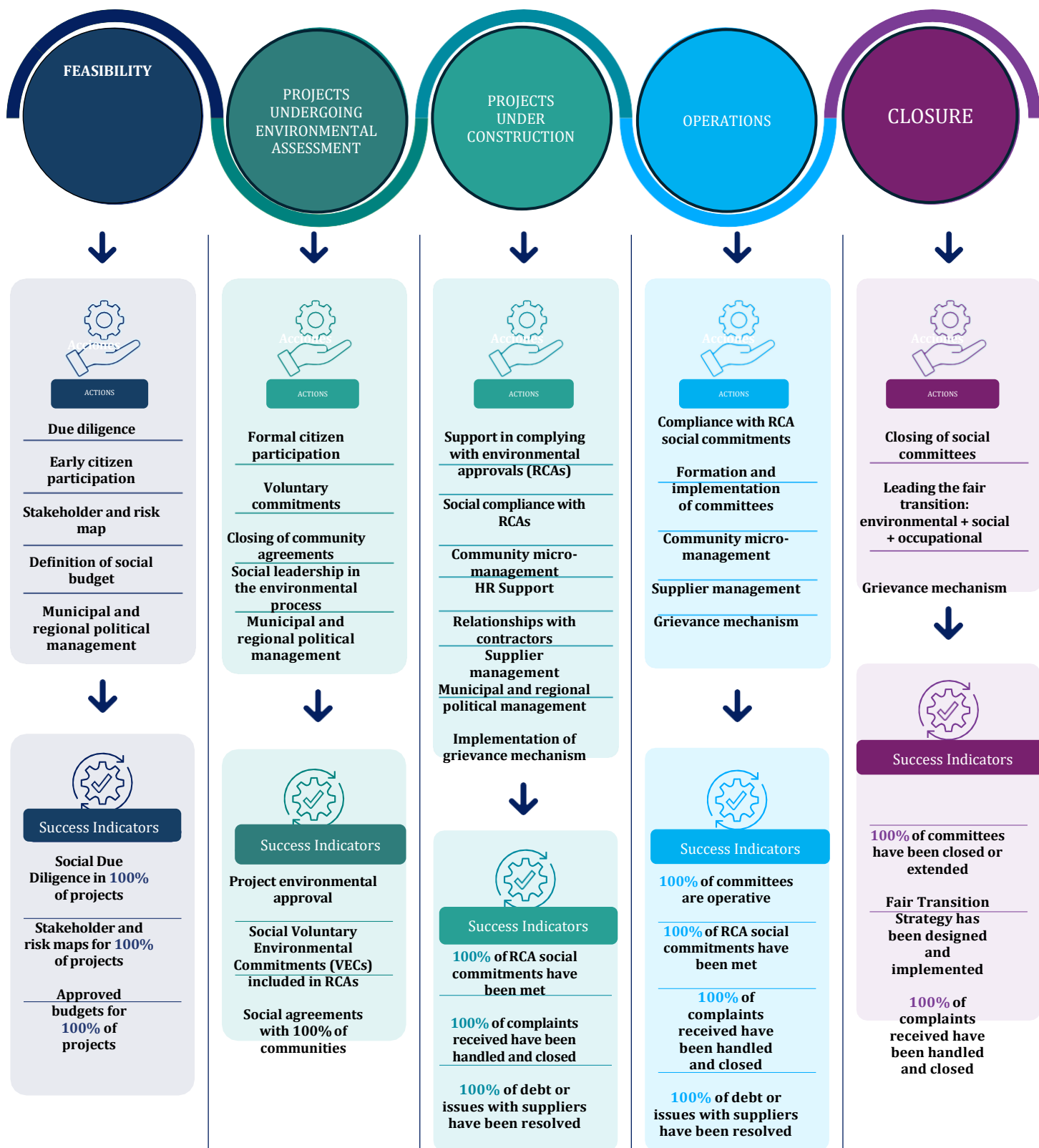
Access to Energy

WORK METHOD



TERRITORIAL MANAGEMENT MODEL

The recent implementation of our Social Strategy has led us to establish a more detailed breakdown of the stages and actions involved in the territorial management of each new project, along with defined success indicators, which facilitates the continuous improvement of our operations and strengthens our accountability standards.



4.1.2 Social Investment



In 2025, we significantly increased our social investment, both in terms of the number of social initiatives—totalling 354 projects—and the amount invested, which totaled US\$1.3 million.

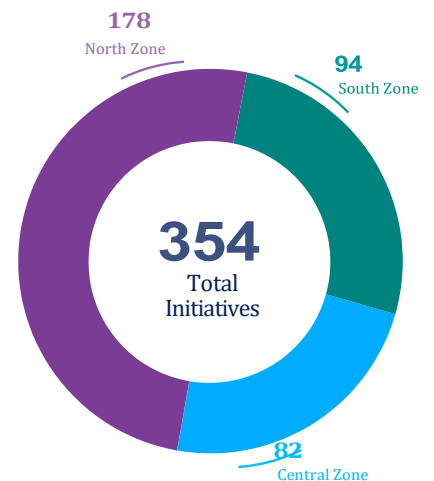
These resources were of direct benefit to 547,058 people in 26 municipalities compared to 19 in 2024; indirectly, the number of beneficiaries amounted to 2,390,000.

In coordination with the affected communities, we directed these contributions toward the four strategic pillars of our Partnership Policy: participation and harmonious relations, local contribution to value chain workers, local development initiatives, and access to energy.

By geographic zone, our social investment was distributed into 178 initiatives in the north zone, 94 in the south zone, and 82 in the central zone.

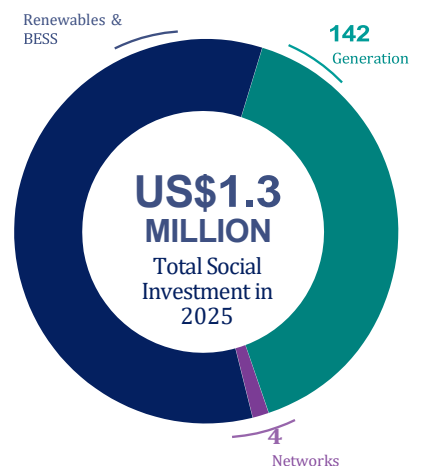
By business area, on the other hand, the breakdown was 208 initiatives in Renewables & BESS, 142 in Generation, and 4 in Networks.

SOCIAL INVESTMENT IN 2025 BY ZONE



SOCIAL INVESTMENT IN 2025 BY AREA OF BUSINESS

208



INITIATIVES FUNDED UNDER THE PARTNERSHIP POLICY



Involvement and
Harmonious
Relations



Local
Contribution to
the Value Chain



Local Development
Initiatives



Access to
Energy

128

134

72

18



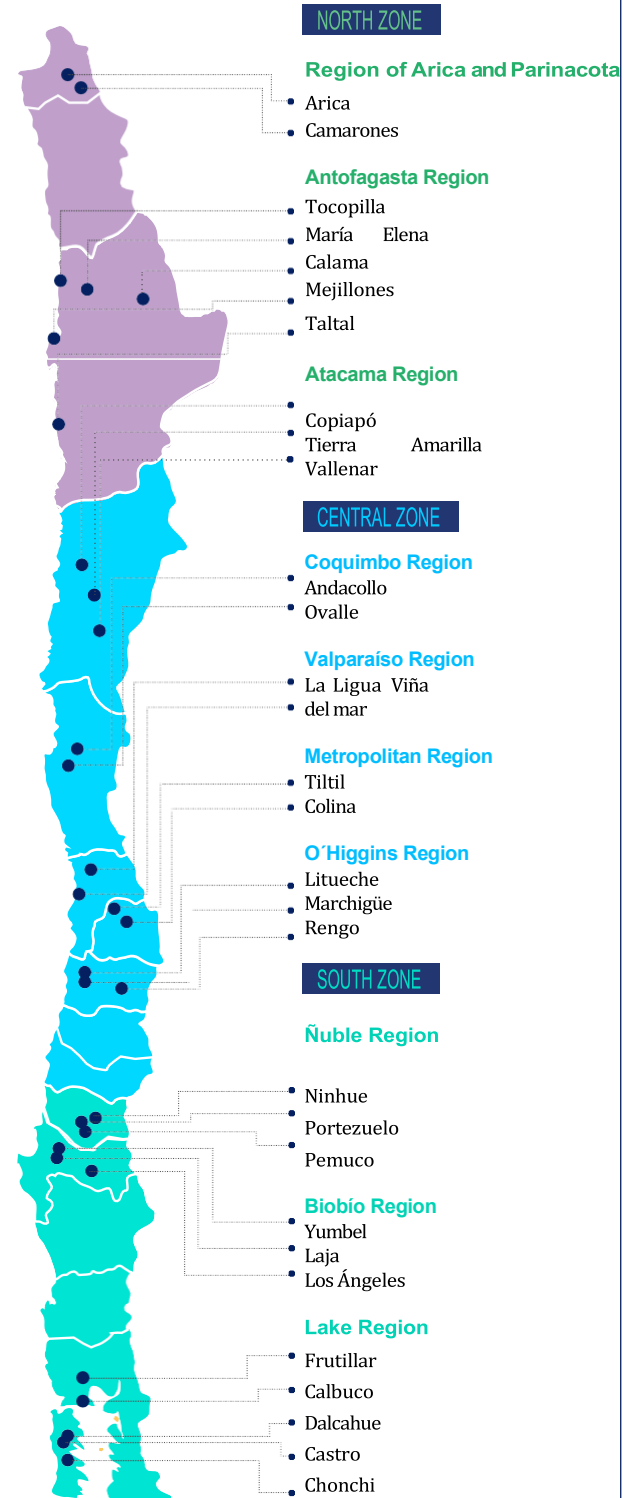
CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COMMUNITY

We revised our Community Contributions Policy and Procedure, which sets down the requirements for individuals and legal entities in the Registry of Donation Recipients to submit their projects.

The document stipulates that applicants must abide by our Company's existing Crime Prevention Model and by the guidelines of our Community Contributions and Partnership Policies. This means that each application must clearly state the purpose of the donation and how the funds will be used. Additionally, all recipients of a contribution must undergo a background check or due diligence review.

It also states that the Company will not make cash contributions directly to any institution or individual. Instead, contributions must be in kind and payment will be made directly to the supplier, save justified exceptions.

COVERAGE OF THE TERRITORIAL MANAGEMENT OF ENGE ENERGÍA CHILE



I. OUTSTANDING ACTIVITIES IN 2025

	North Zone	Central Zone	South Zone
 PLANET	We continued to work alongside the Fundación Sudamérica Diversa (Diverse South America Foundation) on the study and protection of the North Andean deer, which involved installing and monitoring camera traps to track migration throughout the year. This program included educational and awareness-raising efforts with the school in Murmuntani, in the Arica and Parinacota Region, to strengthen the local understanding of the importance of conserving this species and its foothill ecosystem.	Introduction to renewable energy plan and environmental education. Community initiatives were carried out (in collaboration with the Municipality of Taltal) to promote sports among children and teenagers in Taltal, through sports clinics led by specialists and the participation of local teams in national, regional, and local championships. Technical and vocational education was also strengthened through an agreement with the Catholic University of the North to establish new ERNC degree programs with a focus on STEM.	In an alliance with Bernardo O'Higgins University, other academic institutions, and ENGIE—as a partner organization—, we were awarded state funding from ANID (National Research and Development Agency) for the project “NewPeat – Constructed Peatlands: a nature-based solution for the restoration of hydrological corridors,” which aims to develop an innovative methodology for the ecological restoration of peatlands to improve water retention and quality, create habitats, and increase carbon capture.
 PEOPLE	Through a collaboration agreement, we are supporting the work and training of firefighters in Arica, Tocopilla, María Elena, Calama, and Antofagasta. We made contributions in the form of firefighting equipment and infrastructure, such as the construction of restrooms and a cafeteria at the Antofagasta Fire Academy. Together with the six communities in the Upper Loa zone, we have developed programs for energy access and education. The most notable are the installation of a photovoltaic system at the Chiu-Chiu Museum and a photovoltaic course for communities in which more than 30 people participated.	We participated in the Taltal Sports Clinic, an event that brought together around a thousand participants, including students from the public schools in the municipality. This event was part of the local anniversary celebrations and consisted of sports activities open to the entire community. We signed collaboration agreements with the municipalities of Tiltal and Colina to strengthen public safety and promote community initiatives related to our work in the region.	We participated in the Fictionless Science Festival, which took place in the regions of Ñuble and Biobío, where high school students from the communities in these regions were able to participate. These initiatives brought science closer to students and encouraged them to pursue further studies in STEM fields. In the town of San Pedro, Chiloé, we continued to install on-grid PV systems to support vulnerable residents. In 2025, we helped four families, bringing the total to more than 15 solutions since the program began, in addition to the rural drinking water system. These systems give families access to the benefits of renewable energy and reduce their electricity costs.
 PERFORMANCE	We signed an agreement with the Huanchaca Ruins Foundation, whose goal is to develop a museum space that showcases ENGIE's work in the region. This new “ENGIE Space” will highlight our contribution to renewable energy, decarbonization, power transmission, and BESS technologies, bringing these topics closer to the community and reinforcing our commitment to scientific disclosure and local heritage.	We entered into an agreement with the University of the North to promote the enrollment of students from the municipality of Taltal in the new renewable energy degree programs. The initiative includes holding seminars focused on remedial courses and setting up laboratories for testing and applied research.	During the development of the El Rosal wind farm, we signed collaboration agreements with most of the neighborhood associations in the project's area of influence. These agreements stipulate long-term work with the communities to jointly define—through Participation, Dialogue, and Coexistence Committees—the allocation of the social investment under the project.
 GOVERNANCE	In Tocopilla and Mejillones, as part of our work with the communities, we strengthened the partnership committees where we addressed, among other topics, competitive funding programs targeting social organizations, local entrepreneurs, and energy access projects. These committees facilitated progressing toward a more participatory, transparent decision-making process that is aligned with the priorities defined together with local actors.	We worked jointly with social, sports, and cultural organizations to bring the Competitive Funding Program to fruition, which funds initiatives on energy access, water conservation, support to the elderly and children, as well as cultural activities. This program is held annually and is intended to strengthen community development.	Through a participatory process in collaboration with the communities near our Laja Hydroelectric Power Plant, we revised the way we communicate with our stakeholders by adding more efficient communication channels and launching a website featuring social and environmental information relevant to our communities.

II. PARTNERSHIP POLICY: OUTSTANDING PARTNERSHIPS



INVOLVEMENT AND HARMONIOUS RELATIONS

Open Doors

In 2025, we welcomed nearly 1,000 visitors to our facilities around the country, including the Pozo Almonte Substation (SS), the Chapiquiña Hydroelectric Power Plant, the Arica Substation and BESS, the CET and CTM units, the Laja Hydroelectric Power Plant, and the San Pedro Wind Farm.

These visits were attended by children, high school and college students, residents of communities near our operations, family members of employees, and national, regional, and local authorities, among others.



Leadership Workshops for Social Leaders

One of our areas of focus has been to strengthen the leadership skills of community leaders in the communities where we operate. In 2025, we focused on the social leaders in Tocopilla and Taltal. We held the workshop “How Do You Build Your Brand?,” a training session designed to enhance their leadership and effective communication skills. The workshop, facilitated by Alejandra Sepúlveda, a journalist and coach, is part of the working group we have with social organizations in both municipalities.



LOCAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE VALUE CHAIN

Catalog of Local Suppliers in Pemuco

This initiative was implemented with the open, voluntary participation of formal suppliers registered in the municipalities where the projects are being built. We supplemented this with fieldwork by Fundación La Semilla (Seed Foundation).

The result is an up-to-date, accessible database designed to promote local businesses and foster the economic development of the community.

CONTRIBUTION TO LOCAL DEVELOPMENT



Safety and Culture in Tilti

We signed an agreement with the Municipality of Tilti to support safety initiatives and cultural activities in the community where we are building the Libélula Solar Farm. The initiative includes funding that, among other things, will be used to purchase a 4x4 vehicle for the Municipal Safety Department.



We contributed infrastructure to firefighters in Antofagasta

We inaugurated a new facility for the training of 50 members of the institution. This inauguration coincided with the 150th anniversary of the Antofagasta Fire Department.

ACCESS TO RENEWABLE ENERGY



We electrified the new Archeological Center in Chiu-Chiu

We attended the inauguration of the new San Francisco de Chiu-Chiu Archeological Heritage Center, an initiative led by the Atacaman community in Chiu-Chiu to preserve and promote the cultural heritage of the Upper Loa region.

Our contribution consisted of a solar photovoltaic system to supply 100% of the center's energy needs. The system consists of a 5,000-W inverter, six 550-W solar panels, and four 250-amp 12V batteries.

PEOPLE AND TALENT

4.2

73 4.2.1 Focuses and
Progress in 2025

75 4.2.2 ENGIE
Culture

76 4.2.3 People
Development

80

4.2.4 Labor
Relations



4.2.1 Focuses and Progress in 2025

(GRI 401)



ENGIE Energía Chile fosters a diverse, inclusive, and equitable internal culture and work environment, convinced that this enriches our work and strengthens our ability to tackle the challenges involved in leading the energy transition.

In 2025, we focused on decisively strengthening our attributes of efficiency, collaboration, transformation, standardization, and digitalization to move toward a more integrated and future-ready operating model.

In this respect, people management became a strategic facilitator that is ensuring the availability of critical talent, strengthening capabilities through reskilling and upskilling methods, and providing the consistency needed to achieve our goals in an environment marked by intense regulatory pressure and critical projects.

The Human Resources area deployed a robust Strategic Workforce Plan (SWP) and designed a continuous development program that made internal mobility the primary growth lever. This was all done in parallel to a simplification of structures and processes intended to accelerate the organizational transformation.

Succession plans were implanted as an essential pillar for ensuring continuity in critical roles, making internal talent more visible, and proactively anticipating the Company's future needs. At the same time, strategic training—in leadership, change management, coaching, safety, and finance—helped us to prepare teams capable of operating in an increasingly complex, integrated, and technologically demanding environment.

Culture and well-being emerged as key differentiators in the sustainability of our results. ENGIE&Me—a tool whereby we measure internal commitment—guided the organization toward a simpler, more empowered, and connected model, while our No Mind at Risk program reinforced the conviction that caring for people is also caring for the operation.

As a result of this work, in 2025 we received significant recognitions—Merco Talento, IMAD, and HRD—as well as EDGE recertification, which validate the progress made toward the goals we have set for ourselves.



A more agile organization for the future

“In 2025, we built on a year in which our business strategy advanced in tandem with talent development, shaping a more agile, prepared, and deeply human organization capable of successfully addressing the energy challenges of the future in Chile. Contributing to this goal were the consolidation of continuous development as a central pillar of our culture and the role of leaders as the primary drivers of their teams' growth. Additionally, our progress in building a competitive, diverse, and inclusive organization has led to an increase in the representation of young professionals and women, who now account for 27% of our own workforce—a figure significantly higher than the industry average. These and other initiatives are helping us to build an organization prepared for the challenges of tomorrow.”

Lucy Oporto,
HR International Project Manager

OUR EMPLOYEES IN NUMBERS

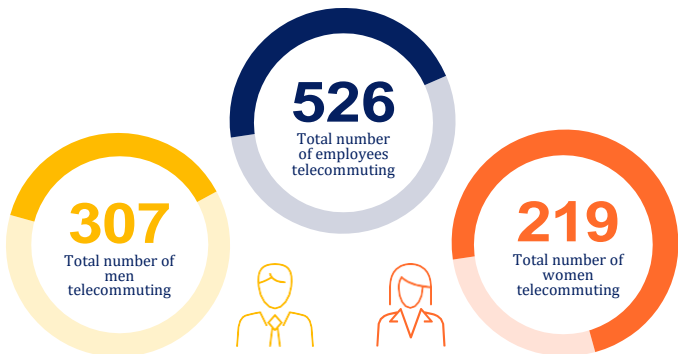
(GRI 2-7)



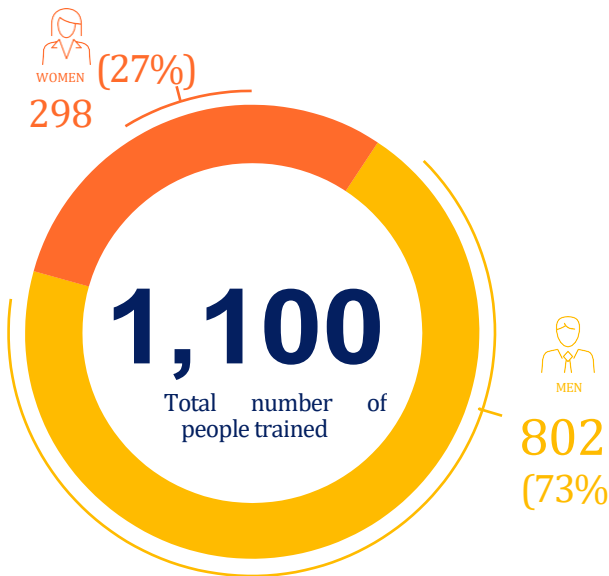
NEW HIRES



WORK WEEK (part-time & full-time)



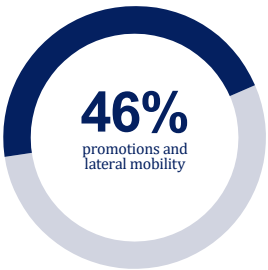
TALENT MANAGEMENT



PERFORMANCE EVALUATION



INTERNAL MOBILITY



4.2.2 ENGIE Culture

ENGIE Energía Chile is convinced that it is building the future and that every employee is committed to the goal of decarbonizing Chile and becoming carbon neutral by 2045. This purpose redefines who we are and why we do what we do. We also know that, to lead this transformation, we must evolve:

- from stability to agility: adapt quickly, innovate, collaborate.
- from technical knowledge to continuous learning: new competencies for new technologies.
- from pride about the past to commitment to the future: sustainability as identity.

In 2025, the One ENGIE culture was made a strategic pillar that reflects our commitment to people, sustainability, and innovation: we continued to implement catalyst programs and practices designed in previous years and launched new initiatives that are strengthening our work.

We approach leadership from the perspective of a leader-coach, with training focused on managing difficult conversations and fostering diverse, healthy, and safe environments.

Another strategic thrust has been the development of internal talent to promote mobility and multifunctional work, regardless of which GBU employees belong to. To this end, we have created opportunities for dialogue with leaders focused on employee development and performance to build the workforce of the future.

We have also implemented the People Development Strategy (PDS) across the organization, which makes continuous development a central pillar of the culture and reinforces the role of leaders as the primary developers of people.



LATAM HR BOOT CAMP IN SANTIAGO

A significant milestone in 2025 was the Latam HR Boot Camp, which brought together HR leaders from Chile, Brazil, Peru, and Mexico in Santiago on May 13 and 14.

It was a key event for strengthening the regional strategic vision, fostering networking, and sharing best practices regarding change management, data, processes, and people, while aligning concepts and priority focuses.

In collaborative sessions, the teams shared insights, discussed future talent challenges in Latin America, and worked on the changes and improvements needed to the SEZAME platform. This reinforced a solid collaboration in line with our strategic goals and geared toward jointly building the future of the area in the region.

I. ENGIE&ME

In 2025, we put plans into action to move toward a **simpler organization characterized by continuous learning and empowered decision-makers.**

Based on the results of the ENGIE&ME survey—which we use to measure the organizational climate—we developed a collaborative initiative that yielded 43 actions aimed at contributing to the well-being and development of all employees and at fostering environments where every voice is heard and every contribution is appreciated.

Under our four-pillar framework—Promotion & Mobility, Simplification, Development & Training, and Accountability—we implemented actions intended to **simplify structures, hold talent development meetings in which members of**

senior management participated, develop an internal communications strategy focused on raising the profile of our people metrics, strengthen our Employee Value Proposition (EVP), and develop internal facilitators to step up knowledge transfer.

We also developed specific leadership and cross-functional competency programs, with dedicated training weeks and a comprehensive training plan during 2025.

We included English as a strategic training goal to expand the opportunities for internal and regional mobility. 280 employees took English courses in 2025.

4.2.3 People Development

ENGIE Energía Chile understands that employee development is a top priority in our business, essential to continuing to build a stronger, more inclusive, efficient, and resilient organization, and to successfully driving the energy transition.

In this context, we have oriented our People Development Strategy (PDS) toward developing more flexible and adaptable professionals who are capable of using their skills in different roles, both in and outside their area of expertise, for the purpose of fostering greater mobility and professional growth.

An important milestone in our work in 2025 was the ability to articulate, in a single action framework, business strategy, data utilization, and the employee's experience, including motivation, aspirations, potential, career trajectory, and succession, thereby strengthening a comprehensive approach to talent development.

Implementing this strategy, ongoing since 2024, has meant training 618 people, equivalent to more than 50% of all employees, which has led to progress in initiatives such as segmenting professionals based on their next career steps, strengthening succession plans, undertaking a structured monitoring of individual development plans, integrating learning into the Sezame platform, and consolidating communities of practice that have reinforced the collaboration between countries and business units.

We also designed indicators to identify training gaps, project future workforce needs, prioritize actions, and ensure data-based decision-making.

Taken together, these actions positioned our strategy as an effective engine for the development critical skills and the strengthening of internal employability.



NEW PEOPLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY



I. TRAINING

(GR 461/519: 5.8.i.ii.iii.iv) (GRI 404)

One of the main emphases of our talent strategy for 2025 was to align training initiatives with Individual Development Plans (IDPs) to ensure that each initiative addresses both the competencies required for each role and the strategic needs of the business. This made training more relevant, consistent with ENGIE's global pillars, and reflective of the organizational culture.

The training was based on an annual skills gap analysis to be able to plan structurally the training in technical skills specific to operating areas and cross-functional skills. This planning took into account employees' performance, potential, aspirations, and interest in internal mobility, and was a factor in the design of more effective, personalized development plans. All of this was complemented by mentoring and leadership programs, talks, and initiatives related to Diversity and Inclusion.

Aspects such as effective communication, teamwork, dispute resolution and negotiation, strategic planning and management were reinforced, as well as training sessions related to well-being and family life. In addition, leadership programs and coaching were developed to support professional growth; mandatory courses in Ethics, Safety, and Cybersecurity were imparted; and language courses were offered to enhance career prospects, internal mobility, and role-specific competencies.

a. Technical training

The technical training focused on four areas of action:

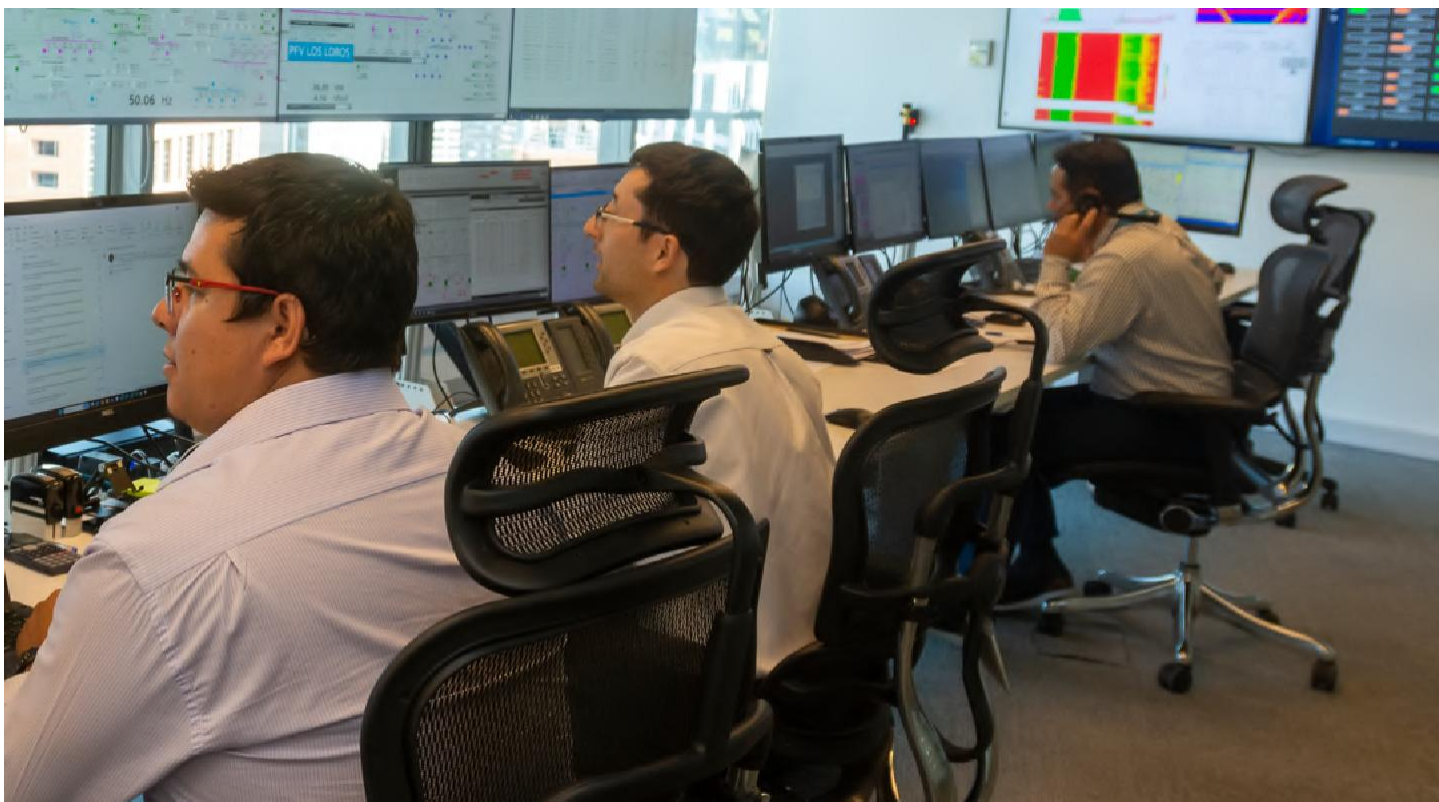
- Regulatory certifications that meet legal requirements for the use of equipment
- Environment, which is also mandatory and addresses regulatory requirements
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Technical focus on knowledge gaps identified as necessary for the position to be performed properly

In 2025, we launched a company-wide project in collaboration with all business units to identify the technical skills required for each position, consistent with the competencies defined in the

respective position descriptions. This project enabled us to assign levels of criticality and categorize know-how so as to standardize the competency management system and focus on identifying training needs. This project was carried out with the support of Fundación Chile (Chile Foundation), an external entity with extensive experience in identifying and managing technical know-how.

To date, we have trained 99% of our workforce through more than 200 courses during the year providing technical training and soft skills development, comprised of more than 55,000 hours of training and an average of 48 hours per employee.





II. LEADERSHIP

A major advancement for our Leadership Program in 2025 was the establishment of a common training path, which this year focused on leader-coaches and on the creation of safe, healthy, and inclusive environments in line with the competencies we require of our leaders.

The 2025 programs were geared toward topics aligned with current business needs: Change Management, Crisis Management, People Development, and Feedback. For 2026, we are preparing a digital leadership program focused on the use of artificial intelligence tools and on cultivating the mindset needed to work in an agile and iterative manner.

The First-Time Manager pilot program was also a crucial facilitator in accompanying professionals entering leadership roles for the first time. Technical academies reinforced skills essential to managing teams undergoing transformation.

In addition, open learning opportunities were provided, such as the Learning Career Days, where transversal courses on communication, time management, teamwork, and other fundamental skills were offered to strengthen daily leadership practices.

Added to this were initiatives such as the global and local coaching and mentoring program that attracted 153 participants (74 mentors and 79 mentees), and the internal mobility program, which served as development catalysts that broadened leaders' perspectives and prepared them for future roles.

In complement, spaces for conversation—continuous feedback, alignment sessions, and development dialogues—strengthened a culture of leadership that is approachable, human, and talent-oriented.

The Train the Trainers program, which we reinforced in 2025, brought together 61 employees from all business units, who



voluntarily agreed to become internal learning facilitators and multipliers.

The high level of interest this initiative generated confirms that we are an organization where people want to contribute, teach, and build a culture of continuous development. More than just training instructors, this program consolidates a network of experts, boosts the transfer of critical knowledge, and ensures that learning flows across the organization, building teams that are better prepared, more self-reliant, and better connected.

III. PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

We have a performance evaluation model designed to boost a culture of high performance, based on continuous feedback among leaders and employees. It is a central component in the design of individual development plans and the Talent Profile (internal LinkedIn). In 2025, 100% of ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.'s employees received a performance evaluation.

IV. ATTRACTING TALENT

At ENGIE Energía Chile, attracting talent is directly aligned with our corporate strategy and the **Be.U@ENGIE Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Policy**. Under our EVP (Employee Value Proposition) model, we design work experiences that integrate purpose, development, well-being, and a sense of belonging that strengthens our approach to sustainably attracting and retaining talent.

Each year, we prepare a thorough Strategic Workforce Plan (SWP) that translates business challenges into skill requirements, critical positions, and staffing plans. We build our recruitment strategy on that analysis and prioritize internal mobility while also attracting top talent. This process is complemented by our Talent Proactive Pipeline—a proactive talent acquisition system—by which we can anticipate business needs and accelerate the filling of strategic roles.

All of our recruitment and selection processes are diverse and inclusive, and make use of balanced shortlists, structured interviews, objective criteria, and practices that reduce biases so as to guarantee fairness in every stage of the talent cycle.

We place leaders at the center of team development and we promote rich and diverse career paths. We also monitor the quality and classification of information on our platforms, we



review succession, mobility and potential plans, and evaluate progress quarterly to adjust decisions and to keep execution agile and in line with business priorities.

As a result of these efforts, in 2025:

- 35.6% of manager hirees were women, moving toward a more balanced leadership structure.
- 22.9% of new hires were young talent (under 30), strengthening our future talent pool.
- we made it into the Top 40 of the Merco Talent ranking, climbing from 74th to 37th place.

V. INTERNAL MOBILITY AND SUCCESSION PLANS

Internal mobility is essential to our talent development strategy where the goal is to help our team reach its full potential. At the same time, it helps us to retain valuable talent, take advantage of internal knowledge, and fill critical positions more quickly according to succession plans.

We offer career plans and opportunities for geographic and functional mobility within the group. In 2025, internal mobility—promotions and lateral moves—totaled 46.7%.

Under this same framework, we have a robust succession process (People & Position Review, PPR) under which plans have been established for 238 positions and 471 successors have been identified.

In 2025, the focus was on ensuring a 90% coverage of critical roles, on increasing the number of women in succession plans (29%), and on expanding the inclusion of young professionals up to age 34 (14%) in the pool of future leaders. In addition, 100% of individuals classified as “should move”—that is, individuals who have already reached a level of development that makes moving them necessary—were effectively moved during the year.

At the same time, we identified strategic gaps, such as key profiles with no succession, an excessive concentration of successors with certain talents, and opportunities for accelerated development that required priority intervention.

The goal was to transform the PPR into a dynamic tool that guides decisions on mobility, reskilling, and upskilling, and prepares professionals for the future challenges of the energy transition.

Our succession model has evolved from an annual exercise into a continuous mechanism of talent management and organizational risk management. It provides consistency, foresight, and clarity in decision-making.

4.2.4 Labor Relations

I. PROGRESS IN 2025

The goal of our approach to labor relations is to ensure that our employees and those of our contractors perform their work according to high standards, in strict compliance with the law and with full respect for freedom of association and collective bargaining.

In this context, 2025 was a year of significant progress. We can highlight the following:

- We engaged in an early collective bargaining process with four unions that were negotiating a single collective bargaining agreement. Under the agreement, benefits in other collective

bargaining agreements were equated, new benefits were added for employees and operating situations were regularized.

- We launched a corporate chatbot called “Me in ENGIE” to give employees 24/7 access to regulatory information contained in the Internal Regulations on Order, Hygiene, and Safety (RIOHS in Spanish), collective bargaining agreements, the Code of Conduct, the Crime Prevention Manual, and other internal policies, as well as relevant labor laws. Since its implementation, 80% of employees have used

this tool, which has significantly improved response times. We are currently working on new functionalities for a future update.

- During the year, more than 70 positions were evaluated according to the heavy-duty work regulations, and the corresponding applications were submitted to the National Ergonomics Commission, where they are currently being processed. This effort aims to formalize positions that may be eligible for the associated benefits so as to ensure regulatory compliance and give employees

UNIONIZATION (GRI 2-30)					
Number of Unions		% Unionized		People covered by collective bargaining agreements	
7	7	69.49%	66.50%	1,098	1,091
2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS IN FORCE					
Unions (name)	No. of Members	GBU Represented (*)	From	To	Type of Bargaining
Sindicato ENGIE Energía Chile N°1 de Tocopilla	100	GEN - R&B - S&EM- NET	08-Mar-2021	31-Jul-2027	Regulated
Sindicato ENGIE Energía Chile N°2 de Tocopilla	91	GBS - GEN - R&B - S&EM- NET - T&G	02-Jan-2024	31-Jan-2027	Early
Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de ECL	46	GBS - R&B - NET - T&G	01-Jan-2026	31-Dec-2028	Early
Sindicato De La Empresa Eléctrica del Norte Grande S.A.	95	GBS - GEN - R&B - S&EM- NET - T&G	01-Jan-2026	31-Dec-2028	Early
Sindicato de Ingenieros y Profesionales ENGIE Energía Chile	179	GBS - GEN - R&B - S&EM- NET - T&G	01-Jan-2026	31-Dec-2028	Early
Sindicato de Supervisores de ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.	166	GBS - GEN - R&B - S&EM- NET - T&G	18-Sep-2024	16-Sep-2027	Regulated
Sindicato Trabajadores Empresa Eléctrica del Norte Grande	93	GEN - R&B - NET - T&G	01-Jan-2026	31-Dec-2028	Early

(*) Generation (GEN); Renewables & BESS (R&B); Supplier (S&EM); Networks (NET); Global Business Support/Services (GBS), T&G.

greater certainty about their jobs.

- We are making progress on updating our Internal Regulations on Order, Hygiene, and Safety (RIOHS) to incorporate the requirements of Decree No. 44 and the content required under the Karin Law. The amendments and the final text will be communicated to the teams in the first few months of 2026 through the appropriate channels, including an email, via the unions, and publication on paper and on the corporate intranet.

COMPLAINTS OF WORKPLACE HARASSMENT, SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND WORKPLACE VIOLENCE

	Men	Women
Number of complaints received about sexual harassment	0	3
Number of complaints received about workplace harassment	8	3
Number of complaints received about workplace violence	3	4
Number of complaints filed with the Labor Bureau	0	0

- We managed and secured approval to regularize seven expired special work weeks, thereby complying with the legal requirements applicable to this work schedule. This process ensures regulatory compliance and the continuity of operations under the formally authorized framework.

a. Karin Law

Since the law took effect in 2024, in addition to implementing the mandatory requirements, we have focused our efforts on raising awareness and training our team. Karin-Law training was imparted to more than 900 employees via in-person and online sessions. The content covered focused on sexual harassment, workplace harassment, and violence in the workplace; investigation procedures; reporting channels; and internal and national statistics. These sessions showed employees how to identify these issues and revealed the employees' high level of interest, seen in numerous inquiries that contributed to prevention and a better understanding of the new legal framework.

III. WORK-LIFE BALANCE

In 2025, we reinforced our commitment to work-life balance by implementing Paternity Leave, a benefit comprised of four consecutive weeks of leave for employees who become fathers, whether through natural childbirth or adoption. This leave is intended to help families at a pivotal moment and consolidate an organizational culture that recognizes that shared parental responsibility is a fundamental pillar in our employees' well-being.

Other policies and practices used by ENGIE Energía Chile to ensure a better employee work-life balance are:

- Flexible work policy: where employees can work up to two days a week remotely, regardless of where they work.
- Paid leave: two days per year, no reason required.

- Unpaid leave: eight days per year, no reason required.
- One day of paid leave every two years to move.
- Leave for parents of children up to 6 months old to take them to medical checkups.

SUBCONTRACTING POLICY

We have a Subcontracting Policy that sets down procedures that all companies in the ENGIE Group must follow, including ensuring everyone's safety by providing a safe workplace and environment wherever we operate.

II. BENEFITS

(GRI 401-2)

In 2025, we relaunched our alliance with the Arturo López Pérez Foundation (FALP), which provides additional coverage for cancer treatments to reduce the financial burden on employees and their families. It is also available to contractors.

This alliance complements our broad and diverse range of benefits, designed with the well-being of the people who work for ENGIE—who are not covered by collective bargaining instruments—and their families in mind, which we have grouped into the following four areas:



PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING	WORK-LIFE BALANCE	FINANCIAL WELL-BEING	EQUITY
Benefits that help employees take care of their physical and mental health.	Benefits that help employees maintain a healthy work-life balance.	Benefits designed to help employees achieve financial well-being.	Benefits that provide employees with a healthy work environment and improve their quality of life.
Complementary Health Insurance	Additional vacation time	Meal allowance	Payment or reimbursement of day care
Dental Insurance	Progressive vacation time	Marriage or civil union payment	Equalization Fund: benefits, education, financial aid, tourism and recreation
Catastrophic Illness Insurance	Flexible working arrangements	Birth payment	Grade and high school educational allowance for children
Death and Disability Insurance	Leave for marriage or civil union	Death payment	Technical Training Scholarship for children
Work-Related Illness/ Accident Subsidy	Leave for births	Agreed deposit	University Scholarship for children
COVID Insurance	Leave for deaths	Independence Day Bonus	Christmas gifts for employees' children and a Christmas gift card
Reimbursement for participation in sports	Paid leave	Christmas Bonus	Parking discount agreement
Ergonomic chairs	Unpaid leave	Vacation payment	Bicycling agreement
Employee accompaniment program (PAE in Spanish)			
Cancer insurance agreement			

HUMAN RIGHTS

ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. is deeply committed to human rights. Pursuant to the ENGIE Group's guidelines, the safeguards and courses of action we have adopted are formalized in our Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct, which stipulates that each of our corporate divisions must ensure compliance with the responsibilities and obligations we have assumed in this respect, which primarily consist of the following:

- We include a clause in our contractual relationships with suppliers, contractors, and partners that requires them to honor ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.'s commitments in this area. In addition to acting responsibly and ethically, we ask them to extend their commitment to protecting human rights to their subcontractors.
- We review human rights risks annually to establish a plan to manage each risk identified.
- We assess potential human rights violations in our initiatives, business relationships, and any facility operated by ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., and we include the assessment and preventive measures in the project file by completing the pertinent form.

- We report and resolve all incidents related to human rights.
- We report annually on the action plans implemented in our annual ethics compliance report.

We have risk assessment systems in place, we implement prevention and training initiatives, and we have reporting and redress mechanisms that include three dedicated reporting channels:

- Ethics, Harassment, and Related Matters
- Corporate Criminal Liability
- Community Complaints Line

Every report received through the complaints channel is recorded, managed by the Ethics Committee, and investigated when appropriate. Depending on the outcome of that process, action plans will be adopted along with the appropriate remedial measures.

In 2025, there were 46 complaints about ethical issues, harassment, and corporate responsibility. This demonstrates the trust in, and effectiveness of, this tool. Additionally, starting in 2025, we require that all complaints be investigated in no more than two months.

Oversight Committee

In observance of the French law on the "duty of vigilance," the ENGIE Group and its subsidiaries are required to have a vigilance system.

We held three sessions in 2025 to review the following topics:

- **Contract Management:** Training of contract administrators was reinforced, and it was decided that mandatory courses and practical guidelines would be implemented to ensure compliance with payment schedules and traceability.
- **Relationship with Suppliers:** It was decided that points of contact would be mapped and training on safety and internal standards would be strengthened.
- **Communities and the Environment:** The plan on unit closings and site remediation was discussed, prioritizing Antofagasta and other critical points, and an environmental assessment was scheduled for December.
- **Operating Risks:** Risks in projects under construction were analyzed, and awareness campaigns regarding payments to subcontractors were agreed.

IDENTIFICATION OF RISKS AND MITIGATIVE MEASURES: 4 OVERSIGHT FOCUSES

Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
(Human Rights Policy)

Occupational Health and Safety Policy
(OHS and Security Policy)

Environment

Procurement
(Procurement Policy)

Identification and management of risks in new activities (due diligence project assessments, etc.)

Complaint System

4.3 DIVERSITY, EQUITY AND INCLUSION

85 4.3.1 Managing Diversity and Inclusion

89 4.3.2 Equity



4.3.1 Managing Diversity and Inclusion

(GR 461/519: 3.1.vi.vii) (GRI 405)

We recognize that diversity, equity, and inclusion are fundamental pillars of innovation and sustainability. In line with the guidelines of our Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Policy, Be.U@ENGIE, we actively work to identify and eliminate barriers that may limit the full participation of people with different abilities, experiences, and perspectives. All of this strengthens our market position and reinforces our purpose of accelerating the transition to a carbon-neutral economy.

Our approach is structured around five pillars: Gender, Skills, Origins, LGBTQIA+, and Generations. We use a systematic approach that includes:

- **Ongoing analysis:** We conduct internal analyses through work climate surveys, focus groups, and process reviews to identify biases and gaps.
- **Inclusiveness:** We amended our recruitment, selection, and development policies to ensure equal opportunity and added tools that reduce unconscious bias and promote the use of inclusive language in all our communications.
- **Raising awareness and training:** We implemented training programs on diversity, equity, and inclusion for leaders and teams to strengthen our organizational culture and promote discrimination-free decision-making.
- **Spaces for participation:** We keep channels of communication open, such as the DEI community, the women's network, joint committees, tripartite committees, and unions, as well as suggestion boxes and a whistleblowing channel, all to ensure that all voices are heard.



- **Community actions:** We promote inclusive calls for proposals and projects that integrate diverse perspectives. We are reinforcing our commitment to society through our collaboration with the Edudown Foundation and the organization Incluyeme.com.

I. PROGRESS IN 2025

Throughout 2025, we developed high-impact initiatives, including talks on unconscious bias, gender equality, neurodivergence, and masculinities; discussions on inclusive leadership; cultural celebrations such as the Evening of Nations and Disability Day; and specific programs like Women in Operations and Trainee.

We also implemented the participatory Diversity Fresk workshop, based on collective intelligence, to understand the cognitive mechanisms behind discrimination and unconscious biases.

A significant milestone was the strengthening of our partnership with the Edudown Foundation, through which we promote the inclusion of people with Down syndrome and promote concrete initiatives such as active breaks and an inclusive food cart at our corporate headquarters.

This initiative has led to genuine integration into our daily work life. Its regular presence at our facilities has fostered close, collaborative, and caring relationships, thereby breaking down barriers and normalizing inclusion.

We also continued to work on awareness and certification so that employees can prove their disabilities. This has included assistance and the payment of certification costs as well as a proactive search of job market through alliances like Incluyeme (Include Me), which we added in 2025.

Currently, 0.3% of the company's workforce consists of people with disabilities, a figure we aim to improve through these initiatives.

II. WOMEN AT ENGIE

In line with our commitment to gender equality, in 2025 we made improvements in pay gaps, in developing leaders, and in mentoring programs, and we increased the proportion of women in entry-level positions.

Women accounted for 27% of our total workforce in 2025, exceeding the 21% average for the Chilean energy industry. **Women hold 31.4% of management positions**, while 43% of the Company's board of directors is composed of women. Additionally, female representation in succession plans increased by 70.3%.

We held our Trainee Program for the second consecutive year, targeting professionals in STEM fields with no more than two years of experience.

In a hackathon-like process in which more than 60 candidates participated, we selected eight professionals to join the company. The selectees are rotating through different areas of the business, always accompanied by mentors who support them in their learning process and exchange of experiences. They are also attending workshops on women's empowerment and leadership.

We also sponsored the "Women in Energy" program, run by the Chilean chapter of the World Energy Council, which promotes women's leadership in the energy sector through training, networking, and visibility.

We participated in the Energy + Women Fair, where we received approximately 100 applications, and, for the first time, in the Sofofa Labor Inclusion Fair, where we received nearly 40 résumés from women.

In addition, we offer paternity leave, which has been extended to four weeks as one way of recognizing the importance of shared parental responsibility.



INTERNATIONAL EDGE MOVE RECERTIFICATION

In 2025, we received EDGE recertification in the EDGE Move category, making us the only company in Chile's energy sector to hold this international recognition. This achievement reinforces our leadership in diversity and inclusion and makes us a benchmark in the industry. The certification places us at the second of the three levels established by this standard.

This progress confirms that ENGIE Energía Chile not only adheres to best practices but is also making concrete, measurable strides in gender equality and inclusion and is fostering a culture of inclusiveness and leadership in social sustainability.

III. GENERATIONAL DIVERSITY

As part of our **Be.U@ENGIE Policy**, we also promote employability and the development of people from all age groups because we know that each generation brings a unique richness to our collective performance. Furthermore, we strive to accompany our employees throughout their journey at ENGIE to ensure they have opportunities for growth, participation, and continuous development, regardless of their stage in life or professional career.

To promote the hiring of young female talent, we held two hackathons, designed to identify the best candidates for the Trainee Program. Each participant is being accompanied by a

a senior professional, a mentor, so that they can share their experience and knowledge

One of these hackathons was held in Antofagasta, where we had 2,000 applicants, of whom 35 young women qualified to participate. Four joined the Networks Chile GBU at the end of the process.

The other event took place in Santiago, where more than 2,000 interested women also applied. Thirty-one were selected for the hackathon, and four of them joined the Renewables & BESS unit.

During these hackathons, participants worked in teams to solve business challenges, demonstrate their creativity, technical skills, leadership, and their ability to work collaboratively under pressure in an intimate, stimulating environment.

Mentoring Program

In addition, we expanded our intergenerational mentoring program to connect senior employees with junior staff. The program grew exponentially, expanding from 10 mentor-mentee pairs to more than 40 in 2025.

ACTIONS TO PRESERVE BIODIVERSITY

The diverse skills and experiences are identified and preserved through structured processes that combine technical rigor with principles of inclusion. There is a defined profile for each position that specifies the technical competencies, soft skills, and attributes aligned with our organizational culture.

To guarantee this diversity, we have implemented:

- **a comprehensive evaluation:** Our selection processes take into account not only technical requirements but also diverse experiences and perspectives that add value to our teams. We use objective tools and structured interviews to reduce biases.
- **an inclusive hiring policy:** Under the Be.U@ENGIE framework, we promote equal opportunity to ensure that all people have access to our vacancies, regardless of gender, age, sexual orientation, origin, physical or social condition.

- **continuing development:** We implemented training programs and internal mobility initiatives that strengthen skills and promote diversity at all levels of the organization, which ensures continuous improvement and that we meet market demands.
- **monitoring and transparency:** we have metrics that we use to assess the composition of our teams and the impact of our policies, which ensures continuous improvement and that we meet the global standards on diversity and inclusion.

These practices enable us to build diverse, innovative teams prepared to tackle the challenges of the energy sector. This means that we have the right professionals in each position.





RECOGNITION OF OUR WORK

In 2025, we received awards that highlight the prestige and consolidation of ENGIE Energía Chile as a benchmark for people management, talent development, and transformational leadership.



We were ranked 37th by MERCO Talent, which entrenched our position as one of the most attractive companies to work for in Chile. This recognition emphasizes our reputation, our commitment to professional development, the soundness of our organizational culture, and our ability to motivate and retain our teams.

It also shows that the market, job candidates, companies, universities, and experts perceive us as a reliable and competitive employer with a unique value proposition.



IMAD, Top 10 in Gender Equality. We have once again been recognized as a leader in gender diversity, particularly in an historically male-dominated sector like the energy industry.

This demonstrates that inclusion policies, women holding strategic roles, and a commitment to equality are having a real and visible impact.



HRD – “50 Leaders in Chile Who Are Transforming Talent.” This recognition places the People department at ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. among the most influential players in talent management in the country. It validates the strategic work in internal mobility, succession, leadership, EVP, and culture; and it reinforces the department’s credibility with the business, the market, and the HR community.

4.3.2 Equity

(GR 461/519: 5.4.1) (GRI 2-19; 2-20)

At ENGIE Energía Chile, we ensure that everyone is treated fairly and equitably. We have an Equal Pay Policy focused on attracting, retaining, and motivating our employees through a system based on internal equity, compensation, and competitiveness compared to the job market.

We are constantly focused on recognizing and promoting excellence in our employees' individual performance and professional development because this is a fundamental element for the continuous improvement of processes and for the achievement of the objectives and goals set by the company. We have a team that continuously monitors the competitiveness of our remuneration packages.

I. PAY GAP

(GR 461/519: 5.4.2) (GRI 405-2)

As part of our regular agenda, we continuously monitor the pay gap between men and women in equivalent positions.

During the 2025 Merit-Based Adjustment process, we specifically verified that the adjustment parameters and criteria were applied consistently, regardless of the gender of the person holding the position. This continuous oversight of the process means that we guarantee an appropriate, objective, and unbiased salary management.

We use the HAY method to determine compensation. That method establishes categories for each position using the following criteria:

- Knowledge, skills, and abilities required to perform the job
- Accountability in the processes and the ability to solve specific job-related problems

- How the position contributes to the company's results.

Employees in the same job category may have different HAY levels because the knowledge, processes, duties, and contribution to results vary from one position to another.

The pay gap is analyzed in view of the job's professional category, its level or grade, and the time of service in the position. This last variable is included because it could explain the differences resulting from CPI-linked salary adjustments. Additionally, tenure must be taken into account as men tend to have longer tenure due to the nature of the industry, where women's participation has historically been lower. This is a situation we are actively seeking to reverse by developing various action plans and strategies under our One ENGIE model.

The gaps found are primarily due to the fact that compensation structures are aligned with the valuation of positions rather than with professional category.



PAY GAP BY TYPE OF POSITION

Type of position	Mean Pay Gap in 2025	Median Pay Gap in 2025	Mean Pay Gap in 2024	Median Pay Gap in 2024
Upper Management	79%	89%	88%	83%
Management	92%	92%	89%	95%
Supervisors	97%	93%	92%	93%
Manual Workers	99%	111%	93%	90%
Salesforce	86%	73%	94%	92%
Administrative Staff	84%	83%	99%	99%
Other Professionals	90%	92%	99%	93%
Other Technicians	90%	83%	99%	94%

The Company does not employ any Ancillary Staff.

4.4 SUPPLIER MANAGEMENT

91 4.4.1 Sustainable
Procurement Strategy

92 4.4.2 Work in
2025

93 4.4.3 Progress in the
Sustainable Procurement
Policy



4.4.1 Sustainable Procurement Strategy

(GR 461/519: 7.1)

It is vitally important to work with suppliers of goods and services who are committed to having positive impacts on people and the planet. In this respect, we have a Sustainable Procurement Strategy designed to promote a culture of safety, sustainability, and inclusion in all our business relationships through competitive and transparent tenders and high technical standards.

This strategy is being consummated via different initiatives aligned with our Sustainable and Inclusive Procurement Policy.

We also use the external ECOVADIS platform to evaluate the suppliers of goods and services in the areas of the environment, employment practices and human rights, ethics, and sustainable procurement. This process results in an individual scorecard for each company assessed. We share these results with our suppliers annually for the purpose of promoting action plans to address the identified opportunities for improvement, especially whenever the score is less than 45 points.

In relation to payments to domestic suppliers, ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. is in compliance with governing



Chilean regulations, which stipulate a maximum period of payment of 30 calendar days from the acceptance of invoices.

Exceptional payment terms outside of this period are evaluated and approved by the Country Head of Procurement based on the specific details of each negotiation. In addition, a differentiated payment process is currently being implemented for companies classified as SMEs by the Chilean Internal Revenue Service (SII).

At the close of 2025, no single supplier accounted for 10% of the Company's total purchases.



1,907
Domestic
suppliers

155
Foreign
suppliers

Suppliers (as at December 31, 2025)	Domestic Suppliers	Foreign Suppliers
Number of suppliers evaluated	349	21
Number of suppliers evaluated according to sustainability criteria	32	1
% of suppliers evaluated according to sustainability criteria out of the total evaluated	9%	5%
Total purchases	MCLP 1,039,810	MCLP 140,250
Purchases from suppliers evaluated according to sustainability criteria	MCLP 173,930	MCLP 7,918
% of total purchases from suppliers evaluated according to sustainability criteria	17%	6%
Purchases from local suppliers	MCLP 98,869.7	0
% of total purchases from local suppliers	8%	0

4.4.2 Work in 2025

One of the main focuses of our work in 2025 was the start-up of the Global Enterprise Transformation (GET) project, an ENGIE Group initiative that is intended to harmonize and standardize business processes globally and to have a significant impact on procurement management and our relationships with suppliers.

This initiative requires adopting the SAP Ariba platform as the only procurement channel—including tenders, quotes, and purchase orders—starting in January 2026, and it will help us strengthen cybersecurity standards in procurement processes.

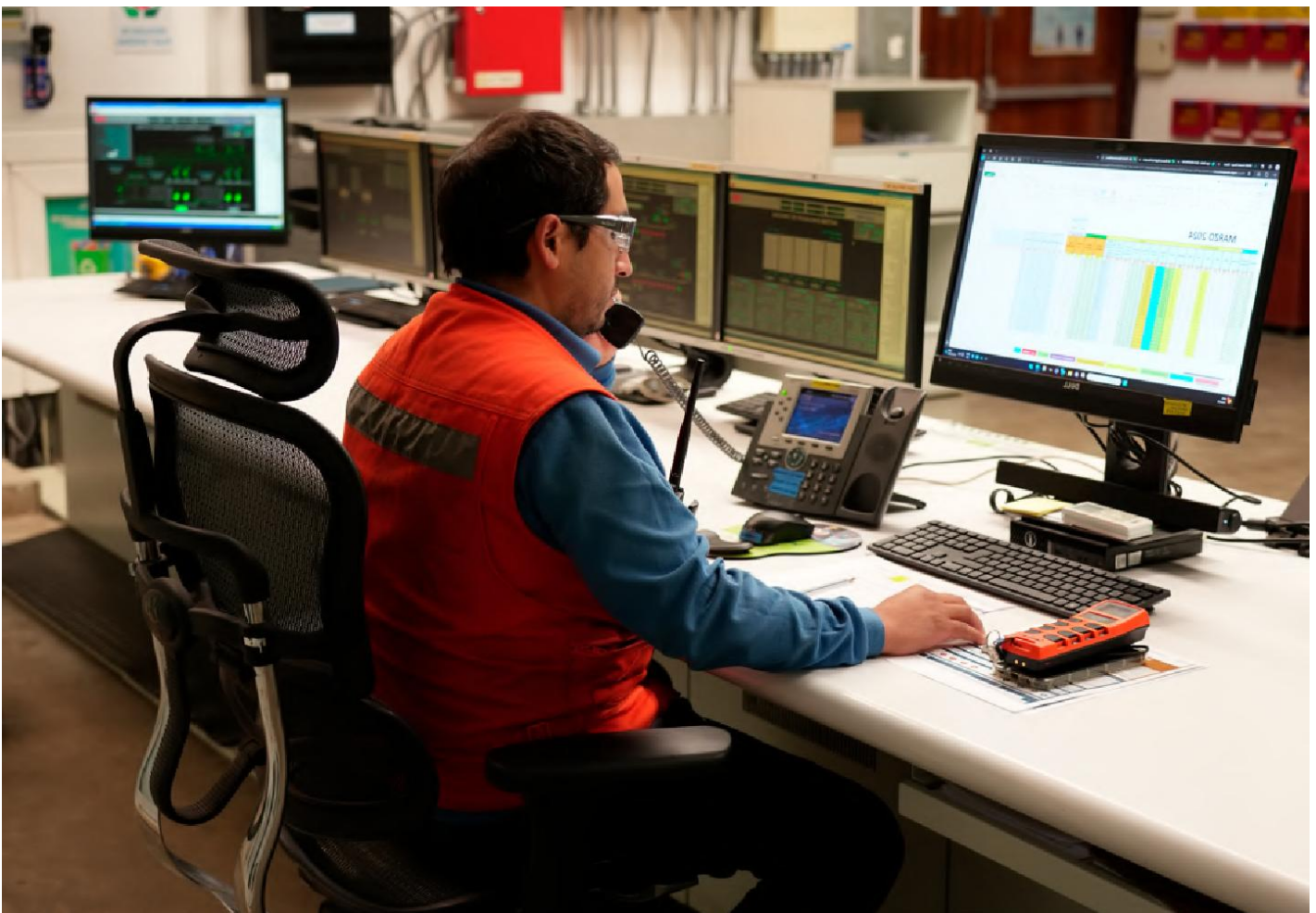
To accompany this transition, we rolled out a comprehensive communication and training program in 2025 in which more than 200 suppliers participated.

Change management with our suppliers was a central pillar of the process. We implemented a phased communication plan to inform suppliers about the standardization of procedures and the associated changes, with an emphasis on practical aspects such as the adoption of Ariba and the new invoicing processes. The program began in August with summits to give the platform context and explain how it works, followed by specialized training sessions.

I. NEW PORTAL

In parallel to the implementation of GET, in 2025 we began developing a new supplier portal that will replace our current system (FEBOS) starting in 2026.

In the first stage, suppliers will be able to check on this portal the status of their invoices (accepted, disputed), reasons for rejection, and payment dates. It will then become the official channel for communication with, and support to, suppliers.



4.4.3 Progress in the Sustainable Procurement Policy

Throughout 2025, our Sustainable Procurement Policy served as the framework upon which we built our relationships with our suppliers. This work included, among other things, the following key priorities and milestones:

- **Supplier evaluation.** We evaluate our suppliers on the ECOVADIS platform, which became mandatory in 2024 for all suppliers awarded a contract worth more than US\$350,000 that has a duration of one year or longer. Compliance with this requirement is included in our contractual documents.

We consider a score of 45 points or higher to be good, and we continuously monitor suppliers who do not meet this threshold or who have not been evaluated.

- **Oil microfiltration.** The oil microfiltration service provided by Copec, our supplier at the Mejillones plant, which we have continued to use for the second consecutive year, extends the useful life of oil, thereby avoiding the need to purchase new oil and the generation of waste oil, as well as the transportation costs associated with purchasing it.

- **Relationship with Edudown Chile.** We have deepened our partnership with Edudown Chile, a nonprofit foundation that works with people with Down syndrome. This alliance is a flagship example of inclusive procurement that went from a one-time service to a comprehensive contract.

In addition to the catering the foundation provides for onboarding sessions, in 2025 they introduced a snack and fruit cart managed by EduDown staff who make the rounds on the office floors every day, a

regular active pause service, as well as support for talks and activities to raise awareness about neurodivergence and disabilities.

We are in compliance with the 1% Employment Inclusion Act because of this alliance, through outsourcing.

Looking ahead, we are exploring the possibility of other alliances of this kind to expand our inclusive procurement initiatives.

- **Employer compliance webinar.** To emphasize the importance of complying with labor laws—not just as a legal obligation but also as a commitment to our own employees—the Procurement and Legal departments hosted a webinar for suppliers focused on employer compliance.

During the virtual meeting, which took place in mid-2025, those departments explained to suppliers how the Company monitors employer compliance through a service provided by an external platform.

- **YCMA Survey.** We conducted the YCMA (Yearly Carbon Maturity Assessment) survey among 15 of our strategic suppliers to evaluate their level of maturity in ESG matters.

In November, we held an ESG Brunch with suppliers, both in-person and online, where three of our suppliers (Promet, Axinnntus, Apro) presented their best sustainability practices.

Axinnntus was highlighted as a success story as its sustainability strategy has grown exponentially since it began to participate in ENGIE's initiatives.



WE are working on a pilot project with Apro to install industrial clothing recycling stations at our sites.

- **Contractor Health and Safety Development Program.** We actively participated in a new cycle of the Small Contractor Safety Development Program where the goal is to ensure safety standards among the suppliers we work with through an action plan and support from our Company.

Suppliers who work at our operational sites and/or on our projects participated in the program, which concluded with a closing event held in September in Antofagasta.

The initiative was greatly appreciated by the contractors, who expressed their gratitude for this development opportunity.

SUPPLIER DAY 2025 BROUGHT TOGETHER 30 STRATEGIC SUPPLIERS



“Our goal is to make our suppliers strategic partners, and under that focus, we are endeavoring to strengthen our relationships and create growth based on the creation of shared value. By sharing our challenges and future priorities, we are helping them to gain a deep understanding of our needs. They also help us deepen our efforts to reduce our carbon footprint, promote a more diverse and inclusive society, and foster business practices grounded on high ethical standards. This is how we are trying to build a responsible, resilient, and competitive supply chain that is aligned with our long-term vision.”

Matías Vera Gajardo
Procurement Excellence Analyst



We once again held of **Supplier Day** to give projection to our alliance and strengthen strategic collaboration. This is an annual event that we have been organizing since 2022 and it has become as a key forum for strengthening our relationship and collaboration with our main suppliers.

This time, 30 strategic suppliers participated, along with our CEO, Juan Villavicencio, executives, and representatives from various departments in the Company. During the event, we shared our strategic guidelines and priorities for the 2026 fiscal year, emphasizing the challenges and expectations of joint work.

The leaders of Finance, Procurement and Occupational Health and Safety, among other areas, dove deep into critical

matters like safety in workplaces, sustainability and performance standards, where we emphasized the role that suppliers play in attaining these goals.

We also recognized the suppliers who stood out for their contributions in 2025. We acknowledged their commitment, operational excellence, and contribution to the safe, responsible, and sustainable development of our operations.

Supplier Day 2025 reaffirmed the role that Procurement plays as a key facilitator of our relationship with suppliers by promoting collaboration based on trust, transparency, and continuous improvement, making suppliers strategic partners in facing future challenges together.

4.5 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

96

4.5.1 Integrated Health and
Safety Management System

101

4.5.2 Health and
Quality of Life



4.5.1 Integrated Health and Safety Management System

(GR 461/519: 5.6) (GRI 403)

ENGIE Energía Chile strives to foster a safe, healthy work environment and quality of life. We pursue this goal from a cultural perspective that involves all levels of the Company and our contractors, using a 360° approach.

We have an Integrated Occupational Health and Safety Management System (OHSMS), formalized in our +Simple Integrated System Policy, which is based on compliance with governing Chilean law (Law No. 16,744) and it

is aligned with recognized international standards, including ISO 45001, the ENGIE Group’s global regulations, and the One Safety Culture corporate framework, to ensure a preventive, systematic, and risk-based approach to management.

Additionally, we are guided by a set of directives called Safety Essentials, which are mandatory for both our employees and for the contractors providing services to ENGIE.

II. 2025 RESULTS

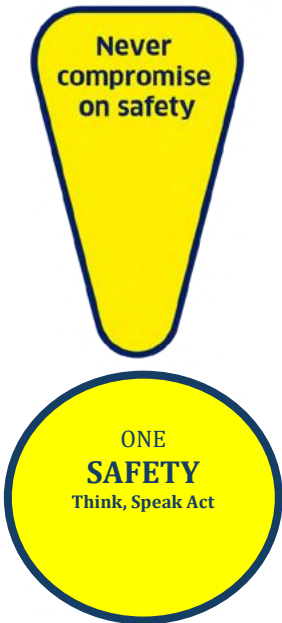
The large number of projects undertaken by our Company in 2025 posed a significant challenge in terms of occupational health and safety management. Despite this, there were no lost-time accidents to our employees at any of our operating sites or at projects under construction.

We achieved this even though our employees worked a total of 2,113,626 hours during the year.

Moreover, contractors suffered three lost-time incidents while working a total of 6,535,021 hours. All incidents were handled according to corporate protocols on investigation, root cause analysis, and follow-up actions, with a special emphasis on preventing recurrences and protecting people.

There were also 34 no-lost-time accidents in 2025 in which 33 required first aid and one required medical treatment.

No mind at Risk



I. PILLARS

In line with our priority commitment, we have put processes in place designed to eliminate and control hazards and to reduce occupational health and safety risks. The pillars in this framework are:

- **No Life at Risk**, intended to protect the physical safety of everyone.
- **No Mind at Risk**, a pillar under which we promote and protect mental health and emotional well-being.
- **No Asset at Risk**, which underscores the importance of safeguarding our assets to ensure operational continuity.

OUR CULTURE'S GOALS: ONE SAFETY





Zero accidents and a better quality of life

“This year put us to test. The large number of projects that our Company started up in 2025 caused occupational health and safety management to become especially challenging.

“The results achieved are based on a wide range of initiatives carried out under the ONE SAFETY framework, with a focus on preventing fatalities, managing major risks, and strengthening a solid safety culture.

“In addition, in line with our decision to place greater emphasis on well-being and quality of life, we changed the name of the department to explicitly include the dimension of quality of life, and we have created a new Health and Quality of Life Department.”

Wagner Leite
Head of H&S & Asset Safety

HOURS WORKED, INCLUDING CONTRACTORS AND TEMPORARY WORKERS
(as at December 31, 2025)

GBU	Employees	Contractors	Temporary Workers	Total Hours
Renewables	463,056	4,194,577	117,965	4,775,598
Generation	882,615	2,265,295	206,828	3,354,738
Networks	352,710	1,293,056	54,941	1,700,707
T&G	415,245	57,818	41,956	515,019
Total	2,113,626	7,810,746	421,690	10,346,062

NO-LOST-TIME OCCURRENCES



First aid

→ 33



Restricted work

→ 0



Medical care

→ 1



Accidents en route

→ 20



The good Health and Safety results were grounded in a broad set of initiatives, integrated under the umbrella of the global "One Safety" program, which focuses on preventing fatalities, controlling major risks, and strengthening a culture of prevention. The main initiatives were:

1. ONE SAFETY 360°: We made the ONE SAFETY 360° program the primary safety governance framework and we integrated the main contractors into a common system of standards, leadership, and performance by means of annual safety plans aligned with ENGIE, in addition to 360° supplier evaluation, workshops, and joint campaigns.

2. No Mind at Risk Program: We launched and started up the No Mind @ Risk program to address psychosocial and mental health risks in a structured way, such as stress, fatigue, burnout, and personal issues. The actions we took under this program included psychological, legal, and social support; confidential support channels; and the integration of mental health into critical risk management.

This approach directly contributed to improving care, decision-making, and safe behavior in the field.

3. Armored Booths: We installed seven armored guard booths at critical locations, which significantly reduced the exposure of private security guards. This engineering barrier strengthened the "No Asset @ Risk" pillar, particularly in areas where there is significant traffic and high external risk.

4. Company-Wide Safe-Driving Campaign): We held a corporate Safe Driving campaign that addressed one of the most critical fatal risks (Road & Traffic). The goal was to reduce unsafe behavior and strengthen a culture of responsible driving.

5. Major Risks Program: In 2025, we implemented the Major Risks Program, clearly focused on preventing fatalities and high-severity events. It prioritized scenarios involving the highest energy levels and the greatest business impact. Under this program, we shifted from a reactive to preventive management of risks that could actually cause fatalities or result in significant losses.

6. Peer Review Program: The peer review was made as an independent, high-standard evaluation tool by which actual gaps on site were identified, practices of the different areas and projects were compared, and action plans were designed based on critical risks.

III. LETTER TO THE CEOs OF CONTRACTORS

In January 2025, as part of our One Safety 360° program, we invited the CEOs of our contractors to sign a letter of commitment to occupational , to participate in experience-sharing talks, and to share health and safety information.

We held these meetings every two and a half months, attended by the CEOs invited and top executives from the Company's business units. These meetings constitute an opportunity to share good practices and envisage opportunities for improvement for both our Company and our contractors.

We also began training sessions to implant behavioral observers among contractor workers. These individuals are not part of the health and safety teams but they have received special training in identifying these risks.



IV. RISK MANAGEMENT

We use regular, structured processes to identify hazards and assess risks. Those processes are integrated into operational and strategic decision-making and are carried out following standardized methods and competent personnel to ensure the quality, traceability, and consistency of the results.

Identified risks are managed according to the hierarchy of control where the priority is to eliminate and control risks at the source. The results drive a continuous improvement of the system, a strengthening of critical controls, and the prevention of high-impact events.

Should an incident occur, it is notified by the direct supervisor, who informs the Health and Safety

Area and the Site or Project Manager, which begins the investigation of the incident pursuant to the existing flow chart.

If work must be stopped, the worker is authorized to first halt the task and then notify the supervisor and the health and safety department.

a. Preventive Actions

We rely on a series of relevant indicators (leading indicators) to properly design and implement our preventive measures, such as deviations from Life-Saving Rules (LSR Breach) and events that cause no injuries or damage but could have had

serious and/or fatal consequences (HIPO). These events are investigated and reported to the group to design risk profiles to keep these events from becoming real accidents.

40 deviations from our life-saving rules were detected in 2025. They were analyzed and classified according to their type and level of exposure to a fatal risk.

The analysis revealed that the highest concentration of incidents occurred while working at a height and operating mobile equipment. This confirmed a systemic exposure to critical risks during construction and site operations.

b. Major Risks

Based on a comprehensive analysis of incident logs, stop-work reports, and operating observations, we identified an increased exposure and recurrence in regard to the following Major Risks:

- Work at a height, primarily because of the risk of people falling from different levels.
- Road & Traffic events while driving on and off site, including travel to job sites and on public roads.
- Electrical hazard, including an incident classified as HIPO with the potential to result in a lost-time injury, which revealed a critical exposure to severe consequences.

ACCIDENT INDICATORS OF ENGIE IN 2025 FOR CONTRACTORS AND EMPLOYEES



0

Fatality Rate



0.10

Lost-Time Injury
Frequency Rate



0

Serious Injury
Rate



0

Severity Rate



0.19

Total Recordable
Injury Rate

IV. DISSEMINATION AND TRAINING

The training programs, communicational campaigns, and specific activities we implemented in 2025 were essential to keeping our accident rates under control and achieving sustainable results over time.

Health and safety training was a strategic pillar in the Company's ESG performance. General and specialized training programs were held, focused on managing critical risks, strengthening preventive capabilities, and standardizing good practices across all operations.

The general training courses we imparted were:

1. Civil and criminal liability
2. Certification in the Use of an Automated External Defibrillator (DEA)
3. Prevention of Electrical Hazards
4. First Aid
5. Driving 4WD vehicles

The specific training courses were:

1. TapRootT accident investigation method
2. Work at a height. Global Wind Safety Standard (Global Wind Organisation, GWO)
3. Workplace electrical safety (NFPA 70E)
4. Safe operation of bridge cranes and rigger techniques
5. Leading First-Responder Incident Command

KEY ELEMENTS OF OUR CULTURE OF SAFETY

» ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF EMPLOYEES IN MANAGEMENT

ENGIE Energía Chile encourages the active participation of its employees in health and safety management and it recognizes their key role in identifying risks and in building a strong culture of prevention.

Joint Hygiene and Safety Committees, forums for permanent dialog and a systematic dissemination of important information to strengthen internal governance and H&S co-responsibility.

In that framework, our Company has formal means of consultation and communication that include

» SAFETY RITUALS

Safety Management Rituals are a key component of our ENGIE One Safety Culture program. They consist of five activities that, if performed systematically, enable our leaders to take action on the ground and guide our teams toward an excellent safety performance.

The 5 rituals consist of visits by our leaders to operating sites to talk about the importance of safety in

the work done by employees; of a review and inspection of our Life-Saving Rules on site; of Safety Walks with contractors; of review of performance and the information gathered during on-site inspections, the goal being to provide directives on improvement and safety discussions during which improvements or lessons learned are proposed.

» SAFETY ESSENTIALS

As part of the ONE Safety pillars, we also have a series of essential practices. The following stand out among them:

- I know and follow the 9 Life-Saving Rules.
- I stop work that I believe to be unsafe. I raise a warning and we only resume work when conditions are safe.

- I take the Minute that Saves Lives. One last check before starting the work since new risks may have arisen.
- I ensure my own safety and the safety of everyone else.
- I report events and incidents to prevent and keep the worst day from ever happening.

4.5.2 Health and Quality of Life

ENGIE Energía Chile provides occupational health services that support the early identification of risks, a monitoring of health, and the prevention of adverse impacts on employees' health. These services are provided by qualified suppliers who are integrated into our management system so as to ensure quality, confidentiality, and timely access by workers.

At our sites, we hold diverse occupational health activities and we coordinate with the Mutual Safety Association to provide medical monitoring programs, vaccinations, preventive health screenings, and support for emergency medical care posts.

We also offer supplemental health insurance, which provides an extra layer of protection for personal and family health.

As part of our decision to strengthen the emphasis on well-being and quality of life, in late 2025 we renamed the health and safety department to add the category of quality of life, and we created a new health and quality of life department.

We also began a series of talks with, and surveys among, our employees to gather information on

aspects such as work climate, which we consider to be a key pillar in our organization.

In 2026, we will increase the number of initiatives aimed at improving the quality of life of our employees.

I. MENTAL HEALTH

In 2025, we implemented diverse initiatives intended to strengthen a comprehensive management of health, with a special emphasis on mental health, in line with the ONE Safety – No Mind @ Risk pillar.

In this regard, we can highlight:

- an alliance with Humanna, a consulting firm, focused on our “No Mind at Risk” pillar, the goal being to raise awareness and educate about self-care.
- Our Employee Accompaniment Program (EAP), which offers free, confidential psychotherapy. This program features a 24/7 hotline and is focused on five areas.

In addition, we held inclusion and diversity workshops and mentoring, and we tracked mental health indicators.

II. RISK MANAGEMENT

We identify occupational and mental health risks through systematic on-site inspections and structured task analysis according to the HIRA method (Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment), where we review incidents and occupational health records, conduct environmental measurements and monitoring, engage with and consult workers, and verify compliance with governing laws and regulations.

We adopted measures to eliminate hazards and minimize risks using the control hierarchy controls method, which is applied in the following order:

- Eliminate the root cause of the illness.
- Replace the agent or condition causing the illness with a less harmful alternative.
- Reduce exposure through physical solutions.
- Reduce risk through management and organization.
- Last line of defense to prevent illness.

SPHERES OF THE EMPLOYEE ACCOMPANIMENT PROGRAM (EAP)



Psychotherapy

Our professionals will provide immediate support. We will help resolve issues and develop personal tools.



Nutritional Advice

Healthier habits. Nutrition education and meal plans for different stages of life. Nutrition for special dietary needs.



Accounting and Financial Assistance

Financial education and advice for personal and family finances, tax returns, debt refinancing, and more.



Legal Aid

Legal advice from licensed attorneys in each country. Real estate, family law, probate, criminal matters, and more.



Medical Care

Telemedicine. Preventive medicine, symptom monitoring, and preliminary diagnosis.

05

PLANET



103 5.1 Environmental Management

106 5.2 Emissions

108 5.3 Waste Management and Energy Efficiency

110 5.4 Biodiversity and Water

5.1 Environmental Management

Thermal power generation based on fossil fuels is one of the main sources of greenhouse gas emissions worldwide, which exacerbate global warming and, consequently, increase systemic risks to public health and socioeconomic resilience. As we move forward with the transformation of our energy mix and the phasing out of coal-fired capacity, we are endeavoring to strengthen our decarbonization process.

At the same time, as we expand our renewable energy generation facilities and battery energy storage systems (BESS), we are strengthening our management of both potential and actual environmental impacts on ecosystems. This approach is seen in the implementation of biodiversity plans and voluntary environmental monitoring systems that are intended to prevent, mitigate, and control the effects of our activities. We are also proactively focusing on the waste generated by our operations.

In addition, we have adopted more demanding indicator reporting standards to reinforce the traceability and comparability of environmental management information. This evolution is in answer to new regulatory requirements—among them the new European Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)—and to the growing expectations of market agents financing the energy transition, who are requiring greater levels of disclosure and consistency in the information reported. The Company is reacting by means of a strict, traceable management according to the best practices in the sector.



5.1.1 PROGRESS IN 2025

a. New ESG Tools

By implementing our new ESG Screening tool in 2025, we were able to further incorporate a sustainable approach into every stage of our projects, starting with the decision to proceed. It also promoted the complementary use of other methods, such as the United Nations Water Action Hub, the Aqueduct Tool from the World Resources Institute (WRI), and the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) of the IBAT Alliance, the purpose being to assess whether a new project is located in areas of high water risk and whether it will impact the surrounding biodiversity.

In terms of communication, the decision was made to prioritize describing the purpose, operation, and impact of this tool while always safeguarding confidential information. Efforts were made to position this advancement as an evolving process. Notable progress was made compared to the previous year.

At the same time, we began to standardize ESG indicator reporting in all our business units for the purpose of strengthening accountability and ensuring a greater consistency and traceability in the information reported, under the coordination of the GBUs' Environmental Officers.

b. Main Milestones by Business Unit

- **GENERATION BU:** In this business unit, the main areas of focus centered on developing an environmental remediation plan for the Iquique Power Plant, located on land owned by Zona Franca de Iquique S.A. (ZOFRI), which involved preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to be submitted to the Environmental Assessment Service (SEIA in Spanish). An environmental assessment was also made of all facilities of the GEN unit to identify and manage the environmental risks

NEW ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE DIVISION

In 2025, we established the Environmental Compliance Department within our Renewables & BESS business unit, with the aim of ensuring a consistent, high standard of compliance across all renewable generation assets and projects, as well as battery energy storage systems (BESS).

Throughout 2025, its operations were structured around the following lines of action:

Centralized Systematization: implementation of the SIGEA software to consolidate all environmental permits and commitments, creating a single, auditable repository. This prevents the risk of losing documentation and enables the identification of gaps and the creation of action plans to address them.

Process Standardization: creation of a common compliance framework and action protocols to ensure a coherent and effective response to environmental incidents.

Participation and Regulatory Monitoring: play a proactive role in public consultations on new regulations and closely monitor pending legislation to anticipate impacts and adapt the Company's strategy.

Raising Awareness: Internal presentations were given to raise awareness and train teams on critical regulations, such as the Framework Law on Sectoral Authorizations and the Economic Crimes Act, in order to strengthen the culture of compliance throughout the organization.

involved in hydrocarbon management.

Moreover, the necessary environmental assessments were made to ensure the operational continuity of the combined-cycle units in Mejillones and Tocopilla, along with the execution and reporting of environmental monitoring and commitments to ensure regulatory compliance. New projects were also environmentally monitored, including the conversion of IEM to natural gas and the implementation of the synchronous condenser at the facilities where our U15 thermal power generation unit used to operate.

- **RENEWABLES & BESS BU:** Management of the renewable energy generation units focused on identifying gaps in applying for and receiving permits, on environmental considerations and regulatory compliance, and on defining the pertinent action plans.

Training programs were developed in parallel for managers, supervisors, and zonal heads on relevant environmental topics. Moreover, progress was made in updating and standardizing environmental procedures and standards, in drafting new guidelines, and in the systematic reporting of environmental information to both

the proper authorities and the group, thereby reinforcing the consistency and traceability of management.

- **NETWORKS GBU:** Our management strategy was structured around three thrusts geared toward operational excellence and the digital transformation. First, we made progress in regional standardization by initiating an assessment for the adoption of a corporate management tool already validated in Brazil, the purpose being to optimize resources, strengthen the traceability of commitments, and make the reliability of data and auditing more robust.

Regulatory compliance was simultaneously reinforced for Networks' operational assets by means of a plan for regular on-site inspections, with a preventive focus on the handling of substances and waste management.

Finally, in the area of innovation, artificial intelligence was integrated into the management of environmental permits through a pilot program applied to the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the New Manuel Rodríguez SS project. This optimized the review processes and enabled us to anticipate observations by regulators.

OVERSIGHT

In 2025, we saw a resurgence in inspections by the competent authorities. Our Generation business unit handled a total of 18 inspections and requests for information, 72% of which were instructed by the Environmental Commission (SMA in Spanish). All concluded with a finding of compliance with applicable environmental regulations and none led to any disciplinary proceedings.

Our Power Transmission Business Unit received a technical visit to the Pozo Almonte Substation by the Tarapacá Regional Office of the Ministry of Health to verify the operating conditions of the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility (RESPEL in Spanish). The inspection was handled according to the stipulated legal deadlines and the defenses and compliance documentation were submitted on June 11th. The administrative file (Folio No. 0029581) continued to be under evaluation by the authority at the close of 2025.

c. Raising Awareness about Climate and Biodiversity

Since 2023, we have been holding awareness-raising workshops on the importance of protecting biodiversity and the science behind climate change. These activities, known as the Biodiversity Mural and the Climate Mural, target both our employees and local communities to reinforce our commitment to the goal of Net Zero Emissions by 2045 and the protection of nature around our sites.

Interest in these initiatives has been growing gradually, with 349 ENGIE employees and 168 external participants expected for 2025.

Internal Courses

In 2025, all members of the Renewables team completed three internal training courses offered by the ENGIE Group, focused on the importance of community engagement, climate change and its solutions, and biodiversity conservation. We intend, through these initiatives, to further integrate sustainable practices into our way of working.

INTERNAL COURSES TARGETING THE MEMBERS OF THE RENEWABLES & BESS TEAM

1. Commitments by stakeholders (Stakeholder Engagement)

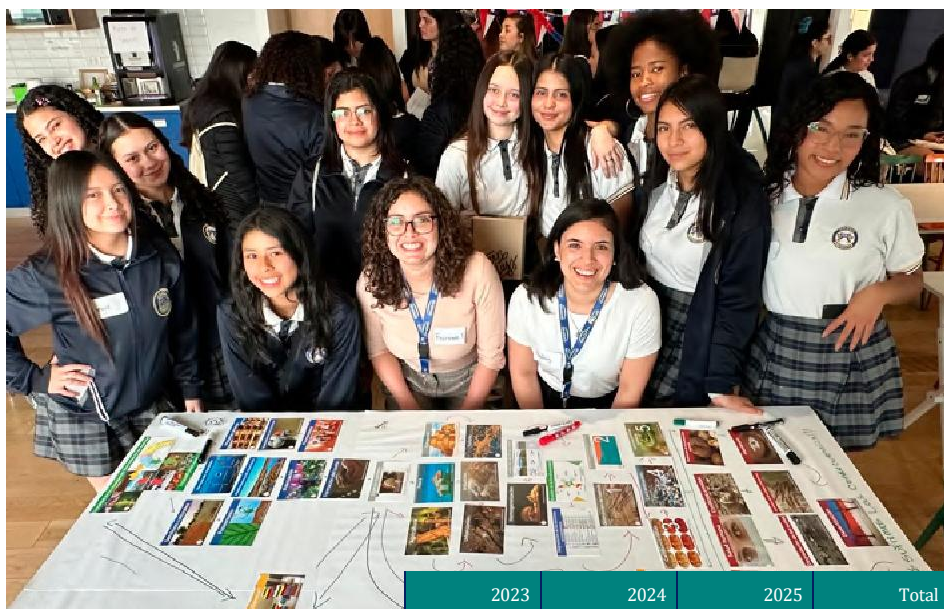
This course presented the context in which operating employees interact with stakeholders and communities linked to their activities, and it taught the main ways to address their needs in order to help ENGIE fulfill its commitments to them.

2. Climate Change and Solutions (CO₂ Killer)

This course provided an understanding of climate change and presented solutions for meeting the challenge of keeping global warming well below 2°C.

3. Introduction to Biodiversity

This course introduced the basic information needed to understand biodiversity and the ENGIE Group's commitments.



Participants in the Climate Mural

ENGIE's Team	41	155	153	349
Communities	40	58	70	168
Total	81	213	223	517

Participants in the Biodiversity Mural

ENGIE's Team	2	125	122	249
Communities	0	40	0	40
Total	2	165	122	289

SET LABEL RECERTIFICATION

For the third consecutive year, we received recertification under the Sustainable Energy Transition (SET) Label, an exigent international standard created by the ENGIE Group and audited by the Bureau Veritas, an external certification agency. This acknowledges our comprehensive approach to the development and operation of solar and wind projects according to ESG criteria.

In 2025, conformities were 100% and we earned 4 Best Practices. Among the recognized milestones were the bimonthly ESG Brunch meetings, the development of the Biodiversity Management Plan for the San Pedro Wind Farm, and our rigorous, proactive

approach to the search for agreements with panel and blade recyclers in the Chilean market.

The SET Label has been fully integrated into our processes, giving rise to new initiatives such as Climate and Biodiversity Murals in communities and the consistent assessment of ESG topics when considering investment, development, and the acquisition of new projects.



5.2 Emissions

(SASB IF-EU-110a.1; IF-EU-110a.2) (GRI 305)

Our goal is aligned with the ENGIE Group's global challenge to become a net-zero emissions company by 2045. It encompasses the entire value chain (Scopes 1, 2, and 3), upstream and downstream emissions, and sets the path toward keeping the global temperature rise at less than 2°C, in line with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)(1). Under this initiative, companies and financial institutions can set greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction targets according to climate science and the Paris Agreement so as to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050.

We continued to work on the Climate Adaptation of our operations to ensure their resilience and continuity.

Our analyses looked at climate scenarios of 1.5°, 2°, and 3°, based on the useful life of each asset and outstanding contracts, and they integrated the eight climate risks defined by the Group, namely heat waves, extreme wind, flooding, water stress, landslides, forest fires, and coastal erosion. These factors can affect the supply chain, people's health and safety, as well as the integrity of assets, production, and energy demand.

A global study commissioned by the ENGIE Group indicates that changes in weather patterns—such as wind, solar radiation, and precipitation—could impact the production capacity of renewable energy assets and make it difficult to meet minimum production commitments. Similarly, these scenarios also affect our transmission services.

Each year, a list of priority sites is updated globally based on climate projections for 2030 and 2050.

		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	% Annual Variation
Total emissions		7.1	5.7	3.1	3.155	4.689	49%
Scope 1 Mt CO₂eq	Total Scope 1	5.5	3.6	1.9	2.294	3.621	58%
Scope 2 Mt CO₂eq (*)	Total Scope 2 (market)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.049	0.024	-52%
	Total Scope 2 (location)			0.1	0.045	0.024	-46%
Scope 3 Mt CO₂eq(**)	Total Scope 3	1.5	2.0	1.1	0.816	1.044	28%
	3.1 Purchased Goods and Services	Breakdown not available	Breakdown not available	0.190	0.090	0.179	98%
	3.2 Capital Goods			0.028	0.023	0.261	1.050%
	3.3 Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities (not included in Scope 1 and Scope 2)			0.683	0.624	0.387	-38%
	3.3.a. Upstream emissions of purchased fuels					0.379	
	3.3.b. Upstream emissions of purchased electricity			0.659	0.449	0.006	-14%
	3.3.c. Upstream emissions from transmission and distribution losses (T&D)					0.001	
	3.3.d Upstream emissions from the generation of purchased electricity that is sold to end users			0.024	0.175	0.000	-100%
	3.6 Business Travel			0.004	0.004	0.003	-34%
	3.7 Employee Commuting			0.001	0.001	0.001	0%
	3.11 Use of Sold Products			0.149	0.064	0.205	220%
	3.15 Investments			0.016	0.011	0.009	-16%
	3.15.a. in Power Generation			0	0	0	0%
	3.15.b. in Scope 2 Location			0.016	0.011	0.009	-16%
	3.15.c. in Other Activities					0	
Scope 1 Emissions Carbon Intensity (gCO₂/kWh)		710	618	439	498	513	3%

*Scope 2 can be calculated on two ways: (1) location-based, which uses the average emission factor for Chile's electricity grid, and (2) market-based, which considers the factors associated with the company's power purchase agreements. Our targets are reported according to the location-based method.

**Like in 2024, we continued to improve the comprehensiveness of our Scope 3 emissions calculations throughout 2025 and were able to go into greater detail in the breakdown of categories.

I. 2025 CARBON FOOTPRINT

ENGIE Energía Chile measures its carbon footprint on the basis of the GHG Protocol, ISO 14064, and the emission factors proposed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). We also have a monitoring system whose results are presented monthly to the Company's Board of Directors as part of our ongoing monitoring.

Although progress in our plan to close coal-fired units has led us to progressively reduce the installed capacity committed for decommissioning of coal-fired units, in 2025 our direct emissions (Scope 1) increased because our coal-fired units were required to operate by the National Electricity Coordinator (CEN) in response to events that occurred during the year—such as the blackout in February 2025—in order to keep the grid stable.

II. CARBON TAX

Based on a total emissions exposure of 3.4 million metric tons of CO₂ equivalent that was subject to the existing carbon tax, the Company fulfilled this obligation by paying 58% of the tax directly and using carbon credits for the remaining 42% pursuant to applicable regulations. Although progress in our plan to close coal-fired units led us to progressively reduce the installed capacity committed for decommissioning of coal-fired units, in 2025 our fixed emissions (Scope 1) increased because our coal-fired units were required to operate by the National Electricity Coordinator (CEN) in response to events that occurred during the year—such as the blackout in February 2025—in order to keep the grid stable.

III. WORK FOOTPRINT

As part of our goal to become Net Zero by 2045, we also managed the emissions generated by our operations according to the global Ways-of-Working (WoW) framework.

The ENGIE Group has a cross-cutting methodology for all our operations worldwide that sets a baseline for drawing up action plans aimed at reducing and mitigating environmental impacts.

In 2025, our Ways-of-Working carbon footprint was 5,433.65 tCO₂eq, a decrease of 17% compared to 2024. This came from a reduction in emissions by nearly all sources, particularly travel (-34%) and offices (-35%). The only source where there was an increase was the vehicle fleet used to satisfy transportation needs. This increase is mainly due to the higher level of operating activity during the period because of the development and construction of new energy generation and storage assets.

AREAS OF MEASUREMENT OF WORK FOOTPRINT EMISSIONS



Office Buildings

Measurement primarily of emissions from stationary sources and purchases of electricity.



Employee Means of Transport

Public and private transportation used by our employees to get to work.



The Company's Fleet of Vehicles

The company's vehicles used to satisfy its transportation needs.



Business Travel

This includes local and foreign travel.



Digital Infrastructure and Equipment

This measures mainly the number of computers used, both laptops and desktop computers, the use of a data center, data transfer, and printing on paper.

Emissions in tCO₂eq

174.77
2024

1,096.88
2024

1,040.25
2024

3,927.58
2024

309.15
2024

114.33
2025

1,010.49
2025

1,496.92
2025

2,576.60
2025

235.31
2025

2024 VS 2025

↓ -35%

↓ -8%

↑ 44%

↓ -34%

↓ -24%

2025 emissions/employee in tCO₂eq

0.09

0.81

1.20

2.07

0.18

5.3 Waste Management and Energy Efficiency

(SASB F-EU-150a.1; F-EU-150a.2) (GRI 306)

WASTE MANAGEMENT IN 2025

In 2025, the generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste increased compared to 2024. This increase was mainly due to an increase in waste generation at our coal-fired power plants resulting from the rise in ash waste, and to the development of new renewable energy generation and energy storage projects in which construction-related waste is generated.

During the 2025 fiscal year, our coal-fired units CTA and CTH were brought back online after being out of service for several months in 2024. Their return came amid a national setting of increased demand for thermal power generation, seen in the 14.5% increase in the previous year, according to the National Electricity Coordinator (CEN in Spanish).

In this respect, the increase in non-hazardous waste was attributable to both ash and the waste from building the eight renewable energy generation and energy storage projects currently under development. To strengthen waste management, the mandatory internal waste management standard was updated and distributed to all sites.

Main Initiatives in 2025

Progress was also made in 2025 in preparing a portfolio of decommissioning projects for the coming fiscal year, which included the diesel unit located on ZOFRI land in Iquique, the Arica diesel-fired plant, and the CTM 1 and CTM 2 coal-fired generating units.

We also continued evaluating broadening the scope of combustion waste dumps (ash) to

			2024	2025
Waste (tons/year)				
Hazardous			198	305
Non-Hazardous			88,644	302,080
Total			88,842	302,423
Non-Hazardous Waste (tons/year)				
Ash			60,487	220,076
Recycled			7,701	13,886
% Recycled			13%	6%
Construction Waste			422	8,928
Recycled			422	421
% Recycled			100%	5%
Other Waste			27,735	73,075
Recycled			145	509
% Recycled			1%	1%

analyze their potential use for the disposal of other non-hazardous waste based on the technical, environmental and operating challenges involved in dismantling the disconnected units.

One of the main challenges in our transmission business in 2025 was to ensure consistent storage standards across the Company's extensive operating footprint.

To this end, a company-wide technical survey began at all substations, which will continue through the first half of 2026 and will subsequently lead to the implementation of an annual verification scheme.

This work involves a comprehensive review of the management of Hazardous Substances (SUSPEL in Spanish) and Hazardous Waste (RESPEL in Spanish) to identify structural gaps that require investments to mitigate them and, at the same time, to systematize good operating practices that can be replicated with other assets.

The assessment also includes critical ancillary facilities, such as recycling yards and generator sets. This will reinforce a comprehensive approach to environmental and operating risk management of the transmission network.

Challenges faced by Renewable Energy Units

In 2025, technical and regulatory analyses began to define a strategy to manage the end of the useful life of components of renewable energy generation units, particularly photovoltaic panels and wind turbine blades.

Governing regulations impose limitations that require that this waste be disposed of at authorized facilities. This currently restricts opportunities for reuse, recycling, and repurposing.

Developing a strategy for managing these assets at the end of their useful life is a priority for 2026 given the projected growth in these assets and their environmental and operating implications.

So, interdisciplinary working groups were formed, comprised of representatives from the Finance, ESG & Procurement, and Operations division, the goal being to structure the decommissioning projects from technical, economic, and regulatory compliance perspectives.

Gaps were identified in this process in relation to current environmental regulations, particularly regarding the requirements contained in the Environmental Approvals (RCA in Spanish), as well as the limited availability of national infrastructure for the recycling and repurposing of this waste.

These initiatives aim to anticipate the evolution of Chile's regulatory framework toward a circular economy and waste management, whose recycling targets will be progressively implemented in the coming years.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN 2025

Under Energy Efficiency Law No. 21,305, we were required to implement an Energy Management System (EMS) and report our performance to the Ministry of Energy. The system has been implemented solely in our thermal power generation operations, which are the most demanding in terms of energy consumption.

The 2024 energy audit determined that our energy consumption, combined with that of Central Termoeléctrica Andina SPA and Inversiones Hornitos SPA, totaled 8,079 Tcal, 99.8% of which is attributable to the thermal power plants that comprise the Significant Energy Uses (USEs in Spanish) of the Energy Management System (SGEn in Spanish).

In 2025, the Energy Indicators (EIs) of Primary Fuel Consumption and Ancillary Service Consumption were checked while the unit was in service. At the fleet level, the targets set for the period were met, as established in the Energy Baseline (EB).

EI (Energy Indicator)	Cumulative Energy Performance in 2024	Target Energy Performance for 2025*	Cumulative Energy Performance in 2025**	Improvement compared to 2024	Improvement compared to the 2025 Target
Primary Fuel	-0.7%	1.8%	-5.2%	4.4%	6.9%
Ancillary Services (AS E/S)	-0.9%	8.9%	-3.9%	3.0%	12.8%

(*) Performance target improved by 5% compared to the previous year.

(**) Fleet-wide performance, which encompasses all thermal units that make up our Energy Management System (EMS).

5.4 Biodiversity and Water

(GRI 304)

Biodiversity management is a structural component of our environmental management system. Our approach is based on identifying, assessing, and managing actual and potential environmental impacts resulting from our operating activities. We use a mitigation hierarchy—prevent, minimize, restore, and compensate—in compliance with governing environmental regulations and we have voluntarily adopted high-performance environmental standards.

The scope of this work encompasses renewable generation assets, transmission facilities, and sites where coal-fired power plants previously operated, which are being repurposed for new uses. In the case of wind farms, solar plants, and hydroelectric power plants, systematic programs are being implemented to monitor flora and fauna, in accordance with both the commitments contained in Environmental Approvals (RCA in Spanish) and voluntary initiatives intended to strengthen adaptive management and the continuous improvement of environmental performance.

Biodiversity Plans

Since 2010, our Company has been committed to mitigating its environmental impact by implementing biodiversity protection. This involves taking specific actions at operations located near designated protected areas (1). With this goal in mind, we have drawn up Biodiversity Plans to conserve the ecological services and biological resources of the places where we operate. In the case of priority sites, meaning sites located less than 15 km from zones with sensitive biodiversity according to the IBAT (International Biodiversity Assessment Tool), the plan must contain ecological management actions focused on



preserving ecological services and biological resources. This means protecting and restoring the environment through actions such as: preventing soil artificialization, respecting sponganeous (non-invasive) vegetation, prioritizing endemic flora and fauna, reducing waste, and protecting water resources, among other measures.

From our perspective, this work is a two-way street as the activities we undertake depend in part on ecosystem services, such as water resources and climate. Therefore, failing to anticipate these factors and potential regulatory changes could lead to delays or even a complete halt in our operations, which would bring with it significant financial costs.

(1) Protected area: a defined geographical area that is recognized and managed, through legal or other means, to ensure the long-term conservation of nature, along with associated ecosystem services and cultural values.

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLANS AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLANS

Environmental Action Plans are a strategic tool for systematically managing the environmental impacts caused by our operating sites and activities, projects under construction, and assets in the process of decommissioning. Based on a comprehensive analysis of material aspects—including total GHG emissions, air quality, water use, water pollution, land use, waste, and biodiversity—, these plans set quantifiable goals, mitigation measures, owners, deadlines, and monitoring metrics, thereby strengthening risk prevention and the continuous improvement of environmental performance. They are developed and monitored in coordination with the pertinent stakeholders to ensure transparency, traceability, and alignment with regulatory, community, and corporate expectations.

The ENGIE Group has set a goal that all its sites and operations will have a fully implemented Environmental Action Plan by 2030. In line with this commitment, at the close of 2025, ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. had a plan for 83% of its operating sites and activities, thus moving toward a more robust and even environmental management of its entire portfolio.

On the other hand, the Stakeholder Engagement Plans define a structured framework to promote early, continuous, and meaningful dialogue with communities, authorities, employees, suppliers, and other relevant stakeholders. Based on an updated stakeholder map and a systematic assessment of social risks and territorial expectations, under these plans we are able to anticipate concerns, manage impacts, strengthen the social license to operate and

reduce potential disputes that could affect the viability, timelines, or costs of projects. Thanks to the experience and maturity of our Community team, ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. has maintained 100% coverage of operational sites and activities for several years, in compliance with the Group's global guidelines.

Together, these two tools promote sustainability and good governance throughout the entire life cycle of assets and activities.

Work in 2025

To move in that direction, with the support of the ENGIE Group, we undertook three main commitments and the goals for each:

		ACHIEVEMENT IN 2025		GROUP GOAL FOR 2030	
1.	Development of Environmental Action Plans for all sites and operations, projects under construction, and sites undergoing decommissioning	→	83% of our sites and operations currently in operation have a plan in place.	→	100% of operating sites and activities, projects under construction, and sites undergoing decommissioning must have an Environmental Action Plan.
2.	Integration of ecological management into the Environmental Action Plans for all sites and operations.	→	Ecological management has been integrated into the Environmental Action Plans of 45% of industrial sites and operations.	→	100% of industrial sites and operations must be ecologically managed. Minimum: - Stop the use of phytosanitary products - Keep green areas harmonious with the local ecosystem Additional (Recommended) - At least 40% of species on sites should be local or endemic plant species - Forbid the use of invasive exotic species in all revegetated areas
3.	Development of Advanced Environmental Action Plans for sites designated to be "priority" sites.	→	100% of our "priority" sites have Advanced Environmental Action Plans. This includes the work we are doing at the Chapiquiña Hydroelectric Power Plant.	→	100% of our "priority" sites must have Advanced Environmental Action Plans.

I. WORK BY THE RENEWABLES UNITS IN 2025

The infrastructure of wind and solar farms and of transmission lines can have an impact on local ecosystems, particularly because of habitat fragmentation and interaction with wildlife.

Among the main risks assessed are collisions of birds and bats, especially during migration, breeding, and nesting seasons, as well as impacts on ground flora and fauna.

Managing these impacts includes monitoring of birdlife and bats from time to time, including bias estimates to ensure the quality of the results, along with environmental management measures such as programs for revegetation, ecological restoration, reforestation with native species, relocation or the controlled disturbance of wildlife, and other actions defined on the basis of the results of the monitoring and environmental assessment.

We have a system to monitor species classified into different conservation categories, which are included in the Red List of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), as well as in the Species Classification Regulations and various processes administered by the Chilean Ministry of the Environment.

				
ENDANGERED	VULNERABLE	NEAR THREATENED	LEAST CONCERN	DATA DEFICIENT
Darwin's Fox	Taruca or North Andean Deer	Markham's Storm-petrel	Buff-necked Ibis	White-vented Storm-petrel
	Guaitecas Cypress	Ringed storm-petrel	Chilean pigeon	
		Wedge-rumped storm-petrel		
		Pudu		

New species were added to the monitoring programs in 2025, which expanded the scope of biodiversity management.

	NEAR THREATENED
	Colocolo opossum (<i>Dromiciops gliroides</i>)
	LEAST CONCERN
	Grey Gull (<i>Leucophaeus modestus</i>)
	Maihuen (<i>Maihuenia poeppigii</i>)
	Kodkod (<i>Leopardus guigna</i>).



During the reporting period, we put 11 active biodiversity plans into effect at all our solar, wind and hydroelectric renewable energy generation facilities.

From a territorial perspective, a total of 7,062.9 hectares were monitored in 2025, equivalent to 70.7 km², indicative of the scale of management associated with these assets.

The main initiatives undertaken were as follows:

a. Photovoltaic Farms

- **Coya, Tamaya and Capricornio Photovoltaic Farms – Antofagasta Region:** Since 2024, these three farms have been part of a systematic monitoring of storm-petrels, done monthly and set to conclude in January 2027. The monitoring focuses on four species present in the region, all of which are named in the Species Classification Regulations (RCE in Spanish) and considered part of the Plan for Recovery, Conservation and Management of Species (RECOGE Plan in Spanish) for the storm-petrels in the north of Chile. The purpose of the monitoring is to generate robust information on how these species make use of the territory and to support the decisions made for their environmental management.

The annual biodiversity training session was also held for the on-site teams, during which the Wildlife Accident Contingency Plan was discussed and the results of the storm-petrel monitoring were shared.

- **Los Loros Photovoltaic Farm – Atacama Region:** In 2025, 1 hectare of *Adesmia argyrophylla* was planted, a species classified as vulnerable under the Species Classification Regulations of the Chilean Ministry of the Environment. This was done in coordination with the Office of the National Forestry Association (CONAF) in the Atacama Region, which reviewed and technically validated the project.
- **Libélula Photovoltaic Farm – Metropolitan Region:** During the assessment prior to building the project,



direct impacts were identified of a reduction in the number of specimens of two tree species classified as requiring conservation: the Chilean mesquite (*Prosopis chilensis*, vulnerable) and the Guayacan (*Portieria chilensis*, vulnerable). To address these impacts, a compensation method was adopted, based on the principle of net biodiversity gain, which entails compensating for the 47 affected hectares by reforesting 215.5 hectares with both species. In addition to implementing these measures, the plan is to manage and protect the area of compensation for the entire project lifespan until a conservation native forest is grown. The contract for the reforestation work was tendered in 2025 and has now been awarded; the work is scheduled to begin in April 2026.

b. Wind Farms

- **Calama Wind Farm - Antofagasta Region:** The commitment to protect the *Liolaemus torresi* (Torres-Mura's Dragon) remains in effect, under which signage is maintained to prevent roadkill, along with on-site training of the team in abiding by the Wildlife Contingency and Emergency Plan. In addition, the annual review was conducted to assess the need to update the critical habitat study on the Torres-Mura's Dragon, which was prepared in 2021.
- **Kallpa Wind Farm - Antofagasta Region:** Monthly bird monitoring began in 2025, focusing on the grey gull. The monitoring covers the 57 wind turbines as well as the 20-kilometer section of the transmission line. In addition, night traffic monitoring was added



voluntarily during the grey gull reproduction/nesting season of the potential nests of storm-petrels for a period of three years.

- **Monte Redondo Wind Farm – Coquimbo Region:** A 10.67-hectare plantation lies within the park's area of influence, comprised of various native species, some of which are classified in a conservation category. This plantation has undergone partial inspections by the Office of the National Forestry Association (CONAF) for the Coquimbo Region because of the environmental commitments associated with the operation. In addition, birdlife and bats continue to be monitored monthly and will be for the entire lifespan of the park. The method for conducting seasonal bias estimation studies has been improved and refined to determine the actual impact of this area. An annual biodiversity training session was also held, during which the Wildlife Contingency and Emergency Plan was discussed, and the results of the birdlife and bat monitoring were shared with the site team.

- **San Pedro Wind Farm – Chiloé, Lake Region:** This facility monitors birdlife and ground fauna, with a special emphasis on species of conservation interest. Ground fauna monitoring is of two mammals classified as threatened: Darwin's fox (*Lycalopex fulvipes*, endangered) and the pudu (*Pudu puda*, vulnerable). Cameras detected the presence of the kodkod (*Leopardus guigna*, least concern) and the colocolo opossum (*Dromiciops gliroides*, near threatened), so the scope of the study was broadened in 2025. As in other parks, annual biodiversity training was imparted to the site team, during which preliminary results from the monitoring programs were shared.

c. Hydroelectric Power Plants

- **Chapiquiña Power Plant – Region of Arica and Parinacota:** This facility manages approximately 1.4 hectares planted with queñua (*Polylepis rugulosa*), a species classified as vulnerable. These activities are carried out under an existing agreement with the National Forestry Association (CONAF) under which initiatives are being implemented to conserve and manage this species of high ecological value.

In addition, the Company continued to support the postdoctoral research led by Dr. Nicolás Fuentes, focused on the study of the taruca or North Andean deer (*Hippocamelus antisensis*), a species catalogued as endangered. In 2025, Dr. Fuentes gave a talk on biodiversity to the power plant team, nearby communities, and local authorities in which he underlined the importance of conserving this species in the region. As part of this support, ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. donated camera traps to the researcher, with one designated for monitoring wildlife inside the power plant grounds and another at the rural school in Murmuntani, where it is used by students to learn about and gain an appreciation of local wildlife. This initiative is contributing to a strengthening of applied scientific knowledge in the territory and of environmental education and community engagement, thereby promoting a greater awareness of local biodiversity conservation.

- **Laja Power Plant – Biobío Region:** 47 hectares of planted areas are managed here under the environmental commitments of both the power plant and the Laja 1 Transmission System. These areas contain native and exotic species but have not yet been inspected by the competent environmental authority.

In 2025, forest fire prevention measures were reinforced by actions such as pruning, the widening and maintenance of firebreaks, and other preventive measures.

During the same period (2025), the Office of the National Forestry Association (CONAF) for the Biobío Province approved two management plans committing to the planting of 80.2 hectares. Although the original commitment called for planting an exotic species, the Company voluntarily decided to replace it with native species, which strengthened the ecological value of the measure and its contribution to the restoration of the territory. These reforestation efforts will take place in 2026.

2025 RENEWABLE GENERATION BIODIVERSITY PLANS

Name of the protected habitat	Area protected (hectares)	Species affected	Type of impact	Restorative measures
Chapiquiña Hydroelectric Power Plant (Putre, Arica-Parinacota Region)				
Low-altitude thicket	350	<i>Polylepis rugulosa</i> (queñua).	Reversible	• Voluntary commitment: Planting of 1.4 ha. of queñua. • Voluntary commitment: Studies of the species and plan for the conservation of a population inside the Power Plant area.
Lauca Biosphere Reserve		<i>Hippocamelus antisensis</i> (taruca).	Reversible	
Coya PV Solar Farm (Antofagasta, Antofagasta Region)				
Absolute desert	792	<i>Hydrobates markhami</i> (Markham’s storm-petrel).	Reversible	• Voluntary commitment: Monthly monitoring of storm-petrels.
		<i>Hydrobates hornbyi</i> (Ringed storm-petrel).	Reversible	
		<i>Hydrobates tethys</i> (Wedge-rumped storm-petrel).	Reversible	
		<i>Oceanites gracilis</i> (Elliot’s storm-petrel).	Reversible	
Tamaya PV Solar Farm (Antofagasta, Antofagasta Region)				
Absolute desert	618	<i>Hydrobates markhami</i> (Markham’s storm-petrel).	Reversible	• Voluntary commitment: Monthly monitoring of storm-petrels.
		<i>Hydrobates hornbyi</i> (Ringed storm-petrel).	Reversible	
		<i>Hydrobates tethys</i> (Wedge-rumped storm-petrel).	Reversible	
		<i>Oceanites gracilis</i> (Elliot’s storm-petrel).	Reversible	
Capricornio PV Solar Farm (Antofagasta, Antofagasta Region)				
Absolute desert	495	<i>Hydrobates markhami</i> (Markham’s storm-petrel).	Reversible	• Voluntary commitment: Monthly monitoring of storm-petrels.
		<i>Hydrobates hornbyi</i> (Ringed storm-petrel).	Reversible	
		<i>Hydrobates tethys</i> (Wedge-rumped storm-petrel).	Reversible	
		<i>Oceanites gracilis</i> (Elliot’s storm-petrel).	Reversible	
Calama Wind Farm (Antofagasta, Antofagasta Region)				
Absolute desert	2,025	<i>Liolaemus torresi</i> (Dragon of -Mura).	Reversible	• Voluntary commitment: Update of the critical habitat study on the species.
Kallpa Wind Farm (Antofagasta, Antofagasta Region)				
Absolute desert	282	<i>Leucophaeus modestus</i> (Grey gull).	Reversible	• RCA Commitment: monitoring of birdlife twice a year at wind turbines and transmission lines.
		<i>Hydrobates markhami</i> (Markham’s storm-petrel).	Reversible	• Voluntary commitment: monthly monitoring of birdlife at wind turbines and transmission lines.
		<i>Hydrobates hornbyi</i> (Ringed storm-petrel).	Reversible	
		<i>Hydrobates tethys</i> (Wedge-rumped storm-petrel).	Reversible	
		<i>Oceanites gracilis</i> (Elliot’s storm-petrel).	Reversible	

2025 RENEWABLE GENERATION BIODIVERSITY PLANS

Name of the protected habitat	Area protected (hectares)	Species affected	Type of impact	Restorative measures
Los Loros PV Solar Farm (Tierra Amarilla, Atacama Region)				
Desert thicket	3	Adesmia argyrophylla (Varilla in Spanish).	Reversible	• RCA Commitment: Revegetate with 5,492 plants (2023-2027).
		Krameria cistoidea (Pacul in Spanish).	Reversible	• RCA Commitment: Revegetate with 124 plants (2023-2027).
		Eriosyce aurata (Golden ball cactus).	Reversible	• Voluntary commitment: Keep specimens of the species planted inside the farm.
Monte Redondo Wind Farm (Ovalle, Coquimbo Region)				
Desert thicket	10.7	Porlieria chilensis (Guayacan).	Reversible	• RCA Commitment: Plantation.
		Eulychnia castanea (chestnut cactus).	Reversible	• RCA Commitment: Plantation.
		Trichocereus skottsbergii (Chilean cactus).	Reversible	• RCA Commitment: Plantation.
		Eriosyce subgibbosa (Chilean hedgehog cactus).	Reversible	• RCA Commitment: Specimen relocation
		Puya chilensis (sheep-eating plant).	Reversible	• RCA Commitment: Plantation.
		Trichocereus chiloensis (Quisco in Spanish).	Reversible	• RCA Commitment: Plantation.
	60	Leucophaeus pipixcan (Franklin's gull), Nothoprocta perdicaria (Chilean tinamou), Oreopholus ruficollis (tawny-throated dotterel), Thinocorus rumicivorus (least sneedsnipe), Tadarida brasiliensis (Mexican free-tailed bat), Lasiurus cinereus (hoary bat)	Reversible	• RCA Commitment: Monthly monitoring of birdlife and bats.
Lycalopex culpaeus (Andean fox), Philodryas chamissonis (Chilean long-tailed snake)		Reversible	• RCA Commitment: Wildlife Contingency and Emergency Plan.	
Laja Hydroelectric Power Plant (Yumbel and Santa Barbara, Biobío Region)				
Plantations	25.5	Pinus radiata (Monterey pine)	Reversible	• RCA Commitment: Plantation.
Sclerophyll forests	21.5	Quillaja saponaria (soapbark tree), Maytenus boaria (Mayten tree), Schinus polygamus (Hardee peppertree), Lithraea caustica (litre tree), Luma apiculata (Chilean myrtle), Peumus boldus (boldo)	Reversible	• RCA Commitment: Plantation.
Sclerophyll forests	80.2	Quillaja saponaria (soapbark tree), Maytenus boaria (Mayten tree), Schinus polygamus (Hardee peppertree)	Reversible	• RCA and voluntary commitment: The original commitment to plant exotic species was changed to the plantation of native species.
San Pedro Wind Farm (Chiloé, Lake Region)				
Evergreen forest and coastal temperate resinous forest	2,300	Theristicus melanopsis (black-faced ibis), Patagioenas araucana (Chilean pigeon), Pudu pudu (Pudu); Lycalopex fulvipes (Darwin's fox), Leopardus guigna (Kodkod), Dromiciops gliroides (Colocolo opossum).	Reversible	• Voluntary commitment: Monitoring of birdlife and of fauna with conservational problems.
		Cushion bog ecosystems.	Reversible	• Voluntary commitment: Monitoring under an agreement with a university.
		Aextoxicon punctatum (Olivillo), Laureliopsis philippiana (Tepa), Pilgerodendron uviferum (Guaitecas Cypress), Nothofagus betuloides (Magellan's beech), Nothofagus nitida (Chiloé's coigue), Tepualia stipularis (Tepú), Embothrium coccineum (Chilean firebush), Drimys winteri (Winter's bark), Saxegothaea conspicua (Prince Albert's yew), Batrachyla leptopus (Gray Wood Frog), Rhinoderma darwinii (Darwin's frog), Liolaemus pictus (painted tree iguana), Campephilus magellanicus (Magellanic woodpecker), Scelorchilus rubecula (Chucao tapaculo), and others.	Reversible	• Voluntary commitment: Biodiversity management plan.



II. WORK AT THE MEJILLONES AND TOCOPILLA COMPLEXES

Environmental monitoring programs were implemented in our thermal power generation operations and energy storage systems for both the marine environment and the atmospheric environment inside our operating areas of influence. These activities took place in the bays of Mejillones Sur and Algodonales (Tocopilla) and in the downtown areas of Mejillones and Tocopilla, where air quality was monitored.

For the marine component, the programs included an assessment of the loss of adult equivalents because of seawater intake systems and an analysis of the potential effects on the marine birdlife present in the areas of influence. Specific studies conducted at the Tocopilla Complex showed a low impact of suction systems on ichthyoplankton communities, which helps limit the level of impact from this operation.

In 2025, we launched the Environmental Management Plan for the Tocopilla and Mejillones sites, aimed at strengthening the management of environmental impacts, promoting continuous improvement measures, and consolidating a preventive and adaptive approach to the operation of these assets.

III. WORK ON TRANSMISSION

In our Transmission business, we continued to optimize pre-feasibility and construction processes by integrating design methods aimed at preventing and minimizing environmental impacts. We intend for these innovations to reduce our physical footprint on the land and ensure early compliance with new regulatory requirements, such as updated noise standards and biodiversity protection measures furthered by the Ministry of the Environment.

In 2025, we also continued to monitor species in part of our facilities. The progress made in this area was as follows:

- **Roncacho Substation:** We began by monitoring Markham's Storm Petrel (*Oceanodroma markhami*), which is classified as a threatened species on the IUCN Red List. To date, no new species have been identified at the substation.
- **La Ligua Substation:** Year 1 monitoring was conducted of the following species: wreath tree iguana (*Liolaemus lemniscatus*), Chilean long-tailed snake (*Philodryas chamissonis*), olive grass mouse (*Abrothrix olivaceus*), and rose hair tarantula (*Grammotola rosea*) (monitoring must be done for 3 years following rescue and relocation).

- **Second Circuit Stringing:** As promised in the Controlled Disturbance Voluntary Environmental Commitment (CAV in Spanish) for the species Pacific iguana (*Micolophus theresioides*), in 2025, monitoring was conducted for three months following the implementation of the disturbance measure, as well as a final monitoring. To this end, foot transects were made in the intervention and relocation areas adjacent to the Calama Substation to find individual specimens in that sector.

- **Totihue Substation:** During the 2025 fiscal year, implementation began of the following Voluntary Environmental Commitments (CAV in Spanish):

1) Amphibian Monitoring for the purpose of monitoring the population of the Chilean four-eyed toad (*Pleurodema thaul*) in the Tipaume Stream and ensure it was not affected during the construction of Towers 26 and 27. A wildlife specialist was permanently on site to verify that the ecosystem of this species was not affected and to ensure the conservation status of the estuary's natural riparian habitat. Conclusions: The environment remains free of visible alteration, consistent with the potential continued presence of the species in the area.



2) Enrichment of the habitat of low-mobility species in order to expand the available ecological niche for species such as tarantulas (*Euathlus manicata* and *Grammostola rosea*), the Chilean long-horn beetle (*Acanthinodera cummingi*), the wreath tree iguana (*Liolaemus lemniscatus*), fake lemniscate lizard (*Liolaemus pseudolemniscatus*), jewel lizard (*Liolaemus tenuis*), and Chilean long-tailed snake (*Philodryas chamissonis*) present in the project area. Twenty-four dry stone walls were built in 8 sectors; these walls are low-rise structures made solely of stones, which provide new shelters for the aforementioned low-mobility species because the spaces formed between the rocks, combined with the vegetation growing around the structures create sites with multiple resources for shelter, feeding, and resting for species of reptiles, micromammals and mesomammals, invertebrates, etc.

3) *Bombus dahlbomii* (Patagonian bumblebee) Habitat Protection and Enrichment in order to protect the habitat of this species in the Tipaume Stream during the construction of Towers 26 and 27. A full-time wildlife specialist was assigned to oversee the area to ensure that the habitat where the species was found remained undisturbed.

In addition, as part of the habitat enrichment efforts, 10 *Fuchsia Magellanica* shrubs were planted along the stream bank to provide food sources for bumblebees.

IV. WATER MANAGEMENT

(GRI 303)

We use seawater in our thermal operations, primarily in the cooling systems of the generating units, which is then returned to the ocean.

We have a seawater monitoring system to be able to ensure that the water we return does not exceed the limits set in the Liquid Industrial Waste discharge regulations, part of the existing regulation of source discharges.

Additionally, we have a system to measure water temperatures weekly at the discharge wells, and these data are reported to environmental authorities.

There will be a decrease in seawater use and in the discharge of thermal liquid waste after the

closure of the coal-fired generating units since the primary use of this water is in the cooling system. Notwithstanding the above, the Marine Monitoring Programs will continue as they have been designed to assess the overall condition of the bays rather than specific discharges from the power generation units.

The primary impact to be managed is the “loss of adult equivalents of species of commercial value.” We are conducting environmental studies to optimize the reuse of water from the cooling system so that it is not discharged back into the ocean.

	2024	2025
Total Water Intake (m³)	842,467,989	833,933,002
Seawater withdrawal (m³)	841,786,713	833,101,340
Other water intake (m³)	681,276	831,663
Total Water Discharge (m³)	841,824,018	832,508,026
Discharge into the ocean (m³)	809,938,616	800,966,939
Other water discharges (m³)	31,885,402	31,541,087
Seawater Consumption (m³)	31,848,097	32,134,401
Total Actual Water Consumption (m³)*	643,971	1,424,976

**In previous years, only seawater flows were taken into account in calculating EECL's "Total Water Consumption (m³)." In 2025, the method was changed to also include inflows and outflows of other types of water in the calculation of "Total Actual Water Consumption (m³)."*

06

GOVERNANCE



120

6.1 Corporate
governance

138

6.2 Risk
management



6.1 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

121 6.1.1 Governance Framework

123 6.1.2 Corporate Ethics

125 6.1.3 Compliance Management

127 6.1.4 Board of Directors

133 6.1.5 Directors Committee

135 6.1.6 Senior Officers



6.1.1 Governance Framework

(GR 461/519: 2.1 - 3.1.i) (GRI 2-24)

The corporate governance of ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. is guided by an internal regulatory framework that includes policies, procedures, and practices in compliance with current Chilean regulations and best practices that steer our strategic and operating decisions. This framework consists of a Corporate Governance Code that systematizes the practices and ways that the Company's various levels act. It was updated and approved by the Board of Directors in March 2025. We also have a Code of Conduct and Business Ethics, a Crime Prevention Model, and a Due Diligence Plan for Human Rights, Occupational Safety, and the Environment, among others.

We conduct our business operations according to high ethical and sustainability standards consistent with the mission of the Company and that of our controller, the ENGIE Group.

We also have a robust, cross-functional system in place to promote a culture of ethics and compliance, both within the organization and in our relationships with third parties. It consists of ethical due diligence reviews, compliance monitoring mechanisms, controls, and specific training, among other measures.

In the area of personnel selection, candidates for critical positions undergo an ethical due diligence review to identify any relevant history of harassment, corruption, or other offenses, thereby strengthening the integrity of our teams.

We also have an Ethics Committee composed of the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Legal Affairs and Ethics Officer (Ethics Officer), the Chief Human Resources Officer, and the ENGIE Group's Latin America Ethics Officer, who is in charge of reviewing complaints and warnings received through the whistleblower channel and providing guidance on such cases and on the main ethical matters that arise. The Ethics Committee is



PURPOSE

To take action to accelerate the transition to a carbon-neutral economy through more energy-efficient and environmentally friendly solutions. This mission unites the company, its employees, its customers, and its shareholders, and balances economic performance with a positive impact on people and the planet.

authorized to initiate, review, and/or conclude investigations of complaints, and to decide on the measures and penalties to be imposed, along with evaluating the possibility of filing

lawsuits and/or complaints against the individuals found to be responsible (in cases of economic crimes).

OUR PRINCIPLES

- a** Respect for Human Rights.
- b** Zero tolerance of corruption and fraud.
- c** Compliance with laws and regulations.
- d** Commitment to protecting the environment.
- e** Integrity and loyalty in relation to third parties.

OUR ACTIONS

- a** Taking action and committing to being ethical and to the fight against corruption is everyone's responsibility.
- b** Stay informed, train and prevent.
- c** Give notice of an ethics incident. Whistleblower Channel.
- d** Punish violations of our ethical principles.

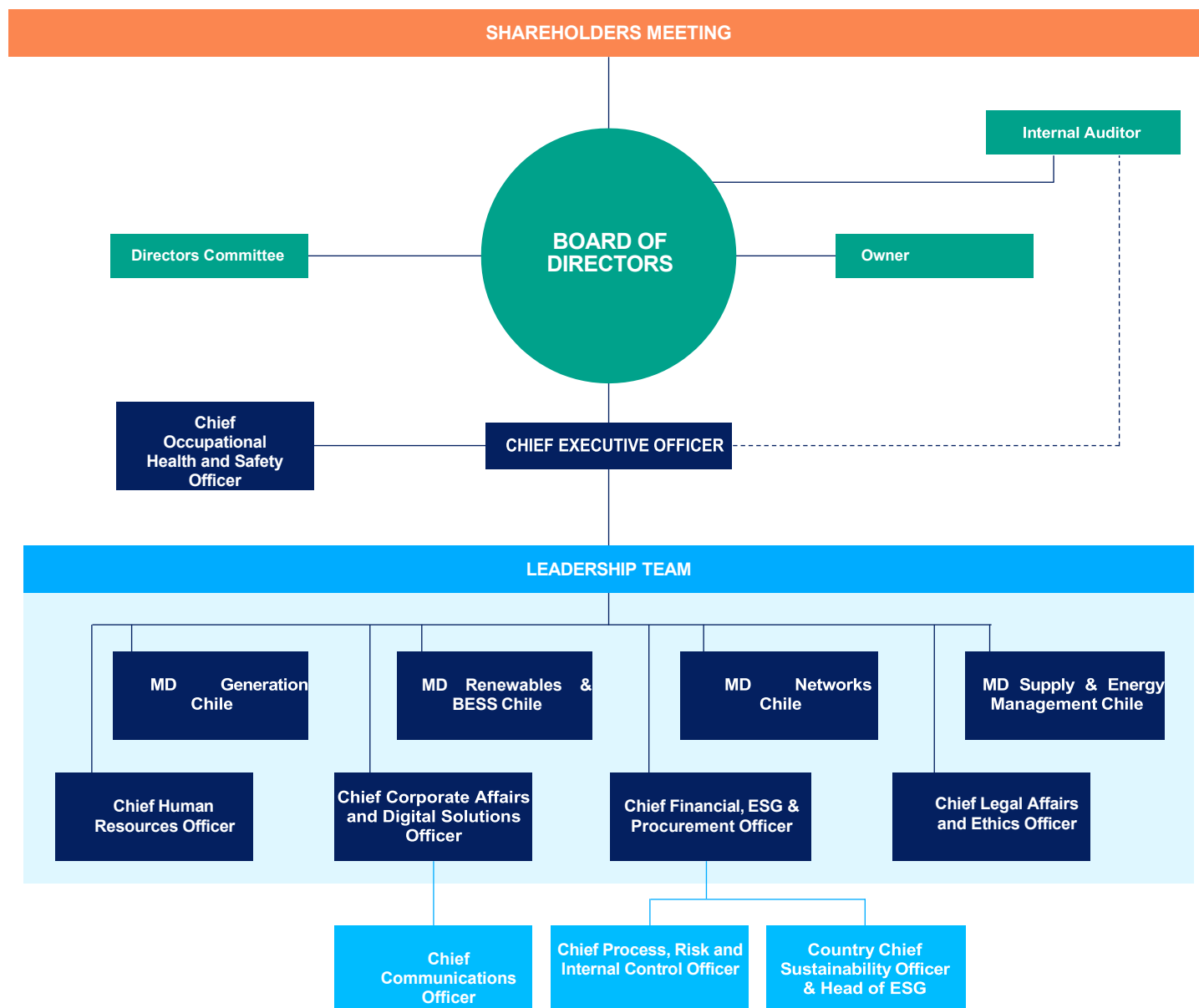
I. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION CHART

(GR 461/519: 3.1) (GRI 2-4; 2-9)

Our company is made up of business units that handle operations and of company-wide support units. In early 2025, the ENGIE Group relaunched its Global Business Units (GBUs), which involved merging two business units (Renewables and Flexible Generation & Retail) into a single business unit called the Renewables & Flexible Generation (R&F) GBU, which was in turn comprised of two business

units: Renewables & BESS (R&B) and Generation (GEN). In addition, a new GBU, Supply & Energy Management (S&EM), was created, which included the entire Global Energy Management & Sales (GEMS) and Retail units. The Networks (NET) GBU is now comprised of two business units: Power Networks and Gas.

According to the requirements of the CMF, we present the management and/or leadership units or bodies in the organization as well as the internal control, risk management, and sustainable development units or their equivalents, in addition to areas handling relations with shareholders, investors, and the media, along with all other units relevant to the entity's businesses.



6.1.2 Corporate Ethics

Our internal policies and practices ensure that our actions are consistent with the commitments we have made and are in compliance with regulations.

We have bodies and mechanisms designed to achieve this objective, such as the Ethics Committee, the Ethics Officer, and the Owner under the Crime Prevention Model, in addition to our Internal Audit department and a whistleblower channel equipped with a platform available on our website to all our employees, the community, suppliers, NGOs, and society at large.

Moreover, every year we review and update the list of individuals most exposed to corruption risks. This is how we keep an accurate record of them and monitor any additional training and development that these individuals may need.



I. TRAINING

In 2025, we designed a Communication Plan to organize and promote our awareness-raising actions and training sessions on ethics, regulatory compliance, and governing laws throughout the year.

Under this framework, in May 2025 we launched the first **Ethics Month** for the purpose of strengthening our culture of integrity. Among the activities we held, we can highlight:

- In-person sessions held at nine of our main locations.
- Production and distribution of a corporate video.
- Distribution of a printed copy of the Code of Ethics to all participants in our awareness-raising sessions.
- Distribution of the Code of Ethics to most of our offices nationwide.

In addition, we gave specific talks on the Competition Law, Data Privacy, the Gifts and Entertainment Policy, Corporate Criminal Liability, and the Crime Prevention Manual, which were mandatory for all employees.

OUR MAIN INTERNAL REGULATIONS

Our internal policies are available on ENGIE Chile's corporate intranet, where they serve as a reference for everyone who works at the Company. A significant portion of these policies is also available on our website (www.engie.cl/gobierno-corporativo).



Ethics for sustainability

“Acting ethically is a condition furthering sustainable development. Without integrity, there is no trust, and without trust, there is no sustainable growth. At our Company, ethical behavior is a guiding principle that shapes our work and inspires us to act responsibly, respectfully, and transparently toward customers, suppliers, authorities, and partners.

“Our culture is built on three pillars: One ENGIE, One Ethics; Zero Tolerance for Corruption and Fraud; and a Speak Up Culture. In 2025, we reinforced these commitments through regular internal communications on ethical issues, the whistleblowing channel, conflicts of interest, and early warning signs.

“Because ethics is not just a principle: it is the foundation upon which we build long-term value and sustainability.”

Francisca Vásquez

Chief Legal Affairs and Ethics Officer

II. GOOD BUSINESS PRACTICES

(GR 461/519: 3.1.iii, iv, and v)

We have a number of best practices, among which we highlight:

Protection of Human Rights: Our commitment is deep-rooted, which is why we have put a compliance system in place that includes a Compliance Committee, risk assessment mechanisms, and whistleblowing channels, all of which meet the regulatory requirements in these areas.

Due Diligence Reviews: We conduct these reviews before entering into contracts with third parties, hiring new employees for critical positions, and developing projects, taking into account their potential impact on neighboring communities.

Promotion of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion: We know that they not only enrich teamwork and productivity but also strengthen our position in the market and in society. Be.U@ENGIE, our Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Policy, drives concrete initiatives, complete with metrics and goals, to foster a diverse, inclusive, and discrimination-free organizational culture.

We encourage the active participation of women working at the Company in forums such as labor unions with permanent work agendas, tripartite working groups with authorities, and active joint committees.

Stakeholder Management: We identify and segment our stakeholders, namely individuals or groups whose interests may be affected by the Company's activities. Each stakeholder is managed by the departments responsible for the relationship, in line with our corporate policies and practices.

Diverse Knowledge Management: We value the diversity of skills, knowledge, backgrounds, experiences, and visions needed to perform the various roles required in our organization, through strict, structured processes. There is a clear description of responsibilities, requirements, and competencies for each job so that an accurate assessment can be made when selecting the individual who will do it. These assessments include specific tests and requirements that ensure that the candidate's capabilities are the right ones for the particular role. To preserve and develop these skills, we have implemented training plans that strengthen technical skills and the professional growth of our internal team.

We have specialized departments that monitor and evaluate technical and professional development to guarantee a continuous improvement and compliance with the requirements of the market and the Company.

Our internal regulations also include an appendix describing the skills required for each position. This provides a formal framework that guides our selection, hiring, and professional development practices. This is how we ensure that the selection and hiring processes are bias-free.

Conflict-of-Interest Management:

(GR 461/519: 3.1.iii) (GRI 2-15):

ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. considers that conflicts of interest are a critical issue for corporate integrity and trust in our decisions.

We recognize that these situations can affect not only individuals' impartiality but also the Company's reputation and sustainability. For this reason, we have a robust prevention and management system in place, based on two complementary policies: the Policy on the Prevention of Conflicts of Interest, which promotes the early identification of ethical risks; and the General Policy on the Management of Conflicts of Interest, which sets down clear procedures for conflict disclosure, analysis, and resolution.

Both aim to ensure that decisions always prioritize the Company's interests and avoid any interference as a result of personal or third-party interests.

Every person who joins our team receives a copy of these policies and signs a statement acknowledging them. In addition, we have implemented an annual statement on conflicts of interest and family relationships using specific forms sent to all employees, thereby reinforcing transparency and ethical commitment. This topic is also addressed in our internal communications and during the annual ethics talk, as part of our ongoing training program.

Innovation Management (GR 461/519: 3.1.v):

Innovation and continuous improvement play a key role in our corporate strategy; they contribute to operational excellence and a perfecting of the business, which positively impacts asset availability, digital solutions, process simplification, and platform standardization, among other things.

We are orienting our innovation management toward finding solutions that strengthen our energy transition and optimize business processes.

OBSERVANCE OF CODES

(GR 461/519:3.5; 3.6.vii)

Our corporate practices are aligned with the ethical principles set forth in the ENGIE Group's Code of Conduct and Business Ethics and Code of Corporate Governance, which is grounded on the highest international standards. This Code contains globally recognized directives, including the:

- United Nations Convention against Corruption.
- OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises that promote transparency and fair competition.
- International Bill of Human Rights that contains the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights that guarantee a respect for human dignity in all our operations.
- Conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

6.1.3 Compliance Management

(GR 461/519: 3.6.ix and xiii) (GRI 2-27; GRI 205-2)

We have a Crime Prevention System (SPD in Spanish) designed to safeguard corporate integrity and ensure compliance with governing regulations, particularly Law No. 20,393 and the Group's internal standards. This system is comprised of a set of policies, procedures, roles, and controls aimed at preventing, detecting, and managing potentially unlawful conduct within the organization.

The SPD is grounded on a formal structure that, among other things, includes the Ethics Officer, the Owner, the area representatives, and the internal auditing department, as well as the Ethics Committee and the Oversight Committee. Together, they form the governance by which the system's operation is supervised, continuous improvement is fostered, and legal and ethical obligations are fulfilled consistently in all our operations.

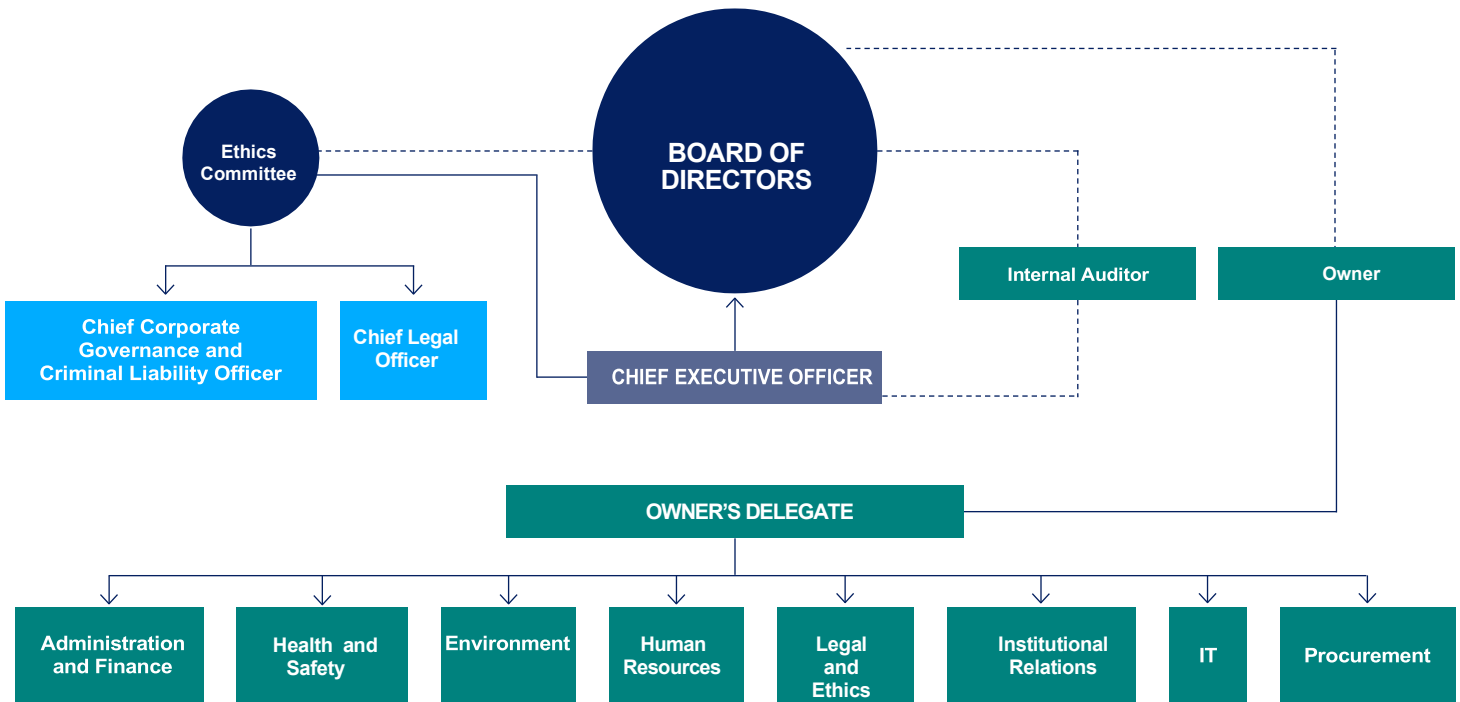
The SPD is integrated into the Company's operating and decision-making processes through controls embedded in areas such as procurement, outsourcing, financial authorizations, and project management. Operationally, it is supported by ongoing monitoring mechanisms, periodic reviews, and formal reports to management and the Board of Directors. This guarantees a continuous, effective oversight. The SPD's governance structure and the independence of its key figures facilitates the early detection of risks, a timely response to incidents, and a genuine ability to adapt to regulatory or business changes.

I. MAIN ACTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN 2025

a. Crime Prevention Model (CPM) and Improvements Plan

In 2025, we conducted a formal audit of the CPM with the support of outside consultants and the involvement of internal control departments. The process was based on the comprehensive assessment made in 2024 to verify the design, implementation, and operating effectiveness of our preventive controls. The audit results confirmed the validity of the CPM design and that it was correctly aligned with Law No. 20,393, in addition to identifying opportunities for

COMPLIANCE STRUCTURE





improving the segregation of duties, the documentation of control evidence, and criteria for ongoing monitoring. Based on these findings, an action plan will be defined and implemented that includes updating the Crime Risk Matrix, strengthening protocols applicable to high-exposure activities, and reinforcing the attributions and reporting mechanisms of the Owner.

b. Optimization of the Whistleblower Channel and Improvement of the Case Management System

(GR 461/519: 3.6.ix)

Our grievance mechanism is available on the Company's website. In 2025, we made significant progress in strengthening the ways that complaints are received and handled, with a focus on accessibility, traceability, and regulatory compliance.

- **Implementation of LIDIA**, the new AI powered complaint management platform, which automates the entire case flow—from receipt to closure—and facilitates coordinating the areas involved.

- **Improvements in traceability and response times**, leading to a more efficient management and continuous monitoring of the status of each case.
- **Regulatory adaptations because of the Karin Law** to ensure that the Whistleblower Channel and internal protocols are in compliance with the standards of protection, confidentiality, and timeliness required by this law.
- **Maintaining open access to the community**, in line with ESG commitments made to financial institutions. Improvements were made to make the channel more user-friendly and the complaint categories clearer.

c. Training and awareness-raising on ethics, integrity, and crime prevention

Training and an understanding of ethical standards continue to be cornerstones of the SPD. Several initiatives were carried out in 2025 to implant a stronger culture of prevention:

- **Annual training plan:** This included the first Ethics Month, specific talks on various policies, and a special talk focused on Law No. 20,393, Law No. 21,595, common ethical dilemmas, and good decision-making practices.
- **Operating training of employees** to reinforce the content of the Code of Ethics, the CPM, conflicts of interest, corruption risks, and the proper use of the Whistleblower Channel.
- **Internal communication actions** through circulars, campaigns, and informational materials that helped people understand their individual and collective responsibilities in risk prevention.

Together, these elements—system governance, associated policies and procedures, the updated CPM, the operation of the our grievance mechanism, and the annual training program—form a dynamic SPD capable of adaptation and continuous improvement. The actions taken in 2025 significantly strengthened our ability to prevent crimes, manage risks, and promote an environment of integrity in all activities of ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.

II. MANAGING FREE COMPETITION

We have a Competition Manual that provides behavioral guidelines that we update annually and reinforce through our annual talks and other internal training.

In 2025, we imparted a series of training with an external attorney who is an expert in this field, in addition to a presentation to the management team. For those most exposed, there is a mandatory course on free competition that they must complete.

Our governance framework for managing competition includes a Competition Compliance Officer, who is responsible for the Competition Program, and a Legal Division, which is in charge of implementing and overseeing compliance with regulations and internal policies.

6.1.4 Board of Directors

(GR 461/519: 3.2.i) (GRI 2-10; 2-11; 2-17) (GRI 405-1)

The Board of Directors is comprised of seven regular directors, three of whom are independent, and it is elected every two years in accordance with our bylaws. At least two days prior to the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting, which is held once a year, the list of candidates who have accepted their nomination and declared that they suffer no disqualifications is published on the Company's website. We also add their experience and professional profile, among other details, as we receive that information.

I. NOMINATION

(GR 461/519: 3.7.iii)

The Company does not have special nomination committees. Directors must be appointed by the shareholders, who are mostly legal entities and have their own mechanisms, internal policies

and corporate governance practices for selecting their representatives on the Board. Our majority shareholder, the ENGIE Group, ensures a significant representation of women professionals on both the Board of Directors and in senior management, in line with its commitment to gender equality, as outlined in Be.U@ENGIE, our Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Policy.

From 2024 through the first half of 2025, 57% of our board of directors were women, making us the only company on the Selective Stock Price Index (abbreviated as IPSA in Spanish) with that composition. Following the board's renewal in April 2025, this percentage dropped to 42%. This is how the Company is proactively addressing, through an internal policy, the requirements in Law No. 21,757, enacted in 2025, which aims to gradually establish, by 2032, a maximum cap of 60% representation by gender on the boards of open and special-purpose corporations.



PASCAL RENAUD (Chairman)

PPT: 21FV15110

Nationality: French

Occupation: Engineer

Re-elected: 2024

Term ends:

April 2026

Biography:

A nuclear engineer with extensive international experience. He is currently the Managing Director of Renewables at ENGIE Latam. His professional career began in China 25 years ago, and he later took on the role of Plant General Manager in Mexico.

In 2006, he joined the ENGIE Group in Italy for Gas Midstream Operations and took on the role of Executive Director of Power Generation. He participated in the creation of the Generation business unit in Europe and joined the management team in 2014 as head of the Generation unit for France and Southern Europe. He then became Director of Operations and Maintenance, leading the transformation of European Maintenance Support. He moved to the Middle East, first to Saudi Arabia and then to Dubai as Director of Operations and Maintenance and COO of Thermal and Water Production.

In July 2021, he became Vice-President of Technical and Operating Support for Thermal & Supply AMEA, also overseeing Health, Safety, and Environment for the Thermal & Supply and Renewables GBUs.

NEW POLICY ON THE NOMINATION OF DIRECTORS IN SUBSIDIARIES

(GR 461/519: 3.7.iii)

In compliance with Article 92-bis of the Companies Law (LSA in Spanish) and General Rule No. 533 of the Financial Market Commission ("GR 533"), the board of directors approved the General Policy on the Election of Directors in Subsidiaries, which states that the Company must ensure that the persons nominated, proposed, and/or appointed meet minimum professional qualification requirements in order to ensure that the corporate interests of each subsidiary are appropriately managed and safeguarded.

In addition, and in line with the Company's commitments regarding increasing the representation of women in leadership positions, the policy states that "the Company shall endeavor, to the extent possible, to ensure that the composition of the board of directors of each subsidiary complies with the gender representation ratio suggested by Law No. 21,757—maximum representation of 60% per sex by 2032—and the amendments it made to the LSA that are in effect on the date of any election. More information here: <https://www.engie.cl/documentos-de-interes/>.



ROSALINE CORINTHIEN

ID.: 28.103.791-9
Nationality: French
Occupation: Engineer
Took office: August 2025
Term ends: April 2026

Biography:

She began her career in 1999 as European Technical Director of Automotive Lubricants for Fuchs Petrolub before joining the Center for Entrepreneurship and Executive Development (CEED) in Trinidad and Tobago as a consultant for the development of a methanol experimental center.

In 2006, she joined the CRE (Energy Regulation Commission) as an analyst of access to LNG terminals. In 2009, she took on the role of Project Manager at Alpiq France for the construction of a CCGT power plant in Bayet. Then, in 2012, she joined the ENGIE Group, first as General Manager of Storengy China based in Beijing, and later as Head of Gas Business for that business unit in China.

She was appointed Director of Strategy, CSR, and Innovation at GEM (Global Energy Management) in 2015, and subsequently, in 2018, she took on the role of Deputy Director of Human Resources at the ENGIE Group, overseeing Executives, Talent, and Human Resource Innovation.

She was appointed Executive Director of the Renewables business unit in France in 2019. She arrived in Chile in October 2022 to take on the role of CEO of both ENGIE Chile S.A. and ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., becoming the first woman to hold this position at the Company and in the country's power generation industry.



ERNESTO PARRA

ID.: 12.608.835-3
Nationality: Chilean
Occupation: Economist
Took office: June 2025
Term ends: April 2026

Biography:

He is an economist who has spent his career in the energy sector, beginning in early 2000 at GDF SUEZ Chile, where he worked at the Tocopilla Thermoelectric Complex, the Mejillones Thermoelectric Complex, and on the Distrinor gas distribution project until 2006. He later served as Assistant Construction Manager and Asset Manager from 2007 to 2010.

From 2011 to 2014, he was Project Director and Head of Operational Excellence at GDF SUEZ Central America. In 2014, he joined ENGIE Mexico, where he held the positions of Technical Director and Director of Operations until 2019.

In 2020, he moved to the Middle East as Director of Operations for Bahrain, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia. In 2021, his position of Director of Operations was expanded to include Qatar, Oman, Bahrain, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates.

In 2023, he was appointed Vice-President of Technical Support and Operations for Asia, the Middle East, and Africa (AMEA) in the ENGIE Group's Flex Generation GBU. Since 2025, he has served as Head of Projects and Project Technical Support for International Generation.



MATÍAS NIEBUHR

ID.: 24.670.412-0
Nationality: Argentine CPA
Occupation: June 2025
Took office: April 2026
Term ends:

Biography:

He is the Chief Financial Officer of ENGIE S.A. in the Renewable Energy and Flexible Solutions division, based in Paris. In this role, he oversees financial performance and the preparation of strategic reports for the Company's global renewable and flexible energy operations.

With solid experience in management control and performance program administration, he has driven key initiatives in Latin America, including risk management, budget planning, and operating reviews.

He actively participates in high-level governance processes, such as coordinating the Company's Board of Directors. He has also been involved in strategic negotiations and regulatory compliance projects for the ENGIE Group in the region. Additionally, he served as director of ENGIE Energía Perú from 2022 to 2024.

**JOANNA DAVIDOVICH** (Independent)

I.D.: 14.524.425-0

Nationality: Chilean

Occupation: Economist

Re-elected: April 2024

Term ends: April 2026

Biography:

She is an economist with extensive experience in economic analysis and the design of public policies to promote investment, growth, and productivity.

She holds a Master's degree in Applied Economics, with a concentration in Macroeconomics, and a Master's degree in Business Law.

She has held executive positions in both the public and private sectors. In addition to ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., she is also a director of Nutravalor and on the board of Consejo del Salmón A.G. She is a partner at Alayiatrust, a company that provides technological solutions for privacy and personal data protection.

Her previous experience includes serving on the boards of Puerto San Antonio, Puerto de Valparaíso, and Abastible. She was also Executive Director of the Salmon Council; the Office of Competitiveness of the Ministry of Economy; and the Productivity Commission of the Confederation of Production and Commerce (CPC). Additionally, she served as Chief of Staff and Chief Advisor in the Ministries of Economy and of Public Works, and as Director of the Chilean Society for Public Policy.

**CAROLINA SCHMIDT** (Independent)

I.D.: 7.052.890-8

Nationality: Chilean Business

Occupation: Engineer

Took office: April 2024

Term ends: April 2026

Biography:

She is a business engineer with over 20 years of experience. She was general manager of *Revista Capital* (2000–2007) and CCU Foods (2007–2010), as well as a director at several companies.

In the public sector, she was Minister of Women and Gender Equality from 2010 to 2013, and then Chile's Minister of the Environment from 2018 to 2021. While in this latter position, she was President of the Climate Change COP from 2019 to 2021.

She is a director and advisor on sustainability, environmental, and ESG matters in Chile and Latin America. She is a Director of WWF in the United States, the Imagina Group, CAP, and VP Advisor for Start-Ups focused on technologies for global decarbonization.

She has received the “100 Women Leaders” award 11 times.

**CRISTIÁN EYZAGUIRRE**

I.D.: 4.773.765-6

Nationality: Chilean

Occupation: Economist

Re-elected: April 2024

Term ends: April 2026

Biography:

He is an economist with ample experience in the management of large companies. In 1997, he joined Banco Bice S.A. as general manager, a position he held until 2002. In 2010, he joined the financial committee that advises the Chilean Ministry of Finance on the management of investments by the Economic and Social Stabilization Fund (FEES in Spanish) and the Pension Reserve Fund (FRP in Spanish).

In 2013, he was elected to the board of the Manufacturing Development Society of Chile (Sofefa in Spanish). He has served on the boards of Inversiones Cousiño Macul, Cencosud S.A., Besalco S.A., Wenco S.A., ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., Cristalerías de Chile S.A., the companies in the GTD Group, Agunsa S.A., and Inforsa S.A., among others, and he is a member of the investment committee of Hogar de Cristo (Christ's Home).

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS**Bernard Esselinckx**

- Brazilian
- Civil Engineer
- Brazilian Passport No. YC648242
- Re-elected in 2024

Juan Enrique Allard (Independent)

- Chilean
- Attorney
- I.D.: 10.895.601-1
- Re-elected in 2024

Ricardo Fischer (Independent)

- Chilean
- Engineer
- I.D.: 6.400.720-3
- Re-elected in 2024

Daniel Vercelli (Independent)

- Chilean
- Business Engineer
- I.D.: 10.929862-K
- Took office in 2024

II. BOARD EXPERIENCE

(GR 461/519: 3.2.iv) (GRI 2-17)

Our Board is comprised of individuals with ample experience in different areas. We summarize that experience below:

	Pascal Renaud	Joanna Davidovich	Carolina Schmidt	Cristian Eyzaguirre	Rosaline Corinthien	Ernesto Parra	Matias Niebuhr
General administration							
Administration of large companies							
Industrial Sector							
Services Sector							
Energy Sector							
Public Sector							
Finance							
Climate change and stakeholder dialogue							
Digitalization and new technologies							
Corporate and environmental regulation							

DIRECTORS BY TIME IN OFFICE (GR 461/519: 3.2.xiii. a, b, c, d, e)

	Less than 3 years		From 3 to 6 years		More than 6 years and less than 9 years		From 9 to 12 years		More than 12 years	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Regular	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Alternate	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DIRECTORS BY AGE RANGE

	Younger than 30		From 30 to 40		From 41 to 50		From 51 to 60		From 61 to 70		Older than 70	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Regular	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	1	0
Alternate	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0

At the close of 2025, none of the members of the Board of Directors suffered from a disability.

III. OPERATION

(GRI 2-12)

The mission of the Board of Directors is to protect and increase the value of the Company's assets to the benefit of its shareholders by maximizing the return on their investments and businesses, yet always in line with the company's vision and values, its strategic economic, social, and environmental goals, and its distinctive approach of working toward progress in harmony with the different stakeholders in our setting.

a. Meetings and Site Visits

(GR 461/519: 3.2.viii.x)

The Board of Directors holds ordinary meetings at least once a month according to the bylaws, which are scheduled in advance for the entire year, while extraordinary meetings are held as needed. A quorum of four directors is required for these meetings pursuant to the Company's bylaws.

In 2025, 12 ordinary meetings and 5 extraordinary meetings were held. Once a year, the Board visits our operative facilities in the company of the CEO and the executives in charge of the unit being visited. On December 11, 2025, the Board of Directors held a meeting and visited the facilities of the Libélula solar PV-BESS project, located in the municipality of Colina, Metropolitan Region.

b. Digital Platforms

(GR 461/519: 3.2.xii)

The Board of Directors has secure and reliable digital platforms where members can access documentation remotely, at any time and as often as needed.

At least two business days in advance, the agenda, minutes, reports, and presentations to be discussed at the upcoming meeting are uploaded to the virtual platform (Teams). They receive the minutes of the previous meeting on the DocuSign platform, before the next meeting. All documents presented at the Board meeting are stored on this platform indefinitely.

c. Advisory Services

(GR 461/519: 3.2.iii)

Although the Company does not have a specific policy on hiring consultants and experts, in practice this is done if needed by the Board of Directors and the Committee. Directors may ask the CEO to retain external consultants, to have reports prepared, and to conduct studies on matters they deem relevant.

If necessary, directors may also file complaints through the whistleblowing channel available on the Company's website. There is no specific system in place for the Board of Directors.

d. Refresher Training and Evaluation

(NCG 461/519: 3.2.ix) (GRI 2-18)

Our Board of Directors does not have a formal system for evaluating collective and/or individual performance. We address any training needs and areas that the Board may require through informational talks on regulatory changes and new regulations that are coming into effect, in addition to the induction of the Company's directors.

In this respect, in December 2025, in accordance with CMF General Rule No. 533, the Board of Directors approved the General Policy on the Election of Directors in Subsidiaries and made a material disclosure of this approval to the CMF, in addition to posting it on the Company's website. Said Rule defines the minimum content that the general policy of parent companies must contain regarding the election of directors in subsidiaries and states that this applies specifically to the election of directors in the subsidiary Edelnor Transmisión S.A.

e. Induction

(GR 461/519: 3.2.xii)

All individuals becoming members of the Board of Directors undergo an induction to help them understand the organization, its businesses, mission, vision, strategic goals, principles and values, benefits and risks, including those related to sustainability, procedures, the main accounting principles, and the most relevant legal framework applicable to the Company and the Board of Directors.

f. Main Topics

According to the Company's strategic guidelines, the Board of Directors must remain vigilant about issues related to both positive and negative ESG impacts—both real and potential. This also applies to risks, compliance, and internal auditing, among other main areas.

These topics are reviewed during Board meetings, and senior executives are responsible for explaining them in conjunction with the Chief Executive Officer. Active participants in these meetings are the Chief Financial, ESG & Procurement Officer, who is in charge of risk management; the internal auditor; the Chief Governance and Corporate Criminal Liability Officer (responsible for crime prevention and compliance); the Chief Corporate Affairs and Digital Solutions Officer, and the Managers of the Company's business units, among others.

i. In relation to risks (GR 461/519: 3.2.vi): At least once every three months, the Chief Financial, ESG & Procurement Officer must report on the following matters to the board of directors according to the Corporate Governance Code:

- Whether the risk management process is working adequately.
- The risk matrix used and the main sources of risks and methods to detect new risks and the impact and probability of the most relevant ones occurring.

- Recommendations and improvements that would be good to apply to better manage the company's risks.
- The contingency plans designed to react to the occurrence of critical events.

ii. Internal Auditing (GR 461/519: 3.6.v): At least twice a year (June and December) and upon the Board's request, the internal auditor presents to the Board the Annual Internal Auditing Plan, the annual program for a review of compliance regulations, the results of audits and, if relevant, potential serious breaches found and any irregularities.

iii. Climate Change: On a monthly basis, the scorecard of our Balance Strategic Plan is updated, shared with the entire Company and reviewed by the Board of Directors. It includes trends in CO₂ emissions and progress toward decarbonization. In addition, trends in our CO₂ emissions are reported quarterly simultaneous to our financial performance, and annually in the Integrated Report.

Physical climate risks that may arise in each business division are included in the final report of the ERM process when they exceed 5% of EBIT, and are then presented to the Executive Committee of the group's parent company.

The Chief Financial, ESG & Procurement Officer also presents, when required, relevant topics on community management at the monthly meetings of the Leadership Team and the Board of Directors.

CRISES

(GR 461/519: 3.2. xi)

The chief executive officer must report and maintain an active open communication with the Board on the course of any crisis, according to the company's crisis procedure. When required, the Board has the tools to connect remotely to meetings to discuss these specific topics.

MAIN TOPICS DISCUSSED BY THE BOARD AND DIRECTORS COMMITTEE (GR 461/519: 3.2.vii; 3.6.xii)

Presented by	Presented to	Frequency of Meetings	Main Topics Addressed
COMPLAINT SYSTEM MANAGEMENT			
Chief Governance and Criminal Liability Officer	Board	Semi-Annual	Complaints deemed sufficiently serious and credible will be brought to the attention of the Board of Directors semi-annually, including the budget allocated to the matter, the annual activity program of activities, the progress in the effective implementation of the CPM and any improvements it may require.
	Directors Committee	Semi-Annual	
RISK MANAGEMENT			
Chief Financial, ESG & Procurement Officer	Board	At least quarterly	- The significant risks affecting business performance. - Whether the risk management process is working adequately. - The risk matrix used, the main sources of risk, methods of detecting new risks and the probability of occurrence and impact of the most relevant ones. - Recommendations to the Board on the improvements that should be made to better manage the company's risks.
	Directors Committee	At least quarterly	
INTERNAL AUDITING			
Internal Auditor	Board	At least twice a year (June and December) and whenever the Board or the Auditor considers it necessary	- Approval of the Annual Audit Plan. - Approval of the annual schedule for reviewing compliance regulations and any certifications. - Annual auditing budget. - Results of audit management and progress in the management of action plans.
	Directors Committee	At least twice a year (June and December) and whenever the Board or the Auditor considers it necessary	
SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY MANAGEMENT			
Chief Sustainability and Communities Officer Chief Financial, ESG & Procurement Officer	Board	At least once a year	Review of the main initiatives taken in Territorial Management and the Fair Transition Plan that covers the social impacts of closing the coal-fired units and territorial management.
	Directors Committee	At least once a year	
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS			
External Auditor in charge of Auditing the Financial Statements	Board	Annually	- Presentation of the Financial Statements for the previous fiscal year. - Approval of the Annual Integrated Report.
	Directors Committee	Annually	
MAIN REMUNERATION			
Chief Human Resources Officer	Directors Committee	Annually	A presentation is made to the Board of Directors, which must review and approve the compensation systems and compensation plans for managers and senior executives.

6.1.5 Directors Committee

(GR 461/519: 3.3.i, ii., iii., iv.,v., vi. and vii)

The Directors Committee is governed by article 50-bis of Law 18,046. It is comprised of independent directors and their respective alternates whose main duties are to:

- examine the opinions of external auditors, the balance sheet and other financial statements to be presented to shareholders.
- propose to the board candidates for external auditors and risk rating agencies that will be suggested to the pertinent shareholders meeting.
- examine the information on related-party transactions.
- propose a general policy on the management of conflicts of interest to the Board of Directors and decide on general routine transactions policies.
- evaluate the compensation systems and compensation plans for the company's managers, senior executives, and employees.
- prepare an annual report on their work that contains the Committee's main recommendations to shareholders.
- report to the Board on whether or not it is convenient to retain an external auditing firm to provide services unrelated to the external audit.

The Directors Committee meets monthly with the Company's Internal Audit department. During the second half of 2025, it also made a specific review of matters related to litigation, compliance, and internal auditing.

The Directors Committee also meets once a year with the external auditors who are auditing the financial statements.

I. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Upon the conclusion of each monthly meeting, the Directors Committee usually issues one or more reports to the Board of Directors on the related-party transactions discussed at the respective meeting.

In 2025, the Directors Committee decided to request the opinion of an outside consultant on the system for setting the prices of master agreements with related parties, charged against the UF 5,000 budget approved by the Shareholders Meeting for the hiring of accounting advisory services.

Furthermore, in compliance with the CMF's GR 501, in January and July 2025, we published on our website the list of related-party contracts approved by the Directors Committee.

The Board of Directors may also request the preparation of internal reports and studies through the CEO.

In accordance with Article 50-bis of Companies Law No. 18,046, the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting approved all-events compensation amounting to 55 UF monthly.

DIRECTORS COMMITTEE



Joanna Davidovich
I.D.: 14.524.425-0

- » Chilean
- » Economist
- » Took office: **April 2024**
- » Term ends: **April 2026**
- » Independent



Carolina Schmidt
I.D.: 7.052.890-8

- » Chilean
- » Business Engineer
- » Took office: **April 2024**
- » Term ends: **April 2026**
- » Independent



Cristián Eyzaguirre
I.D.: 4.773.765-6

- » Chilean
- » Economist
- » Re-elected: **2024**
- » Term ends: **April 2026**
- » Independent



COMPENSATION OF THE BOARD AND DIRECTORS COMMITTEE

(GR 461/519: 3.2.ii; 3.2.xiii.f; 3.6.xi)

Director compensation is approved by the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting. Shareholders set a per diem of 160 U.F. per meeting per director for 2025 until the next Ordinary Shareholders Meeting is held.

The per diem is the same for all members, except for the chairperson, so there is no pay gap in the compensation paid to female and male directors.

Shareholders approved a per diem of 320 U.F. per meeting for the Board chairperson.

Alternate directors have no right to any compensation for their office unless they attend meetings in replacement of a regular director. No other (variable) compensation is paid other than the compensation for company directorships.

BOARD COMPENSATION	2025 US\$000's	2024 US\$000's
Cristián Eyzaguirre	108	103
Carolina Schmidt	108	78
Joanna Davidovich	108	78
Mauro Valdés (*)	0	23
Claudio Iglesias (*)	0	25
Pascal Renaud (**)	0	0
Felisa Ros (**)	0	0
Mireille Van Staeyen (**)	0	0
Frederic Halkin (**)	0	0
Rosaline Corinthien (**)	0	0
Ernesto Parra (**)	0	0
Matias Niebuhr (**)	0	0
Total	324	307

(*) In 2024, they served as director from January to April 2024.

(**) Directors appointed by the shareholder ENGIE Austral S.A., who do not receive a director's per diem because they hold executive positions in the ENGIE Group.

6.1.6 SENIOR OFFICERS

(GR 461/519: 3.4.i)

The Upper Management of our Company is comprised of a diverse team of men and women who have different professions, are of different ages and nationalities, headed since 2025 by Juan Villavicencio, a Chilean engineer who has vast experience in the renewable energy industry.

Among the key corporate management appointments made in 2025 are Laïlla Ducouso, to the position of Managing Director of Generation; Vicente Camino, Managing Director of Supply & Energy Management; and Vincent Sorel, Chief Financial, ESG & Procurement Officer. These changes, which are based on our Company’s practice of

encouraging both the functional and geographic mobility of its executives, were notified to our employees as they took place.

This change in senior management has reaffirmed our commitment to gender balance and has continued the composition of four women and four men.

SENIOR OFFICERS



JUAN VILLAVICENCIO

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
MANAGING DIRECTOR,
RENEWABLES AND BATTERIES CHILE

I.D.: 13.831.685-8
Nationality: Chilean
Occupation: Engineer
Took office: 2025



PILAR ACEVEDO

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
POWER NETWORKS CHILE

I.D.: 12.521.297-2
Nationality: Chilean
Occupation: Engineer
Took office: 2024



LAÏLLA DUCOUSO

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
GENERATION CHILE

I.D.: 28.770.589-1
Nationality: French
Occupation: Engineer
Took office: 2025

SENIOR OFFICERS (CONTINUED)



VICENTE CAMINO

**MANAGING DIRECTOR,
SUPPLY & ENERGY MANAGEMENT
CHILE**

ID.: 16.659.610-6

Nationality: Chilean

Occupation: Engineer

Took office: 2025



DIANE DE GALBERT

**CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND
DIGITAL SOLUTIONS**

ID.: 28.150.058-9

Nationality: French

Occupation: Attorney

Took office: 2024



LUCY OPORTO

HUMAN RESOURCES

ID.: 15.378.645-3

Nationality: Chilean

Occupation: Psychologist

Took office: 2022



VINCENT SOREL

FINANCE

ID.: 48.228.670-4

Nationality: Belgian

Occupation: MS, Management-Finance

Took office: 2025



FRANCISCA VÁSQUEZ

LEGAL AFFAIRS AND ETHICS

ID.: 15.580.038-0

Nationality: Chilean

Occupation: Attorney

Took office: 2024

SENIOR OFFICERS BY TIME IN OFFICE

Less than 3 years		From 3 to 6 years		More than 6 and less than 9 years		From 9 to 12 years		More than 12 years	
Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
3	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

PRINCIPALES EJECUTIVOS POR RANGO DE EDAD

Younger than 30		From 30 to 40		From 41 to 50		From 51 to 60		From 61 to 70		Older than 70	
Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
0	0	1	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	0

(*) None of the Senior Officers is disabled.

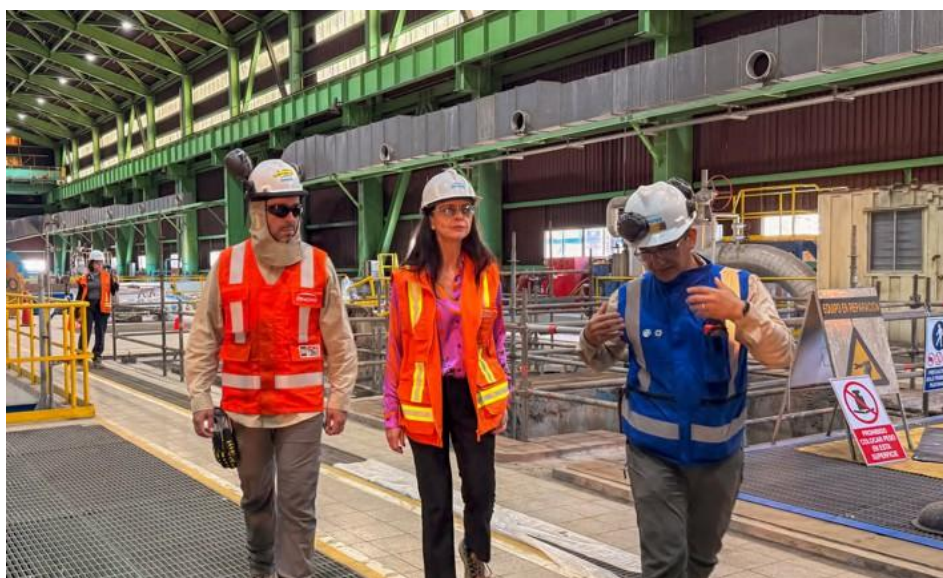
I. SALARY STRUCTURE

(GR 461/519: 3.4.iii)

The compensation policy on senior officers and the chief executive officer sets a fixed salary that is comprised of a base salary and allowances, and a variable salary that is a combination of individual goals—evaluated on the basis of what they are and how they are achieved—and the results for the strategic indicators defined in the Balanced Scorecard (BSC).

In 2025, the main indicators that were used in defining the short-term incentives were financial, environmental and social. Among the collective non-financial goals, health and safety goals were added as well as gender diversity goals aimed at increasing the proportion of women recruited into leadership positions and strengthening female representation within the Company. These indicators are part of the ESG commitments assumed by the organization and are a relevant input included in the Balanced Scorecard for the annual variable bonus process.

In terms of benefits, we offer the Beneflex Program, which targets leaders. Under this program they can choose from among the benefits offered by the Company those that best suit their needs and tailor them to their interests. In practice, the program provides a sum of



COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS AND SENIOR MANAGERS

	2025 US\$000's	2024 US\$000's
COMPENSATION	3,942	3,480
SHORT-TERM BENEFITS	459	605
TOTAL	4,401	4,085

money that can be distributed among allowances, protective benefits, educational assistance for children, education, or support for retirement, in addition to being flexible

about buying or selling vacation days.

At the close of 2025, the individuals in these positions held no equity interests in the company.

RISK MANAGEMENT

6.2

139 6.2.1 Approach

141 6.2.2 Risks and Opportunities



6.2.1 Approach

(GR 461/519: 3.6)

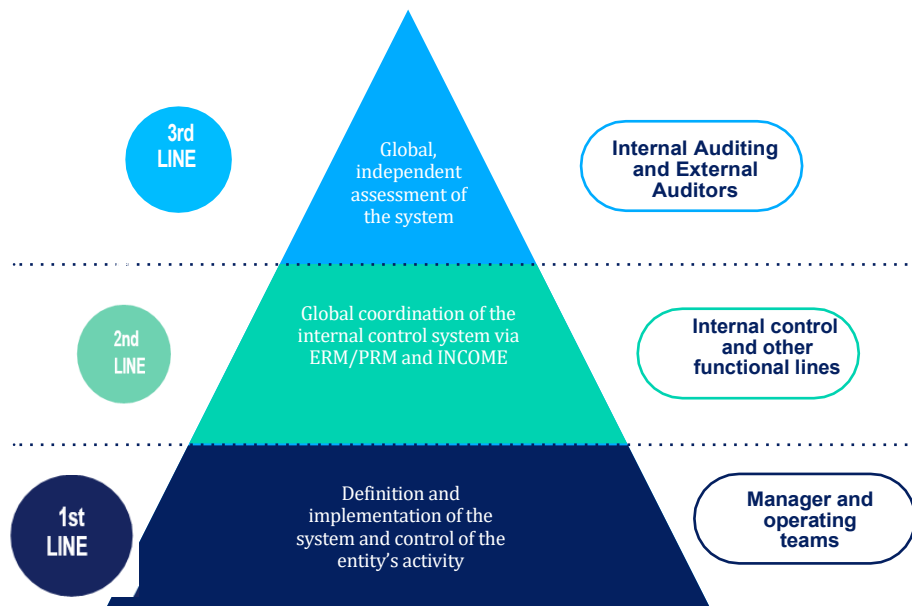
ENGIE Energía Chile has a comprehensive corporate risk management framework designed to safeguard value creation in the short, medium, and long term. This framework is based on the ENGIE Group's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) methodology and is applied across projects, assets, and operations. The Project Risk Management (PRM) approach is incorporated into all stages of the project lifecycle and across the various business units and functional areas.

The management guidelines are issued by the Company's Board of Directors and are line with the ENGIE Group's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Policy, which is based on principles consistent with the risk matrix, local regulations, and international standards, including ISO 31000 Risk Management, FERMA Guidance, and the AMF Recommendation.

These directives cover operational, financial, occupational, and environmental risks, as well as ethical compliance and cybersecurity. The guiding principles are strategic integration, governance with regular reporting, identification and mitigation of critical risks, compliance and ethics, and transparency in communication with stakeholders and authorities.

THREE LINES OF DEFENSE TO IMPROVE OUR PERFORMANCE

This model explains the responsibilities in risk management



I. MANAGEMENT MODEL

The risk management model is structured around the principle of the three lines of defense:

First line: Managers and operating teams are responsible for identifying and directly managing risks in their processes.

Second line: Overall coordination of the internal control system, ERM/PRM methodologies, and the INCOME Program for oversight and support.

Third line: Internal and external audits that provide independent assurance of the effectiveness of the control system.

In complement, the **INCOME** program establishes and manages the Company's Internal Control System. It assures the effectiveness and efficiency of critical processes. This system defines, implements, and documents controls; evaluates results; and determines action plans aimed at continuous improvement. The Internal Control department prepares an annual executive report that evaluates the system's effectiveness and adjusts controls in line with business developments. The information is reported periodically on the MOSAIC platform to guarantee traceability, consistency, and alignment with corporate policy.



II. DETECTING AND ASSESSING RISKS

(GR 461/519: 3.6.ii)

The Company follows a systematic process to identify, analyze, assess, and prioritize risks that might affect fulfilling its strategy, operating performance, and the sustainability of the business. This process takes into account both the internal and external setting, including regulatory, social, and environmental factors, as well as emerging risks associated with climate change mitigation and adaptation.

The main activities in the process include:

- a continuous monitoring of operations, markets, and the regulatory environment.
- an analysis of physical climate risk and transition risk scenarios.
- regular assessments across all areas of the business using risk matrices and specialized workshops.

Significant risks are prioritized according to materiality criteria that take into account financial, regulatory, legal, reputational, and operating impacts, along with their probability of occurrence and the estimated expected loss.

III. GOVERNANCE AND SUPERVISION

The Board of Directors and Upper Management play a central role in risk governance and they ensure that risks are properly identified, assessed, managed, and monitored in line with the Group's corporate strategy and ESG commitments. This role is consummated by the definition of policies, the oversight of the internal control system, and the integration of economic, financial, environmental, social, human rights, crime prevention, and climate risks into decision-making.



Each year, the Company holds an **ERM campaign** that sets down the global directors on identifying, assessing, and prioritizing strategic, financial, operating, regulatory, commercial, safety, cybersecurity, ethical, social, and climate change risks. This process includes reviews with each area director and their teams, validation by the Board of Directors, the Latin America region, and the corporate level, and a quarterly follow-up to ensure that the action plans are being effective.

The company uses the **Risk Register** to standardize risk management. This tool integrates project and asset risks into all business units (GBUs) throughout their lifecycle, encompassing operating, financial, environmental, social, and cybersecurity dimensions. The process includes context analysis, identification, assessment, mitigation, and monitoring of the effectiveness of the measures implemented.

Organizational leaders can make use of a **Risk Dashboard** that provides a consolidated, real-time view of the main risks and facilitates timely decision-making while strengthening proactive and resilient management.

IV. CULTURE, TRAINING AND CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

ENGIE Energía Chile promotes a sound organizational culture in risk management, integrated into decision-making and the leadership model. To this end, it has implemented ongoing training and awareness programs that ensure that corporate methods are consistently applied to all projects and operations.

The Methodological Support unit leads specialized training and workshops, complemented by online courses available on **SEZAME**, the ENGIE University platform. This strengthens competencies in corporate policies, procedures, controls, and codes. The **BALANCE** Strategic Plan reinforces a culture of accountability in corporate and risk management.

In the area of internal control, the Company makes periodic self-assessments of its controls to promote regulatory compliance and continuous improvement and to contribute to the resilience of its business model and the creation of sustainable value.

6.2.2 Risks and Opportunities

(GR 461/519: 3.6.ii)

Pursuant to GR 519 of the CMF, the Company must report the risks and opportunities that it has determined might materially impact the performance of its businesses and its financial condition or reputation.

The main risk factors of our Company are:

I. Climate Change Risks a. Asset integrity risks b. Risks impacting asset availability
II. Energy Transition Risks a. The entry of Renewable Energy b. Decarbonization Plan c. Construction of new projects
III. Legal and Regulatory Risks
IV. Social Risks a. Succession Plans b. Human Rights
V. Business Risks a. Fuels and supply chain b. Customers c. Technology and cybersecurity
VI. Risks relating to the protection of free competition
VII. Country Risks a. The country's social and economic situation b. Natural disasters c. Health crises d. Exposure to inflation
VIII. Financial Risks a. Exchange rate b. Interest rate c. Loans d. Accounts receivable e. Liquidity

I. CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS

- a. Asset integrity risks
- b. Risks impacting asset availability

a. Asset integrity risks

DESCRIPTION

The integrity of assets could be compromised by both chronic risks—such as sustained Temperature increases, recurrent heat waves, thermal stress, and water stress—and acute risks caused by extreme events resulting from climate change, such as landslides, forest fires, and coastal erosion. According to a global study commissioned by the ENGIE Group for all its operations, climate change will affect the energy production capacity of renewable assets. If climate change alters weather patterns, such as wind, solar radiation, or precipitation (depending on the type of renewable energy involved), this could make it difficult to meet our minimum production commitments.

To address these risks, in 2024 we established a clear governance framework for the process, we began quantifying the risks based on their initial financial value, and we designed short- and medium-term action plans to achieve a residual financial risk.

In addition to our own assets, climate change will affect all actors and networks in the ecosystem in which the Group operates. This impact may be global (worldwide disruptions in the supply chains for fuels and products like solar panels or wind turbines) or local (blocked access roads to a plant due to a storm, disruptions in the power grid to which a plant feeds its output, etc.).

IMPACT ON THE STRATEGY

Climate risk can be a material factor in certain regions and for certain types of technologies, and potentially have a significant impact on strategy and production performance.

Physical risks, both acute and chronic, can impact the energy production capacity of renewable assets, reduce the availability of critical natural resources and increase operating variability. These risks can also compromise the physical integrity of infrastructure, increase maintenance and adaptation costs, and affect the safety of the people operating the assets. At the value chain level, climate risk can disrupt the supply of critical inputs, alter logistics costs, and put additional pressure on strategic suppliers.

Taken together, these impacts can translate into significant financial impacts—such as a decline in revenue, an increase in operating costs, and the need for additional investments in resilience. This is why we have added climate risk analysis to both ESG screening and the annual ERM exercise.

OPPORTUNITIES

The identification and management of climate risks related to the physical integrity of assets, production capacity, worker safety, and the resilience of the value chain also create strategic opportunities to strengthen the Company's competitiveness. The following stand out among these:

- **Increased system reliability and technological diversification:** Climate variability encourages the adoption of complementary solutions such as battery energy storage systems (BESS), smart demand management, and geographic diversification, thereby strengthening operational continuity and the security of supply.
- **Strengthening the safety and well-being of employees:** The implementation of climate protocols, protective infrastructure and early warning systems helps reduce the exposure to physical risks and raise operating standards and job continuity.

- **Access to sustainable financing and regulatory competitive advantages:** Early adoption of climate adaptation strategies and transparent disclosure under IFRS S2 facilitate access to green financing, improve the Company's risk profile, and position it favorably in light of new regulatory requirements.
- **Creating value through low-emission solutions:** Strengthening operating resilience opens up opportunities to expand renewable energy portfolios, offer complementary services to the electric grid, and develop products aligned with a low-carbon economy.

ACTION PLANS

We have put measures in place at both the strategic and operating levels to address and anticipate the impacts on existing sites as well as on new projects. The measures adopted are as follows:

- Inclusion of climate risk in the selection criteria for the Group's local and national geographic and technology portfolio.
- Analysis of climate risks and implementation of adaptation plans for all new projects where necessary.
- Identification of existing sites at risk from climate change and monitoring of the implementation of adaptation measures (based on the ENGIE Group's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) methodology).
- Harmonization of energy demand projections with the impact of climate change for the various GBUs through the medium-term business planning process.

b. Risks impacting asset availability

DESCRIPTION

1. **Changes in asset production:** Although renewable energy is essential (solar, wind and hydroelectric) in building a decarbonization system, it is still the most

affected by the physical impacts of climate change, which include flooding, drought, changes in climate and other impacts.

2. **Changes in energy demand:** The impact of climate change on demand is seen in the changes in heating and cooling needs. While heating needs are expected to decline, cooling needs are expected to increase in the coming decades.

The analysis of chronic trends in energy production and demand is based on the RCP 4.5 (central scenario) and RCP 8.5 (stress test) scenarios of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

IMPACT ON THE STRATEGY

A water shortage will affect power generation at our hydroelectric plants.

ACTION PLANS

To adjust supply to fluctuations in annual demand, the Company:

- is optimizing its asset portfolio, gas resources, storage management, and power generation assets.
- is aligning energy demand projections with the impact of climate change for the various GBUs through the medium-term business planning process.

II. ENERGY TRANSITION RISKS

- a. The entry of Renewable Energy
- b. Decarbonization Plan
- c. Construction of new projects

a. The entry of Renewable Energy

DESCRIPTION

The global political climate is generally favorable to the development of renewable energy because of the social awareness of the need to reduce total GHG emissions to fight climate

change, combined with the increase in electricity demand driven by the electrification of usage and by digital technology and artificial intelligence.

Trends toward lower costs and better yield are driving the development of new technologies, particularly those that combine intermittent renewable generation with battery storage. The renewable energy capacity targets set by various countries are often ambitious.

However, there are challenges to attaining them, including:

- attracting and retaining talent in a highly competitive market.
- obtaining permits and grid access in a timely manner.
- investing heavily in electricity transmission networks to support the growth of renewable energy facilities.
- managing the costs of rising inflation and interest rates, disruptions in the equipment supply chain, and the technical and financial difficulties affecting some Western suppliers amid pressure to satisfy the scale of global demand.

IMPACT ON THE STRATEGY

The Company began a global transformation that consisted of: replacing coal-fired units with renewable energy and gas-fired units; expanding its installed capacity from north to south; developing BESS energy storage systems that enhance grid reliability; and changing internal culture to adapt it to the new challenges, which meant exit and internal mobility plans for employees at closed facilities, among other measures.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Strengthening the Company's competitiveness and corporate reputation.
- Access to financing based on green ESG criteria with attractive interest rates.

ACTION PLANS

We implemented a strategic plan, Balance, designed to manage the short-term production gap between the decommissioning of coal-fired plants and the commissioning of renewable energy and gas-fired plants during the transition. It includes an investment plan to expand our installed capacity to 3.6 GW by 2027, comprised of 70% renewable generation and BESS storage assets, and 30% gas.

b. Decarbonization Plan

DESCRIPTION

The closing coal-fired power plants has led to an impairment in the value of those assets, a greater reliance on fuels more conducive to the energy transition, like such as natural gas, and constraints on production, transportation, financing, and insurance in the exploitation of fossil fuels, all of which have resulted in significant price increases.

As part of this process, a decarbonization was begun of the prices in power purchase agreements with some unregulated customers to move away from indexation to fossil fuel prices and toward an indexing by inflation.

IMPACT ON THE STRATEGY

The early closure of coal-fired power plants has resulted in asset impairment losses totaling approximately US\$1 billion, net of income tax, which were recognized in our financial statements for 2018, 2019, 2022, and 2023. The conversion of the IEM power plant to natural gas is expected to cost a total of approximately US\$75 million.

GOVERNANCE

The investment plans approved by the Company's Board of Directors constitute governance.

ACTION PLANS

Our company has designed a Fair Energy Transition Plan to address the social impacts of phasing out coal, such as its effects on employment since, unlike the thermal units, few employees are

required to operate renewable energy plants. The same holds true for local services. To address this situation, plans were developed on early retirement and internal mobility, among others, in agreement with the unions.

c. Construction of new projects

DESCRIPTION

The construction of renewable energy projects entails several aspects that can impact project execution, leading to delays that result in higher costs. Among the factors that can affect this are:

- the time it takes for, and delays in, the issuance of environmental permits, among other factors.
- adverse legal rulings regarding existing government approvals, such as environmental approvals.
- opposition from political, environmental, or ethnic groups, both local and international, and from the communities where the projects will be located.
- shortages or increases in the prices of equipment and materials.
- the inability of contractors to complete main or ancillary works by the agreed dates due to technical, operational, or financial difficulties.
- weather, natural disasters, accidents, or other unforeseen events like the COVID-19 pandemic.

IMPACT ON THE STRATEGY

Permit delays and social opposition will impact the timelines of renewable energy and BESS projects.

OPPORTUNITIES

We will be able to continue expanding our renewable energy operations in areas that have potential and are near our current and potential customers.

It also enables us to put a proactive territorial management into practice that will strengthen community engagement, our license to operate, prevent conflicts, and promote more inclusive decision-making more representative of local needs.

In addition, it will diversify our portfolio of suppliers and long-term contracts.

GOVERNANCE

- Project Division (Development and Construction) and Environment and Permitting Division
- Environmental Compliance Division
- Sustainability and Communities Division
- The Board monitors the progress and risks in each project and the project approval committee.

ACTION PLANS

We are continuously monitoring projects under way and the environment where operations are located politically, socially, and technically. We also have plans in place for engagement with critical stakeholders, among other plans.

In addition, we implemented programs geared toward local development, entrepreneurship, the integration of local suppliers to the supply chain, competitive funding of local proposals, and working groups, among other initiatives.

III. LEGAL AND REGULATORY RISKS

DESCRIPTION

The Company is subject to the regulations governing in Chile, which may encompass diverse aspects of its business. Its operations are also governed by a wide range of regulations covering various matters, such as rates and other aspects that govern the Company's activities.

In this regard, we have identified:

- 1. Changes to laws:** The introduction of new laws or regulations or amendments to existing laws or regulations could impact its operations, financial condition, and the results of operations.
- 2. Changes to environmental laws:** The Company's activities are also subject to extensive environmental regulations that are strictly adhered to at all times. Any changes that are made in this respect might impact activities,

the economic situation and the result of operations. Among other things, these environmental regulations require that environmental impact studies be prepared for potential projects, that licenses, permits, and other required authorizations be obtained, and that all the requirements in such licenses, permits, and regulations be met. As with any regulated company, the Company cannot guarantee that the authorities will approve such environmental impact studies; that public opposition will not result in delays or modifications to any proposed project; or that laws or regulations will not be amended or interpreted in a way that increases expenses or affects the Company's operations, plants, or plans. Additionally, the country is undergoing an energy transition process that requires regulatory and operating changes.

3. Regulations associated with the Decarbonization Plan:

Some measures defined in the Decarbonization Plan, such as retiring coal-fired units, expanding transmission, making the system more flexible, and adapting to market design, have undergone changes in implementation. Although this creates a degree of uncertainty, we continuously monitor these processes to be able to anticipate changes and proactively adapt our strategy to contribute to a responsible energy transition aligned with the needs of the national grid and society as a whole.

The Company manages legal risks from a structured, preventive approach, with the aid of expert outside advisors, internal committees, and compliance policies. Under this approach, the Company is able to minimize legal contingencies yet still face the ongoing challenge of adapting to a changing regulatory environment like the Chilean energy sector is.

Given that legal risks are critical to the Company's business continuity in Chile, it manages them primarily through strict regulatory compliance, specialized legal counsel, and corporate governance policies that ensure transparency and the ability to anticipate contingencies.

The legal risks identified by the Company include the following: (i) Regulatory compliance: The Company operates in the electricity generation and transmission markets, which are highly regulated sectors. Changes in environmental, safety, and electricity market regulations may pose significant risks; (ii) Contract and concession compliance: Risks associated with the interpretation and fulfillment of power purchase agreements, concessions, and agreements with customers; (iii) Litigation and penalties: Potential lawsuits and/or administrative penalties related to industrial operations; and (iv) Compliance with corporate governance regulations: Risks arising from corporate governance practices, transparency in financial reporting, and compliance with the Companies Law, the Securities Market Law, and the Law on the Criminal Liability of Legal Entities for the offenses therein specified.

IMPACT ON THE STRATEGY

Regulatory changes can influence investment decisions, operative planning, the prioritization of initiatives, the assessment of financial risks, and changes to the portfolio. Ongoing monitoring and active participation in sectoral forums facilitate strategic alignment with expected changes in rate regulation, market design, and energy transition policies, which will ensure that operating and investment decisions take risks and opportunities into account at an early stage.

Additionally, the Company has implemented a strategy to manage legal risks. In fact, the Company has the following in place: (i) Internal Training: Programs to train executives and employees on key regulations; (ii) Compliance System and Crime Prevention Model: They include codes of conduct, anti-corruption policies, conflict-of-interest policies, and anonymous whistleblowing mechanisms to prevent legal violations and/or fraud; (iii) Strict contract management: Periodic review of power purchase agreements and concessions to ensure compliance with governing regulations; (iv) A Directors Committee and Internal Auditing team who oversee regulatory compliance and ethics and conflicts-of-interest policies; (v) Ongoing

regulatory monitoring: Tracking legislative bills of law and regulatory changes in areas such as energy and the environment, including plans for early adaptation; and (vi) Specialized outside legal counsel: Specialized legal advice from law firms.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Regulatory processes related to decarbonization, energy storage, infrastructure development, and market design improvements present opportunities to enhance the portfolio's competitiveness, increase the value of operational attributes, and facilitate new lines of business.
- The debate on new regulations, such as technical standards, rate changes, environmental standards, and flexibility mechanisms, help promote proposals that foster investment, efficient operation, and active participation in emerging segments.

GOVERNANCE

We have an internal governance framework based on a procedure for regulatory and legal market management. It defines the roles, responsibilities, and processes applicable to the identification, analysis, and monitoring of regulatory proposals. This procedure establishes a chain of command involving the Regulatory Affairs Division, directly supported by the Corporate Legal Affairs and Ethics Division, the technical BPOs, and the relevant corporate departments.

ACTION PLANS

The Company's management model involves an ongoing monitoring of sectoral regulations and their systematic analysis, articulated through formal reports that contain the status, impacts, and key definitions needed to make decisions. This model ensures an integrated management will identify risks, design strategies, propose and coordinate the implementation of mitigation measures while remaining in line with corporate objectives and the strategic definitions of the ENGIE Group.

IV. SOCIAL RISKS

- a. Succession Plans
- b. Human Rights

a. Succession Plans

DESCRIPCIÓN

In a highly competitive market like that of electricity generation, the absence of a succession plan exposes the company to strategic and operating risks.

There is a succession plan in place for all critical positions in the Company. In the case of the CEO, this process is managed directly by the ENGIE Group.

This plan allows us to take a proactive approach, as there is a development plan for all individuals identified as successors to prepare them to assume the position when necessary.

Whenever there is no internal successor, we have a proactive pipeline of external candidates who have the potential to fill these strategic positions.

IMPACT ON THE STRATEGY

The lack of a succession plan exposes us to strategic risks.

OPPORTUNITIES

Succession plans help ensure operational continuity and retain valuable talent within the Company. We have an up-to-date talent development strategy, one of the cornerstones of which is the ongoing identification of high-potential professionals who are ready to take on new challenges in different areas of the Company.

GOVERNANCE

We have the People Committee & Sequence through which the HR team and managing directors bring internal talent to light and have a transversal vision of the development actions needed to prepare them for future challenges.

ACTION PLANS

We have a strategic plan to address our current and future talent needs, which includes:

- an internal development and mobility plan.
- talent acquisition plans.
- an updated map of outside professionals with the potential to join the company.
- a referral program through which employees can recommend candidates for future openings.
- active searches on LinkedIn to maintain ongoing conversations with potential candidates.

b. Human Rights

DESCRIPTION

Electricity generation can entail human rights risks mainly because of the relationship with communities, working conditions, health, and the environment. Relevant risks include the impact on local communities caused by project development, including use of the territory and the lack of adequate participation mechanisms; occupational health and safety risks during the construction and operation of facilities; environmental impacts that may affect the right to health care and access to water; and risks linked to the supply chain, particularly the sourcing of raw materials. There are also challenges related to equitable access to energy and the responsible management of the energy transition.

IMPACT ON THE STRATEGY

Failure to properly manage the protection of human rights issues exposes organizations to increasingly significant legal and regulatory risks. In addition to local laws, we are subject to French human rights regulations. Therefore, non-compliance in these areas can lead to penalties, fines, litigation, a suspension of operations, and even criminal liability for upper management. Added to this is the impact on access to ESG-linked

financing. Capital may be restricted or become more expensive when there are disputes linked to a violation of rights.

GOVERNANCE

To comply with French law on the Duty of Vigilance, there is a Group-wide Duty of Vigilance Plan that we, as a subsidiary, are also required to follow, and to this end, we have a local Vigilance Committee composed of representatives from the Human Resources, Sustainability and Communities, Procurement, and Occupational Safety divisions that is responsible for ensuring compliance with the measures adopted in Chile and with the Duty of Vigilance Plan regarding human rights and fundamental freedoms, the environment and social responsibility, and occupational health and safety. This Committee met three times in 2025. Key issues were addressed at these meetings to strengthen our duty of vigilance, including the management of risks in construction projects, traceability, compliance within the subcontracting chain, and relationships with contractors and suppliers. Work was done on training and development for contract managers and on creating a guideline on obligations, in addition to discussing environmental remediation plans for critical sites and strategies to mitigate occupational and human rights risks.

ACTION PLANS

- Clauses on ethics, compliance, and sustainability in all our contracts with suppliers, contractors, and partners, including respect for human rights.
- Annual assessment of risks that may affect human rights and a management plan for each identified risk;
- Assessment of potential human rights violations in new projects as well as in any new business relationship and when establishing operations in a new region.

V. BUSINESS RISKS

- a. Fuels and supply chain
- b. Customers
- c. Technology and cybersecurity

a. Fuels and supply chain

DESCRIPTION

1. Unavailability or interruptions in the fuel supply chain:

We import a significant portion of our fuel supply under short-, medium-, and long-term contracts, making us vulnerable to potential supply shortages or default by our suppliers. We also purchase a significant portion of our coal, natural gas, and other fuels from a limited number of suppliers. If any of our major suppliers were to experience a disruption in its production chain or were unable to fulfill its obligations under supply contracts, we might be forced to purchase the same fuel or a substitute at higher prices, or to buy energy on the spot market, and we may be unable to adjust the price of the electricity sold using the rate adjustment mechanisms included in our contracts with customers, resulting in a reduction in our operating margins.

- 2. Fuel price risk:** ENGIE Energía Chile is exposed to the volatility of the price of certain commodities as our generation activities require a continuous supply of fossil fuels, primarily coal, liquefied natural gas, and diesel oil, whose international prices fluctuate based on market factors beyond the Company's control. The price and availability of fuels are key factors affecting the dispatching of thermoelectric power plants, the Company's average cost of generation, and the marginal costs of the power grid in which it operates.

IMPACT ON THE STRATEGY

It impacts operational continuity and generation costs, which affects competitiveness and the decarbonization plan.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Diversification of suppliers and long-term contracts.
- Continue to expand renewable energy to areas with potential.

GOVERNANCE

- Commercial and Finance Division.
- Oversight of market review policies by the Board of Directors and monitoring.

ACTION PLANS

Master agreements with critical suppliers; monitoring of domestic and international markets.

b. Customers

DESCRIPTION

1. Dependence on a limited number of customers who account for a significant volume of our sales:

In our electricity sales business, we depend on the ability and willingness of a limited number of large-scale customers to fulfill their contractual obligations to us in a timely manner. Our cash flow and financial condition would be adversely affected if any of these customers were unable or unwilling to meet their payment obligations. Additionally, if any of these customers were to become insolvent, our ability to recover payments due under the power purchase agreements might be limited.

2. Impact of a drop in the price of copper on our main customers:

Approximately 44% of our physical energy sales are to mining companies whose financial condition depends largely on the international price of copper. Although our customers are among the world's largest copper producers, sustained declines in copper prices or prolonged drops in the demand for copper might have adverse impacts on our customers' revenues and financial results, potentially forcing them to reduce or suspend some of their mining operations, thereby decreasing their demand for electricity and their ability to fulfill their

financial obligations under our power purchase agreements and plans to expand the installed capacity of our customers.

Historically, increases in electricity demand in Chile have been correlative to the development of large-scale mining projects. Growing concerns about global warming and water scarcity have also led to stricter environmental and social regulations and constraints on the mining industry, resulting in significant challenges for the development of large-scale mining projects. We have responded to our customers' need to reduce their own carbon footprint by renegotiating our power purchase agreements to change rate indexation and supply sources. Potential failures by our customers to complete the construction of new projects could result in their inability to meet their contractual demand commitments under their power purchase agreements or in the early termination of such agreements. Although these instruments are usually backed by guarantees, we could be exposed to selling electricity on the spot market or seeking alternative contracts, which might have adverse effects on our financial condition and operating results.

- 3. Fines for supply failures:** We are subject to fines for violating regulations governing in Chile, including total or partial blackouts of the power grid and/or delays in restoring power following such outages. These fines may be imposed on all electric utilities participating in the SEN when the system blackout results from an operating error by any generator or transmission system operator, including failures related to the coordination of system participants' obligations. Generating companies may also be required to pay compensation to unregulated customers or regulated customers affected by power shortages.

4. Power supply to regulated customers:

Generating companies that supply electricity to regulated customers are exposed to additional risks. Approximately 50% of our contracted electricity sales are to regulated distribution companies and are denominated in U.S. dollars.

In recent years, power purchase agreements with distribution companies have been subject to laws stabilizing rates for regulated customers, which have had an impact on the company's liquidity, indebtedness, and financial results, as described below. Additionally, a generating company that enters into power purchase agreements with regulated customers is required to pay compensation to regulated customers affected by supply failures when such failures are attributable to the company.

For example, if a power generation company is unable to fulfill its power purchase agreements with regulated customers during a period when a rationing order is in effect, it is obligated to compensate those customers for the resulting power shortage. This contrasts with power purchase agreements with unregulated customers, where compensation is required only if so stipulated in the power purchase agreement. Furthermore, power generation companies that have power purchase agreements with regulated customers may not invoke force majeure under those agreements when a rationing decree has been issued, whether as a result of a drought, a failure of generating units, or a shortage of gas transported via international pipelines.

Consequently, unlike power purchase agreements with unregulated customers, the supplier in a power purchase agreement with regulated customers assumes greater risk arising from the occurrence of such force majeure events.

5. Lawsuits, arbitration and other contingencies:

We sell electricity by contract to large-scale mining and industrial customers and to electricity distribution companies. In addition, we enter into other commercial and legal contracts in the ordinary course of our business, including

contracts with energy suppliers as well as suppliers and contractors for the construction of our investment projects. The interpretation and application of certain provisions or clauses in our contracts could give rise to disagreements or disputes between us and our customers, suppliers, or other counterparties.

6. Risks related to transmission system restrictions:

Our power plants are connected to Chile's main interconnected power system, the SEN. We supply power via existing transmission lines openly accessible by law. Consequently, we can deliver power to one substation, but we can withdraw power from the grid to meet our customers' demand at another substation closer to their facilities. The marginal cost the Company must pay to withdraw power at the substation closest to the demand may differ from the price it receives at the point where that power is injected into the grid. This is known as decoupling risk. We also depend on services provided by third parties that own or control the transmission lines and substations we use to deliver power. In the event that transmission restrictions are imposed due to technical or design conditions, our ability to supply power to our customers might be limited, which could significantly affect our business and financial condition.

7. Consumer health and safety risks: There is no risk management and internal control framework that specifically addresses the health and safety of end consumers. Given the nature of the electricity generation, transmission, and retail businesses, no steps have yet been taken to integrate management of the health and safety risks to end consumers. Please note that ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. is subject to oversight by the Electricity and Fuels Commission whose objectives include, among others, pushing energy markets toward higher standards through improved regulations and enforcement and ensuring that citizens have access to safe, high-quality products and services in the electricity and fuel systems.

IMPACT ON THE STRATEGY

It could affect revenue and margins and as a result, increase liquidity and reputational risk.

OPPORTUNITIES

Strengthen contracts via flexibility clauses and guarantees.

GOVERNANCE

Commercial and Finance Division.

ACTION PLANS

Portfolio monitoring, credit risk analysis.

c. Technology and cybersecurity

DESCRIPTION

IT and cybersecurity risks have increased overall in recent years due to the proliferation of new technologies and the activities of cyberattackers as well as the growing number of devices and systems connected to the internet.

- 1. Disruption (ransomware):** data or computers held hostage through encryption and a subsequent ransom demand (WannaCry, etc.).
- 2. Personal data leaks:** breach of confidentiality regarding employees' or customers' personal data (leaks from free databases, etc.).
- 3 Fraud:** manipulation of people or systems (CEO identity theft via WhatsApp).
- 4. Regulatory risk:** non-compliance with cybersecurity regulations, such as the European NIS 2, NERC-CIP, and ISO 27001.
- 5. Supply chain:** the spread of cyberattacks through interconnections with partners or customers of ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. (NotPetya, SolarWinds, etc.).
- 6. Espionage:** theft of sensitive commercial information or intellectual property (business plans, contracts, etc.).
- 7. Cybersabotage:** a slowdown or even a halt in commercial or industrial activities due to a targeted cyberattack (malware that affects on-site production).

IMPACT ON THE STRATEGY

It might mean regulatory violations, the payment of fines and penalties, impacts on customers, the loss of strategic information, impacts on operational continuity as a consequence of cyberattacks, among other effects.

GOVERNANCE

We have a team of specialists and an organizational structure consisting of:

- Chief Digital Solutions Officer.
- Chief Information Security Officer (CISO).
- SPOA (Single Point of Accountability) in each business unit.
- Site managers / project managers.
- IT industrial cell / project managers.
- OTCE (OT cybersecurity expert).

In addition, we have a Personal Data and Privacy Policy designed to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations and promote robust data protection standards, ensuring the protection of personal data and the privacy rights of employees, customers, contractors, and suppliers.

ACTION PLANS

- Cybersecurity monitoring by the GSOC (Global Security Operations Center).
- Analysis of gaps in compliance with Law 21719, which regulates the protection and processing of personal data and created the Personal Data Protection Agency.
- Monthly phishing awareness campaigns, cybersecurity courses for employees, and a specific course for managers are held.
- We received ISO 27001 certification in 2025, so this information security standard is a part of our Integrated Management Model.
- NERC-CIP gap analyses are made.
- 24/7 cybersecurity monitoring by the GSOC (Global Security Operations Center).

VI. RISKS RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF FREE COMPETITION

DESCRIPTION

The Company is subject to Chile's governing antitrust regulations.

1. Collusion Risk – Art. 3.a) of Decree Law 211:

Any violations resulting from agreements among competitors to fix prices, limit production, allocate markets, influence public or private tenders, set marketing conditions, or exclude competitors.

2. Risk of Abuse of a Dominant Position - Art. 3.b) and 3.c): Abusing a dominant position, if any, through price-fixing, tied selling, assigning market quotas, etc., or through predatory practices or unfair competition to maintain, increase, or attain a dominant position.

3. Risk of exchanging material or competitively sensitive information – Article 3, 1st subparagraph:

The risk of violating Decree Law 211 by exchanging material or competitively sensitive information that is not publicly available on the market with competitors during interactions with them (e.g., technical coordination, trade associations, and joint ventures).

4. Interlocking - Art. 3.d) of DL 211: The potential risk arising from simultaneous holding major executive positions or directorships at two or more competing companies.

5. Risks of default on the duty of Mandatory Notice - Art. 3.d) and Title IV of DL 211: Mergers, acquisitions, or joint ventures (JVs) may be classified as concentration transactions, which, if they exceed certain thresholds, must be reported in advance to the Office of the National Economic Attorney General (FNE in Spanish). In addition, Decree Law 211 requires that the FNE be notified of any acquisition of more than 10% of a competitor.

6. Risks of Jumping the Gun - Art. 49 of DL 211: This consists of bring forward the effects of a potential concentration transaction that is subject to mandatory notice before it is approved by the FNE.

IMPACT ON THE STRATEGY

Failure to comply may result in financial impacts, strategic and operating restrictions, reputational damage, and independence requirements.

OPPORTUNITIES

Effective management of these risks could strengthen EECL's corporate culture and reputation, attract customers, improve the early detection of unlawful conduct, and create a stronger position when dealing with authorities in proceedings.

GOBERNANZA

Legal Division: This area is in charge of implementing and overseeing compliance with regulations and internal policies.

Management Model:

- Competition Manual, updated annually.
- Whistleblower channel (Ethics Hotline).
- Broad ethical due diligence in contracts and tenders.

The Board's Role:

- Review of risks, controls, and mitigation measures in certain cases.
- Approval of transactions and strategic decisions that could potentially impact free competition (transactions, agreements with competitors, etc.) in view of the type and impact of the transactions requiring Board approval.
- Promotion of an ad hoc corporate culture ("tone at the top").

ACTION PLANS

- Semi-annual or annual training /workshops on competition, tailored to employees, their roles at ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., and their respective exposure to the risk (e.g., upper management, focused on interlocking and concentration transactions; and commercial departments, focused on the exchange of material information).
- Annual updates to the Competition Compliance Manual.

- Review relevant contracts with third parties, particularly where ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. may hold a significant market share.
- Keep an up-to-date list of Company employees who participate in trade associations.

VII. COUNTRY RISK

a. The country's social and economic situation

- b. Natural disasters
- c. Health crises: epidemics, endemic illnesses
- d. Exposure to inflation

a. The country's social and economic situation

DESCRIPTION

Political and social instability that could lead to regulatory changes, cost pressure, declining electricity sales, and slower economic growth of the country.

The Chilean economy proved resilient during the last international financial crisis, but it is smaller than other economies, and the country's economic conditions depend substantially on exports of raw materials like copper, which in turn depend on international prices. As prices fall, copper exports decline, which reduces the electricity demand of our mining customers and may negatively impact our sales and operating results. In particular, the Company's electricity sales, including those of its subsidiaries, depend to a great degree on the mining industry, especially the copper mining industry.

IMPACT ON THE STRATEGY

It could affect the continuity of projects, electricity demand, and investors' perception of country risk.

OPPORTUNITIES

Strengthen institutional relationships and participation in trade associations; strategic communication plans.

GOVERNANCE

- Corporate Affairs and Digital Solutions Division.
- Annual review of country scenarios and strategic changes by the Board of Directors.

ACTION PLANS

Social and political monitoring, critical stakeholder engagement plans.

b. Natural disasters

DESCRIPTION

Natural disasters could damage our power plants and transmission systems, adversely affect our generation and transmission capacity, increase our production costs, and impact our customers, their demand for electricity and our competitors' ability to generate electricity and feed power to the grid. If such operating difficulties were to occur, we might be required to purchase power on the spot market or enter into additional power purchase agreements in order to fulfill our contractual obligations, all of which could negatively impact our financial condition and operating results.

IMPACT ON THE STRATEGY

It would impact asset availability and operational continuity.

OPPORTUNITIES

The opportunity to design insurance and resilience plans; and to adopt adaptive design criteria.

GOVERNANCE

- Operations and Industrial Safety Division.
- Board oversight of resilience plans annually.

ACTION PLANS

Contingency plans, drills, and catastrophic insurance and plans to ensure employee well-being and coordination with stakeholders.

c. Health crises

DESCRIPTION

A public health crisis, whether in the form of an epidemic or a pandemic, could have adverse impacts on our employees, our operations, energy demand, and our customers' ability to pay, among many other effects that could impact our financial condition and operating results.

IMPACT ON THE STRATEGY

Should this risk materialize, as was the case with COVID-19, it could have an impact on productivity and operating costs.

OPPORTUNITIES

Process digitalization and telecommuting; robust health protocols.

GOVERNANCE

- Human Resources and Operations Division.
- Review of continuity plans by the Board of Directors at extraordinary meetings.

ACTION PLANS

Health protocols, telecommuting, agreements with critical suppliers.

d. Exposure to inflation

DESCRIPTION

While some of our costs and expenses are rising as a result of inflation, this rise is mitigated by the rates in our power purchase agreements with customers, which are generally denominated in U.S. dollars and partially indexed to the U.S. Consumer Price Index.

IMPACT ON THE STRATEGY

This impacts CAPEX and OPEX and puts pressure on margins.

OPPORTUNITIES

Local inflation driving up project and service costs. Indexed contracts and financial hedges; operating efficiency.

GOVERNANCE

- Finance, ESG & Procurement Division.
- Approval of financial policies by the CFO.

ACTION PLANS

Hedging strategy, contract renegotiation.

VIII. FINANCIAL RISKS

- Exchange rate
- Interest rate
- Loans
- Accounts receivable
- Liquidity

a. Exchange rate

DESCRIPTION

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument's future cash flows will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. It consists of four types of risk: interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, commodity risk, and other risks. The financial instruments exposed to market risk are primarily bank loans and bonds, time deposits and mutual funds, and financial derivatives.

Because most of our revenue, costs, and financial debt are denominated in U.S. dollars, our exposure to exchange rate risk is limited. Most of our income is denominated in, or indexed to, U.S. dollars. The price of regulated contracts with distributors is set in U.S. dollars and converted to pesos at the average monthly observed exchange rate. So, the exchange rate exposure of these contracts is limited in terms of its impact on the Company's income statement.

IMPACT ON THE STRATEGY

The volatility of the U.S. dollar and the Chilean peso affect income, operating expenses, capital expenditures, debt, balance sheet differences, pay-for-use agreements and leases.

OPPORTUNITIES

Currency hedging, forwards, cross-currency swaps, and diversified financing.

GOVERNANCE

- Finance and Money Management Division.
- Approval of hedging policies by the CFO.

ACTION PLANS

Exchange rate hedges so that debt is at a fixed rate.

b. Interest rate

DESCRIPTION

A rise in variable rates driving up finance costs.

IMPACT ON THE STRATEGY

This impacts the cost of the Company's debt.

OPPORTUNITIES

Interest rate hedges.

GOVERNANCE

Finance, ESG & Procurement Division. Annual review of the debt structure by the Board of Directors.

ACTION PLANS

Contract interest rate hedges so that a portion of the debt is at a fixed rate.

c. Loans

DESCRIPTION

We are exposed to credit risk in the normal course of our business and when investing our cash balances. In our power generation business, our main customers are large mining companies of renowned solvency that generally present a low level of risk; however, these companies are subject to variations in the global prices of copper and other raw materials and to a decrease or depletion of mineral natural resources or other operating, climate-related, occupational, social, environmental, political, and tax problems.

Moreover, we have regulated customers who supply residential and commercial customers, and whose credit risk is low; however, we have seen delays in payment by smaller regulated customers, such as cooperatives. A slower growth in energy demand by end consumers might affect our financial condition, operating results, and cash flows.

IMPACT ON THE STRATEGY

It affects the stability of sales revenue.

OPPORTUNITIES

Market segmentation in which we raise the percentage of large mining companies that have a low probability of insolvency.

GOVERNANCE

- Commercial, Collections, and Corporate Finance Division.
- Semi-annual review of portfolio diversification under the Engie Energía Chile S.A. Risk Mandate (LEMC).

ACTION PLANS

- Financial analysis of each customer prior to signing a power purchase agreement, as well as an annual review of existing customers. Active collections management.
- Periodic reviews of commercial risks.

d. Accounts receivable

DESCRIPTION

Credit risk is managed by each business unit according to the policies, procedures, and controls established by the Company. The Company sets credit limits for all its customers pursuant to its internal policies, which require the assignment of risk ratings to each customer. Credit limits, risk ratings, and policies are reviewed regularly. Trade receivables are monitored regularly for performance, taking into account the various risk factors to which they are exposed. Impairment is analyzed individually for all relevant customers on each reporting date, and provisions are made in accordance with IFRS 9 where each account receivable is assigned a probability of default and a percentage loss should that occur. The maximum exposure to credit risk on the reporting date is the carrying amount of trade receivables. The Company has assessed that the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables is at an acceptable level since the customers are primarily highly solvent large mining companies, power generators and power distribution companies.

The Company is usually one of the main net payers in the chain of payments in the Chilean electricity sector because of its contractual position. It is exposed to delinquency and failure to pay by operators in the electricity sector, but the amounts represent a relatively small percentage of monthly collections. Default by other operators in the electricity system could expose the company to an increase in the volume of sales to regulated customers at the rates in their outstanding contracts. The insolvency of other operators on the electricity market with whom the Company has power purchase agreements to reduce its exposure to the spot market might make the company vulnerable once again to having to buy on the spot market.

Our investment policy stipulates investing our cash resources in the short term with investment-grade institutions. We also consider the financial risk of our counterparties when contracting exchange rate or interest rate derivative hedges and we set maximum limits for investments with each counterparty in order to manage and diversify our credit risk.

IMPACT ON THE STRATEGY

It would affect cash flow and liquidity.

OPPORTUNITIES

Credit assessment and contractual guarantees.

GOVERNANCE

- Finance, ESG & Procurement Division.
- Semi-annual review of portfolio diversification for the Engie Energía Chile S.A. Risk Mandate (LEMC).

ACTION PLANS

- Portfolio monitoring in which a probability of default is assigned to each customer and the provision per customer is calculated accordingly. Reporting of delinquencies to Equifax.
- Legal action when warranted.

e. Liquidity

DESCRIPTION

Liquidity risk is related to the need for money to meet payment obligations when due. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between cash availability and financial flexibility through normal operating cash flows, loans, short-term investments and lines of credit. The company regularly evaluates the concentration of risk in relation to debt refinancing.

IMPACT ON THE STRATEGY

The impact will be on operational continuity and the investment plan.

OPPORTUNITIES

The opportunity to optimize working capital and access to financing.

GOVERNANCE

- Finance, ESG & Procurement Division.
- The Board of Directors conducts an annual review of the debt structure.

ACTION PLANS

Active liquidity management and financial planning. Maintain or improve the credit rating.

07

LEGAL INFORMATION



153 7.1 Charter Documents

156 7.2 Shares, characteristics and rights their

158 7.3 Properties and facilities

160 7.4 Corporate Organization Chart

162 7.5 Subsidiaries and associates

168 7.6 Material disclosures

169 7.7 Comments by shareholders and the Directors Committee

170 7.8 Compliance indicators

172 7.9 Report by the Directors Committee

7.1 Charter Documents

(GR 461/519: 2.3.1) (GRI 2-1)

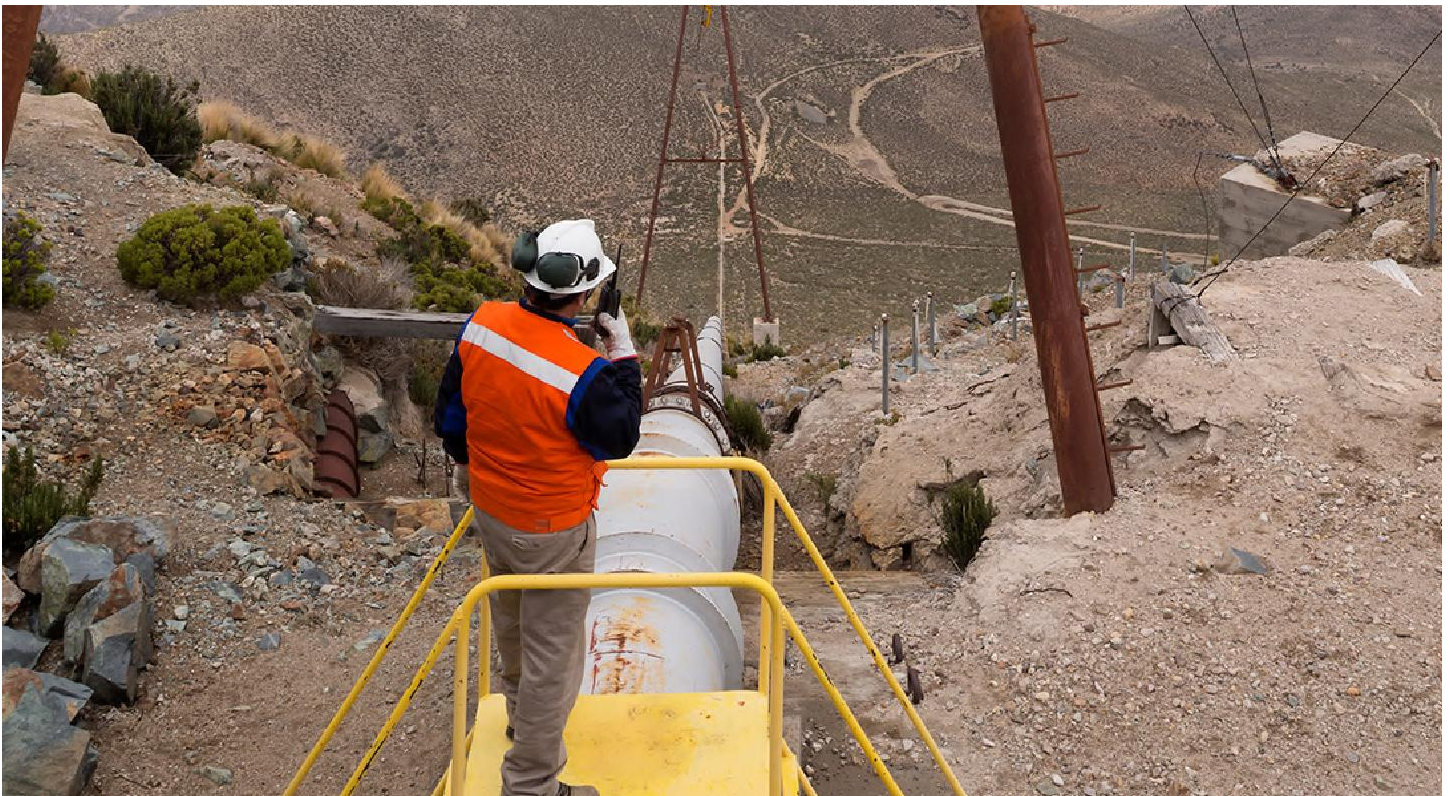
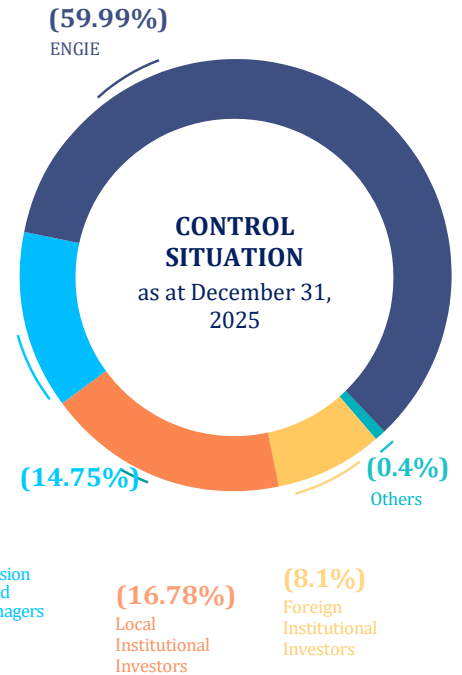
I. CONTROL SITUATION

ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. was incorporated by contributions from Empresa Nacional de Electricidad S.A. (Endesa) and the Production Development Association (Corfo, as abbreviated in Spanish). It was incorporated under the name of Empresa Eléctrica del Norte Grande Limitada (Edelnor) by public deed executed October 22, 1981, in the notarial office of Enrique Morgan Torres. An abstract of that deed was registered on page 556 (overleaf), No. 314, in the Commercial Register of the Antofagasta Real Estate Registrar, and it was published in the *Official Gazette* on November 7, 1981.

The Company is currently registered on page 8,180, number 6,673, of the 2002 Commercial Register of the Santiago Real Estate Registrar.

The Company is controlled by ENGIE S.A. (France) through ENGIE Austral S.A., which holds an interest of 59.99% in ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., while the remaining 40.01% is owned by diverse pension funds (Pension Fund Managers, or AFP in Spanish) and local and foreign institutional investors. ENGIE S.A. indirectly owns 100% of the shares in ENGIE Austral S.A. ENGIE S.A. (France) is a French corporation traded on the Paris, Brussels and Luxembourg stock exchanges.

At the close of 2025, senior officers and directors of the Company held no equity interests, nor were there any material changes in the shareholdings in the company in 2025.



II. MAIN MODIFICATIONS

(GR 461/519: 2.3.2)

ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. has undergone several modifications since its incorporation, the most important of which are described below:

Date of public deed	Modification	Notarial Office	Registration	Register	Publication in the Official Gazette
9/30/1983	The company (then Edelnor) was converted into a continuing open corporation traded on the country's stock exchanges.	Enrique Morgan Torres, Santiago.	Page 467, #244	1983 Commercial Register of the Antofagasta Real Estate Registrar.	11/3/1983
11/9/1988	An Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting decided to divide the company effective July 1, 1998, into four corporations: a continuing company that would retain its name and three new open corporations: Empresa Eléctrica de Antofagasta S.A. (Elecda S.A.), Empresa Eléctrica de Iquique S.A. (Eliqsa S.A.), and Empresa Eléctrica de Arica S.A. (Emelari S.A.).	Vicente Castillo Fernández, Antofagasta.	Page 1,141, #437	1988 Register of the Antofagasta Real Estate Registrar.	1/3/1989
3/13/2002	An Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting held March 13, 2002, resolved to amend the bylaws to move the registered offices from the city of Antofagasta to Santiago, in the municipality of Las Condes.	María Soledad Santos Muñoz, Antofagasta.	Page 8180, #6,673	2002 Commercial Register of the Santiago Real Estate Registrar.	3/23/2002
6/2/2004	An Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting held April 26, 2004, resolved to modify the company's capital in order to state it in dollars of the United States of America.	Fernando Opazo Larraín, Santiago.	Page 17,684, #13,314	2004 Commercial Register of the Santiago Real Estate Registrar.	6/18/2004
12/29/2009	An Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting held December 29, 2009, decided: a) to merge EDELNOR with Inversiones Tocopilla-1 S.A. ("Tocopilla" or the "Absorbed Company") by the absorption of Tocopilla by EDELNOR. As a result, Inversiones Tocopilla-1 S.A. was dissolved and all of its assets and liabilities were transferred in block to the company. The shareholders in Tocopilla received shares issued by EDELNOR in exchange, in the manner and periods agreed by that Shareholders Meeting. B) because of the company's merger with Inversiones Tocopilla-1 S.A. and the merger terms, to increase the capital by US\$705,404,607.11 through the issuance of 604,176,440 new shares with no par value, in one series and of the same par value as the remaining shares in the company.	Iván Torrealba Acevedo, Santiago.	Page 3,581, #23	2010 Commercial Register of the Santiago Real Estate Registrar.	1/22/2010
5/4/2010	An Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting held April 27, 2010, amended the company's by-laws to change its name to E.CL S.A., with the right to do business under the acronym "E.CL."	Iván Torrealba Acevedo, Santiago.	Page 22,767, #15,578	2010 Commercial Register of the Santiago Real Estate Registrar.	5/11/2010
3/30/2011	An <i>ipso jure</i> decrease in capital was declared.	Iván Torrealba Acevedo, Santiago.			
5/9/2016	An Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting held April 26, 2016, amended the company's bylaws to change its name to "ENGIE Energía Chile S.A."	Iván Torrealba Acevedo, Santiago.	Page 34,238, #18,964	2016 Commercial Register of the Santiago Real Estate Registrar.	5/19/2016



III. MAJORITY PARTNERS OR SHAREHOLDERS

(GR 461/519: 2.3.3)

At the end of 2025, the Company's major shareholders were as follows:

ENGIE AUSTRAL S.A.	631,924,219	59.99%
BANCO SANTANDER FOR ACCOUNT OF FOREIGN INVESTORS	35,272,727	3.35%
BANCO DE CHILE FOR ACCOUNT OF STATE STREET	22,989,874	2.18%
AFP HABITAT S.A. TYPE C FUND	18,222,520	1.73%
BANCHILE ADM. GENERAL DE FONDOS S.A.	17,879,741	1.70%
LARRAIN ENFOQUE MUTUAL FUND	15,578,662	1.48%
AFP PROVIDA S.A. TYPE C FUND	11,844,082	1.12%
AFP CUPRUM S.A. TYPE C FUND	11,339,550	1.08%
FALCOM TACTICAL CHILEAN INVESTMENT FUND	10,988,427	1.04%
BANCHILE CORREDORES DE BOLSA S.A.	10,694,430	1.02%
BCI CORREDORES DE BOLSA S.A.	10,530,526	1.00%
AFP HABITAT S.A. TYPE A FUND	9,834,326	0.93%
OTHER SHAREHOLDERS	246,210,692	23.38%

7.2 Shares, their characteristics and rights

(GR 461/519: 2.3.4.a., b., and c.)

I. CHARACTERISTICS

ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. has no series of shares.

II. DIVIDEND POLICY

The Company's dividend policy, approved at the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting held Tuesday, April 29, 2025, is to distribute at least the mandatory minimum dividend during the course of each fiscal year according to the law and bylaws. To the extent the business situation allows, always taking into consideration the projects and development plans of the Company, interim or final dividend distributions may be approved above the mandatory minimum dividend.

The distribution of dividends from 2024 profits was proposed by the board of directors and approved at the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting held on April 29, 2025. A distribution equivalent to 30% of the net profits for the 2024 fiscal year was approved pursuant to law, after absorbing cumulative losses of US\$46.9 million due to impairment losses on assets that will be retired under the company's Energy Transition Plan.

Accordingly, the company's shareholders approved the distribution of a final dividend from 2024 profits in the amount of US\$54.4 million, or a dividend of US\$0.05 per share, paid on May 28, 2025.

DIVIDENDS PAID BY ENGIE ENERGÍA CHILE S.A.

Payment Date	Type of Dividend	Amount (in MUSD)	US\$ per share
May 22, 2018	Interim (against net profits for 2017)	30.4	0.02888
October 25, 2018	Interim (against profits for 2018)	26.0	0.02468
May 24, 2019	Final (against net profits for 2018)	22.1	0.02102
June 21, 2019	Interim (against profits for 2019)	50.0	0.04747
December 13, 2019	Interim (against profits for 2019)	40.0	0.03798
November 30, 2020	Interim (against profits for 2020)	66.6	0.06323
May 20, 2021	Final (against net profits for 2020)	51.1	0.04847
August 26, 2021	Interim (against profits for 2021)	41.5	0.03940
May 28, 2025	Final (against net profits for 2024)	54.4	0.05166

III. STOCK EXCHANGE TRADING

ENGIE ENERGÍA CHILE STOCK EXCHANGE TRADING IN 2025

Period	Units	Amount	Average Price in CLP\$
January	30,318,823	28,614,243,106	943.65
February	22,189,948	22,481,490,049	1,012.86
March	31,688,610	31,423,068,042	991.40
April	41,855,556	42,895,256,622	1,024.47
May	28,745,646	35,937,920,049	1,250.98
June	20,267,062	25,557,963,386	1,260.88
July	18,924,378	23,123,314,059	1,222.04
August	24,939,247	30,189,072,412	1,209.99
September	17,164,076	22,343,401,498	1,298.39
October	21,424,317	29,003,021,824	1,353.98
November	20,089,836	27,369,663,873	1,362.61
December	19,538,649	26,260,819,754	1,344.27

IV. V. NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS

(as at December 31, 2025)

Type of Shareholder	Number of Shareholders	Percentage Interest	Number of Paid-in Shares
Individual	1,340	0.38%	3,993,736
Legal Entity	367	99.62%	1,049,316,040
Total	1,707	100%	1,053,309,776

V. OTHER SECURITIES

(GR 461/519: 2.3.5)

At the close of the fiscal year, the Company had bonds in circulation on international markets according to different regulations. First of all, on April 17, 2024, ENGIE Energía Chile completed the issue of bonds totaling USD 500,000,000 according to Rule 144-A and Regulation S of the U.S. Securities Act. Those

bonds are out to 10 years, at an annual coupon interest rate of 6.375%, payable semi-annually starting October 17, 2024, and the principal will be amortized in one single installment on April 17, 2034.

The Company then made a new issue on September 26, 2024, and placed bonds totaling CHF 190,000,000 on international markets according to article 51(2) of

the Swiss Financial Services Act (FinSA). These bonds are out to 5 years and are accruing interest of 2.1275% annually.

In September 2025, a new issue was made, this time on the domestic market, for UF 3,000,000.

7.3 Properties and Facilities

(GR 461/519: 6.4)

Type	Asset	Location	Type of Possession	Business Unit
OFFICES				
Office	Titanium Building	Metropolitan Region	Leased by private agreement	
	Antofagasta Office	Antofagasta Region	Property of ENGIE	
POWER GENERATION				
Combined Cycle Thermoelectric Power Plants	Tocopilla Thermal Complex	Tocopilla, Antofagasta Region	Property of ENGIE	GEN
Thermoelectric Power Plants	Mejillones Thermal Complex	Mejillones, Antofagasta Region	Property of ENGIE	GEN
Diesel-fired Power Plants	Arica Diesel-fired Power Plant	Region of Arica and Parinacota	Property of ENGIE	GEN
Hydroelectric Power Plants	Chapiquiña Power Plant	Region of Arica and Parinacota	Property of ENGIE	R&B
	Laja Power Plant	Biobio Region	Property of ENGIE	R&B
Photovoltaic Power Plants	El Águila	Region of Arica and Parinacota	In private bailment	R&B
	Pampa Camarones	Region of Arica and Parinacota	For-Pay Government Concession	R&B
	Coya	Antofagasta Region	For-Pay Government Concession	R&B
	Tamaya	Antofagasta Region	For-Pay Government Concession	R&B
	Capricornio	Antofagasta Region	For-Pay Government Concession	R&B
	Los Loros	Antofagasta Region	Private Usufruct	R&B
Wind Farms	Calama	Antofagasta Region	For-Pay Government Concession	R&B
	Monte Redondo	Coquimbo Region	Leased by private agreement	R&B
	San Pedro	Lake Region	Property of ENGIE	R&B
	Kallpa	Taltal, Antofagasta Region	For-Pay Government Concession	R&B
STORAGE SYSTEMS				
BESS	Arica	Region of Arica and Parinacota	Property of ENGIE	R&B
	Coya	Antofagasta Region	For-Pay Government Concession	R&B
	Capriconio	Antofagasta Region	For-Pay Government Concession	R&B
	Tamaya	Antofagasta Region	Property of ENGIE	R&B
GAS TRANSPORTATION				
Gas Pipeline	NorAndino Gas Pipeline	Antofagasta Region, Chile Republic of Argentina	Government Administrative Easement / Gas Transportation Concession	NET

Type	Asset	Location	Type of Possession	Business Unit
PORTS				
Ports	Port Andino	Mejillones, Antofagasta Region	Property of ENGIE / Maritime Concession	GEN
	Port Tocopilla	Tocopilla, Antofagasta Region	Property of ENGIE / Maritime Concession	GEN
TRANSMISSION				
Transmission Lines	2,202 km + 50% TEN			
Substations	Arica	Region of Arica and Parinacota	Property of ENGIE	NET
	Vitor	Region of Arica and Parinacota	Property of ENGIE	NET
	Iquique	Iquique, Tarapacá Region	Property of ENGIE	NET
	Pozo Almonte	Pozo Almonte, Tarapacá Region	Property of ENGIE	NET
	Tamarugal	Pozo Almonte, Tarapacá Region	Government of Chile	NET
	Dolores	Huara, Tarapacá Region	Property of ENGIE	NET
	Nueva Chuquicamata	Antofagasta Region	Government of Chile	NET
	Changos – TEN	Antofagasta Region	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A. - ENGIE	NET
	TEN GIS – TEN	Antofagasta Region	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A. - ENGIE	NET
	Antofagasta	Antofagasta Region	Property of ENGIE	NET
	El Negro	Antofagasta Region	Property of ENGIE	NET
	Capricornio	Antofagasta Region	Property of ENGIE	NET
	Chacaya	Antofagasta Region	Property of ENGIE	NET
	Crucero	Antofagasta Region	Property of ENGIE	NET
	El Cobre	Antofagasta Region	Property of ENGIE	NET
	El Loa	Antofagasta Region	Property of ENGIE	NET
	Tamaya	Antofagasta Region	Property of ENGIE	NET
	Cumbre - TEN	Antofagasta Region	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A. - ENGIE	NET
	Nueva Cardones - TEN	Antofagasta Region	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A. - ENGIE	NET
	Algarrobal	Atacama Region	Property of ENGIE	NET
	El Rosal	Los Angeles, Biobio Region	Property of ENGIE	NET

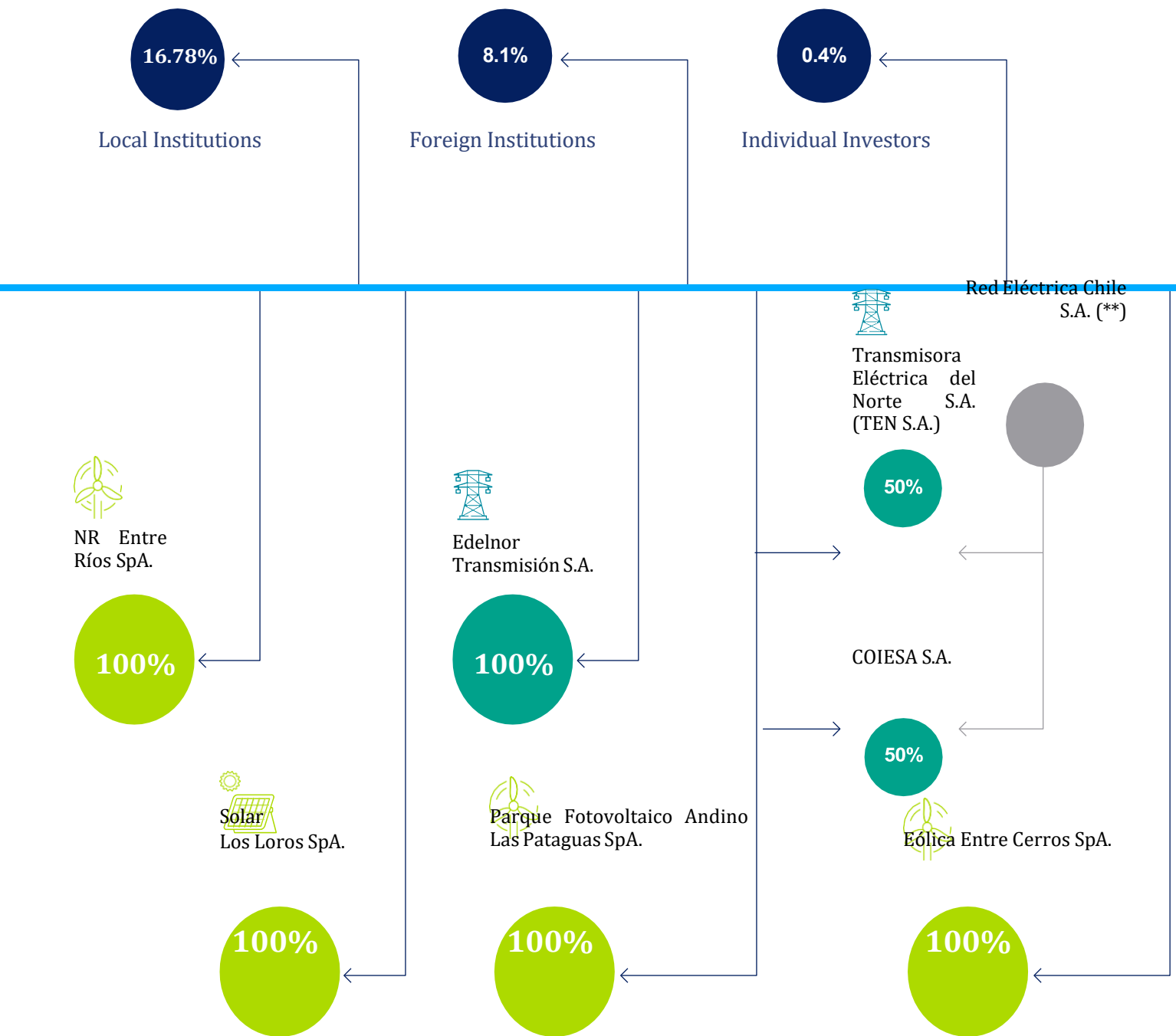
7.4 Corporate Organization Chart

(as at December 31, 2025)



(*) San Pedro 1-2 is controlled by ALBA SpA, ALBA ANDES SpA, ALBA PACÍFICO SpA, ENERGÍAS DE ABATAO SpA and RÍO ALTO SpA.

(**) Red Eléctrica Chile S.A. is owned by Red Eléctrica de España.



7.5 Subsidiaries and Associates

(GR 461/519: 6.5)

ELECTROANDINA SpA.

Incorporation: This subsidiary was incorporated by public deed dated May 15, 1995, in the Santiago Notarial Office of Hugo Leonardo Perez Pousa. An abstract of that deed was registered on page 16 (overleaf), number 11, of the 1995 Commercial Register of the Tocopilla Real Estate Registrar and was published in the *Official Gazette* on May 18, 1995.

Company Name: Electroandina SpA

Tax I.D.: 96.731.500-1

Type of Entity: Joint Stock Company

Address: Isidora Goyenechea 2800, 16th Floor, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile

Business Purpose: The main purpose of the company is generation, transmission, sale of energy and other services.

Subscribed Capital: KUSD 50,445

Paid-In Capital: KUSD 50,445

Interest Held: ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., 100%

Management: ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.

Percentage the investment represents of the parent company's assets: 0.73%

Individuals who hold similar positions in the parent company and subsidiary: Not applicable.

Business relationship with the parent company and parent company's subsidiaries: In the 2025 fiscal year, EECL maintained business relationships with Electroandina SpA, consisting of the provision of operation and maintenance services, consumption of spare parts and other items. This relationship is expected to remain stable during the 2026 fiscal year.

Intercompany contracts: Contracts for operation and maintenance services, the consumption of spare parts and other inputs.

INVERSIONES HORNITOS SpA.

Incorporation: This subsidiary was incorporated by public deed dated May 15, 1995, in the Santiago Notarial Office of Hugo Leonardo Perez Pousa. An abstract of that deed was registered on page 16 (overleaf), number 11, of the 1995 Commercial Register of the Tocopilla Real Estate Registrar and was published in the *Official Gazette* on May 18, 1995.

Company Name: Inversiones Hornitos SpA.

Tax I.D.: 76.009.698-9

Type of Entity: Joint Stock Company

Address: Isidora Goyenechea 2800, 16th Floor, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile

Business Purpose: The main purpose of the company is the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity.

Subscribed Capital: KUSD 180,000

Paid-In Capital: KUSD 180,000

Interest Held: ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., 100%

Management: ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.

Percentage the investment represents of the parent company's assets: -1.31%

Individuals who hold similar positions in the parent company and subsidiary: Not applicable.

Business relationship with the parent company and parent company's subsidiaries: In the 2025 fiscal year, EECL maintained business relationships with Inversiones Hornitos SpA, consisting of the provision of consulting and back-office services in financial, accounting, administrative, legal, human resource, commercial and regulatory matters, operation and maintenance services, the consumption of spare parts, and other services. This relationship is expected to remain stable during the 2026 fiscal year.

Intercompany contracts: Contracts for the provision of consulting and back-office services in financial, accounting, administrative, legal, human resource, commercial and regulatory matters, operation and maintenance services, the consumption of spare parts, and other services.

EÓLICA MONTE REDONDO SpA.

Incorporation: This subsidiary was incorporated by public deed dated November 12, 2007, executed in the Santiago Notarial Office of Antonieta Mendoza Escalas. An abstract of that deed was registered on page 52,557, No. 37,149, of the 2007 Commercial Register of the Santiago Real Estate Registrar and it was published in the *Official Gazette* on December 10, 2007.

Company Name: Eólica Monte Redondo SpA.

Tax I.D.: 76.019.239-2

Type of Entity: Joint Stock Company

Address: Isidora Goyenechea 2800, 16th Floor, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile

Business Purpose: The purpose of the company is the generation, transmission, sale, commercialization and distribution of electricity.

Subscribed Capital: KUSD 396,102

Paid-In Capital: KUSD 396,102

Interest Held: ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., 100%

Management: ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.

Percentage the investment represents of the parent company's assets: 1.73%

Individuals who hold similar positions in the parent company and subsidiary: Not applicable.

Business relationship with the parent company and parent company's subsidiaries: In the 2025 fiscal year, EECL maintained business relationships with Eólica Monte Redondo SpA, consisting of the provision of consulting and back-office services in financial, accounting, administrative, legal, human resource, commercial and regulatory matters, operation and maintenance services, and other services. This relationship is expected to remain stable during the 2026 fiscal year.

Intercompany contracts: Contracts for the provision of consulting and back-office services in financial, accounting, administrative, legal, human resource, commercial and regulatory matters, operation and maintenance services, and other services.

EDELNOR TRANSMISIÓN S.A.

Incorporation: Edelnor Transmisión S.A. ("ETSA") was created under article 7 of the Electricity Law. It is a subsidiary that was incorporated by public deed dated December 9, 2008, executed in the Santiago Notarial Office of Iván Torrealba Acevedo. An abstract of that deed was registered on page 59,017, No. 40920, of the 2008 Commercial Register of the Santiago Real Estate Registrar and it was published in the *Official Gazette* on December 22, 2008.

Company Name: Edelnor Transmisión S.A.

Tax I.D.: 76.046.791-K

Type of Entity: A corporation registered in the Reporting Entities Register established by Article 7 of Law 18,045.

Address: Isidora Goyenechea 2800, 16th Floor, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile

Business Purpose: The purpose of the company is electricity transmission through power lines, power substations and other facilities, whether they are part of the trunk transmission system, subtransmission system or additional transmission system, owned by the company or by third parties, in the terms of the Electricity Law, as amended.

Subscribed Capital: KUSD 28,755

Paid-In Capital: KUSD 28,755

Interest Held:
ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., 100%

Board of Directors: Board members are Pilar Acevedo Gutiérrez, Demián Talavera, Vincent Sorel, Lailla Ducousso El Hima, Juan Villavicencio Moya and Francisca Vásquez Elías.

CEO: Rosaline Corinthien.

Percentage the investment represents of the parent company's assets: 0.69%

Individuals who hold similar positions in both the parent company and subsidiary: Not applicable.

Business relationship with the parent company and parent company's subsidiaries: During the 2025 fiscal year, EECL maintained business relationships with Edelnor Transmisión S.A., consisting of the provision of consulting and project engineering services. This relationship is expected to remain stable during the 2026 fiscal year.

Intercompany Contracts: Contracts for the provision of consulting and project engineering services.

GASODUCTO NOR ANDINO SpA.

Incorporation: This subsidiary was incorporated by public dated March 4, 1997, executed in the Santiago Notarial Office of Leonardo Perez Pousa. An abstract of that deed was registered on page 5,926, No. 4,661, of the 1997 Commercial Register of the Santiago Real Estate Registrar and it was published in the *Official Gazette* on March 10, 1997.

Company Name: Gasoducto Nor Andino SpA.

Tax I.D.: 78.974.730-K

Type of Entity: Joint Stock Company

Address: Isidora Goyenechea 2800, 16th Floor, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile

Business Purpose: The purpose of the company is the design, construction, operation and exploitation of a gas pipeline laid between the Republic of Argentina and the Republic of Chile, as well as the purchase, sale, import, export and transportation of natural gas in the region. It also engages in the provision of related services and in the making of contracts or the creation of companies needed for its business.

Subscribed Capital: KUSD 12,516

Paid-In Capital: KUSD 12,516

Interest Held:
ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., 100%

Management:
ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.

Percentage the investment represents of the parent company's assets: 1.13%

Individuals who hold similar positions in both the parent company and subsidiary: Not applicable.

Business relationship with the parent company and parent company's subsidiaries: During the 2025 fiscal year, EECL maintained business relationships with Gasoducto Nor Andino SpA. consisting of the provision of consulting and back-office services in financial, accounting, administrative, legal, human resource, commercial, regulatory and other matters. This relationship is expected to remain stable during the 2026 fiscal year.

Intercompany Contracts: A contract for the provision of consulting and back-office services in financial, accounting, administrative, legal, human resource, commercial, regulatory and other matters.

SOLAR LOS LOROS SpA.

Incorporation: This subsidiary was incorporated by public dated August 31, 2012, executed in the Santiago Notarial Office of Eduardo Avello Concha. An abstract of that deed was registered on page 66,137, No. 45,926, of the 2012 Commercial Register of the Santiago Real Estate Registrar and it was published in the *Official Gazette* on September 26, 2012.

Company Name: Solar Los Loros SpA.

Tax I.D.: 76.247.976-1

Type of Entity: Joint Stock Company

Address: Isidora Goyenechea 2800, 16th Floor, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile

Business Purpose: The company engages in the distribution, transmission, generation, transportation and supply of electricity or energy of any nature, in particular renewable energy, whether solar, wind, hydraulic or otherwise.

Subscribed Capital: KUSD 86,159

Paid-In Capital: KUSD 86,159

Interest Held:
ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., 100%

Management:
ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.

Percentage the investment represents of the parent company's assets: 0.67%

Individuals who hold similar positions in both the parent company and subsidiary: Not applicable.

Business relationship with the parent company and parent company's subsidiaries: During the 2025 fiscal year, EECL maintained business relationships with Solar Los Loros SpA, consisting of the provision of consulting and back-office services in financial, accounting, administrative, legal, human resource, commercial, regulatory, operation and maintenance, and other matters. This relationship is expected to remain stable during the 2026 fiscal year.

Intercompany Contracts: Contract for the provision of consulting and back-office services in financial, accounting, administrative, legal, human resource, commercial, regulatory, operation and maintenance, and other matters.

ALBA SpA.

Incorporation: This subsidiary was incorporated by public dated September 3, 2010, executed in the Puerto Montt Notarial Office of Hernan Tike Carrasco. An abstract of that deed was registered on page 47,216, No. 32,778, of the 2010 Commercial Register of the Santiago Real Estate Registrar and it was published in the Official Gazette on September 10, 2010.

Company Name: Alba SpA

Tax I.D.: 76.114.239-9

Type of Entity: Joint Stock Company

Address: Isidora Goyenechea 2800, 16th Floor, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile

Business Purpose: The company engages in the management, development, investment, exploitation and operation of wind energy projects and the management, development, investment, exploitation and operation of any type of renewable energy project in Chile, either for its own account or for third parties, especially wind power farms and any other activity related directly or indirectly to the foregoing.

Subscribed Capital: USD 14,496,830

Paid-In Capital: USD 14,496,830

Interest Held: ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., 100%

Management:
ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.

Percentage the investment represents of the parent company's assets: 0.22%

Individuals who hold similar positions in both the parent company and subsidiary:
Not applicable.

Business relationship with the parent company and parent company's subsidiaries: During the 2025 fiscal year, EECL maintained business relationships with Alba SpA, consisting of the provision of consulting and back-office services in financial, accounting, administrative, legal, human resource, commercial, regulatory and other matters. This relationship is expected to remain stable during the 2026 fiscal year.

Intercompany Contracts: Contract for the provision of consulting and back-office services in financial, accounting, administrative, legal, human resource, commercial, regulatory, operation and maintenance, and other matters.

ALBA ANDES SpA.

Incorporation: This subsidiary was incorporated by public dated September 3, 2010, executed in the Puerto Montt Notarial Office of Hernan Tike Carrasco. An abstract of that deed was registered on page 47,247, No. 32,812, of the 2010 Commercial Register of the Santiago Real Estate Registrar and it was published in the *Official Gazette* on September 10, 2010.

Company Name: Alba Andes SpA

Tax I.D.: 76.114.229-1

Type of Entity: Joint Stock Company

Address: Isidora Goyenechea 2800, 16th Floor, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile

Business Purpose: The company engages in the management, development, investment, exploitation and operation of wind energy projects and the management, development, investment, exploitation and operation of any type of renewable energy project in Chile, either for its own account or for third parties, especially wind power farms and any other activity related directly or indirectly to the foregoing.

Subscribed Capital: USD 2,315,300

Paid-In Capital: USD 2,315,300

Interest Held:
ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., 100%

Management:
ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.

Percentage the investment represents of the parent company's assets: 0.19%

Individuals who hold similar positions in both the parent company and subsidiary:
Not applicable.

Business relationship with the parent company and parent company's subsidiaries: During the 2025 fiscal year, EECL maintained business relationships with Alba Andes SpA, consisting of the collection of interest on a long-term loan.

Intercompany Contracts: [.]

ALBA PACÍFICO SpA.

Incorporation: This subsidiary was incorporated by public dated September 3, 2010, executed in the Puerto Montt Notarial Office of Hernan Tike Carrasco. An abstract of that deed was registered on page 47,217, No. 32,779, of the 2010 Commercial Register of the Santiago Real Estate Registrar and it was published in the *Official Gazette* on September 10, 2010.

Company Name: Alba Pacífico SpA

Tax I.D.: 76.114.213-5

Type of Entity: Joint Stock Company

Address: Isidora Goyenechea 2800, 16th Floor, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile

Business Purpose: The company engages in the management, development, investment, exploitation and operation of wind energy projects and the management, development, investment, exploitation and operation of any type of renewable energy project in Chile, either for its own account or for third parties, especially wind power farms and any other activity related directly or indirectly to the foregoing.

Subscribed Capital: USD 2,315,300

Paid-In Capital: USD 2,315,300

Interest Held:
ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., 100%

Management:
ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.

Percentage the investment represents of the parent company's assets: 0.04%

Individuals who hold similar positions in both the parent company and subsidiary:
Not applicable.

Business relationship with the parent company and parent company's subsidiaries: During the 2025 fiscal year, EECL maintained business relationships with Alba Pacífico SpA, consisting of the collection of interest on a long-term loan.

Intercompany Contracts: [.]

ENERGÍAS DE ABTAO SpA.

Incorporation: This subsidiary was incorporated by public dated April 1, 2014, executed in the Santiago Notarial Office of Olimpia Schneider Moenne-Loccoz. An abstract of that deed was registered on page 26,013, No. 16,342, of the 2014 Commercial Register of the Santiago Real Estate Registrar and it was published in the *Official Gazette* on April 10, 2014.

Company Name: Energías de Abtao S.A.

Tax I.D.: 76.376.043-K

Type of Entity: Joint Stock Company

Address: Isidora Goyenechea 2800, 16th Floor, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile

Business Purpose: The company engages in the generation, transmission, transportation, acquisition, supply, sale of electricity or energy of any nature, or the elements and inputs needed to produce it; investment in any type of chattel and real estate, the exploitation thereof, for its own account or for others; the planning, development, operation and exploitation of any type of activity and business related to the electricity and energy business in general in all forms and modes.

Subscribed Capital: CLP\$8,678,871,582

Paid-In Capital: CLP\$8,678,871,582

Interest Held:
ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., 100%

Management:
ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.

Percentage the investment represents in the parent company's assets: -0.26%

Individuals who hold similar positions in both the parent company and subsidiary:
Not applicable.

Business relationship with the parent company and parent company's subsidiaries: During the 2025 fiscal year, EECL maintained business relationships with Energías de Abtao S.A., consisting of the provision of consulting and back-office services in financial, accounting, administrative, legal, human resource, commercial, regulatory, operation and maintenance, and other matters. This relationship is expected to remain stable during the 2026 fiscal year.

Intercompany Contracts: Contract for the provision of consulting and back-office services in financial, accounting, administrative, legal, human resource, commercial, regulatory, operation and maintenance, and other matters.

EÓLICA ENTRE CERROS SpA.

Incorporation: This subsidiary was incorporated by public dated December 22, 2022, executed in the Santiago Notarial Office of Maria Pilar Gutierrez Rivera. An abstract of that deed was registered on page 109,729, No. 49,037, of the 2022 Commercial Register of the Santiago Real Estate Registrar and it was published in the *Official Gazette* on January 6, 2022.

Company Name: Eólica Entre Cerros SpA.

Tax I.D.: 77.708.483-6

Type of Entity: Joint Stock Company

Address: Isidora Goyenechea 2800, 16th Floor, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile

Business Purpose: The purpose of the company is to generate, transmit, distribute, supply, purchase and sell electricity; provide any type of energy services; obtain, transfer, buy, lease, encumber or exploit in any way the pertinent concessions and water rights referred to in the General Electricity Law; buy, sell, import, export, manufacture, produce, commercialize and distribute any type of good or input related to energy of any kind.

Subscribed Capital: CLP\$832,497,878

Paid-In Capital: CLP\$832,497,878

Interest Held:
ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., 100%

Management:
ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.

Percentage the investment represents in the parent company's assets: 0.12%

Individuals who hold similar positions in both the parent company and subsidiary:
Not applicable.

Business relationship with the parent company and parent company's subsidiaries: Not applicable.

Intercompany Contracts: Not applicable.

ANDINO LAS PATAGUAS SpA.

Incorporation: This subsidiary was incorporated by public deed dated September 2, 2020, executed in the Santiago Notarial Office of Mr. Gino Beneventi Alfaro. An abstract of that deed was recorded on page 57,934, No. 27,534, of the 2022 Commercial Register of the Santiago Real Estate Registrar and it was published in the *Official Gazette* on September 15, 2020.

Company Name: Parque Fotovoltaico Andino Las Pataguas SpA

Tax I.D.: 77.235.144-5

Type of Entity: Joint Stock Company

Address: Isidora Goyenechea 2800, 16th Floor, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile

Business Purpose: The promotion, design, construction, and operation, for its own account or for others, of facilities for the production of alternative energy, including hydroelectric, thermal, photovoltaic, and wind power plants, including the study and execution of any type of engineering work and projects; as well as the development, management, direction, and administration of all forms and manifestations of renewable energy generation projects; the provision of advisory and consulting services in energy matters; the acquisition, production, generation, exploitation, distribution, supply, marketing, and transportation of any type of energy; the importation and sale of any type of good, input, part and component, machinery, and spare parts for electric generators; and the undertaking of any other activity analogous, complementary, or related to the foregoing. The company may also engage in any other activity decided by the shareholders.

Subscribed Capital: USD \$1,000

Paid-In Capital: USD \$1,000

Interest Held:
ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., 100%

Management:
ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.

Percentage the investment represents in the parent company's assets: 0.05%

Individuals who hold similar positions in both the parent company and subsidiary:
Not applicable.

Business relationship with the parent company and parent company's subsidiaries: Not applicable.

Intercompany Contracts: Not applicable.

COMPAÑÍA OPERADORA DE INFRAESTRUCTURAS ELÉCTRICAS S.A.

Incorporation: This company was incorporated by public deed dated November 3, 2023, in the Santiago Notarial Office of Ivan Torrealba Acevedo. An abstract of that deed was registered on page 98,951, No. 42,085, of the 2023 Commercial Register of the Santiago Real Estate Registrar and it was published in the *Official Gazette* on November 22, 2023.

Company Name: Compañía Operadora de Infraestructuras Eléctricas S.A.

Tax I.D.: 76.715.352-K

Type of Entity: Closed corporation

Address: Rómulo Peña 4008, municipality and city of Antofagasta

Business Purpose: The purpose of the company is the real-time supervision, control and operation of electrical facilities on the National Grid, both its own and those of third parties, in coordination with the National Electricity Coordinator and other entities in the sector. It also engages in the sale of fiber-optic surpluses for telecommunications and in activities related to its main purpose.

Subscribed Capital: USD 2,385,000

Paid-In Capital: USD 2,385,000

Interest Held: ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., 50%

Directorio: Regular members are Claudia Medina Cid, Robin Cuevas Canales, Paul Baillarie Rosenmann, Juan Majada Tortosa, María Soler Soneira and Carlos Puente Pérez; and their respective alternates are Evelyn Becerra Aravena, Norberto Moreno Gutierrez, Sergio Beaumont Vargas, Mauricio Rivas Cavero, don Emilio Cerezo Díez, and Luis Velasco Bodega.

CEO: Carlos Figueroa Montesinos

Percentage the investment represents of the parent company's assets: 0.02%

Individuals who hold similar positions in the parent company and subsidiary:

Not applicable.

Business relationship with the parent company and parent company's subsidiaries: EECL signed material contracts with COIESA in the fiscal year ending December 31, 2025, for operation of a transmission asset control system operated by COIESA, including support services, technology platforms and the lease of facilities. These services are expected to continue in the 2026 fiscal year.

Material contracts: Contracts between EECL and COIESA for the operation of the transmission asset control system operated by COIESA, including support services, technology platforms and the lease of facilities.

TRANSMISORA ELÉCTRICA DEL NORTE S.A.

Incorporation: TEN is an associate, incorporated by public deed dated March 1, 2007, executed in the Santiago Notarial Office of Juan Ricardo San Martín Urrejola. An abstract of that deed was registered on page 9373, No. 6856, of the 2007 Commercial Register of the Santiago Real Estate Registrar and it was published in the *Official Gazette* on March 7, 2007.

Company Name: Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.

Tax I.D.: 76.787.690-4

Type of Entity: Closed corporation

Address: Isidora Goyenechea 2800, 16th Floor, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile

Business Purpose: The purpose of the company is the transmission and transport of electricity. It may exploit and develop its own or third-party electric systems, regardless of the transmission system of which the electric system is a member or the name it may be given. This therefore includes its own dedicated national and zonal transmission facilities and poles of development, the sale of transmission line capacity and the transformation capacity of power substations and assets, equipment and facilities associated with such lines and substations; obtaining and exploiting concessions, easements and the permits necessary to conduct its business; and providing services in the area of electrical engineering, electric system maintenance and the management of companies related to its special purpose.

Subscribed Capital: KUSD 72,876

Paid-In Capital: KUSD 72,876

Interest Held: ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., 50%

Directorio: Regular members are Rosaline Corinthien, Pilar Acevedo, Juan Villavicencio, Carlos Puentes Pérez, Juan Majada Tortosa and María Soler Soneira; and their respective alternates are Francisca Vásquez, Demian Talavera, Carlos Regolf, Emilio Cerezo Díez, Mauricio Eloy Rivas Cavero and Luis Velasco Bodega.

CEO: David López

Percentage the investment represents of the parent company's assets: 2.55%

Individuals who hold similar positions in the parent company and subsidiary: Not applicable.

Business relationship with the parent company and parent company's subsidiaries: During the 2025 fiscal year, EECL maintained business relationships with Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A., consisting of the payment of tolls for the use of transmission facilities, the provision of consulting and back-office services in financial, accounting, administrative, legal, human resource, commercial, regulatory and other matters, as well as information technology and maintenance services. This relationship is expected to remain stable during the 2026 fiscal year.

Material contracts: Toll agreement with EECL for the use of TEN's transmission facilities. Agreement for the provision of consulting and back-office services in the areas of finance, accounting, administration, legal affairs, human resources, business, regulatory matters, and other related areas. Agreement for the provision of information technology services by EECL to TEN. Agreement for the provision of maintenance services by TEN to EECL.

RÍO ALTO SpA.

Incorporation: This subsidiary was incorporated by public dated December 5, 2011, executed in the Santiago Notarial Office of Fernando Celis Urrutia. An abstract of that deed was registered on page 74,071, No. 54,231, of the 2011 Commercial Register of the Santiago Real Estate Registrar and it was published in the *Official Gazette* on December 14, 2011.

Company Name: Río Alto S.A.

Tax I.D.: 76.213.834-4

Type of Entity: Joint Stock Company

Address: Isidora Goyenechea 2800, 16th Floor, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile

Business Purpose: The company engages in the generation, transmission, transportation, acquisition, supply and sale of electricity or energy of any nature, or the elements and inputs needed to produce it; investment in any type of chattel and real estate, the exploitation thereof, for its own account or for others; the planning, development, operation and exploitation of any type of activity and business related to the electricity and energy business in general in all forms and modes.

Subscribed Capital: CLP\$5,973.264,828

Paid-In Capital: CLP\$5,973.264,828

Interest Held: ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., 100%

Management: ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.

Percentage the investment represents of the parent company's assets: 0.30%

Individuals who hold similar positions in the parent company and subsidiary: Not applicable.

Business relationship with the parent company and parent company's subsidiaries: During the 2025 fiscal year, EECL maintained business relationships with Río Alto SpA, consisting of the provision of consulting and back-office services in financial, accounting, administrative, legal, human resource, commercial, regulatory, operation and maintenance, and other matters. This relationship is expected to remain stable during the 2026 fiscal year.

Material contracts: Contract for the provision of consulting and back-office services in financial, accounting, administrative, legal, human resource, commercial, regulatory, operation and maintenance, and other matters.

NR ENTRE RÍOS SpA.

Incorporation: This subsidiary was incorporated by public deed dated February 5, 2014, executed in the Santiago Notarial Office of Mr. José Musalem Saffie. An abstract of said deed was recorded on page 12,068, No. 7,551, of the 2014 Commercial Register of the Santiago Real Estate Registrar and it was published in the *Official Gazette* on February 14, 2014.

Company Name: NR Entre Ríos SpA

Tax I.D.: 76.361.254-6

Type of Entity: Joint Stock Company

Address: Isidora Goyenechea 2800, 16th Floor, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile

Business Purpose: The management, development, investment, exploitation, and operation of wind power generation projects as well as the management, development, investment, exploitation and operation of any type of renewable energy project in Chile, whether for its own account or for third parties, especially wind power farms, and any other activity directly or indirectly related to the aforesaid activities.

Subscribed Capital: USD 20,641,055.19

Paid-In Capital: USD 20,641,055.19

Interest Held: ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.

Management: ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.

Percentage the investment represents of the parent company's assets: 0.30%

Individuals who hold similar positions in the parent company and subsidiary: Not applicable.

Business relationship with the parent company and parent company's subsidiaries: Not applicable.

Material contracts: Not applicable.

INVESTMENTS IN OTHER COMPANIES

(GR 461/519: 6.5.2)

ENGIE Energía Chile has no investments in other companies.

7.6 Material Disclosures

(GR 461/519: 10)

» **On March 25, 2025**, The Board of Directors of the Company, at a meeting held on that date, resolved to call an Ordinary Shareholders Meeting of ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. to be held at 9:45 a.m. on April 29, 2025, at which shareholders would participate and vote remotely as described below. The meeting purpose was to discuss and decide on the following matters:

1. Approval of the financial statements and annual report for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2024, and examination of the external auditing firm's opinion.
2. Allocation of earnings for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024. The Board of Directors proposed distributing dividends against those earnings.
3. Determination of directors' compensation.
4. Setting the compensation of the Directors Committee and its budget.
5. Appointment of the external auditing firm for fiscal year 2025.
6. Appointment of credit rating agencies for the 2025 fiscal year.
7. Information on the activities of the Directors Committee and any expenses incurred.
8. Information on the transactions referred to in Article 147 of Law No. 18,046.
9. Other matters of company interest within the purview of the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting.

The Company's Board of Directors will inform shareholders opportunistically of the remote technology to be used so that they can attend and vote remotely, in accordance with General Rule No. 435 and Circular Letter 1141, both issued by the Financial Market Commission. The Board will specify the mechanism and the way in which each shareholder or their representative may prove their identity and proxy, as applicable.

» **On April 29, 2025**, The Company's Ordinary Shareholders Meeting held on April 29, 2025, adopted the following resolutions: a) To distribute a final dividend of US\$54.4 million to shareholders out of the profits for the 2024 fiscal year, meaning a dividend of US\$0.05 per share to shareholders, to be paid in the peso equivalent on May 28, 2025, to shareholders registered in the Company's Shareholder Register on the fifth business day prior to that date, converted at the observed dollar exchange rate published in the *Official Gazette* on May 19, 2025; b) To appoint EY Servicios Profesionales de Auditoría y Asesorías Limitada as the external auditing firm for the 2025 fiscal year.

» **On May 13, 2025**, the Board of Directors acknowledged the resignation submitted by Ms. Rosaline Corinthien from her position as CEO of the Company, which will take effect on August 1, 2025. She will assume new responsibilities in the ENGIE Group as global Managing Director, Power Transmission and Distribution. The Board expressed its gratitude for her work as CEO

since October 2022. Effective August 1, 2025, Mr. Juan Martín Villavicencio Moya will become the new CEO. He previously served as the Company's Managing Director of Renewable Energy and Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS). Since late July 2022, Juan Martín Villavicencio Moya has led the development, construction, operation, and maintenance of ENGIE's renewable energy assets and BESS in Chile. More than 1,000 employees work in this area and have, on the one hand, retrofitted several sites and, on the other, made our energy portfolio reach 3.1 GW of installed capacity to date, 40% of which is comprised of renewable energy.

» **On June 18, 2025**, the Company reported that on June 17th, it received notice of the final award issued by the arbitral tribunal of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) in the international arbitration filed by ENGIE against Total Energies Gas & Power Limited ("Total"), its liquefied natural gas ("LNG") supplier because of default on one of the LNG supply contracts entered into with Total (referred to as "Contract 1"), which resulted in a total failure to deliver LNG volumes committed under said contract in 2023 and a partial failure to deliver them in 2024. "Contract 1" is governed by the laws of the State of New York and is in effect until December 31, 2026. Total's breach of contract and the resulting reduced availability of LNG starting in 2023 meant that ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. had less LNG available for electricity generation in the National Grid and incurred additional costs to secure replacement energy, which has already

been seen in the 2022 and 2023 financial statements. As a result of the foregoing, and since the efforts and negotiations conducted for that purpose with Total were unsuccessful, the Company requested that the ICC constitute the arbitral tribunal provided for in Contract 1 and subsequently filed with that tribunal the legal actions necessary to enforce the civil liability of said supplier for damages.

possible to estimate the impact that the arbitration award would have on the Company's results for 2025, especially given that the award has not yet become final.

million (two hundred fifty million dollars) expiring in 2032 and (ii) Tranche B for US\$150 million (one hundred fifty million dollars), maturing in 2029. The funds from this loan will be used for investment, development, and construction costs of renewable energy and storage projects that meet the eligibility criteria set down in the Financing Agreement, and for the refinancing of existing debt.

The award of the arbitration tribunal decided, among other things, that Total breached its contractual obligations to (i) supply ENGIE with four LNG shipments in 2023, and (ii) supply ENGIE with one LNG shipment in 2024. Consequently, the Tribunal ordered Total to pay compensation of approximately US\$101.2 million, of which approximately US\$32.7 million was received during 2025, plus interest at the rate agreed upon by the parties in Contract 1, compounded monthly, accrued largely as of January 1, 2024, and which will continue to accrue on the outstanding amounts Contract 1, compounded monthly, accrued to a great extent as of January 1, 2024, and which will continue to accrue on the outstanding amounts due until the time of payment by Total. However, this arbitration award could be subject to a strict legal appeal to the Paris Court of Appeals seeking to set aside the award. Finally, please note that at this time, it is not

» **On September 3, 2025,** The Company placed Series C Bonds on the local market, issued under the Bond Facility registered under No. 1125 in the Commission's Securities Register. A total of UF 3,000,000 in Series C Bonds were placed for a term of 20 years, with a bullet payment at maturity on August 1, 2045. The coupon rate is 3.60% per annum, and the actual placement rate was 3.57% per annum. This placement is classified as "green" as the proceeds will be used for renewable energy or energy storage projects.

» **On December 11, 2025,** at its 679th meeting, the Company's Board of Directors approved the new General Policy on the Election of Directors in Subsidiaries of ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. That policy is applicable to the subsidiary Edelnor Transmisión S.A. according to Article 92-bis of Law 18,046 and General Rule 533 of the CMF because it is a company regulated by the CMF. This policy was notified to said subsidiary and was also made available to interested parties at the Company's offices and on its website.

» **On October 15, 2025,** The Company entered into a Green Senior Unsecured A/B Loan Facility with the Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean ("CAF"), as lender, among other parties, pursuant to which CAF gave Engie a non-revolving loan in the aggregate of US\$400 million (four hundred million dollars) (the "Loan Agreement"). The financing is structured in two tranches: (i) Tranche A for US\$250

7.7 Comments by Shareholders and the Directors Committee

(GR 461/519: 11)

There were no comments or proposals by shareholders during the 2025 fiscal year.

In compliance with Law 18,046, the Directors Committee did make the following recommendations to shareholders:

- I. That it approve the annual report for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2025, the balance sheet, other financial statements, and the opinion of the company's external auditors for that fiscal year.
- II. That it appoint EY Servicios Profesionales de Auditoría y Asesorías Limitada as the external auditing firm for the 2025 fiscal year.
- III. That it appoint "Feller Rate Clasificadora de Riesgo Ltda." and "Fitch Chile Clasificadora de Riesgo Ltda." the private credit rating agencies for the 2025 fiscal year.

7.8 Compliance Indicators

Legal and regulatory compliance (GR 461/519:8) (GRI 2-27)

7.8.1 IN RELATION TO CUSTOMERS	RESPONSE
a. Do you have procedures to prevent and detect regulatory violations of customer rights, especially under Law 19,496?	Law No. 19,496 on the Protection of Consumer Rights in Chile governs the relationship between suppliers and consumers; it does not apply to ENGIE Energía Chile.
b. Number of penalties enforced in this respect	
c. The amount of the penalties in pesos; this amount is the figure reported in the Annual Report, expressed in Chilean pesos—that is, without rounding to the nearest thousand—as of December 31st of the reporting year.	
7.8.2 IN RELATION TO EMPLOYEES	RESPONSE
a. Do you have procedures to prevent and detect regulatory violations of workers' rights?	The Company has made a whistleblower channel available to all employees for all situations that they consider to be a violation of ethics or workers' rights (workplace harassment, sexual harassment). The Regulations on Order, Hygiene and Safety (abbreviated as RIOHS in Spanish) contain employees' rights and obligations and are included in their employment contracts. Functionally, the Labor Relations Division (for both company employees and the employees of contractors) oversees, takes action and handles any violations
b. Number of penalties enforced in this respect	Five.
c. The amount in pesos represented by those penalties is the amount reported in the Annual Report, expressed in Chilean pesos—that is, without rounding to the nearest thousand—as of December 31st of the reporting year.	CLP\$1,848,157 (the sum total of 5 fines).
d. Have any labor actions been filed against you?	Yes, but they were only lawsuits filed by former employees after their termination, none of which have resulted in a judgment against us.
7.8.3 IN RELATION TO THE ENVIRONMENT	RESPONSE
a. Do you have compliance models or programs in the terms described in section 8.1.3 of the regulations?	ENGIE Energía Chile has adopted the ISO 14001 environmental management model that stipulates identifying and managing the legal aspects applicable to the organization, and it permanently monitors all obligations via checklists and digital platforms. It learns of new environmental obligations through a permanent outside consultant.
b. Number of penalties imposed in the Public Penalties Register of the Environmental Commission or equivalent agency in foreign jurisdictions.	None.
c. Total amount of fines	None.
d. Number of compliance programs approved	This does not apply to the year 2025 as no disciplinary proceedings took place.
e. Number of compliance programs satisfactorily implemented	This does not apply to the year 2025 as no disciplinary proceedings took place.

7.8.3 IN RELATION TO THE ENVIRONMENT	RESPONSE
f. Number of environmental damage reparation plans presented	Two environmental damage reparation plans are under way: one at the Laja Hydroelectric Power Plant and one at the old Iquique Diesel-Fired Power Plant.
g. Number of environmental damage reparation plans satisfactorily implemented	Not applicable, as repair plans are already underway.
7.8.4 IN RELATION TO FREE COMPETITION	RESPONSE
a. Do you have procedures to prevent and detect regulatory violations that may impact free competition?	ENGIE Energía Chile has several mechanisms in place to ensure that our actions are in line with our directives on this subject and are in compliance with the law. These guidelines are contained in the Competition Manual and are overseen by the company's Competition Officer. We give a talk annually at which attendance is mandatory for everyone working in the organization, in addition to ad hoc talks to first-line managers tailored to their specific roles.
b. Number of penalties imposed in this respect.	None.
c. The amount of the penalties in pesos is the amount reported in the Annual Report, expressed in Chilean pesos—that is, without rounding to the nearest thousand—as at December 31st of the reporting year.	None.
7.8.5 IN RELATION TO OTHER REGULATORY VIOLATIONS	RESPONSE
a. Do you have procedures to prevent and detect regulatory violations under Law 20,393?	In terms of regulatory compliance, ENGIE Energía Chile has had a Crime Prevention System (SPD) in place for several years, designed in accordance with the requirements and provisions of Law No. 20,393 on the Criminal Liability of Legal Entities. This system was updated in August 2024 to strengthen its scope and effectiveness. The SPD contains specific mechanisms to identify, prevent, and detect risks associated with the crimes defined in Law No. 20,393, including: • an updated Crime Prevention Model that incorporates best practices and recent regulatory changes. • a Crime Prevention Officer (Owner) with clearly defined duties and the autonomy to oversee compliance. • a secure and confidential whistleblower channel available on our website, accessible to employees and third parties. • annual training and talks to all employees and contractors for the purpose of keeping the organization informed about the model and changes in the law. • Specific clauses in all contracts with third parties that address the criminal liability of legal entities. This set of measures ensures a robust, dynamic system in compliance with governing regulations by which the Company proactively manages risks and maintain high standards of integrity and compliance.
b. Number of penalties imposed in this respect.	None.
c. The amount of the penalties in pesos; this amount is the figure reported in the Annual Report, expressed in Chilean pesos—that is, without rounding to the nearest thousand—as at December 31st of the reporting year.	None.

7.9 Directors Committee Report

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

The Directors Committee of ENGIE ENERGÍA CHILE S.A. (hereinafter “EECL” or the “Company”) hereby presents the annual report on its work in 2025, in compliance with number 6 in the eighth subparagraph of article 50-bis of Law 18,046, which was approved at its meeting held March 31, 2026.

This report discusses the following matters in particular:

- (1) A summary of the most important activities conducted by the Committee during the period covered by this report;
- (2) Transactions with related parties reviewed in the 2025 fiscal year;
- (3) The expenses defrayed by the Company for account of the Committee; and
- (4) The recommendations by the Committee to shareholders.

ACTIVITIES OF THE DIRECTORS COMMITTEE IN 2025.

The Directors Committee met regularly during 2025 and, in use of its authority and in compliance with its legal duties, it engaged in the following activities in accordance with article 50-bis of Law 18,046:

- (1) It examined and adopted a decision on the quarterly financial statements of the Company in 2025.
- (2) It examined the compensation systems and plans for the Company’s managers, senior executives, and employees. In fact, during the months of May and December, respectively, the Committee actively participated in the Compensation and Human Resources Committee and met

with management to discuss organizational changes in the various teams that make up the company’s Transformation and Geography Department.

- (3) It reviewed the background of the service tender processes held by the Company and issued an opinion in each case regarding the potential participation of related companies in such processes and, in the event of such participation, it was the recipient of the commercial proposals from the participants to ensure that they conformed to market conditions. It expressed its opinion on the award of contracts resulting from tenders.
- (4) It issued an opinion and reported to the Company’s Board of Directors on the advisability of engaging the external auditing firm Ernst & Young (“EY”) to provide services that were not part of the external audit, provided that such services were not prohibited by Article 242 of Law No. 18,045, considering whether the nature of such services could pose a risk of loss of independence.
- (5) It reviewed the background information on the work orders issued by the Company under the existing master agreements with related companies.
- (6) It took note of the related-party transactions approved in general terms by the Company’s Board of Directors in the Policy on Routine Transactions with Related Parties, according to Article 147(b) of Law 18,046 and Article 171 of the Companies Regulations.
- (7) It acknowledged the progress made in the activities performed by ENGIE Renouvelables SAS, a contractor, during 2025 in connection

with its provision of Global Industrial Platform (“GIP”) services to renewable energy assets.

- (8) It reviewed the litigation report submitted by management.
- (9) It met with the Internal Auditor and the Crime Prevention Officer.
- (10) In January, the Committee helped draft the requirements for the tender of a periodic evaluation of the Crime Prevention Model (“CPM”) by an independent third party pursuant to Law No. 20,393, and it also reviewed the project documentation for the third-party evaluation of the whistleblower channel operation.
- (11) During the month of October, the Committee received documentation regarding (i) a request for information from the Financial Market Commission concerning certain related-party transactions entered into by EECL beginning in 2022; and (ii) the Company’s procurement strategy for liquefied natural gas and for LNG unloading, regasification, and storage services.
- (12) In December, the Committee held a meeting at the offices of the Libélula PV-BESS project. During that meeting, the Committee actively participated in reviewing amendments to the CPM. The Committee also took note of the appointment of the Chief Legal Affairs and Ethics Officer as the new Main Owner of the Model—who attended that meeting—, including the necessary powers and resources to perform her duties.
- (13) It reviewed the background information on related-party transactions described in the next section.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

In accordance with article 50-bis of Law 18,046, in 2025, the Directors Committee reviewed information on the Company's transactions with related parties, as defined in Title XVI of the above law, and expressed its approval of the following acts and contracts always according to arm's length conditions similar to those usually prevailing on the market:

1. A contract with **Tractebel** to provide engineering services for wind turbines in the Pemuco and Pampa Fidelia wind projects.
2. A contract with **ENGIE China** for the provision of engineering services, factory inspections, laboratory testing, and supervision of factory testing for critical equipment in the Los Loros BESS, Santa Lya BESS, Lile BESS, and Arica BESS projects.
3. The annual renewal of the licensing and support services that ENGIE S.A. maintains globally with various providers to ensure secure internet browsing, such as Microsoft Office 365, Microsoft Azure, Amazon Web Services, and Zscaler.
4. A three-year renewal of the licensing and support contract that **ENGIE S.A.** has worldwide through ENGIE Information Technologies. The service is primarily associated with the following technology platforms: Salesforce (Customer Relationship Management), SAP (ERP – Business Platform), Sky-note (workstation management), My Portal (incident and requirements management), and My Identity (user account management), in addition to global cybersecurity, connectivity, and help desk services.
5. The engagement of **ENGIE S.A.** to develop, through ENGIE University, training of the Company's employees on safety in the execution of transmission and gas projects.

6. A contract with **ENGIE Brasil Participações S.A.** to develop training of the Company's employees on strengthening strategic and leadership skills.
7. A contract with **ENGIE Factory** for the use of the Webdiox platform for the filing and management of the Company's contracts, agreements, and arrangements.
8. Approval of the payment to **ENGIE Renouvelables SAS** for the GIP services it provided during 2025, the purpose of which is to establish a platform to improve performance and competitiveness in the development, implementation, construction, and operation of renewable energy projects according to international standards applicable to the markets in which the ENGIE Group operates.
9. A contract with **Sociedad GNL Mejillones S.A.** for additional capacity beyond the capacity currently contracted with that company for the unloading, regasification, and storage of liquefied natural gas.
10. A contract with **ENGIE S.A.** for the platform and software services for the implementation of the Global Enterprise Transformation ("GET"), with a view towards achieving operational excellence and digital modernization of the Company.
11. A contract with **ENGIE Information et Technologies** for the licenses to the Sezame platform to manage human resources matters related to the Company's employees.
12. A celebration with **Viña Cousiño Macul** of the contracts for the establishment of an electrical easement, a right-of-way, and a property lease in connection with the Huelquén Substation transmission project, which was recently awarded to the Company by the National Electricity Coordinator.
13. A master agreement with **ENGIE S.A.** and/or its subsidiary **Broadview EMS LLC (BV)** for the implementation of an energy management system (EMS) in the Arica BESS II project.

POLICY ON ROUTINE TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Directors Committee applied the Company's Policy on Routine Transactions with Related Parties, approved by the Company's Board of Directors at its 660th meeting held on August 27, 2024, in accordance with the requirements in General Rule 501 of the Financial Market Commission.

USE OF THE EXPENSE BUDGET

The Directors Committee charged expenses to its operating budget of 5,000 UF during the 2025 fiscal year, approved by the Company's Ordinary Shareholders Meeting held on April 29, 2025. In fact, at the Committee's request, SAJOR, a consulting firm, was retained to prepare a report on the prices of existing master agreements with related companies and their comparison to market prices. The cost of this consulting service was 410 UF.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS

In compliance with numbers 1) and 2) of the eighth subparagraph of article 50-bis of Law 18,046, the Directors Committee made the following recommendations to shareholders:

- (1) That it approve the annual report for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2025, the balance sheet, other financial statements, and the Company's external auditors' opinion for that fiscal year;
- (2) That it appoint KPMG Auditores Consultores Limitada as the external auditing firm for the 2026 fiscal year;
- (3) That it appoint "Feller Rate Clasificadora de Riesgo Ltda." and "Fitch Chile Clasificadora de Riesgo Ltda." as private risk rating agencies for the 2026 fiscal year.



08

SUSTAINABILITY INDEXES

175

8.1 Methodology

180

8.2 GR 519 Index

205

8.3 SASB Index

208

8.4 GRI Index

8.1 Methodology

ABOUT THIS REPORT

ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. is presenting its integrated report for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2025.

The report meets the requirements in General Rule 519 of the Financial Market Commission (which amended GR 461) and it is, therefore, according to the standards of the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) for Electric Utilities & Power Generators.

The report also voluntarily follows the guidelines of the GRI (Global Reporting Initiative) standard, which was updated in 2021.

ASSURANCE

(GR 461/519: 9-2) (GRI 2-4)

As part of the ENGIE Group, the information reported by ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. is in compliance with the requirements of the European Union's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), which requires organizations to undergo a limited assurance of their Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). So, all Chilean KPIs included in this report are part of the ENGIE Group's global CSRD report, which has undergone an external audit managed centrally from the Group's headquarters.

MATERIAL TOPICS

The material topics of an organization are the most significant impacts that it causes or could cause to the economy, the environment or people, including the effects on human rights. These impacts may, in turn, reflect the company's negative or positive contribution to sustainable development.

In line with the best practices and current trends, ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. has adopted a Double Materiality approach that analyzes both impact materiality and financial materiality. So, a sustainability topic meets the double materiality criteria when it is material from the perspective of the impact, from the financial perspective, or from both.

In accordance with these guidelines, the Company conducted a dual materiality assessment for the period 2024–2025 that involved extensive data collection and stakeholder engagement. This process led us to identify our stakeholders' priority reporting needs.

Moreover, an analysis was made of the sustainability context that covered economic, social, environmental and governance factors that influence the company's operations and the creation of value in the long term. In this analysis, some contingent subjects were identified that arose in the industry's setting.

Secondary sources of information were also reviewed and the reporting requirements of the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) for Electric Utilities & Power Generators were taken into account and what corporations must report, as were those of the TCFD (Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures).

IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL TOPICS

Materiality process

The material topics reported in this Integrated Report were identified following a five-stage procedure in line with GRI Standards. This process included an exhaustive gathering of information, both secondary and primary, with the involvement of stakeholders.

Thanks to this approach, we were able to identify the positive and negative impacts, both potential and real, on the business and its stakeholders. Below we describe the stages in the procedure:

Stage 1: Understanding the organization's context

This meant a review of the characteristics of the organization and the sustainability setting, which entailed:

- a review of corporate documents, including the 2024 Integrated Report of the Company and the ENGIE Group and any new corporate policies implemented or amended in 2024–2025.
- benchmarking the sustainability reports and integrated reports prepared by other important actors in the industry to identify strategies, priorities, models and the main sustainability actions.
- a review of the laws and regulations applicable to the business of ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.
- an analysis of coverage of ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. and the industry by the press and social media to identify the main concerns present in the public agenda.



Stage 2: Identifying real and potential, positive and negative impacts.

In this process, the real and potential positive and negative impacts were found using the materiality provided by the SASB Standard for Electric Utilities & Power Generators as a reference. The materiality assessment of the ENGIE Group began to be reported in 2024 according to the new CSRD indicators incorporated into the new European Union Directive on financial reporting.

We also used the GRI Standards as a reference, in particular the impacts in GRI 11 Oil and Gas Sector.

Stage 3: Assessing the importance of the impacts

Once the impacts were identified, they underwent a preliminary selection according

to the criteria suggested by the GRI Standards. In this respect, the negative impacts were evaluated according to severity, scope, condition (reparable or irreparable) and probability, while the positive impacts were evaluated by relevance, scope and probability.

This led to a reduced list of 31 impacts that are managed and reported in their entirety by ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. as they meet the reporting requirements under CMF rules and other commitments assumed by the Company.

Stage 4: Prioritizing the material topics

The pre-selected (reduced) list was submitted to the stakeholders to learn their opinion, via a survey conducted by in-person interviews and a digital questionnaire.

To look into impact materiality, members and representatives were consulted of communities near where ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. and its different suppliers conduct their businesses.

Financial materiality was, on the other hand, addressed with the company's directors, senior officers and financial analysts who exhaustively monitor the Company's management.

It is also important to mention that the results of the materiality analysis form a part of the Company's risk management processes. An analysis is made of whether the material topics identified and validated are covered by the different types of risks that the Company had previously identified and was managing, for the purpose of detecting potential gaps. A table is attached.

TOPIC	IMPACT MATERIALITY			FINANCIAL MATERIALITY			MANAGEMENT
	Impact	Negative/ Positive	Real/ Potential	Impact	Negative/ Positive	Real/ Potential	
RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS CONDUCT AND ETHICS							
Project assessment according to social and environmental criteria in early stages.	Assessing projects according to ESG criteria is in line with the company's goals of being a corporate neighbor legitimately authorized to do business.	Positive 	Real	Project assessment according to ESG criteria is good for installing projects and it reduces the risks of troubles with the community, mainly for a company like ENGIE that is expanding its renewable generation and transmission assets and BESS.	Positive 	Real	It has a Communities and Sustainability Division that has a model on early approach to territories. It advises the divisions in all stages of project management and has teams that work on site in all municipalities where the company has operations.
A business strategy that includes managing social, environmental and governance (ESG) aspects that are monitored using a Balanced Scorecard.	Business strategies that integrate ESG (environmental, social and governance) aspects, including corporate governance, transparency, management of conflicts of interest, protection of the interests of all shareholders and legal compliance, help create relationships of trust with its stakeholders and foster sustainability (SDG 16).	Positive 	Real	Managing ESG aspects via the business strategy facilitates understanding how an organization integrates the management of impacts on the economy, environment and people into its strategy and operations.	Positive 	Real	ENGIE has ESG indicators and goals that have been incorporated to processes and which are monitored via the Balanced Scorecard. It has also made formal commitments to ESG matters in loans and bond placements. In 2024, it created the position of Country Chief Sustainability Officer reporting to the CFO.
Culture of compliance	Events involving regulatory violations because of bribery, corruption, and asset laundering, to name a few, under the Criminal Liability Law and the new Economic Crimes Law can cause serious harm to our reputation, cause us to lose the trust of authorities and locals and affect the commitment of employees.	Negative 	Potential	Regulatory violations can have serious outcomes and result in considerable fines, penalties, expenses on legal counsel, that may have adverse impacts on results and on the risk perception of risk rating agencies.	Negative 	Potential	To ensure compliance, ENGIE has a division dedicated to the governance of compliance and corporate ethics, a Crime Prevention Model, Competition Manual, Code of Ethics and Conduct in Business and policies and practices that aim to foster a culture of compliance. It has whistleblower channels, provides ongoing training and development to employees, gives talk to suppliers and contractors, and conducts due diligence reviews, among other actions.
SUSTAINABLE VALUE CHAIN							
ESG Evaluation of Suppliers Human Rights, ethics and compliance due diligence reviews	Organizations can contribute to the sustainable development of suppliers through their procurement practices, such as timely payment policies and the promotion of social and environmental practices.	Positive 	REAL	Companies that manage their value chain responsibly can reduce costs, anticipate risks and improve the quality of products and services. The responsible management of the supply chain is a priority focus for many companies. An inadequate management of environmental risks may result in considerable expenses.	Positive 	REAL	The Company has a Sustainable Procurement Strategy under which training and the transfer of good practices are undertaken, among other actions. It also uses the ECOVADIS platform to evaluate the providers of services and inputs in the areas of Environment, Employment Practices and Human Rights, Ethics and Sustainable Procurement. Progress was made in 2024 in integrating its main suppliers to its goal of making Net-Zero Emissions by 2045, and it conducts due diligence reviews.

TOPIC	IMPACT MATERIALITY			FINANCIAL MATERIALITY			MANAGEMENT
	Impact	Negative/ Positive	Real/ Potential	Impact	Negative/ Positive	Real/ Potential	
ENERGY TRANSITION							
Expansion of renewable energy installed capacity	The energy transition has positive impacts on the environment because it incorporates clean energy to production processes, thereby helping climate change mitigation. Given the instability of renewable generation, storage systems are fundamental to the security of power grids and their operational continuity.	Positive	REAL	Electric utilities could have to face major operating expenses and capital expenditures to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions as environmental regulations become increasingly stricter. Although many of these costs can be transferred to the customers of a public utility company, it may be that some power generators (SASB) are incapable of recovering these costs, especially on deregulated markets.	Positive	REAL	The Company has an investment plan for an installed capacity of 3.6 GW by 2027. It assumed the challenge of leading the Energy Transition by developing innovative, integrated, flexible, safe and affordable low-carbon solutions. Gas and storage systems (BESS) play a fundamental role in renewable energy.
Energy storage system							
Decarbonization of own and customers' production processes							
Job retraining plans and attractive retirement conditions for employees of closed thermal power plants	The transition may affect employment. Employees may be faced with other potential impacts related to employability, the acquisition of new skills and desirable opportunities for job retraining. Closing operations without adequate foresight regarding the dismantling and reconditioning may also make them an economic burden to governments and local communities (GRI 11).	Negative	REAL		Negative	REAL	Our units are aware of the social impacts of closing and are offering job retraining and retirement plans to their employees early in the process.
							
OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY							
Work accidents	Accidents can affect the physical and mental health of the employees involved, of their families and of their co-workers. They may cause serious reputational damage and harm the perception of the authorities and external stakeholders.	Negative	Real	The nature of the sector (necessary for life and modern economies and a monopoly usually allowed by society) means that the actions by companies in the sector are subject to major public and regulatory scrutiny. Companies must maintain a culture of safety to guarantee adequate working conditions for their employees and a strong operating productivity, defend good opinions from the perspective of regulators, and manage the potential risks of regulatory penalties.	Negative	Real	The company has an Integrated Occupational Health and Safety Management System (+Simple) that is according to ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 45001, ISO 55001 , ISO 27001 and ISO 37001. The Occupational Safety division, which reports directly to the CEO, must complete an annual action plan and attain management goals and indicators that are monitored using a Balanced Scorecard.
							
FURTHERING LOCAL DEVELOPMENT							
Contribution to the development of the local economy and furthering of entrepreneurship, especially in municipalities impacted by the closing of coal-fired power plants.	Companies can offset the impacts of their operations by initiatives and programs that foster a quality of life.	Positive	Real	The social approval of communities in the territories where operations are located is fundamental to operating without social conflict.	Positive		The company is undertaking several initiatives and formal programs through its Communities and Sustainability division to foster a better quality for the communities near its operations. They include Competitive Funding and Working Groups, among others.
							

TOPIC	IMPACT MATERIALITY			FINANCIAL MATERIALITY			MANAGEMENT
	Impact	Negative/ Positive	Real/ Potential	Impact	Negative/ Positive	Real/ Potential	
WORKING CONDITIONS BASED ON EQUITY, NO DISCRIMINATION AND DIVERSITY							
Working conditions that include market-competitive compensation and benefits, work-personal life balance programs, and flexible working arrangements	Competitive working conditions help create friendly work climates and attract and retain diverse key talent.	Positive 	Real	Developing people is an imperative for the business and for continuing to build a stronger, integrating, efficient and resilient organization.	Positive 		The Company has a people development strategy that covers internal mobility, leader training, and diversity to encourage the participation of women in all roles and operating areas, a bias-free compensation model, and benefits and work/life balance systems.
RESPONSIBLE USE OF WATER							
Impacting water due to flaws in discharge control systems.	This causes serious environmental damage and aggravates the drought prevailing in the country.	Negative 	Real	The sector is facing growing risks of supply and of a violation of water regulations, which may require capital investments in technology or even generate fixed assets. As water supply is reduced in many regions (and power generation, farming and the community use will be competing for water supply in the next ten years), power plants may be increasingly incapable of operating at full capacity or not at all because of specific water restrictions in each region.	Negative 	Real	The Company has systems to monitor the return of the water withdrawn from the ocean for its cooling processes. It also has plans on the monitoring of marine species that may be impacted by its withdrawal systems.
BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT							
Impacts on ecosystems caused by operations located in or beside protected zones of a high value because of their biodiversity or the presence of endangered species	Serious damage is caused to the equilibrium of ecosystems.	Negative 	Real	The outcome may be regulatory violations, fines and penalties that are now contained in the Economic Crimes Law.	Negative 	Real	The company is managing its impacts on biodiversity by monitoring and oversight plans in its renewable energy operations and it is extending those plans to its thermal power operations.
ADAPTATION TO THE CLIMATE, RESILIENCE AND TRANSITION							
Adaptation strategies that address the financial implications and other risks and opportunities related to climate change	Climate change is also one of the greatest threats to economic stability. The World Bank has warned that if we do not urgently adopt measures to fight the impacts of climate change, another 100 million people will be pushed into poverty by 2030. Climate change adaptation strategies may create employment, improve access to housing and energy services, and stimulate economic growth, among other things.	Positive 	Real	Adaptation to climate change might be an opportunity for sustainable financing from the private sector if the conditions are present.	Positive 	Real	Since 2024, the Company has been focused on designing a Climate Adaptation Strategy to strengthen the operational continuity of its services and the ability to fulfill its commitments and long-term contracts.

8.2 GR 461/519 INDEX

In accordance with the regulations of the Financial Market Commission (CMF), below we provide the index showing the location of the responses to its requirements.

TOPIC	SUB-TOPIC	PAGES
1. Table of Contents		8 to 9
2. Entity Profile	2.1. Mission, vision, purpose, and values	121
	2.2 Historic information	20-27
	2.3 Ownership	
	2.3.1 Control	153
	2.3.2 Major changes in ownership or control	154
	2.3.3 Majority partners or shareholders	155
	2.3.4 Shares, their characteristics and rights	156
	2.3.5 Other securities	157
3. Corporate Governance	3.1 Governance Framework	
	i. Assessment of how well corporate governance works	121 to 126
	ii. How the entity integrates a sustainability approach into its businesses.	34-124
	iii. Detecting and preventing conflicts of interest	124
	iv. Identification of, and engagement with, stakeholders	60 to 61
	v. Promotion and innovation of R+D	124
	vi. Detecting and reducing organizational barriers to diversity and inclusion	87
	vii. Preservation of diversity in the organization	85 to 88
	3.1.2. Organization chart	122
	3.2 Board of Directors	
	3.2.i. Identification of the Board	127
	3.2.ii. Director compensation	134
	3.2.iii Policy on retaining advisors	131
	3.2.iv. Matrix of the Board's Knowledge, Skills, and Experience	130
	3.2.v. Induction	131
	3.2.vi. Meeting with risk management units	131
	3.2.vii. Environmental and social reporting	131-132
	3.2.viii Site visits	130
	3.2.ix. Performance evaluation	130
	3.2.x. Number of meetings (minimum number of meetings to be attended)	130
	3.2.xi. Crises	131
	3.2.xii. Remote access to information	131
	3.2.xiii Composition of the Board	
	a. Directors by sex	130
	b. Directors by nationality and sex	130
	c. Directors by age range and sex	130
	d. Directors by time in office and sex	130
	e. Disabled Directors by sex	130
	f. Pay gap	137

TOPIC	SUB-TOPIC	PAGES
3. Corporate Governance	3.3 Board Committees	
	i. Description of Committees	133
	ii. Members of Committees	133
	iii. How members join	133
	iv. Main activities	133
	v. Consulting	133
	vi. Meeting of the Directors Committee and risk management units	133
	vii. Reporting to the Board	133
	3.4 Senior Executives: identification, compensation and equity interests.	
	i. Identification of senior executives	135 to 136
	ii. Compensation	137
	iii. Compensation plans	137
	iv. Equity interests	137
	3.5 Observance of national and international codes	124
	3.6 Risk Management	
	i. Risk management directives	139
	ii. Risks and opportunities that the entity has identified as potentially having a material impacts on the performance of its business operations and financial condition	140
	a. Risks and opportunities inherent in the entity's activities and those associated with events that may affect it through its subsidiaries, affiliates, suppliers, or the market in general, including environmental, social, and human rights risks. In particular, with regard to climate change, these include short-, medium-, and long-term physical risks and transition risks, as well as opportunities over the same time horizons.	141
	b. Information security risks, particularly regarding the privacy of your customers' data.	146 to 147
	c. Risks related to free competition.	147
	d. Risks related to consumer health and safety.	146
	e. Other risks and opportunities arising from the direct or indirect impacts that the entity and its operations have on the environment or society.	140 to 151
	III. Risk identification and assessment	
	iv. Role of the Board in monitoring risks	140
	v. Risk management unit	140
	vi. Internal Auditing Unit	131
	vii. Code of Ethics	124
	viii. Risk management reporting and training	140
	ix. Whistleblower channel	126
	x. Succession plan	134
	xi. Review of salary structures by the Board	144
	xii. Review of compensation policies	137
	xiii. Crime Prevention Model	125
	3.7 Relationship with stakeholders and the public at large	
	i Relationships with stakeholders	60-61
	ii Improvement in the preparation and dissemination of information	39-60
	iii. Procedures for informing shareholders, prior to the election of the board of directors, about the qualifications and characteristics of the candidates; mechanisms to assist shareholders in identifying and selecting candidates for the board of directors; policies to guide the composition of the slates provided to shareholders to ensure diversity among members	129
	iv Remote participation by shareholders.	39

TOPICS	SUB-TOPIC	PAGES
4. Strategy	4.1 Time horizons	37
	4.2 Strategic objectives	29
	4.3 Investment plans	37
5. People	5.1 Number of employees	
	5.1.1 Number of people by sex	184
	5.1.2 Number of people by nationality	185 to 186
	5.1.3 Number of people by age range	186
	5.1.4 Time of employment	186
	5.1.5 Number of people with disabilities	187
	5.2 Employment Arrangements	187
	5.3 Flexible work arrangements	188
	5.4 Equal pay by sex: Equity Policy and Pay Gap	
	5.4.1 Equity Policy	85-188
	5.4.2 Pay Gap	89
	5.5 Workplace and sexual harassment	89-189
	5.6 Occupational safety	96-101 to 186
	5.7 Parental leave	190
	5.8 Training and benefits	
	5.8.i. Training policies	78
	5.8.ii. Amount of monetary resources for training	79
	5.8.iii. Number of employees trained	78
	5.8.iv. Average annual number of hours of training	74-78
	5.8.v. Main subjects of training	78-79
	5.8.vi. Benefits	82
	5.9 Subcontracting policy	191
6. Business Model	6.1 Industrial sector	
	i. Nature of the entity's products and/or services	11-12-41
	ii. Competition	42
	iii. Legal framework	44
	iv. Regulators	44
	v. Stakeholders	60-61
	vi. Membership in trade associations	61
	6.2 Businesses	
	i Main goods and services	47 to 57
	ii Sales and distribution channels	47

TOPIC	SUB-TOPIC	PAGES
6. Model	Business	
	iii Suppliers representing 10% of purchases	91
	iv Customers representing 10% of income	58
	v Trademarks used	192
	vi Patents owned	192
	vii Licenses, franchises, royalties and/or concessions owned	192
	viii Other factors relevant to the business	42 to 47
	6.3 Stakeholders	60-61
	6.4 Properties and Facilities	
	i. Characteristics of the main properties	158 to 159
	ii. Description of concession areas (extractive companies)	158 to 159
	iii. Types of property contracts	158 to 159
	6.5 Investments in other companies	
	6.5.1 Subsidiaries and associates	162 to 167
	6.5.2 Investments in other companies	167
7. Supplier Management	7.1 Supplier payment policy	
	7.1.i Number of invoices paid	204
	7.1.ii Total amount of invoices paid	204
	7.1.iii. Total amount past-due	204
	7.1.iv Number of suppliers of invoices paid	204
	7.1.v. Agreements registered in the Register of Agreements with an Exceptional Period of Payment	204
	7.2 Supplier Evaluation	93
8. Legal and Regulatory Compliance	8.1. In relation to Customers	170
	8.2. In relation to employees	170
	8.3. Environmental	170
	8.4. Free competition	171
	8.5. Other regulatory violations	171
9. Sustainability	9.1. SASB Metrics	205
	9.2. Independent assurance of ESG data	175
10. Material Disclosures		168
11. Comments by shareholders and the Directors Committee		169
12. Financial Reports		216

GR 461/519 INDEX APPENDICES

5.1. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

5.1.1 NUMBER OF PEOPLE BY SEX

Position, Responsibility or Function	Total Number of Men	Total Number of Women
Upper Management	3	5
Management	79	21
Supervisors	183	47
Manual Workers	154	10
Salesforce	4	4
Administrative Staff	9	24
Ancillary Staff	0	0
Other Professionals	237	183
Other Technicians	140	5
TOTAL	809	299

5.1.2 NUMBER OF PEOPLE BY NATIONALITY, BROKEN DOWN BY SEX AND TYPE OF DUTIES

Position, Responsibility or Function	Sex		Chilean		German		Argentine		Belgian		Bolivian		Brazilian	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Upper Management	3	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Management	79	21	62	14	0	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	1
Supervisors	183	47	163	38	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Manual Workers	154	10	151	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salesforce	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Staff	9	24	9	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ancillary Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professionals	237	183	208	165	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
Other Technicians	140	5	138	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	809	299	737	258	1	0	3	2	8	2	1	1	3	1

Position, Responsibility or Function	Czech		Chinese		Colombian		Spanish		French		Italian		Mexican	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Upper Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Management	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Supervisors	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Manual Workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salesforce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ancillary Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professionals	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Other Technicians	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	0	1	1	4	6	3	0	1	3	1	0	5	1

Position, Responsibility or Function	Panamanian		Peruvian		Portuguese		Salvadoran		Uruguayan		Venezuelan	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Upper Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Supervisors	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	11	2
Manual Workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Salesforce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Ancillary Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professionals	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	17	11
Other Technicians	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	1	6	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	32	18

5.1.3 NUMBER OF PEOPLE BY AGE RANGE

Position, Responsibility or Function	Under age 30		From 30 to 40 years		From 41 to 50 years		From 51 to 60 years		From 61 to 70 years		Older than 70	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Upper Management	0	0	1	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Management	0	0	20	9	41	8	12	4	6	0	0	0
Supervisors	1	1	60	22	77	21	38	2	7	1	0	0
Manual Workers	4	5	59	3	41	2	40	0	10	0	0	0
Salesforce	0	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Staff	0	0	1	8	2	8	1	6	4	2	1	0
Ancillary Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professionals	19	24	107	96	75	49	26	11	9	3	1	0
Other Technicians	8	0	44	1	35	4	37	0	15	0	1	0
TOTAL	32	31	296	142	273	96	154	24	51	6	3	0

5.1.4 NUMBER OF PEOPLE BY TIME OF EMPLOYMENT

Position, Responsibility or Function	Less than 3 years		From 3 to 6 years		More than 6 /Less than 9 years		From 9 to 12 years		More than 12 years	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Upper Management	2	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Management	19	11	25	8	3	1	11	1	21	0
Supervisors	60	23	39	14	10	0	8	4	66	6
Manual Workers	27	5	14	1	6	2	20	2	87	0
Salesforce	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Staff	0	10	1	1	0	4	0	3	8	6
Ancillary Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Professionals	132	123	45	32	7	3	21	10	32	15
Other Technicians	17	1	28	1	13	0	13	1	69	2
TOTAL	259	179	154	59	39	10	74	22	283	29

5.1.5 NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Number of disabled individuals by sex and type of functions	Men	Women	Total in 2025
Upper Management	0	0	0
Management	0	0	0
Supervisors	0	0	0
Manual Workers	0	0	0
Salesforce	0	0	0
Administrative Staff	1	0	1
Ancillary Staff	0	0	0
Other Professionals	0	1	1
Other Technicians	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	1	2

5.2. EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS

5.2.1 NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH A CONTINUING CONTRACT, FIXED-TERM CONTRACT OR PER-PROJECT CONTRACT

CONTINUING EMPLOYEES		PER-PROJECT EMPLOYEES	
Men	Women	Men	Women
Total Men: 809	Total Women: 299	Total Men: 0	Total Women: 0
% Total Men: 100%	% Total Women: 100%	% Total Men: 0	% Total Women: 0

FIXED-TERM EMPLOYEES		FEE-BASED CONTRACTS	
Men	Women	Men	Women
Total Men: 0	Total Women: 0	Total Men: 0	Total Women: 0
% Total Men: 0	% Total Women: 0	% Total Men: 0	% Total Women: 0

5.3 FLEXIBLE WORK ARRANGEMENTS

5.3.1 NUMBER OF PEOPLE BY SEX AND PERCENTAGE THEY REPRESENT OF EVERYONE WORKING UNDER THE FOLLOWING ARRANGEMENTS

PEOPLE WITH A REGULAR WORKWEEK		PEOPLE WORKING PART-TIME	
Men	Women	Men	Women
Total No. of Men: 809	Total No. of Women: 299	Total No. of Men: 0	Total No. of Women: 0
% of all Men: 100%	% of all Women: 100%	% of all Men: 0%	% of all Women: 0%

PEOPLE TELECOMMUTING FULL-TIME		PEOPLE TELECOMMUTING PART-TIME	
Men	Women	Men	Women
Total No. of Men: 0	Total No. of Women: 2	Total No. of Men: 307	Total No. of Women: 217
% of all Men: 0%	% of all Women: 0.66%	% of all Men: 37.95%	% of all Women: 72.58%

PEOPLE WITH A FLEXIBLE WORKING ARRANGEMENT FOR FAMILY REASONS		PEOPLE WORKING CERTAIN HOURS BECAUSE THEY CARE FOR CHILDREN AGE 12 OR YOUNGER	
Men	Women	Men	Women
Total No. of Men: 3	Total No. of Women: 2	Total No. of Men: 0	Total No. of Women: 0
% of all Men: 0.37%	% of all Women: 0.66%	% of all Men: 0%	% of all Women: 0%

5.4 EQUAL PAY BY SEX

5.4.1. EQUITY POLICY

Briefly describe if you have policies intended to ensure equal pay among the entity's employees based on their roles and responsibilities, and expressly state whether plans and/or goals have been defined to reduce any inequities that may exist in this respect. Indicate the self-imposed goals

ENGIE Energía Chile ensures that people are treated fairly and equitably. We have an Equal Pay Policy that is focused on attracting, retaining and motivating our employees through a system based on internal equity, retribution and competitiveness as compared to the job market. We are continuously focused on recognizing and promoting excellence in the individual performance of our employees and on professional development, a fundamental element in the continuing improvement of processes and in meeting the objectives and goals set by the company.

We also have a team of employees that constantly monitors the competitiveness of our salaries.

A) MAIN GUIDELINES OF THE EQUAL PAY POLICY

- Market surveys: We participate in, and recurrently acquire, salary surveys in which companies participate that use position evaluation methods, and we analyze the competitiveness of our salaries against the job market.
- Salaries benchmarked to the job market: This benchmark is comprised of a group of comparable companies belonging to similar industries and of direct competitors. The decision on which companies are comparable is contained in the definition of the company's Strategy.
- Salary collars: These collars are implemented internally and indicate a salary range for each position.
- Position levels or grades: An evaluation is made of each position using the HAY method.
- Employee positioning: This means the relationship of the salary of individuals compared to the salary collar defined for the position they hold.
- Merit increases: Merit increases acknowledge the contribution of individuals' performance in the previous year. The aim is to motivate and foster a sense of belonging to the company.
- Rules and criteria on compensation for new hires, mobility and promotions.
- Short-term incentives: This is a variable compensation system that rewards employees according to a calculation that considers the results of individual performance and the results of the company's collective performance.

5.5. WORKPLACE AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND WORKPLACE VIOLENCE(**)

Question	Answer
Percentage of company employees trained in the protocol on the prevention of sexual and workplace harassment and workplace violence	99%
Percentage of employees trained in the investigation and penalization procedure implemented by the entity to which such conduct is subject	99%

Complaints	Complaints presented by men	Complaints presented by women
Total number of sexual harassment complaints	0	3
Number of sexual harassment complaints submitted to the company	0	3
Number of sexual harassment complaints submitted to the Labor Bureau	0	0
Total number of workplace harassment complaints	8	3
Number of workplace harassment complaints submitted to the company	8	3
Number of workplace harassment complaints submitted to the Labor Bureau	0	0
Total number of workplace violence complaints	3	4
Number of workplace violence complaints submitted to the company	3	4
Number of workplace violence complaints submitted to the Labor Bureau	0	0

5.6 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY

Occupational Safety	2024	2025
Incident rate per 100 employees	0	0
Incident rate goal	0	0
Fatality rate per 100 employees	0	0
Fatality rate goal	0	0
Work-related illness rate per 100 employees	0	0
Work-related illness rate goal	0	0
Average days lost in the year because of accidents	0	0.3
Goal for average days lost	0	0

5.7. PARENTAL LEAVE

Question	Answer
Do you have a policy stipulating a period of rest, longer than the legal one, after the birth of a child or after guardianship or care has been awarded by the courts as a measure of protection or when a minor is placed in care in an adoption petition procedure?	We want our own employees to live this stage peacefully. We therefore guarantee payment of their total fixed and variable salary during the period of pre-natal and post-natal parental leave to avoid any financial impairment. We know that co-responsibility is key to an inclusive, equitable culture, so in 2023 we implemented Paternity Leave, a benefit that extends the legal period of parental leave for the birth of a child to 28 days, in line with our ENGIE Care Policy and in the aim of helping to improve the balance between work and family life.
Number of days stipulated in that policy	28 days
Is one of the objectives of that policy to encourage parental co-responsibility?	Yes, answered above.

PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE, SEPARATED BY SEX, WHO TOOK PARENTAL LEAVE COMPARED TO ALL PEOPLE ELIGIBLE FOR SUCH LEAVE

Nationality	Women as a % of all individuals making use of maternity leave	Men as a % of all individuals making use of paternity leave
Chilean	82%	94%
Venezuelan	9%	6%
Peruvian	9%	0%

PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE, SEPARATED BY SEX, WHO TOOK PARENTAL LEAVE

Parental Leave by Position	Average number of days of maternity leave in the year for women	Average number of days of paternity leave in the year for men	Average number of days of parental leave in the year
Upper Management	0	0	
Management	130	28	
Supervisors	141	28	
Manual Workers	110	28	
Salesforce	0	0	
Administrative Staff	38	0	
Ancillary Staff	0	0	
Other Professionals	168	28	
Other Technicians	0	28	

5.8. TRAINING AND BENEFITS

Description	2025
Funding allocated to the education and professional development of individuals working in the entity. This amount should be the same reported in the Annual Report, expressed in Chilean pesos, i.e., without converting to thousands, as of December 31st of the year being reported.	CLP\$657,047,447
Percentage of total annual income allocated to education and professional development of individuals working in the entity	0.159%
Total number of individuals trained	1,100
Percentage of our own employees trained as compared to total number of our own employees	99.2%

ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS OF TRAINING THAT OUR OWN EMPLOYEES DEDICATED, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE ENTITY, TO TRAINING, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF POSITION

Type of Position	Annual Average Number of Hours of Training – Men	Annual Average Number of Hours of Training - Women
Upper Management	16.8	58.6
Management	44.1	58.9
Supervisors	67.6	64.7
Manual Workers	39.6	18.8
Salesforce	48.4	24.8
Administrative Staff	20.6	59.3
Ancillary Staff	0	0
Other Professionals	39.5	40.6
Other Technicians	58.1	22
Total Number of Hours	334.7	347.7
Average Number of Hours	37.1	38.6

5.9 SUBCONTRACTING POLICY

Is there a policy setting down the directives to be considered in choosing subcontractors whose employees will perform duties in the entity?	ENGIE Energía Chile has a Subcontracting Policy that defines a framework of five goals and procedures to be followed by all companies in the ENGIE Group. The goals are: • guarantee the safety of everyone by providing a safe workplace and environment wherever we operate • mitigate the risks of the subcontracted activities • organize an exchange and comparison to support the dissemination of the best practices in the world • facilitate synergies to drive performance and improve/simplify the management of relationships with suppliers • guarantee that each entity develops performance in the management of all subcontractors. It also defines a four-stage contracting procedure based on ESG criteria, namely: qualification, selection, contracting and evaluation. Offers are evaluated based on meeting minimum criteria: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), including health and safety, price, minimum technical requirements, meeting deadlines and accepting contract conditions. Whether or not a subcontract continues will depend on its evaluation according to the following criteria: business relations, performance (price, period, compliance), health and safety, environment and energy transition, employer compliance and observance of the Company's principles and ethics.
--	---

6.2.5, 6.2.6, 6.2.7 TRADEMARKS, PATENTS AND LICENSES, ROYALTIES AND/OR CONCESSIONS

Denomination	Application #	Application Date	Registration #	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Type
CENTRAL TERMoeLECTRICA ANDINA	848563	17-Dec-08	873762	25-Jan-10	25-Jan-30	Denominative
CTA	848564	17-Dec-08	1027608	02-Aug-13	02-Aug-33	Denominative
PUERTO ANDINO	1249504	06-Apr-17	1259247	14-Sep-17	14-Sep-27	Denominative
PUERTO ANDINO	1249505	06-Apr-17	1269674	15-Feb-18	15-Feb-28	Denominative
PUERTO ANDINO	1249507	06-Apr-17	1265467	13-Dec-17	13-Dec-27	Denominative
PUERTO ANDINO	1249508	06-Apr-17	1261415	18-Oct-17	18-Oct-27	Denominative
E-CL GREEN	1164325	30-Jul-15	1218377	26-Aug-16	26-Aug-26	Mixed
ENGIE	1169537	07-Sep-15	1259195	14-Sep-17	14-Sep-27	Mixed
ENGIE	1168522	31-Aug-15	1197396	25-Feb-16	25-Feb-26	Denominative
ENGIE	1168523	31-Aug-15	1197397	25-Feb-16	25-Feb-26	Denominative
ENGIE	1168525	31-Aug-15	1197398	25-Feb-16	25-Feb-26	Denominative
ENGIE	1168527	31-Aug-15	1244334	17-Apr-17	17-Apr-27	Denominative
ENGIE	1168528	31-Aug-15	1241957	29-Mar-17	29-Mar-27	Denominative
ENGIE	1168530	31-Aug-15	1197399	25-Feb-16	25-Feb-26	Denominative
ENGIE	1168531	31-Aug-15	1197400	25-Feb-16	25-Feb-26	Denominative
ENGIE	1168533	31-Aug-15	1221521	20-Sep-16	20-Sep-26	Denominative
ENGIE	1168534	31-Aug-15	1221522	20-Sep-16	20-Sep-26	Denominative
ENGIE	1168537	31-Aug-15	1223012	4-Oct-16	4-Oct-26	Denominative

	Form	Class(es)	Status	Held By	Parent Company	Image
	Services	37 39 40 42	Registered	Central Termoeléctrica Andina SpA.	ENGIE	
	Services	37 39 40 42	Registered	Central Termoeléctrica Andina SpA.	ENGIE	
	Services	36	Registered	Central Termoeléctrica Andina SpA.	ENGIE	
	Services	37	Registered	Central Termoeléctrica Andina SpA.	ENGIE	
	Services	39	Registered	Central Termoeléctrica Andina SpA.	ENGIE	
	Services	42	Registered	Central Termoeléctrica Andina SpA.	ENGIE	
	Services	37 39 40 42	Registered	E.CL S.A.	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
	Products and Services	04 06 11 37 39 40 42 45	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
	Products	01	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
	Products	04	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
	Products	07	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
	Products	09	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
	Products	11	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
	Products	16	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
	Products	28	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
	Services	35	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
	Services	36	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
	Services	37	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	

Denomination	Application #	Application Date	Registration #	Registration #	Expiration Date	Type
ENGIE	1168538	31-Aug-15	1197401	25-Feb-16	25-Feb-26	Denominative
ENGIE	1168541	31-Aug-15	1245814	28-Apr-17	28-Apr-27	Denominative
ENGIE	1168545	31-Aug-15	1263354	15-Nov-17	15-Nov-27	Denominative
ENGIE	1168548	31-Aug-15	1197402	25-Feb-16	25-Feb-26	Denominative
ENGIE	1168549	31-Aug-15	1241958	29-Mar-17	29-Mar-27	Denominative
ENGIE	1168550	31-Aug-15	1197403	25-Feb-16	25-Feb-26	Mixed
ENGIE	1168551	31-Aug-15	1197404	25-Feb-16	25-Feb-26	Mixed
ENGIE	1168552	31-Aug-15	1197405	25-Feb-16	25-Feb-26	Mixed
ENGIE	1168553	31-Aug-15	1241959	29-Mar-17	29-Mar-27	Mixed
ENGIE	1168556	31-Aug-15	1241960	29-Mar-17	29-Mar-27	Mixed
ENGIE	1168558	31-Aug-15	1197406	25-Feb-16	25-Feb-26	Mixed
ENGIE	1168559	31-Aug-15	1197407	25-Feb-16	25-Feb-26	Mixed
ENGIE	1168831	1-Sep-15	1221524	20-Sep-16	20-Sep-26	Mixed
ENGIE	1168563	31-Aug-15	1221523	20-Sep-16	20-Sep-26	Mixed
ENGIE	1168565	31-Aug-15	1227568	21-Nov-16	21-Nov-26	Mixed
ENGIE	1168567	31-Aug-15	1197408	25-Feb-16	25-Feb-26	Mixed
ENGIE	1168579	31-Aug-15	1244335	17-Apr-17	17-Apr-27	Mixed
ENGIE	1168581	31-Aug-15	1231349	21-Dec-16	21-Dec-26	Mixed
ENGIE	1168583	31-Aug-15	1197409	25-Feb-16	25-Feb-26	Mixed
ENGIE	1168585	31-Aug-15	1257666	24-Aug-17	24-Aug-27	Mixed
ENGIE ENERGÍA	1212013	7-Jul-16	1237288	20-Feb-17	20-Feb-27	Denominative

Form	Class(es)	Status	Held By	Parent Company	Image
Services	38	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Services	39	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Services	40	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Services	41	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Services	42	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Products	01	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Products	04	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Products	07	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Products	09	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Products	11	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Products	16	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Products	28	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Services	35	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Services	36	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Services	37	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Services	38	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Services	39	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Services	40	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Services	41	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Services	42	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Products	04	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	

Denomination	Application #	Application Date	Registration #	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Type
ENGIE ENERGÍA	1212015	7-Jul-16	1240460	17-Mar-17	17-Mar-27	Denominative
ENGIE ENERGÍA	1212016	7-Jul-16	1244370	17-Apr-17	17-Apr-27	Denominative
ENGIE ENERGÍA	1212020	7-Jul-16	1232915	05-01-17	05-01-27	Denominative
ENGIE ENERGÍA	1212022	7-Jul-16	1244371	17-Apr-17	17-Apr-27	Denominative
ENGIE ENERGÍA	1212023	7-Jul-16	1244372	17-Apr-17	17-Apr-27	Denominative
ENGIE ENERGÍA	1212025	7-Jul-16	1252581	28-Jun-17	28-Jun-27	Denominative
ENGIE ENERGÍA	1212027	7-Jul-16	1244373	17-Apr-17	17-Apr-27	Denominative
ENGIE ENERGÍA	1212028	7-Jul-16	1237289	20-Feb-17	20-Feb-27	Denominative
FIDI	1300506	13-Sep-18	1292778	8-Mar-19	8-Mar-29	Denominative
FIDI	1300507	13-Sep-18	1297597	28-May-19	28-May-29	Denominative
	1081618	6-Nov-13	1066231	27-Nov-13	27-Nov-33	Label
E.CL	329044	28-Feb-20	896784	10-Sep-20	10-Sep-30	Mixed
E.CL	891537	13-Jan-10	942347	17-Jan-12	17-Jan-32	Mixed
EDELNOR	329045	28-Feb-20	905136	16-Dec-20	16-Dec-30	Denominative
EDELNOR	1037224	10-Dec-12	1012123	18-Feb-13	18-Feb-33	Denominative
IMA	1309692	17-Dec-18	1303829	14-Aug-19	14-Aug-29	Denominative
IMA	1309694	17-Dec-18	1298455	05-Jun-19	05-Jun-29	Denominative
IMA	1309699	17-Dec-18	1305934	12-Sep-19	12-Sep-29	Denominative
IMA	1309703	17-Dec-18	1311557	5-Dec-19	5-Dec-29	Denominative
IMA	1309704	17-Dec-18	1300274	28-Jun-19	28-Jun-29	Denominative
IMA	1309706	17-Dec-18	1375630	30-Jun-22	30-Jun-32	Denominative

	Form	Class(es)	Status	Held By	Parent Company	Image
	Products	09	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
	Products	11	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
	Services	35	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
	Services	37	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
	Services	39	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
	Services	40	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
	Services	42	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
	Services	45	Registered	ENGIE	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
	Products	09	Registered	Engie Chile S.A.	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
	Services	35	Registered	Engie Chile S.A.	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
	Services	35 36 37 38 39 40 42	Registered	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
	Products	04 09 16	Registered	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
	Services	35 36 37 39 40 42	Registered	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
	Services	35 37 39 40	Registered	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
	Services	42	Registered	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
	Products	07	Registered	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
	Products	09	Registered	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
	Products	11	Registered	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
	Services	35	Registered	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
	Services	36	Registered	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
	Services	37	Registered	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	

Denomination	Application #	Application Date	Registration #	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Type
IMA	1309708	17-Dec-18	1314736	17-Jan-20	17-Jan-30	Denominative
IMA	1309712	17-Dec-18	1317093	25-Feb-20	25-Feb-30	Denominative
IMA	1309713	17-Dec-18	1320764	23-Apr-20	23-Apr-30	Denominative
ima	1309722	17-Dec-18	1303830	14-Aug-19	14-Aug-29	Mixed
ima	1309728	17-Dec-18	1300275	28-Jun-19	28-Jun-29	Mixed
ima	1309729	17-Dec-18	1305935	12-Sep-19	12-Sep-29	Mixed
ima	1309731	17-Dec-18	1309642	12-Nov-19	12-Nov-29	Mixed
ima	1309732	17-Dec-18	1300276	28-Jun-19	28-Jun-29	Mixed
ima	1309734	17-Dec-18	1381847	24-Oct-22	24-Oct-32	Mixed
ima	1309736	17-Dec-18	1314737	17-Jan-20	17-Jan-30	Mixed
ima	1309741	17-Dec-18	1317094	25-Feb-20	25-Feb-30	Mixed
ima	1309739	17-Dec-18	1320765	23-Apr-20	23-Apr-30	Mixed
T	811926	18-Mar-08	828494	29-May-08	29-May-28	Mixed
ELÉCTRICA MONTE REDONDO	1044242	31-Jan-13	1146160	17-Dec-14	17-Dec-34	Denominative
ELÉCTRICA MONTE REDONDO	1044204	31-Jan-13	1146157	17-Dec-14	17-Dec-34	Denominative
ELÉCTRICA MONTE REDONDO	1044205	31-Jan-13	1078843	12-Feb-14	12-Feb-34	Denominative
ELÉCTRICA MONTE REDONDO	1044206	31-Jan-13	1146158	17-Dec-14	17-Dec-34	Denominative
ELÉCTRICA MONTE REDONDO	1044207	31-Jan-13	1082035	26-Feb-14	26-Feb-34	Denominative
ELÉCTRICA MONTE REDONDO	1044209	31-Jan-13	1154131	03-Feb-15	03-Feb-35	Denominative
ELÉCTRICA MONTE REDONDO	1044211	31-Jan-13	1146159	17-Dec-14	17-Dec-34	Denominative

Form	Class(es)	Status	Held By	Parent Company	Image
Services	39	Registered	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Services	40	Registered	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Services	41	Registered	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Products	07	Registered	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Products	09	Registered	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Products	11	Registered	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Services	35	Registered	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Services	36	Registered	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Services	37	Registered	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Services	39	Registered	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Services	40	Registered	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Services	41	Registered	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Services	39 40	Registered	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Products	04	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
Products	07	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
Products	09	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
Services	35	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
Services	37	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
Services	40	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
Services	42	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	

Denomination	Application #	Application Date	Registration Date	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Type
EMR	976952	28-Oct-11	987763	18-Jan-13	18-Jan-33	Denominative
EMR	976953	28-Oct-11	1056309	12-Nov-13	12-Nov-33	Denominative
EMR	976954	28-Oct-11	1181338	5-Oct-15	5-Oct-35	Denominative
EMR	976956	28-Oct-11	987765	18-Jan-13	18-Jan-33	Denominative
EMR	976957	28-Oct-11	987767	18-Jan-13	18-Jan-33	Denominative
EMR	976958	28-Oct-11	987769	18-Jan-13	18-Jan-33	Denominative
EMR	976959	28-Oct-11	988397	22-Jan-13	22-Jan-33	Denominative
EÓLICA MONTE REDONDO	976945	28-Oct-11	1146147	17-Dec-14	17-Dec-34	Denominative
EÓLICA MONTE REDONDO	976946	28-Oct-11	1143838	2-Dec-14	2-Dec-34	Denominative
EÓLICA MONTE REDONDO	976947	28-Oct-11	1126791	17-Sep-14	17-Sep-34	Denominative
EÓLICA MONTE REDONDO	976948	28-Oct-11	1146148	17-Dec-14	17-Dec-34	Denominative
EÓLICA MONTE REDONDO	976949	28-Oct-11	987761	18-Jan-13	18-Jan-33	Denominative
EÓLICA MONTE REDONDO	976950	28-Oct-11	1146149	17-Dec-14	17-Dec-34	Denominative
EÓLICA MONTE REDONDO	976951	28-Oct-11	1143839	2-Dec-14	2-Dec-34	Denominative
MONTE REDONDO	28-Oct-11	28-10-11	1116816	4-Aug-14	4-Aug-34	Denominative
MONTE REDONDO	976961	28-Oct-11	1164853	5-May-15	5-May-35	Denominative
MONTE REDONDO	976962	28-Oct-11	1162238	10-Apr-15	10-Apr-35	Denominative
MONTE REDONDO	976963	28-Oct-11	1116818	4-Aug-14	04-Aug-34	Denominative
MONTE REDONDO	976964	28-Oct-11	987771	18-Jan-13	18-Jan-33	Denominative
MONTE REDONDO	976965	28-Oct-11	1033723	23-Aug-13	23-Aug-33	Denominative
MONTE REDONDO	976966	28-Oct-11	1116820	4-Aug-14	04-Aug-34	Denominative

	Form	Class(es)	Status	Held By	Parent Company	Image
	Products	04	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
	Products	07	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
	Products	09	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
	Services	35	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
	Services	37	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
	Services	40	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
	Services	42	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
	Products	04	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
	Products	07	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
	Products	09	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
	Services	35	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
	Services	37	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
	Services	40	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
	Services	42	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
	Products	04	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
	Products	07	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
	Products	09	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
	Services	35	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
	Services	37	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
	Services	40	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
	Services	42	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
	Products	04	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
	Products	07	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
	Products	09	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
	Services	35	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
	Services	37	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
	Services	40	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	
	Services	42	Registered	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	ENGIE	

Denomination	Application #	Application Date	Registration #	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Type
	809737	29-Feb-08	847321	27-Feb-18	27-Feb-28	Label
	809736	29-Feb-08	838560	9-Jan-09	27-Feb-28	Label
GASODUCTO NOR ANDINO	942751	1-Mar-11	917542	22-Jun-21	22-Jun-31	Denominative
GASODUCTO NOR ANDINO	943489	8-Mar-11	917823	30-May-21	30-May-31	Denominative
TRACTEBEL	1178585	16-Nov-15	1221528	20-Sep-16	20-Sep-26	Mixed
TRACTEBEL	1178586	16-Nov-15	1221529	20-Sep-16	20-09-26	Mixed
TRACTEBEL	1178587	16-Nov-15	1221530	20-Sep-16	20-09-26	Mixed
TRACTEBEL	1178590	16-Nov-15	1221531	20-Sep-16	20-09-26	Mixed
CTH	848565	17-Dec-08	872006	7-Jan-10	7-Jan-30	Denominative
HORNITOS	848566	17-Dec-08	872007	7-Jan-10	7-Jan-30	Denominative
TEN	1375329	23-Sep-20	1357976	28-Oct-21	28-Oct-31	Mixed
TEN	1375330	23-Sep-20	1344535	11-May-21	11-May-31	Mixed
TEN	1375354	23-Sep-20	1359543	25-Nov-21	25-Nov-31	Mixed
TEN	1375355	23-Sep-20	1341825	6-Apr-21	6-Apr-31	Mixed
TEN	1162942	20-Jul-15	1232831	5-Jan-17	5-Jan-27	Denominative
TEN	1162940	20-Jul-15	1211970	7-Jul-16	7-Jul-26	Mixed
TEN UNA EMPRESA RED ELÉCTRICA INTERNACIONAL	1375356	23-Sep-20	1357977	28-Oct-21	28-Oct-31	Mixed
TEN UNA EMPRESA RED ELÉCTRICA INTERNACIONAL	1375331	23-Sep-20	1344536	11-May-21	11-May-31	Mixed
TEN UNA EMPRESA RED ELÉCTRICA INTERNACIONAL	1375332	23-Sep-20	1380805	30-Sep-22	30-Sep-32	Mixed
TEN UNA EMPRESA RED ELÉCTRICA INTERNACIONAL	1375333	23-Sep-20	1341824	6-Apr-21	6-Apr-31	Mixed

Form	Class(es)	Status	Held By		Parent Company	Imagen
Products	04	Registered	GASODUCTO SPA	NORANDINO	ENGIE	
Services	39	Registered	GASODUCTO SPA	NORANDINO	ENGIE	
Services	39	Registered	GASODUCTO SPA	NORANDINO	ENGIE	
Products	04	Registered	GASODUCTO SPA	NORANDINO	ENGIE	
Services	35	Registered	GDF Suez		ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Services	36	Registered	GDF Suez		ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Services	42	Registered	GDF Suez		ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Services	45	Registered	GDF Suez		ENGIE Cabinet Germain & Maureau (Paris)	
Services	37 39 40 42	Registered	Inversiones Hornitos S.A.		ENGIE	
Services	37 39 40 42	Registered	Inversiones Hornitos S.A.		ENGIE	
Services	37	Registered	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.		ENGIE	
Services	39	Registered	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.		ENGIE	
Services	40	Registered	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.		ENGIE	
Services	42	Registered	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.		ENGIE	
Services	37 39 40 42	Registered	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.		ENGIE	
Services	37 39 40 42	Registered	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.		ENGIE	
Services	37	Registered	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.		ENGIE	
Services	39	Registered	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.		ENGIE	
Services	40	Registered	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.		ENGIE	
Services	42	Registered	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.		ENGIE	

7.1 SUPPLIER PAYMENT

7.1.2 INVOICE PAYMENT INDICATORS

Disclose, in ranges of 30 days or less, 31 to 60 days, and more than 60 calendar days from the date of receipt of invoices, and differentiate at least between national and foreign suppliers, when applicable:	30 days or less		31 to 60 days		More than 60 days	
	National	Foreign	National	Foreign	National	Foreign
(i) Number of invoices paid: the number of invoices paid in the year to suppliers for each of such ranges.	39,842	735	593	96	674	107
(ii) Total (in millions of pesos): the sum of the invoices paid in the year to suppliers for each of such ranges.	1,483,134	651,150	11,439	15,660	12,000	9,660
(iii) Total interest for a delay in invoice payment: the sum of interest paid or payable for delinquency or simple delay in paying invoices issued during the reporting period.	0	0	0	0	0	0
(iv) Number of suppliers: the number of suppliers for the invoices paid in the year for each of such ranges.	2,460	114	160	41	200	60

Subject	2025
v. Number of agreements registered in the Register of Agreements with an Exceptional Period of Payment kept by the Ministry of Economy, when relevant.	0

8.3 SASB Standards Index

TOPIC	CODE	ACCOUNTING METRIC	CATEGORY	UNIT OF MEASURE	METRIC IN 2025
Greenhouse gas emissions and energy resource planning	IF-EU-110a.1	(1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions, percentage covered under (2) emissions-limiting regulations and (3) emissions reporting regulations.	Quantitative	Metric tons (t) of CO ₂ -e, percentage (%)	(1) 3,620,783 tCO ₂ eq
	IF-EU-110a.2	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with power deliveries.	Quantitative	Metric tons (t) of CO ₂ -e	Total for Scope 2 (Market-based) = 23,725 tCO ₂ eq Total for Scope 2 (Location-based) = 24,411 tCO ₂ eq
	IF-EU-110a.3	Discussion of long-term and short-term strategy or plan to manage Scope 1 emissions, emissions reduction targets, and analysis of performance against those targets.	Discussion and Analysis	n/a	ENGIE Energía Chile has begun the country's energy transition through the decarbonization plan we launched in 2019. This process involves replacing approximately 1.5 GW of coal-fired thermal capacity with nearly 2 GW of renewable capacity and energy storage systems, contributing to a more sustainable and resilient energy mix. Our carbon footprint is measured according to the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064. Through 2023, phasing out our coal-fired units helped reduce the intensity of Scope 1 emissions and air pollutants in general, bringing us closer to our goal of carbon neutrality by 2045. However, increases were recorded over the past two years. First, in 2024, there was an increase in direct emissions (Scope 1) due to the return to operation of units that had been undergoing maintenance throughout 2023. Second, in 2025, there was another exceptional increase in the total GHG emissions, primarily due to more coal-fired generation. This was driven by various factors, including requirements from the National Electricity Coordinator to safeguard the stability of the power grid and the effects of the February blackout, which increased demand for inertia and boosted baseload generation. In this context, emissions associated with coal-fired generation increased by nearly 90% year-over-year, while gas-fired generation remained stable, resulting in a total increase of 58% in Scope 1 emissions. Similarly, the older coal-fired units (CTA/CTH) increased their output by approximately 6%. For 2026, we project a significant reduction in emissions as a result of the decommissioning of CTM1 and CTM2 as of December 31, 2025, and the conversion of IEM to natural gas, which together represent 693 MW of capacity that will no longer rely on coal.
	IF-EU-110a.4	1) Number of customers served in markets subject to renewable portfolio standards (RPS) and 2) percentage fulfilment of RPS target by market.	Quantitative	Number, percentage (%)	0
Air Quality	IF-EU-120a.1	Air emissions of the following pollutants: 1) NO _x (excluding N ₂ O), 2) SO _x , 3) particulate matter (PM ₁₀), 4) lead (Pb) and 5) mercury (Hg); percentage of each in or near areas of dense population.	Quantitative	Metric tons (t) of NO _x , percentage (%)	3,407.4
				Metric tons (t) of SO _x , percentage (%)	2,478.8
				Metric tons (t) of PM, percentage (%)	71.3
				Metric tons (t) of PB, percentage (%)	No lead is emitted by the operations of ENGIE Chile S.A.
				Metric tons (t) of Hg, percentage (%)	15.8

TOPIC	CODE	ACCOUNTING METRIC	CATEGORY	UNIT OF MEASURE	METRIC IN 2025
Water management	IF-EU-140a.1	(1) Total water withdrawn. 2) Total water consumed, percentage of each in regions with high or extremely high baseline water stress.	Quantitative	(1) Total water withdrawn.	833,933,002 m ³
				2) Total water consumed,	1,424,976 m ³
				Percentage of each in regions with high or extremely high baseline water stress.	Information not available.
	IF-EU-140a.2	Number of incidents of non-compliance associated with water quantity and/or quality permits, standards and regulations.	Quantitative	Number	0
	IF-EU-140a.3	Description of water management risks and discussion of strategies and practices to mitigate those risks.	Discussion and Analysis	n/a	We mainly use seawater in our production processes that is later returned to the ocean. We have a monitoring system to ensure that the water is returned at a temperature of 30°C or less, according to the law. We have freshwater consumption for human use and it is supplied by water companies. According to the source discharge regulations, water discharged into the ocean cannot have a temperature above 30°C. ENGIE Energía Chile uses a weekly water temperature measurement system at the discharge wells that is reported to the environmental authorities. All our units are within the limits set in ED 90/2000.
Coal ash management	IF-EU-150a.1	1) Amount of coal combustion residuals (CCR) generated; 2) percentage recycled.	Quantitative	Metric tons (t)	220,076.23
				Percentage (%)	6.31%
	IF-EU-150a.3	Description of coal combustion products (CCPs) management policies and procedures for active and inactive operations.	Discussion and Analysis	Number	Our company disposes of its ash at two authorized landfills, both of which have a low risk potential and satisfactory structural integrity. These landfills receive ash from our Tocopilla and Mejillones thermoelectric complexes. As part of our energy transition process, all coal-fired units in Tocopilla were decommissioned, meaning this landfill received its last ash disposal in 2022. Meanwhile, the Mejillones complex has begun the process of closing and converting its coal-fired units to gas, which means that ash disposal will gradually decrease to zero. Given that both landfills are still within their useful life, we are evaluating whether to request authorization for the disposal of other non-hazardous waste, taking into account the technical, environmental, and operational challenges associated with the decommissioning of the units that have already been shut down.
Energy affordability	IF-EU-240a.1	Average electric rate for (1) residential, (2) commercial, and (3) industrial customers.	Quantitative	Rate	The company makes no sales to residential customers. Power purchase agreements with commercial and industrial customers are confidential.
	IF-EU-240a.3	Number of residential customer electric disconnections for non-payment, percentage reconnected within 30 days.	Quantitative	Number, percentage (%)	Not applicable. ENGIE Energía Chile has no residential customers.
	IF-EU-240a.4	Discussion of impact of external factors on customer affordability of electricity, including the economic conditions of the service territory.	Discussion and Analysis	n/a	Given the nature of the generation business, we depend on the assets of third parties for power transmission and distribution.
Workforce health and safety	IF-EU-320a.1	(1) Total recordable incident rate (TRIR), (2) Fatality rate; and (3) Near-miss frequency rate (NMFR)	Quantitative	Rate	1) 0.29
					2) 0
					3) 0.10

TOPIC	CODE	ACCOUNTING METRIC	CATEGORY	UNIT OF MEASURE	METRIC IN 2025
End-use efficiency and demand	IF-EU-420a.1	Percentage of electric utility revenues from rate structures that (1) are decoupled and (2) contain a loss revenue adjustment mechanism (LRAM).	Quantitative	Percentage %	Not applicable
	IF-EU-420a.2	Percentage of electric load served by smart grid technology.	Quantitative	Percentage (%) by megawatt hours (MWh)	Not applicable
	IF-EU-420a.3	Customer electricity savings from efficiency measures, by market.	Quantitative	Megawatt hours (MWh)	Not applicable
Nuclear safety and emergency management	IF-EU-540a.1	Total number of nuclear power units, broken down by U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Action Matrix Column.	Quantitative	N/A	Not applicable. ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. has no nuclear energy assets.
	IF-EU-540a.2	Description of efforts to manage nuclear safety and emergency preparedness.	Discussion and Analysis	N/A	Not applicable. ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. has no nuclear energy assets.
Grid resiliency	IF-EU-550a.1	Number of incidents of non-compliance with physical and/or cybersecurity standards or regulations.	Quantitative	Number	Not applicable.
	IF-EU-550a.2	(1) System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI), (2) System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI), and (3) Customer Average Interruption Duration Index (CAIDI), inclusive of major event days.	Quantitative	Minutes, number	Not applicable.

ACTIVITY METRICS

CODE	ACTIVITY METRIC	CATEGORY	UNIT OF MEASURE	ANSWER
IF-EU-000.A	Number of: (1) residential, (2) commercial and (3) industrial customers served.	Quantitative	Number	
	Number of residential customers.			1) 0 residential customers.
	Number of commercial customers.			2) 0 commercial customers.
	Number of industrial customers.			3) 154 industrial customers.
IF-EU-000.B	Total electricity delivered to: (1) residential, (2) commercial, (3) industrial, (4) all other retail customers and (5) wholesale customers.	Quantitative	Megawatt hours (MWh)	3) 12,799,000
IF-EU-000.C	Length of transmission and distribution lines.	Quantitative	Kilometers (Km)	2,002 km + 300 km, or 50% of TEN's transmission lines (that total 600 km).
IF-EU-000.D	1) Total electricity generated, 2) percentage by major energy source, and 3) percentage in regulated markets.	Quantitative	1) Total electricity generated. Megawatt hours (MWh)	7,052,000 MWh (net generation).
			2) Percentage by major energy source	
	Coal.		Coal.	45%
	Gas.		Gas.	24%
	Renewable energy.		Renewable energy.	31%
	Diesel fuel.		Diesel fuel.	0%
			3) Percentage in regulated markets.	This information is not published.
IF-EU-000.E	Total wholesale electricity purchased.	Quantitative	Megawatt hours (MWh)	5,851,000

8.4 GRI Index

Statement of use	ENGIE Energía Chile has prepared this report according to GRI Standards for the period from January 1 to December 31 of the same year.
GRI 1 used	GRI 1: Foundation 2021
GRI Sector Standards Applicable	GRI 11 Oil and Gas

GRI STANDARDS/ OTHER SOURCE	CONTENT	PAGES/COMMENTS
GENERAL CONTENT		
GRI 2: General disclosures 2021	2-1 Organizational details	153
	2-2 Entities included in the organization's sustainability report	ENGIE Energía Chile S.A and subsidiaries.
	2-3 Reporting period, frequency and contact point	The Company publishes its integrated report annually. This report covers the 2025 fiscal year. Our contact person is Melanie Wildener, Country Chief Sustainability Officer & Head of ESG (melanie.wildener@engie.com)
	2-4 Restatements of information	There have been no significant changes in the Company. At the organizational level, some management units that were already operational were created and merged. These changes were communicated in a timely manner. For more information, see page 122.
	2-5 External assurance	174
	2-6 Activities, value chain and other business relationships, by non-guaranteed hours, full-time and part-time employees .	
	2-7 Employees	74-212
	2-8 Workers who are not employees	
	2-9 Governance structure and composition	122
	2-10 Nomination and selection of the highest governance body	127
	2-11 Chair of the highest governance body	The Chairman of the Board does not hold an executive position at ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. He does, however, hold a position within the ENGIE Group, the Company's largest shareholder. Among other measures, transactions with related parties are approved by the Directors Committee, whose members are independent, to avoid conflicts of interest in decision-making as required by Chilean law. For more information, see page 127.
	2-12 Role of the highest governance body in overseeing the management of impacts	130
	2-13 Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts	The Board of Directors delegates responsibility for managing the Company's impacts to senior management, led by the Chief Executive Officer.
	2-14 Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting	The Board of Directors must approve the content and publication of the Company's Annual Integrated Report.
	2-15 Conflicts of interest	124
	2-16 Communication of critical concerns	
	2-17 Collective knowledge of the highest governance body	130
	2-18 Evaluation of the performance of highest governance body	131
	2-19 Remuneration policies	89

GRI STANDARDS/ OTHER SOURCE	CONTENT	PAGES/COMMENTS
GENERAL CONTENT		
GRI 2: General disclosures 2021	2-20 Process to determine remuneration	89
	2-21 Annual total compensation ratio	
	2-22 Statement on sustainable development strategy	34 to 36
	2-23 Policy commitments	83
	2-24 Embedding policy commitments	121-1240
	2-25 Processes to remediate negative impacts	177 to 179
	2-26 Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns	
	2-27 Compliance with laws and regulations	125
	2-28 Membership associations	61
	2-29 Approach to stakeholder engagement	60 to 61
	2-30 Collective bargaining agreements	80

STANDARD	CONTENT	LOCATION/PAGE
PERFORMANCE		
ENGIE INDICATOR OF PROGRESS IN THE DECARBONIZATION PLAN	3-3 Management of material topics	175 to 179
	(*) EE-1 Incorporation of new renewable energy projects	13-22-30-31-48
	(*) EE-2 Closure of units	22-30-31
PEOPLE		
OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY	OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY	
	3-3 Management of material topics	96
	403-1 Occupational health safety management system	96 to 101
	403-2 Hazard identification, risk assessment and incident investigation	96 to 101
	403-4 Worker participation, consultation and communication on occupational health and safety	96 to 101
CONDITIONS	GRI 401: Employment	
	3.3 Management of material topics	73
	401-1 New employee hires and employee turnover	213
	401-2 Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees	82
	401-3 Parental leave	213
	GRI 404: Training and education	
	404-1 Average hours of training per year per employee	214

(*) Own indicator

STANDARD	CONTENT	LOCATION/PAGE
PEOPLE		
SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT	GRI 204: Suppliers	
	3.3 Management of material topics	91
	204-1 Proportion of spending on local suppliers	91
	(*) EE-3 % of total purchases from suppliers screened according to sustainability standards	91
DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION	GRI 405: Diversity and equal opportunity	
	3.3 Management of material topics	85 to 88
	405-1 Diversity of governance bodies and employees	127
	405-2 Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men	89
	Territorial Management Indicator	
	3.3 Management of material topics	54
	(*) EE-4 Promotion of local employment and entrepreneurship	69 to 71
PLANET		
GHG EMISSIONS	GRI 305: Emissions 2016	
	3-3 Management of material topics	106
	305-1 Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	107
	305-2 Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	107
	305-3 Other indirect (Scope 3) emissions	107
	305-4 GHG emissions intensity	107
	305-5 Reduction of GHG emissions	107
	305.7 Nitrogen oxides (NOX), sulfur oxides (SOX) and other significant air emissions	205
BIODIVERSITY	GRI 304: Biodiversity	
	3-3 Management of material topics	110
	304-1 Operational sites owned, leased, managed in or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas	113 to 117
	304-2 Significant impacts of activities, products and services on biodiversity	115 to 117
	304-3 Habitats protected or restored	115 to 117
	304-4 IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations	112-117

(*) Own indicator

STANDARD	CONTENT	LOCATION/PAGE
PLANET		
WASTE	GRI 306: Waste	
	3-3 Management of material topics	108
	306-1 Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts	108 to 109
	306-2 Management of significant waste-related impacts	108 to 109
	306-3 Waste generated	108 to 109
	306-4 Waste diverted from disposal	108 to 109
	306-5 Waste directed to disposal	108 to 109
WATER	GRI 303: WATER	
	3-3 Management of material topics	118
	303-1 Interactions with water as a shared resource	118
	303-2 Management of water discharge-related impacts	118
	303-3 Water withdrawal	118
	303-4 Water discharge	118
	303-5 Water consumption	118
GOVERNANCE		
GOVERNANCE	GOVERNANCE	
	3.3 Ethics Management	
	EE-5 Implementation of the Annual Ethics Training Plan	126
	EE-6 Use of due diligence reviews for new hires and contracts	124
	GRI 206: Anti-competitive behavior 2016	
	206-1 Legal actions for anti-competitive behavior, anti-trust and monopoly practices	171
	GRI 205: Anti-corruption 2016	
	205-2 Communication and training	126

(*) Own indicator

GRI INDEX APPENDICES

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

2.7 EMPLOYEES BY REGION

Region	Contract Employees		Temporary Employees (1)		Non-Guaranteed Hours Employees		Full-Time Employees		Part-Time Employees	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Region of Arica and Parinacota	31	5					31	5		
Total	36						36			
Tarapacá Region	19	2					19	2		
Total	21						21			
Antofagasta Region	411	67					411	67		
Total	478						478			
Atacama Region	5	0					5	0		
Total	5						5			
Coquimbo Region	8	0					8	0		
Total	8						8			
Valparaíso Region										
Total										
Metropolitan Region	318	221					318	221		
Total	539						539			
O'Higgins Region										
Total										
Maule Region										
Total										
Biobío Region	8	2					8	2		
Total	10						10			
Ñuble Region	4	1					4	1		
Total	5						5			
Region of the Araucanía	0	1					0	1		
Total	1						1			
River Region										
Total										
Lake Region	5	0					5	0		
Total	5						5			
Aysén Region										
Total										
Magellan Region										
Total										
Total	809	299					809	299		

401-1 NEW HIRES

Region	New Employees by Gender		New Employees by Age Range			Total New Hires in 2025
	Men	Women	Under 30	From 30 to 50	Older than 50	
Region of Arica and Parinacota	7			6	1	14
Tarapacá Region	1	1	1	1	4	3
Antofagasta Region	32	15	11	32	4	94
Atacama Region					0	1
Coquimbo Region	6			6	12	1
Valparaíso Region					0	0
Metropolitan Region	49	34	20	62	1	166
O'Higgins Region					0	0
Maule Region					0	0
Biobío Region		1		1	2	0
Ñuble Region	2			1	1	4
Region of the Araucanía					0	0
River Region					0	0
Lake Region	2			2	4	4
Aysén Region					0	0
Magellan Region					0	0
Total	99	51	32	111	7	300

401-3 PARENTAL LEAVE

Description	2025		
	Men	Women	Total
Employees entitled to parental leave, by gender.	17	11	28
Employees who have used parental leave, by gender.	17	11	28
Employees who have returned to work in the period covered by the Report after completing parental leave, by gender	17	8	25
Employees who have returned to work after completing parental leave and continued to be employees 12 months after returning to work. by gender	17	8	25
Employees who have returned to work in the period covered by the Report after completing parental leave, by gender	17	8	25
Rates of return to work and retention of employees who took parental leave, by gender	1	0.73	

TRAINING AND PERFORMANCE

404-1 AVERAGE HOURS OF TRAINING PER YEAR PER EMPLOYEE

Position Type	Average hours of training per year by position and gender					
	2024			2025		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Management	16.6	52.9	49.4	43.1	58.9	46.8
Supervisors	56.2	47.6	38.3	67.6	64.7	67
Manual Workers	63.3	5.9	6.2	39.6	18.8	38
Salesforce	11.8	9.8	88.8	48.4	24.8	38.3
Administrative staff	19.6	33.2	24.6	20.6	59.3	48.7
Ancillary staff	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other technicians	26	24.2	25.7	39.5	40.6	40
Other professionals	39.5	11.6	6.6	58.1	22	56.8
Total		31.4	23.6	49.3	46.2	48.4

404-2 PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES RECEIVING A REGULAR PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Position Type	Men	Women	TOTAL
Management	100%	100%	100%
Supervisors	100%	100%	100%
Manual Workers	100%	100%	100%
Salesforce	100%	100%	100%
Administrative staff	100%	100%	100%
Ancillary staff	100%	100%	100%
Other technicians	100%	100%	100%
Other professionals	100%	100%	100%
Total	100%	100%	100%

TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE TRAINED IN THE YEAR

Gender	2024	2025
Men	815	802
Women	281	298
TOTAL	1,096	1,100

TOTAL ANNUAL INVESTMENT IN TRAINING (IN USD)

2024	2025
US\$ 970,000	US\$ 724,300

LABOR RELATIONS

UNIONIZATION

Unionization	2024	2025
Number of unions	7	7
% of employees unionized	66.50%	69.49%
Coverage of collective bargaining agreements (number of people)	1,091	1,098
Number of years with no strikes	20	21

UNION SHARE BY GBU

Unions (name)	GBS	FlexGen	NET	R&B	S&EM	T&G
Sindicato 1	0.00%	22.88%	1.09%	6.51%	4.92%	0.00%
Sindicato 2	7.89%	11.29%	14.67%	5.03%	1.64%	4.17%
Sindicato Edel Arica.Par	13.16%	0.00%	4.89%	8.88%	0.00%	1.19%
Sindicato Edelnor S.A.	21.05%	13.79%	2.17%	4.73%	8.20%	10.71%
Sindicato Ing. Eje.	7.89%	3.13%	27.72%	23.08%	36.07%	8.93%
Sindicato Supervisores	5.26%	18.18%	11.41%	17.46%	14.75%	10.12%
Sindicato Trab. Edel II R	0.00%	18.81%	15.22%	0.59%	0.00%	1.79%

09

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

217 Financial
Statements

323 Independent
Auditor's
Opinion

328 Statement
Liability of



ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2018



ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2025**

CONTENTS

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income by Function
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

kUSD: Thousands of U.S. dollars (dollars)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Consolidated Classified Statements of Financial Position.....	224
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income by Function	226
Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income by Function for the years ending December 31, 2025 and 2024	227
Statements of Cash Flows – Direct Method	228
Statement of Changes in Consolidated Equity	229
NOTE 1 – GENERAL INFORMATION	231
1.1 Corporate Information	231
NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	231
2.1 Basis of Presentation	231
2.2 New IFRS, Interpretations and Amendments of the IFRS Interpretations Committee	232
2.3 Responsibility for the information, judgments and estimates.....	237
NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)	¡Error!
Marcador no definido.	
2.4 Subsidiaries	238
2.5 Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method	238
2.6 Principles of Consolidation	239
2.7 Changes in material accounting policies.....	240
2.8 Functional Currency and Currency of Presentation	240
2.9 Accounting Period	240
2.10 Foreign Currency Translation	241
NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA	242
3.1 Property, Plant and Equipment.....	242
3.2 Business Combination and Goodwill.....	244
3.3 Other Non-Current Non-Financial Assets	245
3.4 Intangible Assets.....	245
3.5 Asset Impairment.....	246



ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

3.6 Leased Assets	247
3.7 Financial Instruments	248
3.8 Inventories	257
3.9 Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	257
3.10 Provisions	258
3.11 Classification of Current and Non-Current Assets and Liabilities	258
3.12 Income Tax and Deferred Taxes	258
3.13 Recognition of Income and Expenses	260
3.14 Earnings (Loss) per Share	261
3.15 Dividends	261
3.16 Cash and Cash Equivalents	261
3.17 Operating Segments	261
3.18 Contingent Assets and Liabilities	262
NOTE 4 – SECTORAL REGULATION AND OPERATION OF THE ELECTRICITY SYSTEM	263
4.1 Description of the Business	263
4.2 Regulation and Operation of the Electricity System	263
4.3 Types of Customers	263
4.4 Principal Assets	264
4.5 Renewable Energy	264
NOTE 5 – CORPORATE REORGANIZATIONS	266
5.1 Acquisition of subsidiaries	266
NOTE 6 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	266
6.1 Cash Available	266
6.2 Time Deposits	266
6.3 Cash and Cash Equivalents	268
NOTE 7 – OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS	269
7.1 Fixed-Income Mutual Fund Shares	269
NOTE 8 – OTHER CURRENT NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS	270
NOTE 9 – TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	270

9.1 Current Trade Receivables and Other Accounts Receivable	270
9.2 Non-Current Trade Receivables and Other Accounts Receivable	271
NOTE 10 – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED ENTITIES	274
10.1 Compensation of Key Management Personnel	274
10.2 Key Management Personnel	275
10.3 Current Related-Entity Accounts Receivable	275
NOTE 10 – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED ENTITIES (continued).....	277
10.4 Non-Current Related-Entity Accounts Receivable	276
10.5 Current Related-Entity Accounts Payable	276
10.6 Non-Current Related-Entity Accounts Payable	277
NOTE 10 – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED ENTITIES (continued).....	278
10.7 Related-Entity Transactions	278
NOTE 11 – CURRENT INVENTORIES	279
NOTE 12 – CURRENT TAXES	281
NOTE 13 – OTHER NON-CURRENT NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS	281
NOTE 14 – INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD	282
NOTE 15 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS OTHER THAN GOODWILL	283
NOTE 16 – GOODWILL	284
16.1 Goodwill in the acquisition of San Pedro I and San Pedro II.....	284
NOTE 17 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	284
17.1 Capitalized Financing Costs	290
17.2 Reconciliation of minimum payments for leased assets.....	290
NOTE 18 – RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS	291
18.1 Reconciliation of minimum payments for leased assets.....	291
NOTE 19 – DEFERRED TAXES	293
19.1 Deferred tax assets at closing.....	294
19.2 Deferred tax liabilities at closing	294



ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

19.3 Reconciliation of Effective Rates	295
19.4 Taxable Income of Domestic Subsidiaries at the end of the period	296
NOTE 20 - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	297
20.1 Interest-Bearing Loans.....	297
20.1.2 Interest-Bearing Loans, Non-Current	298
20.2. Bonds	300
NOTE 21 – DERIVATIVES AND HEDGE TRANSACTIONS	302
NOTE 22 – LEASE LIABILITIES	305
22.1 Lease Liabilities, current	305
22.2 Lease Liabilities, non-current	305
NOTE 23 – RISK MANAGEMENT	306
23.1 Market Risk	306
23.2 Share Price Risk	309
23.3 Fuel Price Risk.....	309
23.4 Credit risk	311
23.5 Financial assets and derivatives	312
23.6 Liquidity risk	312
23.7 Insurance	313
23.8 Risk Rating	313
NOTE 24 – TRADE PAYABLES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	314
NOTE 25 – CURRENT PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS.....	316
NOTE 26 – OTHER NON-FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	316
NOTE 27 – OTHER NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS.....	317
NOTE 28 – NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	318
NOTE 29 - EQUITY	319
29.1 Dividend Policy.....	319
29.2 Capital Management	320

NOTE 30 – REVENUES	320
NOTE 31 – COST OF SALES.....	322
NOTE 32 – OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES	323
NOTE 33 – ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	323
NOTE 34 – PERSONNEL EXPENSES.....	324
NOTE 35 – OTHER EXPENSES (INCOME)	324
NOTE 36 – FINANCE INCOME	324
NOTE 37 – FINANCE COSTS	325
NOTE 38 – EXCHANGE DIFFERENTIALS	326
NOTE 39 – EARNINGS PER SHARE	327
NOTE 40 – GUARANTEES PROVIDED TO THIRD PARTIES, OTHER CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND OTHER ITEMS	328
<i>40.1 Direct guarantees</i>	<i>328</i>
<i>40.2 Indirect guarantees</i>	<i>329</i>
<i>40.3 Guarantees received from third parties</i>	<i>330</i>
<i>40.4 Restrictions.....</i>	<i>332</i>
<i>These loans require that certain minimum levels of installed generating capacity be maintained and power purchase agreements during the term of the loans. None of the company's financial liabilities entail financial covenants (except for the minimum equity required by the local bond) or event-of-default triggers due to changes in risk ratings.....</i>	<i>335</i>
<i>40.5 Other Contingencies.....</i>	<i>335</i>
NOTE 41 – NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.....	338
NOTE 42 – PENALTIES.....	338
NOTE 43 – THE ENVIRONMENT.....	338
NOTE 44 – SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION ON SUBSIDIARIES	340
NOTE 45 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS	341



ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

APPENDIX 1 – COMPANIES IN THE ENGIE ENERGIA CHILES.A. GROUP	342
APPENDIX 2 - ITEMIZATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN A FOREIGN CURRENCY	343

Consolidated Classified Statements of Financial Position for the years ending December 31, 2025 and 2024, in thousands of U.S. dollars

ASSETS	Note	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
		kUSD	kUSD
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	87,080	498,643
Other financial assets, current	7-21	11,768	11,941
Other non-financial assets, current	8	236,805	215,982
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, current	9	315,875	217,775
Related-entity receivables, current	10	699	2,859
Current inventories	11	50,396	124,635
Current tax assets	12	8,102	8,676
Total Current Assets		710,725	1,080,511
Non-Current Assets			
Other non-current financial assets	7-21	64,206	27,065
Other non-current non-financial assets	13	62,940	65,122
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, non-current	9	0	90,892
Related-entity receivables, non-current	10	18,730	17,400
Investments accounted for using the equity method	14	134,385	138,968
Intangible assets other than goodwill	15	124,646	130,631
Goodwill	16	32,784	32,784
Property, plant and equipment	17	3,907,037	2,969,246
Right-of-use assets	18	112,108	117,120
Deferred tax assets	19	50,206	51,041
Total Non-Current Assets		4,507,042	3,640,269
Total Assets		5,217,767	4,720,780

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.



ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

Consolidated Classified Statements of Financial Position for the years ending December 31, 2025 and 2024, in thousands of U.S. dollars

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
		kUSD	kUSD
Current Liabilities			
Other financial liabilities, current	20-21	177,401	287,363
Current lease liabilities	22	4,743	4,311
Trade payables and other accounts payable	24	353,409	270,424
Related-entity payables, current	10	53,157	45,240
Current tax liabilities	12	643	0
Current provisions for employee benefits	25	26,776	34,572
Other non-financial liabilities, current	26	7,773	7,973
Total Current Liabilities		623,902	649,883
Non-Current Liabilities			
Other non-current financial liabilities	20-21	2,287,030	2,152,132
Non-current lease liabilities	22	91,787	87,532
Related-entity payables, non-current	10	45,617	47,854
Other non-current provisions	27	268,737	187,074
Deferred tax liabilities	19	167,762	31,348
Non-current provisions for employee benefits	28	81	78
Other non-current non-financial liabilities	26	82	82
Total Non-Current Liabilities		2,861,096	2,506,100
Total Liabilities		3,484,998	3,155,983
Equity			
Issued capital		1,043,728	1,043,728
Retained earnings (cumulative losses)		282,954	126,967
Other reserves	29	406,087	394,102
Net equity attributable to the owners of the controller		1,732,769	1,564,797
Total Equity		1,732,769	1,564,797
Total Equity and Liabilities		5,217,767	4,720,780

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income by Function for the years ending December 31, 2025 and 2024, in thousands of U.S. dollars

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income by Function		12/31/2025	12/31/2024
		kUSD	kUSD
Revenue	30	2,076,554	1,836,464
Cost of sales	31	(1,559,360)	(1,433,175)
Gross Earnings		517,194	403,289
Other income	32	24,025	20,189
Administrative expenses	33	(59,286)	(57,123)
Other expenses or income by function	35	(25,561)	(463)
Profit (loss) from operating activities		456,372	365,892
Finance income	36	21,361	83,161
Finance expenses	37	(142,072)	(130,907)
Share in earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	14	6,479	5,533
Exchange differences	38	12,522	(12,474)
Pre-tax profit (loss)		354,662	311,205
Tax income (expense) in continuing operations	19	(131,823)	(82,914)
Profit (loss) from continuing operations		222,839	228,291
Profit (loss) attributable to			
the owners of the controller		222,839	228,291
non-controlling interests		0	0
Earnings per Share			
Profit (loss)		222,839	228,291
Basic earnings (loss) per share in continuing operations	39	USD 0.212	USD 0.217

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.



ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income by Function for the years ending December 31, 2025 and 2024, in thousands of U.S. dollars

Other comprehensive income	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Gain (loss)	222,839	228,291
Cash flow hedges		
Earnings (losses) on cash flow hedges, before taxes	20,509	3,763
Income tax related to cash flow hedges in other comprehensive income		
Income tax related to cash flow hedges in other comprehensive income	(8,524)	1,144
Other comprehensive income	11,985	4,907
Comprehensive income	234,824	233,198
Comprehensive Income attributable to:		
the owners of the controller	234,824	233,198
non-controlling interests	0	0
Total Comprehensive Income	234,824	233,198

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

**Statements of Cash Flows – Direct Method, for the years ending December 31, 2025 and 2024,
in thousands of U.S. dollars**

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow - Direct	Note	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
		kUSD	kUSD
Cash flow from (used in) operating activities			
Types of collections in operating activities			
Collection of the sales of goods and provision of services		2,425,853	2,451,687
Types of cash payments in operating activities			
Payments to suppliers for the supply of goods and services		(1,467,891)	(1,584,169)
Payments to and for account of employees		(92,409)	(78,886)
Payments for premiums and benefits, annuities and other obligations under policies		(35,830)	(37,613)
Other payments in operating activities		(555)	(267)
Cash flow from (used in) operating activities			
Interest paid, classified as operating activity		(95,016)	(116,307)
Interest received, classified as operating activity		244	1,115
Income tax paid (refunded), classified as operating activity		(11,495)	(28,988)
Other cash inflows (outflows) classified as operating activities		(33,148)	(31,088)
Cash flow from (used in) operating activities		689,753	575,514
Cash flow from (used in) investing activities			
Other payments to purchase interests in joint ventures		0	(1,192)
Purchases of property, plant and equipment, classified as investing activities		(1,052,936)	(655,228)
Interest received		13,626	17,553
Payments under futures, term, option and swap contracts		(225,290)	(187,687)
Collections under futures, term, option and swap contracts		226,660	175,856
Other cash inflows (outflows)		(117)	0
Cash flow from (used in) investing activities		(1,038,057)	(650,698)
Cash flow from (used in) financing activities			
Proceeds from long-term loans		222,012	825,118
Loan payments		(230,381)	(550,522)
Payment of financial lease liabilities		(3,038)	(3,522)
Dividends paid		(53,671)	0
Cash flow from (used in) financing activities		(65,078)	271,074
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents before the effect of variations in the exchange rate		(413,382)	195,890
Effects of the variation in the exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents		1,819	1,426
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(411,563)	197,316
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the period	6	498,643	301,327
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	6	87,080	498,643

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.



ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

Statement of Changes in Consolidated Equity as at December 31, 2025, in thousands of U.S. dollars

Statement of Changes in Net Equity as of December 31, 2025	Changes in Issued Capital Common Shares	Changes in Other Reserves		Change in Retained Earnings (Cumulative Losses)	Net Equity Attributable to the Owners of the Controller, Total	Changes in Non- Controlling Interests	Changes in Net Equity, Total
		Other Sundry Reserves	Translation Reserves				
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Equity at 1/1/2025	1,043,728	394,102	0	126,967	1,564,797	0	1,564,797
Profit	0	0	0	222,839	222,839	0	222,839
Other Comprehensive Income	0	11,985	0	0	11,985	0	11,985
Total Comprehensive Income	0	11,985	0	222,839	234,824	0	234,824
Dividends	0	0	0	(66,852)	(66,852)	0	(66,852)
Increases (decreases) due to other changes in equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Changes in Equity	0	11,985	0	155,987	167,972	0	167,972
Final Balance as of 12/31/2025	1,043,728	406,087	0	282,954	1,732,769	0	1,732,769

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Statement of Changes in Consolidated Equity as at December 31, 2024, in thousands of U.S. dollars

Statement of Changes in Net Equity as of December 31, 2024	Changes in Issued Capital Common Shares	Changes in Other Reserves		Change in Retained Earnings (Cumulative Losses)	Net Equity Attributable to the Owners of the Controller, Total	Changes in Non- Controlling Interests	Changes in Net Equity, Total
		Other Sundry Reserves	Translation Reserves				
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Equity at 1/1/2024	1,043,728	389,195	0	(46,910)	1,386,013	0	1,386,013
Profit (loss)	0	0	0	228,291	228,291	0	228,291
Other Comprehensive Income	0	4,907	0	0	4,907	0	4,907
Total Comprehensive Income	0	4,907	0	228,291	233,198	0	233,198
Dividends	0	0	0	(54,414)	(54,414)	0	(54,414)
Increases (decreases) due to other changes in equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Changes in Equity	0	4,907	0	173,877	178,784	0	178,784
Final Balance as of 12/31/2024	1,043,728	394,102	0	126,967	1,564,797	0	1,564,797

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.



ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 1 – GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Corporate Information

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A., hereinafter EECL, was created as a limited liability company on October 22, 1981, through contributions made by Empresa Nacional de Electricidad S.A. (ENDESA) and Corporación de Fomento de la Producción (CORFO, the Production Development Association of Chile).

The Company's first registered address was in Antofagasta, where it began operating in June 1981.

On September 30, 1983, Engie Energia Chile S.A. was transformed into a continuing open corporation listed on the Chilean stock exchange. It was registered under number 273 on July 23, 1985, in the Securities Register, and is therefore subject to oversight by the Financial Market Commission. The company's taxpayer identification number is 88.006.900-4.

A Special Shareholder's Meeting held on April 26, 2016 resolved to change the company's name from E.CL S.A. to "Engie Energia Chile S.A."

The registered and main offices of Engie Energia Chile S.A. are at Isidora Goyenechea 2800, Suites 1601, 1701 and 1801, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile, and its phone number is (56-2) 2353-3200.

The Company is controlled directly by the Engie Group through Engie AUSTRAL S.A., which owns 631,924,219 shares with no par value in one single series, equal to an interest of 59.99%. The remaining 40.01% is traded on the Chilean stock exchanges.

The Company's Board approved the Consolidated Financial Statements of ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A. as at December 31, 2025 on January 27, 2026. The Company's Board approved the Consolidated Financial Statements of ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A. as at December 31, 2024 on January 28, 2025.

These Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in thousands of U.S. dollars (unless otherwise expressly indicated), as this is the Company's functional currency.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basis of Presentation

The Consolidated Financial Statements of Engie Energia Chile S.A. and its subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards of the International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

These consolidated financial statements fairly reflect the financial position of Engie Energia Chile S.A. as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the results of its operations, changes in net equity and cash flows for the fiscal years ending on those dates.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accounting records kept by Engie Energia Chile S.A. and its subsidiaries.

2.2 New IFRS, Interpretations and Amendments of the IFRS Interpretations Committee

The Company applied certain standards, interpretations and amendments for the first time that entered into effect for the fiscal years beginning January 1, 2025 or later. The Company has not adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment early that was issued but had not yet entered into effect.

- a) The standards, interpretations and amendments to IFRS that had entered into effect on the date of the financial statements, their nature and impacts are described below:

Amendments		Date of mandatory application
IAS 21	Lack of Exchangeability	January 1, 2025

The amendments to IAS 21 *Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* specify how an entity must evaluate whether a currency is exchangeable and how it must determine a spot exchange rate when there is no exchangeability. The amendments also require disclosing information so that users of an entity's financial statements can understand how this lack of exchangeability between one currency and another affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments entered into effect for fiscal years beginning January 1, 2025. Entities may not restate comparative information when applying the amendments.

The amendment is applicable for the first time in 2025. However, it has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
2.2 New IFRS, Interpretations and Amendments of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (continued)

b) The standards, interpretations and amendments to IFRS that have been issued, but have not yet entered into effect on the date of these financial statements, are described below. The Company has not applied them early:

Amendments		Date of mandatory application
IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	January 1, 2026
IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7	Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards	January 1, 2026
IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Nature-dependent electricity contracts	January 1, 2026
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	January 1, 2027
IAS 21	Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency – Amendments to IAS 21	January 1, 2027
IFRS 7, IFRS 18, IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 36 AND IAS 37	Amendments to Illustrative Examples	Not specified
IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Consolidated Financial Statements – sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture	To be determined

IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments that:

1. clarify that a financial liability is derecognized in the accounting on the “settlement date,” that is, when the linked obligation is fulfilled, cancelled, expires or otherwise qualifies for derecognition. It also introduces an accounting policy option to derecognize financial liabilities in accounts that are settled through an electronic payment system before the settlement date provided certain conditions are met.
2. clarify how to evaluate the features of the contract cash flow of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG) features and other similar contingent features.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.2 New IFRS, Interpretations and Amendments of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (continued)

3. clarify the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments.
4. require additional disclosure in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that make reference to a contingent event (including those that are linked to ESG) and equity instruments classified at the fair value through profit or loss in other comprehensive income.

The amendments will take effect for years beginning January 1, 2026. Entities can adopt the amendments related to financial asset classification and related disclosures early and apply the other amendments later.

The new requirements will be applicable retrospectively, including an adjustment to the opening balance in retained earnings. No restatement of previous periods will be necessary. Entities are also required to disclose information on financial assets for which the measurement category is changed because of the amendments.

The Company will evaluate the impact of the amendment once it enters into effect.

Annual Improvements to IFRS

In July 2024, the IASB issued the annual improvements to IFRS that affected IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7. The annual improvements are limited to changes clarifying the construction of a standard or correcting relatively minor undesired consequences, mistakes or conflicts between the requirements in IFRS that may be caused by imprecise descriptions.

These amendments will apply to annual reporting beginning January 1, 2026 and early adoption is allowed.

The Company will evaluate the impact of the amendment once it enters into effect.

Nature-dependent electricity contracts

In December 2024, the IASB issued the amendments to IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and to IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* in relation to nature-dependent electricity contracts that:

1. clarify how to apply the requirements of the concept of “own use”
2. allow hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedge instruments
3. add new requirements on disclosures so that investors can understand the effect of these contracts on the financial performance and cash flows of an entity.

The amendments will enter into effect for annual reporting beginning January 1, 2026 or later. Early adoption is allowed but must be disclosed. Clarifications on the “own use” requirements must be applied retrospectively but the directives allowing hedge accounting must be applied prospectively to the new designated hedge relationships on or after the initial application date.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**2.2 New IFRS, Interpretations and Amendments of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (continued)**

The Company will evaluate the impact of the amendment once it enters into effect.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 in replacement of IAS 1. Although several sections of IAS 1 were included with limited changes, IFRS 18 introduced new requirements for the presentation of the statement of income, including specific totals and subtotals. It also requires the disclosure of management-defined performance measurement and includes new requirements on the aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified functions of the main financial statements and notes.

Limited-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 *Cash Flow Statement* and some requirements previously contained in IAS 1 have been moved to IAS 8 that is now called IAS 8 *Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements*.

IFRS 18 and all the consequent amendments will take effect for fiscal years starting January 1, 2027. Early adoption is allowed and retroactive application is required.

The Company has not as yet determined the impacts resulting from early application. However, it expects to make that assessment during the 2026 fiscal year in order to provide comparative information once the standard enters into effect.

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

In May 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 19 allowing eligible entities to opt to apply its reduced disclosure requirements while continuing to apply the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards. To be eligible, an entity must be, at the end of the period being reported, a subsidiary, as defined in IFRS 10, have no duty of public accountability and have a parent company (end or intermediate) that prepares consolidated financial statements available to the public that are in compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

IFRS 19 will take effect for reporting periods beginning January 1, 2027, and early adoption is allowed.

The Company will evaluate the impact of the amendment once it enters into effect.

Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency – Amendments to IAS 21

In November 2025, IASB issued *Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency – Amendments to IAS 21*. The amendments require translation from a non-hyperinflationary functional currency to a hyperinflationary presentation currency using the closing exchange rate.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.2 New IFRS, Interpretations and Amendments of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (continued)

If the functional currency of an entity is the currency of a non-hyperinflationary economy, but its presentation currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, its income and financial position must be translated to the presentation currency by converting all amounts (i.e., assets, liabilities, equity items, income and expenses) and all comparative figures at the closing exchange rate on the date of the most recent statement of financial position. An entity whose functional currency and presentation currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy must restate the comparative amounts of a transaction abroad where the functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy and apply the general price index to the comparative figures of that foreign transaction according to paragraph 34 of IAS 29.

The amendments apply to years beginning on or after January 1, 2027 and early adoption is allowed.

The Company will evaluate the impact of the amendment once it enters into effect.

Disclosure of Uncertainties in the Financial Statements

In November 2025, the IASB issued Amendments to Illustrative Examples of IFRS 7, IFRS 18, IAS 1, IAC 8, IAS 36 AND IAS 37 – Disclosures of Uncertainties in Financial Statements (the “examples”) that added illustrative examples to several IFRS accounting standards.

The examples are intended to improve the information on climate risks and other uncertainties presented in the financial statements, particularly to address the concerns of stakeholders regarding the consistency of the information in general-purpose financial reports and the sufficiency of the information on climate-related risks and other uncertainties in the financial statements.

These examples illustrate the existing requirements in IFRS accounting standards. They do not add to or modify existing requirements.

The subjects discussed in the examples encompass the following aspects:

- Lawsuits related to materiality
- Assumptions: specific requirements applicable to impairment testing
- Assumptions: general requirements
- Credit risk
- Site dismantling and restoration provisions
- Disclosure of disaggregated information in the notes to the financial statements.

The examples **have no effective date** nor transition requirements.

The Company will evaluate the impact of the amendment once it enters into effect.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**2.2 New IFRS, Interpretations and Amendments of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (continued)****IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associations and Joint Ventures – sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture**

The amendments to IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (2011)* address a recognized inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28 (2011) in the treatment of a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint business.

The amendments, issued in September 2014, stipulate that when the transaction involves a business (whether or not it is in a subsidiary), the entire gain or loss must be recognized. A partial gain or loss is recognized when the transaction involves assets not comprising a business, even when the assets are in a subsidiary.

The date of mandatory application of these amendments is to be determined because the IASB is waiting for the results of its research on accounting according to the equity method. These amendments must be applied retrospectively, and early adoption is allowed, which must be disclosed.

The Company will evaluate the impact of the amendment once it enters into effect.

2.3 Responsibility for the information, judgments and estimates

The Board of Engie Energia Chile S.A. has analyzed the information included in these consolidated financial statements and assumes liability for the veracity of the information contained in these financial statements as at December 31, 2025.

The preparation of the financial statements requires Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Relevant estimates and assumptions are reviewed on a regular basis. Any revision to these accounting estimates is recorded in the period in which such estimates are revised and in any future period affected.

The estimates mainly relate to:

- Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and impairment testing

Management has estimated the useful life of each set of productive assets. This estimate could vary as a result of technological changes and/or other business factors. In addition, the Company has looked for any signs of impairment at the fiscal year closing, as required by IAS 36.

- Assumptions used for the actuarial calculation of severance indemnities

An actuarial study is the method that has been used to determine the respective liability, using the discount rate, employee turnover, the mortality rate, average retirements and, finally, the salary increase rate (Note 3.10.1).

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

- Contingencies, lawsuits and litigation

The Company evaluates the probability of losing its lawsuits and of contingencies from time to time based on estimates made by its legal counsel. No provisions have been made whenever Management and the Company's attorneys opine that the outcome will be favorable or is uncertain and the lawsuits are ongoing.

- Intangible Assets

The Company prepares pre-tax future cash-flow provisions to estimate value in use. If the recoverable amount is less than the net carrying value of the asset, the corresponding impairment loss provision is made for the difference, as a debit against amortization in the Statement of Income.

2.4 Subsidiaries

These consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and of entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the company:

- has power over the investee;
- has rights or is exposed to variable returns on its interest in the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect the investee's returns.

The Company re-evaluates whether it has control over an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes in one or more of the three elements of control mentioned above.

The subsidiaries Electroandina SpA, Gasoducto Nor Andino SpA, Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A., Inversiones Hornitos SpA, Edelnor Transmisión S.A., Solar Los Loros SpA, Eolica Monte Redondo SpA, Alba SpA, Alba Andes SpA, Alba Pacífico SpA, Río Alto SpA, Energías de Abtao SpA, Eolica Entre Cerros SpA, Parque Fotovoltaico Andino Las Pataguas SpA and NR Entre Ríos SpA are consolidated in these financial statements. The assets, liabilities and income are included in the annual consolidated financial statements after eliminating and/or adjusting transactions within the EECL Group (see Appendix 1.a).

2.5 Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method

These are interests in companies in which EECL has joint control with another company or over which it exercises a considerable influence.

The equity method consists of recording the interest as the fraction of net equity that the Company's interest represents in the issuer's adjusted capital.

Associates are entities over which the Company has a considerable influence, but not control over financial and operating policies.

The companies accounted for using the equity method are described in Appendix 1.b.

Transmisora Electrica del Norte S.A. and Compañía Operadora de Infraestructuras Eléctricas S.A. are accounted for using the equity method.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

A joint venture is a joint agreement whereby the parties who have joint control under the agreement have the right to the net assets in the joint venture. Joint control is a contractual agreement to share the control of an agreement, and it exists only when the decisions on the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The income, assets and liabilities of associates and/or joint venturees are included in these Financial Statements using the equity method, unless the investment is classified as held for sale. In this latter case, it is recorded according to IFRS 5 *Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*. Under the equity method, investments in associates and/or joint ventures are initially recorded at cost, and then adjusted by the changes occurring to the portion of net assets of the associate belonging to the Company after the acquisition, less any impairment in the value of the individual investments.

When the Company's share in losses of an associate or joint venture exceeds its share in the same, it will stop recognizing its share in further losses. The share in an associate or joint venture will be the carrying value of the investment in the associate or joint venture calculated using the equity method, as well as any long-term interest that essentially forms a part of the net investment by the entity in the associate or joint venture.

An investment in an associate and/or joint venture will be accounted for using the equity method as from the date when it becomes an associate or joint venture. Any cost of the investment exceeding the Company's share in the net fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities at the time of investment in the associate or joint venture will be recorded as goodwill and will be added to the carrying value of the investment. Any interest in the net fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee exceeding the investment cost, after a reassessment, will be immediately recognized in income in the period when the investment was acquired.

2.6 Principles of Consolidation

The operations of Engie Energia Chile S.A. and its subsidiaries have been consolidated line by line according to the following basic principles:

1. On the date that the Company takes control, the assets acquired and liabilities assumed by the subsidiary are recorded at the fair value, except for certain assets and liabilities, which are accounted for according to the valuation principles of the IFRS. If the fair value of the total transferred, plus the fair value of any non-controlling interest, exceeds the fair value of the net assets acquired in the subsidiary, this difference is recorded as goodwill. Any gain from a purchase in very advantageous terms is recorded as a credit to income, after re-evaluating whether the assets acquired and liabilities assumed have been correctly identified and after reviewing the procedures used to measure the fair value of such assets and liabilities.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2. If it is not possible to determine the fair value of all such assets and liabilities on the date of acquisition, the Company will report the provisional values recorded. During the measurement period, which may not exceed one year from the date of acquisition, the provisional values will be adjusted retrospectively and additional assets or liabilities will also be recognized to reflect new information on the facts and circumstances existing on the date of acquisition, but which were unknown to management at that time.
3. The value of the interests of non-controlling shareholders in the equity and comprehensive income of subsidiaries is shown in *Non-Controlling Interests* in *Total Equity* in the consolidated statement of financial position and in *Earnings attributable to non-controlling interests* and *Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests* in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. Please note that the Company wholly owns all its subsidiaries, so non-controlling interests in the financial statements are equal to zero.
4. The balances and transactions among the consolidated companies have been eliminated in their entirety in the consolidation process.
5. The changes in interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a gain or loss of control are recorded as equity transactions and the carrying value of controlling and non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect changes in the relative shares in the subsidiary. Any difference that may exist between the adjustment to the non-controlling interests and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in *Equity attributable to the owners of the controller*.

The remaining accounting criteria applied during the 2024 fiscal year did not vary compared to those used in the previous fiscal year.

2.7 Changes in material accounting policies

The accounting criteria applied during the 2025 fiscal year did not vary compared to those used in the previous fiscal year.

2.8 Functional Currency and Currency of Presentation

The functional currency and currency of presentation of the Company and its subsidiaries is the U.S. dollar. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand (kUSD).

2.9 Accounting Period

These Consolidated Financial Statements cover the following periods:

- Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.
- Statements of Changes in Equity as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.
- Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ending December 31, 2025 and 2024.
- Statements of Direct Cash Flows for the years ending December 31, 2025 and 2024



ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.10 Foreign Currency Translation

The U.S. dollar is the functional currency of the Company and of all its subsidiaries and it is the presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements of ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A. Transactions in local and foreign currencies other than the functional currency are translated using the exchange rates on the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated at the functional currency exchange rate on the date of the general balance sheet. Foreign currency gains and losses resulting from these transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities in a foreign currency at the closing exchange rates are recognized under *Exchange Differentials* in the consolidated statement of income.

Assets and liabilities in a foreign currency were translated using the following closing exchange rates:

Currency	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	USD 1	USD 1
Chilean peso	907.1300	996.4600
Euro	0.8505	0.9625
Yen	156.3583	157.2100
Argentine peso	1,454.9167	1,030.5000
Pound sterling	0.7424	0.7978
Unidad de Fomento	43.7952	38.5532

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA

The main accounting criteria applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements were as follows:

3.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are valued at either the acquisition cost or construction cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The historic cost of property, plant and equipment as at January 1, 2009, the date of transition to IFRS, was used to determine the cost of property, plant and equipment. Costs include expenses attributed directly to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of assets built by the Company includes the cost of materials, direct labor, and any other cost directly attributable to the process of making the asset ready for use. In addition to the price paid to acquire each element, cost also includes the following items, where relevant:

1. Financial expenses accrued during the construction period that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualified assets, and which require a substantial period of time before being ready to use. The specific loan interest rate was used, or if there was none, the mean financing rate of the company making the investment.
2. Subsequent costs: The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recorded as an asset when it is likely that the future economic benefits associated with it will be received by the company, provided they can be reliably determined. The value of the replaced component is charged off in the accounting.

The costs of maintaining property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as they are incurred.

Strategic spare parts are classified as Property, Plant and Equipment and a distinction is made as to whether they will be used in major maintenance or are required for emergencies.

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss using the straight-line method for the economic useful life of each component of property, plant and equipment, without any residual value. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the term of the lease or their useful lives, unless the Company is certain that it will obtain ownership at the end of the lease.

Land is recorded separately from buildings or facilities that might be built on it, and it has an indefinite useful life, so it is not depreciable.

The following are the main classes of property, plant and equipment along with their estimated useful lives:

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

Estimated Useful Lives of the Company's Main Assets		Minimum	Maximum
Coal-fired power plants	Years of useful life	25	40
Combined cycle power plants	Years of useful life	25	25
Wind farm	Years of useful life	25	45
Photovoltaic power plants	Years of useful life	25	35
Civil works	Years of useful life	25	50
Hydraulic works	Years of useful life	35	50
Transmission lines	Years of useful life	10	50
Gas pipelines	Years of useful life	25	30
Control systems	Years of useful life	10	14
Auxiliary systems	Years of useful life	7	10
Furniture, vehicles and tools	Years of useful life	3	10
Other	Years of useful life	5	20

The Group reviews the useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each fiscal year being reported.

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.2 Business Combination and Goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, which is measured at the fair value on the acquisition date, and the amount or quantity of any non-controlling interests in the investee. The Group chooses, for each business combination, whether to measure non-controlling interests in the investee at the fair value or at the proportional part of its identifiable net assets. The costs related to the acquisition are recorded as expenses incurred and included in administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it evaluates the financial assets and liabilities acquired for their classification and designation according to the contract terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions on the date of acquisition. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in the investee's main contracts.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the buyer will be recognized at the fair value on the acquisition date.

The contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured, and any subsequent settlement is accounted for in net equity. A contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* is measured at the fair value, and changes in fair value are recognized through profit or loss according to IFRS 9.

Other contingent considerations outside the scope of IFRS 9 are measured at the fair value on each reporting date, and changes in fair value are recognized through profit or loss.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost (which is the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the sum recognized for non-controlling interests and any prior interest held in identifiable net assets acquired and liabilities assumed). If the fair value of the net assets acquired is above the consideration transferred, the Group re-evaluates whether it has correctly identified all assets acquired and all liabilities assumed, and it reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized on the acquisition date. If there is an excess fair value of the net assets acquired above the consideration transferred after this re-evaluation, then the gain is recognized in income.

After the initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost, less any accumulated impairment loss. For impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated from the acquisition date to each of the Group's cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, regardless of whether other assets or liabilities in the investee are allocated to those units.

When goodwill has been allocated to a cash generating unit (CGU) and part of the operation is eliminated from that unit, the goodwill associated with the eliminated operation is included in the carrying value of the operation to determine the gain or loss in the derecognition or impairment. Goodwill that has been written off or derecognized under these circumstances is measured at the value of the transferred operation and the portion retained in the cash generating unit.

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)
3.3 Other Non-Current Non-Financial Assets

The Company includes assets among its other non-current non-financial assets that are by nature long term and are not classified as tangible assets, intangible assets or financial assets.

The Company classifies all its relevant projects under development in this line until they begin to operate or have tangible elements. As of that moment, they are reclassified to Property, Plant and Equipment.

3.4 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets in contracts with customers are comprised mainly of power purchase agreements of our subsidiaries Central Termoeléctrica Andina SpA and Inversiones Hornitos SpA, which are being amortized over 30 years and 15 years, respectively, since 2011. The amortization shown for intangible assets in contracts with customers in 2010 pertains to the gas transportation agreement of our subsidiary, Gasoducto Nor Andino SpA, and the amortization is being recorded as a cost of sale in the statement of income for a period of 11 years.

The other identifiable intangible assets are comprised of assignments and transfers of rights, transmission line concessions and other government-land concessions. These rights are recorded at the purchase price and are being amortized on a straight-line basis over a period of 30 years since 2012.

Intangibles	Useful Life of Intangibles	
	Minimum	Maximum
Rights and concessions	20 years	30 years
Contracts with customers	10 years	30 years

Nevertheless, the potential recovery of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that form a part of Cash-Generating Units is assessed annually.

The recoverable amount is the higher of its market value less the cost required to sell it, and its value in use, which is understood to be the present value of the estimated future cash flows. Value-in-use is the criterion that is almost always used by the Company to calculate the recoverable value of intangible assets.

To estimate the value in use, Engie Energia Chile S.A. prepares pre-tax future cash-flow projections based on the most recent available budgets. These budgets contain EECL Management's best estimates of income and costs of cash-generating units based on sectorial projections, past experience and future expectations. These projections cover the next five years. Cash flows are estimated for following years using reasonable growth rates that are never increasing or in excess of the mean long-term growth rates for the relevant sector and country.

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.5 Asset Impairment

The worth and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed annually to determine whether there are any signs of impairment. This occurs when there are events or circumstances indicating that the value of the asset might not be recoverable. When the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable value, a loss is recognized in the statement of income.

The recoverable value is the higher of the fair value, less the cost of sale, and its value in use. Fair value less the cost of sale is the amount that can be obtained by selling an asset or cash-generating unit in an arm's length transaction between interested and duly informed parties, less disposal costs. The value in use is the present value of the estimated cash flows from the continuous use of an asset. If this cannot be determined for a specific asset, the cash-generating unit to which it belongs is used.

Intangible assets and other non-current non-financial assets are evaluated during the fiscal year, especially on the closing date, for any sign of any impairment loss. If there is any impairment loss, an estimate is made of the recoverable value of the asset in order to determine the impairment, if any.

According to accounting standards, if there is an impairment to a Cash-Generating Unit (CGU), all impairment losses must be allocated to reducing the carrying value of the assets in a specific order: first, to reduce any existing goodwill; and second, proportionally to the other assets. Entities may not reduce the carrying value of an asset below the higher of its fair value less disposal costs, its value in use and zero. Lastly, when it is infeasible to estimate the recoverable amount of each individual asset in a CGU, IFRS require an arbitrary allocation of the impairment loss among the assets in that CGU.

For financial instruments, the Group's companies have established a generally applicable policy of recording an impairment provision based on the age of the balance past-due, except in cases where a certain particularity makes a specific collectability analysis advisable.

The process of determining the obsolescence of spare parts consists of an item-by-item review, and a provision is made for 100% of the impairment of spare parts for which:

- the related equipment is in permanent disuse;
- there is no related equipment;
- the spare part is damaged in such a way that it cannot be used; and
- there is no active market for its sale.

The provision for the rest of the spare parts inventory is calculated globally according to the following rule:

- 10% after 2 years without use
- 20% after 4 years without use
- 30% after 6 years without use
- 40% after 8 years without use
- 50% after 10 years without use
- 60% after 12 years without use
- 70% after 14 years without use
- 80% after 16 years without use

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)**3.5 Asset Impairment (continued)**

- 90% after 18 years without use
- 100% after 20 years without use

3.6 Leased Assets**3.6.1 Lessee**

As a lessee, the Company recognizes an asset on the date the lease begins provided it represents the right to use the underlying asset during the period of the lease (a right-of-use asset) and a liability for rent payments (lease liability). Leases out to less than 12 months (and not renewable) may be excluded as well as leases where the value of the underlying asset is not significant. The Company recognizes separately the interest expense for the lease liability and the amortization expense for the right-of-use asset.

3.6.2 Classification

Lessees record a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the date the lease begins.

3.6.3 Depreciation Charge

Lessees will apply the depreciation requirements in IAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment*, when depreciating (amortizing) a right-of-use asset.

3.6.4 Impairment

Lessees will apply IAS 36, *Impairment of Assets*, to determine whether the right-of-use asset has become impaired and to account for identified impairment losses.

3.6.5 Lessor

The accounting of lessors under IFRS 16 is substantially the same as the accounting under IAS 17. Lessors will continue classifying at the start of the lease whether the lease is operative or financial based on the essence of the transaction. Leases that substantially transfer all risks and benefits inherent to ownership of the underlying asset are classified as financial leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

In the case of operating leases, the installments are recognized as expenses if the Company is lessee, or as revenue if it is lessor, on a straight-line basis for the term of the lease, unless another systematic basis of distribution is more representative.

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.7 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that simultaneously creates a financial asset in an entity and a financial liability or an equity instrument in another entity.

Financial assets mostly include investments in time deposits and fixed-income mutual funds, which are recognized at the fair value. They are classified as investments held through maturity and are settled in 90 days or less.

3.7.1 Fair Value Hierarchy

The Company measures financial instruments, such as derivatives, and non-financial assets, such as investment properties, at the fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- on the principal market for the asset or liability or
- in the absence of a principal market, on the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset for its greatest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset for its greatest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows:

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) price on active markets for identical assets and liabilities;

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices that are included in Level 1 and are observable for assets or liabilities, either directly (namely price) or indirectly (i.e., a price derivative). The methods and assumptions used to determine the fair values in this level take into consideration, by type of financial asset or financial liability, the estimated future cash flows discounted using the zero-coupon interest rate curves for each currency. All such appraisals are made using external tools like “Bloomberg”; and

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)**3.7 Financial Instruments (continued)**

Level 3: Inputs for assets or liabilities not based on observable market information (non-observable inputs).

3.7.2 Financial Assets**Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition and in subsequent measurements, at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), or at fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and EECL's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, EECL initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price as disclosed in the section (IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers).

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through OCI, it must generate cash flows that are "solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)" on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and it is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

EECL's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortized cost are held within a business model with the objective of holding financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and of selling.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular-way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.7 Financial Instruments (continued)

3.7.2 Financial Assets (continued)

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

EECL's financial assets at amortized cost may include items such as trade receivables and loans to related parties, and they are included under other non-current financial assets.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognized in the statement of income and calculated in the same way as for financial assets measured at amortized cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognized in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognized in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

EECL's debt instruments at fair value through OCI include investments in listed debt instruments shown under other non-current financial assets.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI provided they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025**NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)****3.7 Financial Instruments (continued)****3.7.2 Financial Assets (continued)**

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in the income statement when the right of payment has been established, except when EECL benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Company elected to classify irrevocably its non-listed equity investments in this category.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the statement of income.

This category includes derivatives and listed equity investments which EECL had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are recognized as other income in the statement of income when the right of payment has been established.

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset outside the fair value through profit or loss category.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from EECL's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.7 Financial Instruments (continued)

3.7.2 Financial Assets (continued)

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that EECL has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee on the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that EECL could be required to pay.

Impairment

The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that EECL expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognized in two stages:

- For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from events of default that may occur within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL).
- For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, EECL applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, EECL evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, EECL reassesses the internal credit rating of the debt instrument. In addition, EECL considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)**3.7 Financial Instruments (continued)****3.7.2 Financial Assets (continued)**

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, EECL may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that EECL is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

3.7.3 Financial Liabilities**Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, as loans and borrowings, as accounts payable, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans, borrowings, and accounts payable, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings, including bank overdrafts, and financial derivatives.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortized cost (loans and borrowings)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchase in the near term. This category also includes financial derivatives entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the income statement. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. The Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.7 Financial Instruments (continued)

3.7.3 Financial Liabilities (continued)

Financial liabilities at amortized cost (loans and borrowings)

This is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of income.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled, or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of income.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.7.4 Derivatives and Hedge Transactions

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, interest rate swaps and forward commodity contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks, interest rate risks and commodity price risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025**NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)****3.7 Financial Instruments (continued)**

- fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or an unrecognized firm commitment;
- cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecasted transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognized firm commitment;
- hedges of a net investment in a foreign business.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which it wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge.

The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Group will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements (including the analysis of sources of hedge ineffectiveness and how the hedge ratio is determined). A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if it meets all of the following effectiveness requirements:

- There is “an economic relationship” between the hedged item and the hedging instrument;
- The effect of credit risk does not “dominate the value changes” that result from that economic relationship;
- The hedge ratio is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Group actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Group actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

Hedges that meet all the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as described below:

Fair value hedges

The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognized in the statement of income as other expenses. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognized in the statement of income as other expenses.

For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortized cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortized through profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedge using the EIR method. The EIR amortization may begin as soon as an adjustment exists and no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged.

If the hedged item is derecognized, the unamortized fair value is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.7 Financial Instruments (continued)

3.7.3 Derivatives and Hedge Transactions (continued)

When an unrecognized firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognized as an asset or liability with the corresponding gain or loss recognized in profit or loss.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized in the cash flow hedge reserve in OCI, while any ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the statement of income. The cash flow hedge reserve is adjusted to the lower of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument and the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item.

The Company uses forward currency contracts as hedges against its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecasted transactions and firm commitments, as well as forward commodity contracts for its exposure to the volatility of commodity prices. The ineffective portion relating to foreign currency contracts is recognized as other expenses and the ineffective portion relating to commodity contracts is recognized in other operating income or expenses.

The Company designates only the spot element of forward contracts as a hedging instrument. The forward element is recognized in OCI and accumulated in a separate component of equity, under hedging reserve cost.

The amounts accumulated in OCI are accounted for according to the nature of the underlying hedged transaction. If the hedged transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item, the amount accumulated in equity is removed from the separate component of equity and added to the initial cost or other carrying amount of the hedged asset or liability. This is not a reclassification adjustment and will not be recognized in OCI for the period. This also applies where the hedged forecasted transaction of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability subsequently becomes a firm commitment to which fair value hedge accounting is applied.

For any other cash flow hedges, the amount accumulated in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss.

If cash flow hedge accounting is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in OCI must remain in accumulated OCI if the hedged future cash flows are still expected to occur. Otherwise, the amount will be immediately reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. After discontinuation, once the hedged cash flow occurs, any amount remaining in accumulated OCI must be accounted for according to the nature of the underlying transaction, as described above.

The financial risk management strategy of Engie Energia Chile S.A. and its subsidiaries focuses on mitigating the exchange rate risk related to income, costs, investments of cash surpluses, investments in general and debt denominated in a currency other than the U.S. dollar.

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)**3.7 Financial Instruments (continued)****3.7.4 Derivatives and Hedge Transactions (continued)**

Delays or changes in the payment flows may produce a mismatch between the hedge flows and the hedged item. To reduce the impact of these mismatches on the effectiveness of the hedge, the main hedged instruments are complemented by other instruments contracted on their due date, such as: (a) time deposits in UF, (b) repo agreements, (c) extensions of forwards or (d) new, opposite forwards.

EECL's hedges may only be interrupted in the following cases:

- The position of the designated hedge instrument expires, and no situation or renewal is predicted if it is sold or liquidated, exercised or closed.
- The hedge no longer meets one of the requirements for special hedge accounting.
- There is evidence that the predicted future transaction being hedged will not be consummated.
- Any subsidiary of the Company suspends its designation separately from the other subsidiaries.

The Company only used cash flow hedging in the fiscal years covered by the financial statements.

3.8 Inventories

This category mainly includes spare parts for maintenance and inputs used in generating electricity. Inventories are recorded at cost, based on the weighted average. The cost of inventories excludes financing expenses and exchange differentials. The cost of inventories is debited against income as the inventories are consumed.

3.9 Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

The Company classifies property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investments in associates, joint ventures and disposal groups (a group of assets that will be sold together with the directly associated liabilities) as non-current assets held for sale, provided actions are being taken as of the closing date of the statement of financial position to sell them and it is considered highly likely that the sale will be consummated within twelve months following that date.

These assets or disposal groups are appraised at the lower of the carrying value or the estimated sale price after deducting the costs of sale, and they are no longer amortized as of the date that they are classified as non-current assets held for sale.

The assets no longer classified as held for sale or no longer considered part of a disposal group are appraised at the lower of the carrying value prior to classification, less depreciation, amortization or revaluation that would have been recognized if they had not been so classified, and the recoverable value on the date on which they will be reclassified in *Non-Current Assets*.

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.10 Provisions

A provision is made if:

- the Company has a legal or implicit obligation as a result of a past event;
- it can be estimated reliably;
- it is likely that a cash outflow will be required to settle the obligation.

Obligations existing as at the date of the financial statements as a consequence of past events that are likely to result in equity damage for the Company, but the amount and payment date of which are uncertain, are recorded as provisions at the current value of the most probable amount that is estimated to be disburseable to discharge the obligation.

3.10.1 Post-Employment Benefits and Other Similar Benefits

The Company recognizes the present value of severance indemnity obligations in liabilities (severance for years of employment) as at the closing date of its financial statements. These obligations are appraised using an actuarial calculation that utilizes assumptions on mortality rates, employee turnover, interest rates, derecognition dates, effects of employee salary raises, and the effects on benefit variations resulting from changes in the rate of inflation. The actuarial losses or gains from variations in the pre-established obligations are recorded directly in other comprehensive income. The actuarial losses and gains originate in the deviations between the estimated and real values of the actuarial assumptions or the reformulation of the established actuarial assumptions (see Note 27).

3.11 Classification of Current and Non-Current Assets and Liabilities

The Company classifies its assets and liabilities by maturity. Current assets and liabilities mature in twelve months or less and any maturing beyond one year are classified as non-current.

Liabilities maturing in less than twelve months but securely refinanced in the long term, at the Company's discretion, through unconditional long-term credit facilities, may be classified as non-current liabilities, and the short-term portion as a current liability.

3.12 Income Tax and Deferred Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to calculate the amount are those that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in net equity, not in the statement of income. Management periodically evaluates positions adopted in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation, and it establishes provisions where appropriate.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025**NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)****Deferred taxes**

Deferred taxes are calculated, using the liability method, on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes as at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, it affects neither the book profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry-forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

- when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, it affects neither the book profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will be reversed in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed on each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed on each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized, or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted on the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.13 Recognition of Income and Expenses

Revenue is recognized when there is a gross entry of economic benefits originating in the normal course of the Company's business in the period, provided that entry causes an increase in total equity unrelated to contributions from the owners of that equity and those benefits can be reliably appraised. Revenue is appraised at the fair value of the counter-entry received or receivable as a result.

EECL analyzes and takes into consideration all relevant facts and circumstances when it applies each step of the IFRS 15 model for contracts with customers: (i) identification of the contract; (ii) identification of performance obligations; (iii) determination of the transaction price; (iv) allocation of the price; and (v) recognition of revenue.

EECL also evaluates whether there are any incremental costs of obtaining a contract as well as the costs directly related to contract performance. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

EECL recognizes revenue when the steps in IFRS 15 have been completed satisfactorily and it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the company.

Revenue comes mainly from the sale of energy, capacity, port services, industrial services and electricity transmission, including services provided but not yet invoiced at the close of the period. Revenue is shown net of taxes, refunds, rebates and discounts and it is recorded when the amount can be reliably measured and it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company. Said benefits are allocated on an accrual basis.

- Energy sales: Energy supplied and not invoiced as at the last day of the closing month is recorded as revenue, appraised at the prices in force in the relevant period of consumption. The energy cost is also included in income.
- Sales of services: Services are recorded in income in the period that the services are provided.
- Interest income: Interest income is recorded on the basis of the proportion of time elapsed, using the effective-interest-rate method.



ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.13 Recognition of Income and Expenses (continued)

- Leases: The current value of the payments for leased assets recognized as a financial lease is recorded as an account receivable. The difference between the gross amount receivable and the current value of such payment is recognized as a financial yield. This amount is recorded in income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

3.14 Earnings (Loss) per Share

The basic earnings per share are calculated as a quotient between the net earnings (losses) in the fiscal year attributable to the Parent Company and the weighted average number of common shares in the Parent Company outstanding during the fiscal year, excluding the average number of Parent Company shares held by subsidiaries, if any.

3.15 Dividends

EECL's dividend policy is to pay the minimum dividend required by the law and the Company's bylaws. Dividends above the legal minimum can be approved if the company's conditions allow. Each year the board proposes a dividend payment based on financial results, available cash and the estimated financing needed for capital investments. The dividend proposed by the Board must be approved at an Ordinary Shareholders Meeting pursuant to law.

In relation to Circulars 1945 and 1983 of the Financial Market Commission, the Company's Board decided that the net distributable profit will be the fiscal year profit attributable to shareholders shown in the financial statements, without any adjustment.

A proposal may be made to the respective Ordinary Shareholders Meeting to distribute, as a final dividend, the profits not distributed as a dividend, which must be done within thirty days following the date of the respective Meeting.

3.16 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash on hand, unrestricted bank checking accounts, time deposits and marketable securities maturing within 90 days, which are easily convertible into known amounts of cash with negligible risk of significant changes in value.

3.17 Operating Segments

The Company's principal business is the generation and sale of electricity. It has thermal, combined-cycle, solar, wind and hydroelectric power plants that produce the energy that is sold to customers with whom it has power purchase agreements, pursuant to the Electricity Law. Its customers are classified as regulated customers, unregulated customers and the spot market.

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

There is no direct relationship between any one generating unit and the power purchase agreements as power purchase agreements are made in line with the Company's total capacity. PPAs are supplied by any of its power plants or, otherwise, energy is acquired from other generating companies.

EECL is part of the National Grid (SEN). The National Electricity Coordinator (CEN) defines how much each of the generating units will generate.

As EECL only operates on the National Grid, geographic segmentation does not apply.

Chilean electricity regulations define energy and capacity separately, not because they are different physical elements, but rather in order to set economically efficient prices. Energy prices are thus set in monetary units per unit of energy (KWh, MWh, etc.), and capacity prices are set in monetary units per unit of capacity–unit of time (KW-month).

Consequently, in accordance with IFRS 8, EECL's only operating segment is the entire business described above.

3.18 Contingent Assets and Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are not recorded in the financial statements but rather are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements unless it is unlikely that they will occur. Contingent assets are not recorded in the financial statements and are disclosed only if the cash inflow is likely.



ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 4 – SECTORAL REGULATION AND OPERATION OF THE ELECTRICITY SYSTEM

4.1 Description of the Business

The objectives of ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A. are the production, transmission, distribution and supply of electricity; the purchase, sale and transportation of fuels, either in a liquid, solid or gaseous state; and the provision of engineering and management consultancy services as well as electrical system maintenance and repair services.

As at December 31, 2025, ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A. had an installed capacity of 2,869 MW on the National Grid, thus giving it an approximate 7.4% share of the system's total gross capacity. The Company's transmission lines are operated over a distance of 2,002 kilometers, and it has a natural gas pipeline with the capacity to transport 8 million cubic meters per day for gas distribution and sale in the north of Chile.

4.2 Regulation and Operation of the Electricity System

The electricity sector in Chile is regulated by the General Electricity Law contained in Statutory Decree 1, issued in 1982 by the Ministry of Mining, and by the Regulations to that law contained in Executive Decree 327 of 1998. Three government agencies are responsible for the enforcement of, and compliance with, the law: the National Energy Commission (*Comisión Nacional de Energía*, or NEC), which has the authority to propose regulated prices (node price) and to design indicative plans for the construction of new generation units; the Electricity and Fuels Commission (*Superintendencia de Electricidad y Combustibles*, or EFC), which supervises and enforces compliance with the laws, regulations and technical standards for the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, liquid fuels and gas; and the Ministry of Economy, which reviews and approves the prices proposed by the NEC and regulates concessions granted to electricity generation, transmission and distribution companies based on a report prepared by the EFC. The law establishes a panel of experts primarily responsible for resolving any disputes that might arise among electricity companies.

The National Grid runs from Arica to Chiloe.

According to the Electricity Law, companies that generate for a power grid must coordinate their operations through the CEN so that the system operates at minimum cost while preserving service security. The CEN therefore plans and manages the operation of the system, including the calculation of the hourly marginal cost, which is the price used to appraise energy transfers among generators. Each company's generation is subject to the CEN operating plan. Companies may freely decide whether to sell electricity to regulated or unregulated customers. Any surplus or deficit between customer sales and production is sold to, or purchased from, other generators at the marginal cost.

4.3 Types of Customers

a) Regulated customers: Residential, commercial and small and mid-sized businesses with a connected capacity of no more than 5,000 KW that are located in a distribution company's concession area. The transfer price between generation and distribution companies will be the price resulting from tenders by distribution companies.

NOTE 4 – SECTORAL REGULATION AND OPERATION OF THE ELECTRICITY SYSTEM (continued)

b) Unregulated customers: Customers that have an installed capacity above 5,000 KW, mainly mining and industrial companies. These customers can negotiate their power supply prices freely with generators and/or distributors. Customers with a capacity of 500 to 5,000 KW have the option of contracting energy at prices agreed with their suppliers, or to continue to be subject to regulated prices. They must remain in the chosen regime for a minimum of four years.

c) Spot or short-term market: Power purchase transactions between generating companies resulting from the coordination of the CEN to ensure an economic operation of the system. Any production surpluses (deficits) as compared to a generator's commercial commitments are transferred through sales to (purchases from) other generators who are members of the CEN. Energy transfers are appraised at the marginal cost, while capacity is appraised at the appropriate node price set by the authority every six months.

The capacity payable to each generator in Chile depends on the annual system-wide calculation made by the CEN that shows the sufficiency capacity for each power plant. This value is separate from load dispatching.

With the enactment of Law 20,018, since 2010 distribution companies must have a supply available constantly for their entire demand, which requires that they hold long-term public tenders.

4.4 Principal Assets

The generating capacity of EECL and its subsidiaries is comprised mainly of combined-cycle thermal and coal-fired power plants that combined supply 2,869 MW to the National Grid, 7.4% of the total gross generation supplied to that grid.

The renewable power plants have a total capacity of 1,444 MW and are located along the SEN. There are 5 coal-fired and combined-cycle power plants in the Region of Antofagasta, 4 located in Mejillones and 1 in Tocopilla, with a total capacity of 1,425 MW.

4.5 Renewable Energy

Renewable Energy Law 20,257 was enacted in April 2008 and amended by Law 20,698 passed in October 2013. It encourages the use of unconventional renewable energy (UCRE). The principal aspect of this law is that it obliges generators to generate at least 5% of their energy sold from renewable sources between 2010 and 2014. That requirement then rises progressively by 0.5% per annum from 2015 to 2024, the year when a total of 10% should be generated for contracts signed after August 31, 2007 but prior to July 1, 2013. For contracts signed after July 1, 2013, this requirement is 5% by 2013, with annual increases of 1% from 2014 until it totals 12% by 2020, and then annual increases of 1.5% as of 2021 to total 18% by 2024, followed by an increase of 2% in 2025 to become 20%.

In 2013, EECL opened the El Aguila I Photovoltaic Power Plant that has an installed capacity of 2 MWp.

The Pampa Camarones Photovoltaic Solar Power Plant began commercial operation on September 9, 2016. It has an installed capacity of 6 MWp.

NOTE 4 – SECTORAL REGULATION AND OPERATION OF THE ELECTRICITY SYSTEM (continued)



ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

On April 17, 2019, the Company acquired the subsidiary “Solar Los Loros SpA,” that has an installed capacity of 46 MWp.

On July 1, 2020, the Company acquired “Eolica Monte Redondo SpA” that added to its renewable generation assets the Monte Redondo Wind Farm, with an installed capacity of 48 MW, and the Laja Hydroelectric Power Plant, with an installed capacity of 34.4 MW.

The Calama Wind Farm began commercial operation on October 29, 2021 and has an installed capacity of 152.6 MW.

The Tamaya Solar Farm began operation on January 14, 2022 and it has an installed capacity of 114 MWp.

The Capricornio Solar Farm began commercial operation on November 21, 2022. It has an installed capacity of 87.9 MWp.

On December 15, 2022, the Company acquired subsidiaries Alba SpA, Alba Andes SpA, Alba Pacifico SpA, Rio Alto S.A. and Energias de Abtao S.A. Those acquisitions included the renewable generation assets called the San Pedro I Wind Farm, with an installed capacity of 36 MW, and the San Pedro II Wind Farm, with an installed capacity of 65 MW.

The Coya Solar Farm began commercial operation on March 24, 2023, and has an installed capacity of 184.85 Mwac.

The Coya BESS began commercial operation on February 28, 2024, and has an installed capacity of 140.97 MW.

The Tamaya BESS began commercial operation on January 17, 2025, and has an installed capacity of 76 MW.

The Kallpa Wind Farm began commercial operation on March 7, 2025, and has an installed capacity of 344.74 MW.

The Capricornio BESS began commercial operation on May 19, 2025, and has an installed capacity of 48 MW.

The Company purchases unconventional renewable energy (UCRE) on the market in order to comply with governing regulations.

NOTA 5 – CORPORATE REORGANIZATIONS

5.1 Acquisition of subsidiaries

- 5.1.1 The Company acquired its subsidiary Parque Fotovoltaico Andino Las Pataguas SpA from Andes Solar SpA and Inversiones y Asesorías Isla de Espalmador SpA on February 15, 2024.
- 5.1.2 The subsidiary Central Termoeléctrica Andina SpA was merged with Engie Energía Chile S.A. on April 14, 2025.
- 5.1.3 The Company acquired the subsidiary NR Entre Ríos SpA from Andes Mainstream SpA on November 28, 2025.

Details are provided in Appendix 1.a).

NOTE 6 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, classified by type of cash, are shown below:

Types of Cash and Cash Equivalents (Presentation)	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Cash	23	26
Bank balances	13,015	53,876
Short-term deposits classified as cash equivalents	74,042	444,741
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	87,080	498,643

The balances of cash and cash equivalents shown in the Statement of Financial Position do not differ from those shown in the Statement of Cash Flow and are not subject to any type of restriction.

Cash and cash equivalents are itemized below:

6.1 Cash Available

Cash available is comprised of cash held in tills and in bank current accounts, and the carrying value is the same as the fair value.

6.2 Time Deposits

Time deposits as at December 31, 2025, include principal plus accrued interest and adjustments as at the closing date.

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 6 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)

6.2 Time Deposits (continued)

Entity	Currency	Annual Rate %	Expiration	12/31/2025 kUSD
Banco BTG	USD	4.80%	8-Jan-2026	15,164
Banco Itaú Corpbanca	USD	4.60%	14-Jan-2026	10,073
Banco Santander	USD	4.60%	14-Jan-2026	6,050
Banco Santander	USD	4.61%	14-Jan-2026	10,073
Banco Santander	USD	4.67%	14-Jan-2026	9,048
Scotiabank	USD	4.65%	6-Jan-2026	8,501
Banco Estado	USD	4.60%	20-Jan-2026	9,080
Banco Estado	USD	4.65%	22-Jan-2026	6,053
Consolidated Total				74,042

Time deposits as at December 31, 2024, include principal plus accrued interest and adjustments as at the closing date.

Entity	Currency	Annual Rate %	Expiration	12/31/2024 kUSD
Banco BCI	USD	4.40%	13-Jan-2025	3,800
Banco BCI	USD	4.53%	2-Jan-2025	5,509
Banco BCI	USD	4.62%	4-Feb-2025	2,013
Banco BCI	USD	4.68%	13-Jan-2025	5,028
Banco BCI	USD	4.68%	16-Jan-2025	1,509
Banco BCI	USD	4.87%	15-Jan-2025	20,181
Banco BCI	USD	4.87%	22-Jan-2025	40,362
Banco BTG	USD	4.85%	11-Feb-2025	12,068
Banco BTG	USD	4.85%	24-Feb-2025	3,014
Banco Chile	USD	4.85%	22-Jan-2025	40,362
Banco Estado	USD	4.70%	3-Mar-2025	10,006
Banco Estado	USD	4.72%	4-Feb-2025	20,014
Banco Estado	USD	4.75%	14-Jan-2025	37,095
Banco Estado	USD	4.91%	22-Jan-2025	20,183
Banco Estado	USD	5.00%	10-Jan-2025	4,043
Banco Itaú Corpbanca	USD	4.75%	14-Jan-2025	10,024
Banco Itaú Corpbanca	USD	4.80%	18-Feb-2025	8,043
Banco Itaú Corpbanca	USD	4.85%	24-Feb-2025	3,014
Banco Itaú Corpbanca	USD	4.87%	6-Jan-2025	20,181
Banco Itaú Corpbanca	USD	5.00%	17-Jan-2025	20,192
Banco Santander	USD	4.96%	11-Feb-2025	5,032
Banco Santander	USD	5.08%	17-Jan-2025	20,194
Banco Santander	USD	5.08%	22-Jan-2025	34,321
Banco Santander	USD	5.11%	6-Jan-2025	4,044
Banco Santander	USD	5.12%	14-Jan-2025	30,315
Scotiabank	USD	4.46%	7-Jan-2025	30,018
Scotiabank	USD	4.55%	6-Jan-2025	12,006
Scotiabank	USD	4.75%	4-Feb-2025	5,032
Scotiabank	USD	4.76%	14-Jan-2025	5,031
Scotiabank	USD	4.81%	22-Jan-2025	12,107
Consolidated Total				444,741

NOTE 6 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)

6.3 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Liabilities originating in financing activities	Balance at 1/1/2025 (1)	Financing cash flows			Changes not representing cash flows						Balance at 12/31/2025 (1)
					Acquisition of subsidiaries	Sale of subsidiaries	Changes in fair value	Exchange differences	New financial leases	Other changes (2)	
		From	Used	Total							
		kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Unsecured bonds (Note 20)	1,205,579	122,012	(182,408)	(60,396)	0	0	0	3,795	0	203,847	1,352,825
Interest-bearing loans (Note 20)	1,040,012	100,000	(142,989)	(42,989)	0	0	0	0	0	41,231	1,038,254
Related company loans (Note 10.5)	45,240	108,781	(100,864)	7,917	0	0	0	0	0	0	53,157
Total	2,290,831	330,793	(426,261)	(95,468)	0	0	0	3,795	0	245,078	2,444,236

(1) The balance includes the current and non-current portions.

(2) Interest accrued.

Liabilities originating in financing activities	Balance at 1/1/2024 (1)	Financing cash flows			Changes not representing cash flows						Balance at 12/31/2024 (1)
					Acquisition of subsidiaries	Sale of subsidiaries	Changes in fair value	Exchange differences	New financial leases	Other changes (2)	
		From	Used	Total							
		kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Unsecured bonds (Note 20)	840,024	725,118	(268,923)	456,195	0	0	0	0	0	-90,640	1205,579
Interest-bearing loans (Note 20)	1276,489	100,000	(360,071)	(260,071)	0	0	0	0	0	23,594	1040,012
Related company loans (Note 10.5)	15,568	88,094	(91,067)	(2,973)	0	0	0	0	0	32,645	45,240
Total	2,132,081	913,212	(720,061)	193,151	0	0	0	0	0	(34,401)	2,290,831

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 7 – OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Current

Description of Instruments	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Forward (1)	11,459	11,082
Mutual Funds	309	859
Total, Other Financial Assets	11,768	11,941

(1) See further details in Note 21 – Derivative and Hedge Transactions

Non-Current

Description of Instruments	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Forward (1)	64,206	27,065
Total, Other Financial Assets	64,206	27,065

(1) See further details in Note 21 – Derivative and Hedge Transactions

7.1 Fixed-Income Mutual Fund Shares

Mutual fund shares are recorded at their fair value and break down as follows:

Entity	Currency	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
		kUSD	kUSD
Banco Santander Rio	USD	309	859
Total, Mutual Funds		309	859

NOTE 8 – OTHER CURRENT NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

The amounts that the Company has recorded in this category correspond to services that will be provided in subsequent months, within one year from the closing date of the period being reported.

Types of Payments	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Prepaid insurance ⁽¹⁾	13,062	13,615
Output VAT ⁽²⁾	213,215	190,984
Supplier advances ⁽³⁾	8,829	9,672
Miscellaneous	1,699	1711
Total	236,805	215,982

(1) Damage, business interruption, civil liability and other insurance policies for EECL and associates.

(2) The VAT credit remaining and accumulated on the purchases of inputs used in generation, mainly coal and gas, and, to a lesser extent, the VAT credit related to the construction of renewable energy projects according to the company's investment plan.

(3) Payments for spare parts for overhauls.

NOTE 9 – TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

In general, balances in this category do not accrue interest.

There are no restrictions on the disposal of significant amounts of this type of accounts receivable.

As required by paragraph 36 of IFRS 7, the Company carries no collateral for its commercial credit to customers.

The average maturity of customers' obligations is 15 calendar days from the invoice date. No individual customer has significant balances as compared to the Company's total sales or accounts receivable.

See Note 22 *Risk Management* for further analysis of the risk of uncollectibles.

The Company establishes an uncollectibles provision at the close of each quarter, taking into account aspects such as the age of its accounts receivable and a case-by-case analysis of each.

The Company has no protested portfolio or customers from whom collection is being sought through the courts.

The amounts included in this category relate to the following types of documents:

9.1 Current Trade Receivables and Other Accounts Receivable

Current trade receivable and other accounts receivable	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Invoices and accounts receivable (*)	313,275	210,237
Sundry receivables, current	6	163
Other accounts receivable, current	2,594	7,375
Total	315,875	217,775



ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 9 – TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (continued)

9.1 Current Trade Receivables and Other Accounts Receivable (continued)

(*) The balance of invoices and trade receivables as at December 31, 2025, includes USD 58.9 million owed by Total Energies as a consequence of the arbitration procedure explained below.

On January 3, 2023, ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. began international arbitration against Total Energies Gas & Power Limited (“Total Energies”) because of its breach of contractual obligations under an LNG supply contract made in August 2011. On June 13, 2025, the arbitration court issued an award deciding that Total Energies had defaulted on its contractual obligations and had to pay damages to ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. (for approximately 100 million U.S. dollars plus interest). Since the remedies available and legal grounds that may be cited to contest the award are very limited, the damages have been accounted for in the statement of income as at December 31, 2025 (see Note 30).

On October 21, 2025, ENGIE and Total Energies agreed to the term and conditions under which the latter will pay ENGIE the compensation set by the arbitral court, plus interest. The amount was disclosed in a Material Disclosure to the Financial Market Commission of Chile (CMF in Spanish) on June 18, 2025. These terms and conditions stipulate, among other things, that the amount outstanding will be partially offset against the price of certain LNG deliveries during 2025 and 2026 under the SPA between the parties. If the LNG is not delivered, the amounts owed will be paid in cash, together with accrued interest, if warranted.

9.2 Non-Current Trade Receivables and Other Accounts Receivable

Non-current trade receivable and other accounts receivable	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Accounts receivable (**)	0	90,892
Total	0	90,892

(**) These include the accounts receivable originating in the Regulated Customer Electricity Price Stabilization Law 21,185 (“PEC-1”), Customer Protection Mechanism Law 21,472 (“MPC” or “PEC-2”) and Law 21,667 (“PEC-3”).

As at December 31, 2024, the non-current trade receivables balance included USD 90.9 million for the provision for receivables from power distribution companies, calculated pursuant to the price stabilization laws because of billing differences described in the July 2024 Average Node Price Decree, including accrued interest of approximately USD 4 million, and for the benefit to end customers accruing from April to November 2024. Moreover, the current trade receivables item includes a provision for USD 17.7 million for price harmonization, making the total balance receivable under the price stabilization mechanisms USD 108.7 million at the close of 2024.

NOTE 9 – TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (continued)

9.2 Non-Current Trade Receivables and Other Accounts Receivable (continued)

The company sold the provisioned balance of USD 108.7 million on April 3, 2025 under the mechanisms structured by IDB Invest. The regularization of regulated customer prices under the PEC-3 law and the pertinent average node price decrees put an end to the accumulation of balances occurring from 2020 to 2024 because of price stabilization. Therefore, there were no non-current trade account balances as at December 31, 2025.

The aged balances of the Company's gross receivables were as follows as at December 31, 2025:

Receivables	Balances as of December 31, 2025											
	Compliant Portfolio	Payment Arrears	Payment Arrears	Payment Arrears	Payment Arrears	Payment Arrears	Payment Arrears	Payment Arrears	Payment Arrears	Payment Arrears	Total Current	Total Non-Current
		1-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	121-150 days	151-180 days	181-210 days	211-250 days	Payment Arrears More than 250 days		
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Trade account receivables	231,394	45,482	35,550	1,663	586	221	530	65	207	623	316,321	
Estimated uncollectibles	(841)	0	0	0	(586)	(221)	(530)	(65)	(207)	(623)	(3,046)	
Current sundry receivables	6	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Estimated uncollectibles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other current accounts receivable	2,594	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,594	
Total	233,180	45,482	35,550	1,663	0	0	0	0	0	0	315,875	

The aged balances of the Company's gross receivables were as follows as at December 31, 2024:

Receivables	Balances as of December 31, 2024												
	Compliant Portfolio	Payment Arrears	Payment Arrears	Payment Arrears	Payment Arrears	Payment Arrears	Payment Arrears	Payment Arrears	Payment Arrears	Payment Arrears	Payment Arrears	Total Current	Total Non-Current
		1-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	121-150 days	151-180 days	181-210 days	211-250 days	More than 250 days			
		kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD		
Trade account receivables	175,998	34,355	1,162	288	745	401	36	52	43	1,159	211,239	90,916	
Estimated uncollectibles	(1,566)	0	0	0	(745)	(401)	(36)	(52)	(43)	(1,159)	(4,002)	(24)	
Current sundry receivables	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	163	0	
Estimated uncollectibles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other current accounts receivable	7,375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,375	0	
Total	181,970	34,355	1,162	288	0	0	0	0	0	0	217,775	90,892	

Balances expired for which no provision has been made correspond to customers who have no liquidity or solvency troubles. However, they have objected to a charge in some invoices and we were negotiating a solution on the date of these financial statements.

The rescheduled portfolio is defined as a non-performing portfolio or a portfolio with a significant increase in risk. No lower risk rating can be assigned until the entire debt is repaid. This ensures that a rescheduling will not cause any reduction in provisions.



ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 9 – TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (continued)

9.2 Non-Current Trade Receivables and Other Accounts Receivable (continued)

Segments of Payment Arrears as of December 31, 2025	Rescheduled Portfolio		Portfolio Not Rescheduled		Total Gross Portfolio	
	Number of Customers	Amount kUSD	Number of Customers	Amount kUSD	Number of Customers	Amount kUSD
Compliant	-	0	1,352	233,994	1,352	233,994
From 1 to 30 days	-	0	522	45,482	522	45,482
From 31 to 60 days	-	0	61	35,550	61	35,550
From 61 to 90 days	-	0	63	1,663	63	1,663
From 91 to 120 days	-	0	120	586	120	586
From 121 to 150 days	-	0	42	221	42	221
From 151 to 180 days	-	0	12	530	12	530
From 181 to 210 days	-	0	19	65	19	65
From 211 to 250 days	-	0	28	207	28	207
More than 251 days	-	0	266	623	266	623
Total		0		318,921		318,921

Segments of Payment Arrears as of December 31, 2024	Rescheduled Portfolio		Portfolio Not Rescheduled		Total Gross Portfolio	
	Number of Customers	Amount kUSD	Number of Customers	Amount kUSD	Number of Customers	Amount kUSD
Compliant	-	0	2,056	183,536	2,056	183,536
From 1 to 30 days	-	0	904	34,355	904	34,355
From 31 to 60 days	-	0	108	1,162	108	1,162
From 61 to 90 days	-	0	32	288	32	288
From 91 to 120 days	-	0	32	745	32	745
From 121 to 150 days	-	0	227	401	227	401
From 151 to 180 days	-	0	21	36	21	36
From 181 to 210 days	-	0	27	52	27	52
From 211 to 250 days	-	0	46	43	46	43
More than 251 days	-	0	343	1,159	343	1,159
Total		0		221,777		221,777

NOTE 9 – TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (continued)

9.2 Non-Current Trade Receivables and Other Accounts Receivable (continued)

Provisions and write-offs	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Starting balance	4,026	9,323
Provision for portfolio not rescheduled	194	(161)
Recoveries in the period	(682)	(812)
Reversal of write-offs in the period	(522)	(4,051)
Miscellaneous	30	(273)
Ending balance	3,046	4,026

NOTE 10 – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED ENTITIES

10.1 Compensation of Key Management Personnel

The Company is managed by a Board of Directors comprised of seven members who hold office for a period of two years and may be re-elected.

The shareholders appointed all the members of the board, in accordance with Law 18,046, at the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting held on April 30, 2024. The Company has identified key personnel to be the Chief Executive Officer and Corporate Managers.

The Ordinary Shareholders Meeting held April 29, 2025, approved compensation of UF 160 per meeting per director for the 2025 fiscal year, payable until the next Ordinary Shareholders Meeting. The chairman of the board receives compensation of U.F. 320 per meeting. The shareholders also resolved that alternate directors would receive no compensation for their duties, except when they attend meetings in replacement of a regular director.

No other compensation is paid but the fees received by the directors for their directorships, except as explained in the next paragraph.

In accordance with the article 50-bis of Companies Law 18,046, the minutes of the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting show that although the Company has no obligation to create a director's committee, it has done so voluntarily. The members of this committee are the independent directors. Their compensation will be UF 55 monthly, and the committee approved an annual expense budget of UF 5,000. The committee did not disburse against this budget in the 2025 fiscal year.



ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 10 – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED ENTITIES (continued)

10.1 Compensation of Key Management Personnel (continued)

Board Compensation	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Cristian Eyzaguirre, Director	108	103
Carolina Schmidt, Director	108	78
Joanna Davidovich, Director	108	78
Mauro Valdes, Director	0	23
Claudio Iglesias, Director	0	25
Total Board Compensation	324	307

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A. did not pay any member of the Company's Board of Directors for any additional consulting in the 2025 fiscal year, and it recorded no expenses.

Key Manager Compensation	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Compensation	3,942	3,480
Short-term benefits	459	605
Total	4,401	4,085

The costs include recurrent monthly salaries, part of which is variable and earned in the form of bonuses based on individual measurement and the Company's results for the fiscal year. They also include severance indemnities.

10.2 Key Management Personnel

Managers and Senior Executives	
Name	Position
Juan Villavicencio	Managing Director, Res & Batt., Chile Country Manager & EECL CEO
Francisca Vasquez	Chief Legal & Ethics Officer
Vincent Sorel	Chief Finance, ESG and Procurement Officer
Lucy Oporto	Chief Human Resources & Internal Communications Officer
Laila Ducousso	Managing Director, Chile Generation
Pilar Acevedo	Managing Director, Chile Networks
Vicente Camino	Managing Director, Chile SEM
Diane de Galbert	Chief Strategy and Digital Solutions Officer
Gustavo Schettini	Managing Director, Chile Gas Networks

10.3 Current Related-Entity Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable from and payable to, and transactions with, related entities are in compliance with articles 44 and 49 of Companies Law 18,046. The Company has made no provisions for doubtful accounts because these obligations are paid when due, which varies from 7 to 30 days.

Related-entity accounts receivable were as follows:

NOTE 10 – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED ENTITIES (continued)

Tax I.D.	Company	Country	Relationship	Currency	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
					kUSD	kUSD
96.885.200-0	ENGIE Austral S.A.	Chile	Parent	CLP	3	60
96.885.200-0	ENGIE Austral S.A.	Chile	Parent	USD	1	2
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Venture	USD	1	2
76.215.533-8	Engie Stream Solutions Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	USD	664	0
76.215.533-8	Engie Stream Solutions Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	CLP	1	9
76.134.397-1	ENGIE Gas Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	USD	0	1,460
76.134.397-1	ENGIE Gas Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	CLP	0	4
76.775.710-7	Sociedad GNL Mejillones S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	USD	0	146
76.775.710-7	Sociedad GNL Mejillones S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	CLP	0	814
77.209.127-3	Engie Impact Chile SpA	Chile	Common Parent	USD	1	1
Foreign	Engie Energia Peru S.A.	Peru	Common Parent	USD	0	283
76.715.352-K	Cia. Operadora de Infraestructuras Eléctricas S.A.	Chile	Joint Venture	USD	19	19
76.715.352-K	Cia. Operadora de Infraestructuras Eléctricas S.A.	Chile	Joint Venture	CLP	0	1
76.715.352-K	Cia. Operadora de Infraestructuras Eléctricas S.A.	Chile	Joint Venture	UF	9	57
76.058.076-7	Tractebel Engineering S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	USD	0	1
Related-Entity Receivables, Current					699	2,859

(*) Engie Gas merged with Engie Stream on February 1st in which Engie Stream was the legal continuer.

10.4 Non-Current Related-Entity Accounts Receivable

Tax I.D.	Company	Country	Relationship	Currency	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
					kUSD	kUSD
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A. (1)	Chile	Joint Venture	USD	18,730	17,400
Related-Entity Receivables, Non-Current					18,730	17,400

(1) A loan granted to Transmisora Electrica del Norte S.A. Interest accrues annually at the Term SOFR of 5.82106% + 2.7%. The loan expires on July 17, 2027.

10.5 Current Related-Entity Accounts Payable

Tax I.D.	Company	Country	Relationship	Currency	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
					kUSD	kUSD
Foreign	Electrabel Corporate HQ Benelux	Belgium	Common Parent	USD	133	53
96.885.200-0	Engie Austral S.A.	Chile	Parent	USD	40,107	32,645
76.134.397-1	Engie Gas Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	USD	0	2,159
76.215.533-8	Engie Stream Solutions Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	USD	117	0
Foreign	Engie Information et Technologies	France	Common Parent	EUR	441	710
77.209.127-3	Engie Impact Chile SpA	Chile	Common Parent	USD	0	47
Foreign	Engie Renouvelables SAS	France	Common Parent	EUR	2,537	1,647
Foreign	Engie S.A.	France	Common Parent	EUR	43	106
59.281.960-0	Laborelec Latin America	Chile	Common Parent	EUR	127	236
76.775.710-7	Sociedad GNL Mejillones S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	USD	5,617	5,329
76.058.076-7	Tractebel Engineering S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	UF	30	28
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Venture	USD	1,583	114
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A. ⁽¹⁾	Chile	Joint Venture	USD	2,238	2,034
76.715.352-K	Cia. Operadora de Infraestructuras Eléctricas S.A.	Chile	Joint Venture	UF	184	132
Related-Entity Payables, Current					53,157	45,240

(*) Engie Gas merged with Engie Stream on February 1st in which Engie Stream was the legal continuer.



ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 10 – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED ENTITIES (continued)

(1) The short-term portion of the lease payable for transmission facilities, in monthly installments over a period of 20 years.

10.6 Non-Current Related-Entity Accounts Payable

Tax I.D.	Company	Country	Relationship	Currency	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
					kUSD	kUSD
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A. (1)	Chile	Joint Venture	USD	45,617	47,854
Related-Entity Payables, Non-Current					45,617	47,854

(1) The long-term portion of the lease payable for transmission facilities, in monthly installments over a period of 20 years.

NOTE 10 – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED ENTITIES (continued)

10.7 Related-Entity Transactions

Entity						12/31/2025		12/31/2024	
Tax I.D.	Company	Country	Relationship	Currency	Transaction Description	Amount	Impact on Income	Amount	Impact on Income
						kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Foreign	CEF Services S.A.	Luxembourg	Common Parent	EUR	Services Received	0	0	623	(623)
76.715.352-K	Cia. Operadora de Infraestructuras Eléctricas S.A.	Chile	Joint Venture	UF	Leases	85	85	82	82
76.715.352-K	Cia. Operadora de Infraestructuras Eléctricas S.A.	Chile	Joint Venture	UF	Services Provided	332	332	950	950
76.715.352-K	Cia. Operadora de Infraestructuras Eléctricas S.A.	Chile	Joint Venture	UF	Services Received	1,151	(1,151)	1,328	(1,328)
76.715.352-K	Cia. Operadora de Infraestructuras Eléctricas S.A.	Chile	Joint Venture	USD	Sale of Assets	0	0	1,500	1,500
Foreign	Electrabel Corporate HQ Benelux	Belgium	Common Parent	USD	Services Received	204	(204)	214	(110)
Foreign	Engie (China) Energy Technology Co Ltd	China	Common Parent	USD	Services Received	449	0	187	0
96.885.200-0	Engie Austral S.A.	Chile	Parent	USD	Dividends	40,107	0	32,645	0
96.885.200-0	Engie Austral S.A.	Chile	Parent	UF	Leases	95	95	137	137
96.885.200-0	Engie Austral S.A.	Chile	Parent	USD	Services Provided	640	640	778	778
Foreign	Engie Energy Marketing Singapore Pte Ltd	Singapore	Common Parent	USD	LNG Purchase	0	0	17,928	(17,928)
76.134.397-1	Engie Gas Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	UF	Leases	2	2	25	25
76.134.397-1	Engie Gas Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Services Provided	20	20	241	241
76.134.397-1	Engie Gas Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Services Received	15	(15)	200	(200)
76.134.397-1	Engie Gas Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Sale of Gas	363	363	3,944	3,944
76.134.397-1	Engie Gas Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Gas Transport	204	204	2,178	2,178
76.134.397-1	Engie Gas Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	CLP	Expense Recovery	0	0	3	3
Foreign	Engie GBS Latam S.A. de CV	Mexico	Common Parent	USD	Services Received	923	(923)	891	(891)
Foreign	Engie GBS Latam S.A. de CV	Mexico	Common Parent	USD	Services Provided	134	134	135	135
Foreign	Engie Information et Technologies	France	Common Parent	EUR	Services Received	1,139	(1,086)	1,317	(937)
Foreign	Engie Energía Perú S.A.	Peru	Common Parent	USD	Services Provided	0	0	283	283
Foreign	Engie Management Company	France	Common Parent	EUR	Services Received	489	(489)	803	(803)
Foreign	Engie Renouvelables SAS	France	Common Parent	EUR	Services Received	3,004	(3,004)	1,657	(1,657)
Foreign	Engie S.A.	France	Common Parent	EUR	Services Received	1,115	(1,115)	762	(762)
Foreign	Engie Brasil Participações Ltda.	Brazil	Common Parent	EUR	Services Received	56	(56)	0	0
Foreign	Engie University S.A.S.	France	Common Parent	EUR	Services Received	58	(58)	0	0
76.215.533-8	Engie Stream Solutions Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	CLP	Expense Recovery	9	9	8	8
76.215.533-8	Engie Stream Solutions Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	UF	Leases	42	42	15	15
76.215.533-8	Engie Stream Solutions Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Services Provided	482	482	206	206
76.215.533-8	Engie Stream Solutions Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Sale of Gas	3,242	3,242	0	0
76.215.533-8	Engie Stream Solutions Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Gas Transport	1,915	1,915	0	0
76.215.533-8	Engie Stream Solutions Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Services Received	199	(199)	0	0
76.215.533-8	Engie Stream Solutions Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Gas regasification service	98	(98)	0	0
59.281.960-0	Laborelec Latin America	Chile	Common Parent	EUR	Services Received	2,258	(1,170)	2,184	(1,748)
76.775.710-7	Sociedad GNL Mejillones S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Sale of Energy, Capacity and Services	876	876	990	990
76.775.710-7	Sociedad GNL Mejillones S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Gas regasification service	54,686	(54,686)	52,488	(52,488)
76.775.710-7	Sociedad GNL Mejillones S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	CLP	Expense Recovery	20	20	15	15
76.775.710-7	Sociedad GNL Mejillones S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	UF	Leases	41	41	33	33
76.775.710-7	Sociedad GNL Mejillones S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Toll	1,307	1,307	1,548	1,548
76.775.710-7	Sociedad GNL Mejillones S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Services Provided	638	638	648	648
77.209.127-3	Engie Impact Chile SpA	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Leases	47	47	84	84
77.209.127-3	Engie Impact Chile SpA	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Services Provided	48	48	92	92
77.209.127-3	Engie Impact Chile SpA	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Services Received	71	(71)	89	(89)
76.058.076-7	Tractebel Engineering S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	UF	Leases	121	121	195	195
76.058.076-7	Tractebel Engineering S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	UF	Services Received	1,766	(69)	943	(340)
76.058.076-7	Tractebel Engineering S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	CLP	Services Provided	7	7	21	21
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	USD	Loans (Interest)	1,331	1,331	1,383	1,383
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	USD	Services Provided	734	734	640	640
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	UF	Services Received	25	(25)	13	(13)
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	UF	Lease of facilities	263	263	250	250
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	UF	Leases	44	44	41	41
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	CLP	Expense Recovery	8	8	22	22
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	CLP	Tolls	7,366	(7,366)	7,889	(7,889)
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	CLP	Sale of energy and capacity	303	303	460	460
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	USD	Lease-Purchase Amortization (Principal)	2,034	0	1,849	0
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	USD	Lease-Purchase Amortization (Interest)	6,954	(6,954)	6,911	(6,911)

(*) Engie Gas merged with Engie Stream on February 1st in which Engie Stream was the legal continuer.

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 10 – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED ENTITIES (continued)

Guarantees have been granted or received for transactions with related parties (see Note 39.2).

There are no doubtful accounts related to outstanding balances that warrant a provision or expense for this reason.

All transactions with related parties were performed under market terms and conditions.

NOTE 11 – CURRENT INVENTORIES

The composition of the Company's inventories was as follows at the close of the 2025 and 2024 fiscal years:

Types of Inventories	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Operating materials and inputs	81,824	86,936
Obsolescence provision	(37,210)	(25,681)
Spare parts impairment provision	(33,148)	(38,361)
Coal	13,509	69,465
Bunker oil 6	236	236
Diesel oil	9,203	9,345
Hydrated lime	0	718
Limestone - Biomass - Silica Sand	1,441	3,274
LNG	14,388	18,551
Lubricants	153	152
Total	50,396	124,635

Details on the inventory costs recorded in expenses in the 2025 and 2024 fiscal years are shown in the next table:

Expenses in the period	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Fuel for operations	330,754	273,006
Other operating inputs	8,328	1,526
Materials and spare parts	13,828	16,252
Total	352,910	290,784

The movements in the obsolescence provision were as follows:

NOTE 11 – CURRENT INVENTORIES (continued)

Inventories Obsolescence Provision (1)	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Starting balance	25,681	25,279
Increase (decrease) in the provision	11,529	402
Ending Balance	37,210	25,681

(1) See the provision criteria in Note 3.5 (Asset Impairment)

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 12 – CURRENT TAXES

General Information

The balances of income tax recoverable and payable shown in current assets and liabilities, respectively, are comprised of the following:

a) Current Tax Assets

Recoverable Taxes	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Provisional monthly tax payments	199	1,407
Taxes recoverable from previous fiscal years	7,903	7,269
Total Recoverable Taxes	8,102	8,676

b) Current Tax Liabilities

Income Tax	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Current tax expense	643	0
Total Taxes Payable	643	0

NOTE 13 – OTHER NON-CURRENT NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Other Non-Financial Assets	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Rights to other assets	2,161	2,161
Project under development - Solar, Wind and Storage Power Plants (1)	51,670	53,880
Other projects under development (2)	8,780	8,609
Other assets	329	472
Total	62,940	65,122

The Company's policy is to show the costs of projects in a development stage in Other Non-Financial Assets in the Statement of Financial Position as long as the technical viability and economic profitability of the project are reasonably assured.

The projects that continue to be active are:

- (1) Solar and wind power plants and storage plants: photovoltaic and wind projects in an early stage of development, located between the Region of Arica and Parinacota and the Lake Region of Chile.
- (2) Other projects under development: small other renewable energy projects.

NOTE 14 – INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

Companies under Joint Control

The details on the companies accounted for by the equity method and the movements as at December 31, 2025 were as follows:

Type of Relationship	Company	Number of Shares	Percentage Interest	Balance at 12/31/2024	Paid-In Capital	Profit (Loss) Accrued	Dividend Provision	Variation in the Hedge Derivatives Reserve as of 12/31/2025	Total at 12/31/2024
			%	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Joint Control	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	1438,448	50.00%	137,729	0	6,516	0	(11,062)	133,183
Joint Control	Cia. Operadora de Infraestructuras Eléctricas S.A. ⁽¹⁾	300,000	50.00%	1,239	0	(37)	0	0	1,202
Total				138,968	0	6,479	0	(11,062)	134,385

Profit (Loss) Accrued	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Share in earnings (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	6,479	5,533

Tax I.D.	Company Name	Interest	Current Assets	Non-Current Assets	Total Assets	Current Liabilities	Non-Current Liabilities	Total Liabilities	Net Equity	Revenue	Ordinary Expenses	Net Profit (Loss)
		%	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	50.00%	125,090	646,458	771,548	46,031	565,008	611,039	162,487	75,766	25,249	5,420
76.715.352-K	Cia. Operadora de Infraestructuras Eléctricas S.A. ⁽¹⁾	50.00%	1848	900	2,748	265	79	344	2,404	1,576	1,749	(74)

The details on the companies accounted for by the equity method and the movements as at December 31, 2024 were as follows:

Type of Relationship	Company	Number of Shares	Percentage Interest	Balance at 12/31/2023	Paid-In Capital	Profit (Loss) Accrued	Dividend Provision	Variation in the Hedge Derivatives Reserve as of 12/31/2024	Total at 12/31/2024
			%	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Joint Control	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	1438,448	50.00%	125,397	0	5,486	0	6,846	137,729
Joint Control	Cia. Operadora de Infraestructuras Eléctricas S.A. ⁽¹⁾	300,000	50.00%	0	1,192	47	0	0	1,239
Total				125,397	1,192	5,533	0	6,846	138,968

Tax I.D.	Company Name	Interest	Current Assets	Non-Current Assets	Total Assets	Current Liabilities	Non-Current Liabilities	Total Liabilities	Net Equity	Revenue	Ordinary Expenses	Net Profit (Loss)
		%	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	50.00%	106,841	675,400	782,241	44,247	570,781	615,028	167,213	77,707	26,426	13,360
76.715.352-K	Cia. Operadora de Infraestructuras Eléctricas S.A. ⁽¹⁾	50.00%	1,519	1,200	2,719	241	0	241	2,478	1,814	1,739	93

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 15 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS OTHER THAN GOODWILL

Below are the movements and reconciliation of intangible assets of the Company as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Intangible Assets, Net	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Intangibles, Contracts with Customers, net (1)	117,847	125,450
Easements, net	6,799	5,181
Net Total	124,646	130,631

(1) Intangible assets related to contracts with customers mainly come from power purchase agreements associated with projects of our subsidiary Central Termoeléctrica Andina SpA, which began to be amortized in 2011 over a period of 30 years. See the criteria in Note 3.4.

Intangible Assets, Gross	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Intangibles, Contracts with Customers, gross	362,134	362,134
Easements, gross	18,372	16,100
Gross Total	380,506	378,234
Amortization of Intangible Assets	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Amortization of Intangibles, Contracts with Customers	(224,999)	(217,396)
Amortization of Easements	(11,573)	(10,919)
Gross Total	(236,572)	(228,315)
Impairment of Intangible Assets	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Impairment of Intangibles, Contracts with Customers	(19,288)	(19,288)
Gross Total	(19,288)	(19,288)

The movement in intangible assets by type is shown below for the 2025 and 2024 fiscal years.

The amortization of intangible assets is recorded under the cost of sales in the statement of income (Note 31).

In December 2009, the Company recognized intangible assets associated with contracts with customers of Central Termoelectrica Andina SpA (CTA), according to IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*.

These contracts were appraised using the multi-excess earning method (MEEM) that considers the value of the contracts with customers to be the present value of the excess cash flows generated by the intangible asset during its useful life, after deducting the cash flows associated with the remaining tangible and intangible operating assets, deducted at a discount rate that represents the risk of each

asset.

NOTE 15 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS OTHER THAN GOODWILL (continued)

Intangible Assets	Starting Gross Balance	Additions (Derecognitions) in the Period	Ending Gross Balance at	Cumulative Amortization at	Amortization in the Period	Cumulative Amortization (Derecognitions)	Cumulative Amortization at	Impairment	Net Balance at
	01/01/2025		12/31/2025	12/31/2024		12/31/2025	12/31/2025		12/31/2025
	kUSD		kUSD	kUSD		kUSD	kUSD		kUSD
Contracts with Customers (business combinations)	362,134	0	362,134	(217,396)	(7,603)	0	(224,999)	(19,288)	117,847
Easements	16,100	2,272	18,372	(10,919)	(654)	0	(11,573)	0	6,799
TOTAL	378,234	2,272	380,506	(228,315)	(8,257)	0	(236,572)	(19,288)	124,646

Intangible Assets	Starting Gross Balance	Additions (Derecognitions) in the Period	Ending Gross Balance at	Cumulative Amortization at	Amortization in the Period	Cumulative Amortization (Derecognitions)	Cumulative Amortization at	Impairment	Net Balance at
	01/01/2024		12/31/2024	12/31/2023		12/31/2024	12/31/2024		12/31/2024
	kUSD		kUSD	kUSD		kUSD	kUSD		kUSD
Contracts with Customers (business combinations)	362,134	0	362,134	(209,793)	(7,603)	0	(217,396)	(19,288)	125,450
Easements	16,090	10	16,100	(10,370)	(549)	0	(10,919)	0	5,181
TOTAL	378,224	10	378,234	(220,163)	(8,152)	0	(228,315)	(19,288)	130,631

The Company's ownership of intangible assets is unrestricted and there are no commitments to acquire new intangible assets (IAS 38, paragraph 122(c) and (d)).

NOTE 16 – GOODWILL

16.1 Goodwill in the acquisition of San Pedro I and San Pedro II

Goodwill	Balance at	Balance at
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Fair purchase value	59,859	59,859
Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed		
Fair value of property, plant and equipment	49,054	49,054
Fair value of ARO liability	(11,964)	(11,964)
Deferred tax liabilities	(10,015)	(10,015)
Subtotal	27,075	27,075
Goodwill	32,784	32,784

NOTE 17 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The movements recorded in Property, Plant and Equipment were as follows in the 2025 fiscal year:



ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

Movement in 2025	Construction in progress	Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Information Technology Equipment	Fixed Facilities and Accessories	Motor Vehicles	Other Property, Plant and Equipment	Total Property, Plant and Equipment
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Gross Value	1,055,763	40,004	326,272	4,506,902	18,204	524,598	10,577	257,860	6,740,180
Cumulative Depreciation	0	0	(138,844)	(2,030,449)	(15,084)	(294,421)	(9,168)	(153,709)	(2,641,675)
Impairment	(3,176)	(9,995)	(117,464)	(952,081)	(402)	(14,927)	(67)	(31,147)	(1,129,259)
Starting balance at 1/1/2025	1,052,587	30,009	69,964	1,524,372	2,718	215,250	1,342	73,004	2,969,246
Additions	1,061,571	0	0	52,120	0	0	137	(659)	1,113,169
Derecognitions	0	0	(297)	(23,770)	(310)	(15,039)	(24)	(2,713)	(42,153)
Impairment	0	0	272	2,639	38	14,925	0	545	18,419
Depreciation expenses	0	0	(5,616)	(109,375)	(2,675)	(18,097)	(369)	(15,512)	(151,644)
Closing of work in progress	(875,679)	271	1,139	717,837	4,309	90,477	277	61,369	0
Total Changes	185,892	271	(4,502)	639,451	1,362	72,266	21	43,030	937,791
Ending balance at 12/31/2025	1,238,479	30,280	65,462	2,163,823	4,080	287,516	1,363	116,034	3,907,037

NOTE 17 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

The movements recorded in Property, Plant and Equipment were as follows in the 2024 fiscal year:

Movement in 2024	Construction in progress	Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Information Technology Equipment	Fixed Facilities and Accessories	Motor Vehicles	Other Property, Plant and Equipment	Property, Plant and Equipment
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Gross Value	564,205	39,969	332,446	4,537,084	47,898	532,858	11,392	329,124	6,394,976
Cumulative Depreciation	0	0	(139,085)	(2,094,600)	(43,039)	(302,329)	(9,904)	(219,220)	(2,808,177)
Impairment	(3,176)	(9,995)	(117,671)	(1,023,907)	(530)	(14,927)	(67)	(31,492)	(1,201,765)
Starting balance at 1/1/2024	561,029	29,974	75,690	1,418,577	4,329	215,602	1,421	78,412	2,385,034
Additions	705,039	0	0	12,496	30	0	159	1,474	719,198
Derecognitions	0	0	(3)	(191)	(878)	(218)	(12)	(29)	(1,331)
Impairment (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16
Depreciation expenses	0	0	(5,723)	(103,713)	(2,623)	(12,851)	(446)	(8,315)	(133,671)
Closing of work in progress	(213,481)	35	0	197,203	1,860	12,717	220	1,446	0
Total Changes	491,558	35	(5,726)	105,795	(1,611)	(352)	(79)	(5,408)	584,212
Ending balance at 12/31/2024	1,052,587	30,009	69,964	1,524,372	2,718	215,250	1,342	73,004	2,969,246

The movements recorded in the dismantling provision within Property, Plant and Equipment were as follows as at December 31, 2025 and 2024:

Movement in Assets due to Dismantling in 2025	Combined Cycle Thermal Power Plants	Thermal Power Plants	Hydroelectric Power Plants	Photovoltaic Power Plants	Wind Farms	Transmission Lines	Total Dismantling
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Gross Value	11,206	75,027	3,483	43,456	26,632	1,059	160,863
Cumulative Depreciation	(2,321)	(13,488)	(474)	(2,520)	(8,047)	(44)	(26,894)
Impairment	0	(40,197)	0	0	0	0	(40,197)
Balance on 1/1/2025	8,885	21,342	3,009	40,936	18,585	1,015	93,772
Movement	0	28,031	0	4,694	15,944	0	48,669
Impairment	0	(20,685)	0	0	0	0	(20,685)
Depreciation	(1,111)	(1,896)	(99)	(1,716)	(1,376)	(44)	(6,242)
Ending Balance on 12/31/2024	7,774	26,792	2,910	43,914	33,153	971	115,514

Movement in Assets due to Dismantling in 2024	Combined Cycle Thermal Power Plants	Thermal Power Plants	Hydroelectric Power Plants	Photovoltaic Power Plants	Transmission Lines	Transmission Lines	Total Dismantling
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Gross Value	11,206	82,027	3,483	31,821	26,632	1,059	156,228
Cumulative Depreciation	(1,210)	(11,118)	(377)	(1,270)	(6,671)	0	(20,646)
Impairment	0	(47,197)	0	0	0	0	(47,197)
Balance on 1/1/2024	9,996	23,712	3,106	30,551	19,961	1,059	88,385
Impairment	0	0	0	3,544	8,091	0	11,635
Depreciation	(1,111)	(2,370)	(97)	(1,250)	(1,376)	(44)	(6,248)
Ending Balance on 12/31/2024	8,885	21,342	3,009	32,845	26,676	1,015	93,772

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 17 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Property, plant and equipment were comprised as follows as at December 31, 2025 and 2024:

Types of Property, Plant and Equipment, Net (Presentation)	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Construction in Progress		
Renew able Energy Plants	995,535	662,048
Transmission Substations	129,430	147,109
Other Projects	113,514	243,430
Land	30,280	30,009
Buildings	65,462	69,964
Plant and Equipment		
Combined Cycle Thermal Pow er Plants	25,334	21,407
Thermal Pow er Plants	595,993	591,781
Diesel-Fired Pow er Plants	428	521
Hydroelectric Pow er Plants	17,356	18,238
Photovoltaic Pow er Plants	1,049,406	393,354
Wind Farm	383,214	404,389
Gas pipelines	49,316	50,503
Ports	42,776	44,179
Information Technology Equipment	4,080	2,718
Fixed Facilities and Accessories		
Pow er lines and substations	285,788	213,552
Other fixed facilities and accessories	1,728	1,698
Motor Vehicles	1,363	1,342
Other Property, Plant and Equipment		
Leased Buildings	10,173	10,491
Leased Pow er Lines and Substations	37,969	39,279
Other Leased Property, Plant and Equipment	3,226	3,322
Other Property, Plant and Equipment	64,666	19,912
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	3,907,037	2,969,246

NOTE 17 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Property, plant and equipment were comprised as follows as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 (continued):

Types of Property, Plant and Equipment, Gross (Presentation)	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Construction in Progress		
Renew able Energy Plants	995,535	662,048
Transmission Substations	129,430	147,109
Other Projects	116,690	246,606
Land	40,275	40,004
Buildings	326,968	326,272
Plant and Equipment		
Combined Cycle Thermal Pow er Plants	337,929	327,691
Thermal Pow er Plants	2,475,415	2,535,231
Diesel-Fired Pow er Plants	53,603	42,113
Hydroelectric Pow er Plants	40,875	40,839
Photovoltaic Pow er Plants	1,132,370	437,367
Wind Farm	559,975	556,865
Gas pipelines	429,290	428,138
Ports	139,147	138,658
Information Technology Equipment	21,075	18,204
Fixed Facilities and Accessories		
Pow er lines and substations	488,282	467,132
Other fixed facilities and accessories	58,227	57,466
Motor Vehicles	8,130	10,577
Other Property, Plant and Equipment		
Leased Buildings	12,716	12,716
Leased Pow er Lines and Substations	52,386	52,386
Other Leased Property, Plant and Equipment	3,990	3,990
Other Property, Plant and Equipment	220,976	188,768
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	7,643,284	6,740,180

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025
NOTE 17 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Property, plant and equipment were comprised as follows as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 (continued):

Types of Cumulative Depreciation, Property Plant and Equipment (Presentation)	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Buildings	(144,312)	(138,844)
Plant and Equipment		
Combined Cycle Thermal Power Plants	(301,773)	(295,462)
Thermal Power Plants	(1,002,519)	(1,052,311)
Diesel-Fired Power Plants	(41,225)	(41,239)
Hydroelectric Power Plants	(23,519)	(22,601)
Photovoltaic Power Plants	(82,964)	(44,013)
Wind Farm	(176,761)	(152,476)
Gas pipelines	(359,660)	(357,321)
Ports	(66,918)	(65,026)
Information Technology Equipment	(16,630)	(15,084)
Fixed Facilities and Accessories		
Power lines and substations	(202,494)	(238,653)
Other fixed facilities and accessories	(56,499)	(55,768)
Motor Vehicles	(6,700)	(9,168)
Other Property, Plant and Equipment		
Leased Buildings	(2,543)	(2,225)
Leased Power Lines and Substations	(14,417)	(13,107)
Other Leased Property, Plant and Equipment	(764)	(668)
Other Property, Plant and Equipment	(125,709)	(137,709)
Total Cumulative Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	(2,625,407)	(2,641,675)
Types of Impairment, Property Plant and Equipment (Presentation)	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Construction in Progress	(3,176)	(3,176)
Land	(9,995)	(9,995)
Buildings	(117,194)	(117,464)
Plant and Equipment		
Cumulative Impairment of Diesel-Fired Power Plants	(11,950)	(353)
Cumulative Impairment of Thermal Power Plants	(876,903)	(891,139)
Cumulative Impairment of Combined Cycle Thermal Power Plants	(10,822)	(10,822)
Cumulative Impairment of Ports	(29,453)	(29,453)
Cumulative Impairment of Gas Pipelines	(20,314)	(20,314)
Information Technology Equipment	(365)	(402)
Fixed Facilities and Accessories	0	(14,927)
Motor Vehicles	(67)	(67)
Other Property, Plant and Equipment	(30,601)	(31,147)
Total Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment	(1,110,840)	(1,129,259)
Total Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment	(3,736,247)	(3,770,934)

The Company's ownership of property, plant and equipment is unrestricted.

NOTE 17 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Property, Plant and Equipment are appraised at the amortized cost, which does not differ significantly from the fair value.

The Company had no items of property, plant and equipment temporarily out of service on the date of these financial statements.

17.1 Capitalized Financing Costs

Project	12/31/2025		12/31/2024	
	Interest Rate	kUSD	Interest Rate	kUSD
Renew able Energy Projects	5.551%	31,973	5.644%	25,561
Substation Projects	5.551%	3,036	5.644%	3,240
Other Projects	5.551%	1,771	-	0
Total		36,780		28,801

The rate used is the weighted rate of the Company's loans.

17.2 Reconciliation of minimum payments for leased assets

Reconciliation of minimum financial lease payments by lessee	December 31, 2025		
	Gross Value kUSD	Interest kUSD	Present Value kUSD
Less than one year	7,023	4,785	2,238
From 1 to 5 years	28,093	16,669	11,424
More than 5 years	49,163	14,970	34,193
Total	84,279	36,424	47,855
Reconciliation of minimum financial lease payments by lessee	December 31, 2024		
	Gross Value kUSD	Interest kUSD	Present Value kUSD
Less than one year	7,023	4,989	2,034
From 1 to 5 years	28,093	17,707	10,386
More than 5 years	56,186	18,718	37,468
Total	91,302	41,414	49,888

See Notes 10.5 and 10.6.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025
NOTE 18 – RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

As at December 31, 2025, the balance of right-of-use assets was kUSD 112,108, which was the net carrying value of the assets subject to a lease. EECL currently records leases for its vehicles and concessions with the Government. The right-of-use assets recognized as leases as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are shown below:

Movements in 2025	Land	Motor Vehicles	Total
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Right-of-Use Assets	139,756	2,907	142,663
Cumulative Amortization	(22,636)	(2,907)	(25,543)
Starting balance at 1/1/2025	117,120	0	117,120
Finished contracts (**)	(221)	(2,907)	(3,128)
Amortization Expense	(2,860)	0	(2,860)
Amortización (*)	(2,152)	0	(2,152)
Finished Contracts Amortización (**)	221	2,907	3,128
Total Changes	(5,012)	0	(5,012)
Final Balance as of 12/31/2025	112,108	0	112,108
Movements in 2024	Land	Motor Vehicles	Total
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Right-of-Use Assets	139,756	2,907	142,663
Cumulative Amortization	(17,606)	(2,157)	(19,763)
Starting balance at 1/1/2024	122,150	750	122,900
Amortization Expense	(2,683)	(750)	(3,433)
Amortización (*)	(2,347)	0	(2,347)
Total Changes	(5,030)	(750)	(5,780)
Final Balance as of 12/31/2024	117,120	0	117,120

(*) The amortization of some leases (rights of use) has been capitalized in the corresponding construction projects.

18.1 Reconciliation of minimum payments for leased assets

Reconciliation of minimum financial lease payments by lessee	December 31, 2025			
	Gross kUSD	Interest kUSD	Short-Term Present Value kUSD	Long-Term Present Value kUSD
Less than one year	7,711	2,968	4,743	0
From 1 to 3 years	18,406	8,282	0	10,124
From 3 to 5 years	9,856	5,060	0	4,796
More than 5 years	112,031	35,164	0	76,867
Total	148,004	51,474	4,743	91,787
Reconciliation of minimum financial lease payments by lessee	December 31, 2024			
	Gross kUSD	Interest kUSD	Short-Term Present Value kUSD	Long-Term Present Value kUSD
Less than one year	7,133	2,822	4,311	0
From 1 to 3 years	17,424	7,909	0	9,515
From 3 to 5 years	9,963	4,806	0	5,157
More than 5 years	107,448	34,588	0	72,860
Total	141,968	50,125	4,311	87,532

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 19 - DEFERRED TAXES

Deferred taxes correspond to the taxes that the Company will have to pay (liabilities) or that it may recover (assets) in future years, related to temporary differences between the tax base and carrying value of certain assets and liabilities.

Our subsidiary Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A. takes the following into account:

The Tax Reform Law 27,430, amended by Law 27,478 and Law 27,541, stipulates the following regarding the tax adjustment for inflation, effective for the fiscal years starting January 1, 2018:

- (a) The adjustment will apply in the fiscal year in which the CPI varies by more than 100% in the thirty-six months prior to the close of the fiscal year being taxed;
- (b) This procedure will apply to the first, second and third fiscal years after it takes effect provided the CPI variation, calculated since the start through the close of each of those fiscal years, exceeds 55% for the first year, 30% for the second year and 15% for the third year the adjustment is applicable; and
- (c) One-sixth of the tax inflation adjustment, whether positive or negative, for the first and second fiscal years as from January 1, 2019, to be calculated should the assumptions in letters (a) and (b) above hold true, must be allocated in that fiscal year and the remaining five-sixths in equal portions in the next succeeding fiscal years.

The Company determines the impact of the income tax using the deferred income tax method, which consists of recognizing the tax effect of temporary differences between the book value and tax value of assets and liabilities as a credit or debt, at the rate of 30% or 25%, which is then allocated to income in the fiscal years in which they are reversed, also considering the possibility of applying the tax breaks in the future.

The temporary differences result in deferred income tax assets or liabilities provided the future reversal will decrease or increase the taxes calculated. When cumulative tax breaks may reduce future taxable profits or when income tax deferred due to temporary differences becomes an asset, they are recognized in the accounting as credits provided the Company's Management believes they can be used.

The Tax Reform passed December 27, 2017, amended by Law 27,541, introduced a reduction in the tax aliquot of income tax that will be implemented gradually, as follows:

Fiscal year starting	Tax Rate	
	Minimum	Maximum
January 1, 2024	25%	35%
January 1, 2025	25%	35%

The impact of the gradual change in the income tax aliquot mentioned above was considered in the measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities originating in temporary differences that are estimated to be reversed in the periods in which the new aliquots are in effect.

NOTE 19 – DEFERRED TAXES (continued)

19.1 Deferred tax assets at closing

Deferred Tax Assets	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
relating to provisions	77,296	62,286
relating to pre-operating income	0	3,708
relating to tax losses	170,935	232,529
relating to intangibles	338	376
relating to deferred income	61	272
relating to other items	15,020	1,703
Adjustment for Purchase Price Allocation (1)	0	2,423
Deferred Tax Assets	263,650	303,297

The recovery of deferred tax assets depends on whether there will be enough taxable income in the future. According to the Company's management, future income as forecasted should suffice for the recovery of these assets.

(1) A purchase price allocation (PPA) was made among the subsidiaries Alba SpA, Alba Andes SpA, Alba Pacífico SpA, Río Alto SpA. and Energías de Abtao SpA as a result of their purchase on December 15, 2022. They are called the Chilote Project. The impacts are shown retroactive to the purchase date in 2022.

19.2 Deferred tax liabilities at closing

Deferred tax liabilities	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
relating to depreciation	224,459	153,540
relating to post-employment benefit obligations	1,154	1,154
relating to intangibles	69,459	37,709
relating to compoundable interest	60,985	61,318
for the historic cost differential of property, plant and equipment of Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A.	4,999	6,294
relating to other items	12,524	12,907
Adjustment for Purchase Price Allocation (1)	7,626	10,681
Deferred Tax Liabilities	381,206	283,603

(1) A purchase price allocation (PPA) was made among the subsidiaries Alba SpA, Alba Andes SpA, Alba Pacífico SpA, Río Alto SpA. and Energías de Abtao SpA as a result of their purchase on December 15, 2022. They are called the Chilote Project. The impacts are shown retroactive to the purchase date in 2022.

Deferred taxes are shown in the balance sheet as explained below:

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 19 - DEFERRED TAXES (continued)

	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Non-current deferred tax assets	50,206	51,041
Non-current deferred tax liabilities	167,762	31,348
Net	117,556	(19,693)

The Company is potentially subject to income tax audits by the tax authorities of each country. Those audits are limited to a number of tax years, which are generally not open to audit after the statute of limitations has expired. Tax audits are, by nature, often complex and may take several years. The tax periods potentially subject to audit are summarized below:

Country	Period
Chile	2019-2025
Argentina	2020-2025

19.3 Reconciliation of Effective Rates

The reconciliation of tax expense was as follows as at December 31, 2025 and 2024:

19.3.1 Consolidated

Item	12/31/2025		12/31/2024	
	27% Tax	Effective Rate	27% Tax	Effective Rate
	kUSD	%	kUSD	%
Theoretical tax on financial income	95,769	27.00	84,171	27.00
Present value of permanent differences in subsidiaries	(1,749)	(0.49)	(1,494)	(0.48)
Other permanent differences	37,803	10.66	237	0.12
Total Permanent Differences	36,054	10.17	(1,257)	(0.36)
Income Tax Expense (Income)	131,823	37.17	82,914	26.64

19.3.2 Domestic Entities

Item	12/31/2025		12/31/2024	
	27% Tax	Effective Rate	27% Tax	Effective Rate
	kUSD	%	kUSD	%
Theoretical tax on financial income	95,898	27.00	85,990	27.00
Present value of permanent differences for subsidiaries	(1,749)	(0.49)	(1,494)	(0.47)
Other permanent differences ⁽¹⁾	37,171	10.46	515	0.16
Total Permanent Differences	35,422	9.97	(979)	(0.31)
Income Tax Expense	131,320	36.97	85,011	26.69

NOTE 19 – DEFERRED TAXES (continued)

19.3 Reconciliation of Effective Rates (continued)

19.3.3 Foreign Entities

Item	12/31/2025		12/31/2024	
	25% Tax	Effective Rate	25% Tax	Effective Rate
	kUSD	%	kUSD	%
Theoretical tax on finance income, Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A.	(129)	25.00	(1,819)	25.00
Other permanent differences	632	(122.67)	(278)	3.82
Total Permanent Differences	632	(122.67)	(278)	3.82
Income Tax Expense	503	(97.67)	(2,097)	28.82

19.3.4 Effects of income tax and deferred taxes on income

The debit or credit against income for income tax was as follows:

Item	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Current tax expense (tax provision)	(13,924)	24,897
Tax expense adjustment (previous fiscal year)	(13)	(959)
Impact of deferred tax assets and liabilities in the fiscal year	75,921	46,532
Tax benefit for tax losses	61,325	13,734
Tax differences for other jurisdictions	(10)	(146)
Income tax on investments in equity instruments in other comprehensive income	8,524	(1,144)
Total	131,823	82,914

19.3.5 Income tax related to other comprehensive income

Item	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Income tax on investments in equity instruments in other comprehensive income	(8,524)	1,144
Total	(8,524)	1,144

19.4 Taxable Income of Domestic Subsidiaries at the end of the period

Taxable income was kUSD 13,922 as at December 31, 2025 and kUSD 82,135 as at December 31, 2024.



ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 20 - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, other financial liabilities were:

Other Financial Liabilities	12/31/2025		12/31/2024	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Interest-bearing loans	136,814	2,254,265	273,326	2,127,145
Hedge derivatives (see note 21)	14,569	32,765	14,037	24,987
Other financial liabilities	26,018	0	0	0
Total	177,401	2,287,030	287,363	2,152,132

The Company's financial liabilities are described in detail in Notes 20.1 and 20.2.

Interest-bearing loans

Types of interest-bearing loans	12/31/2025		12/31/2024	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Bank loans	116,769	921,485	118,446	921,566
Bonds	20,045	1,332,780	154,880	1,205,579
Total	136,814	2,254,265	273,326	2,127,145

20.1 Interest-Bearing Loans

20.1.1 Interest-Bearing Loans, Current

Borrower			Lender							Out to 90 days		90 days to 1 year		Total	Total
Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Currency	Type of Amortization	Effective Rate	Nominal Rate	12/31/2024	12/31/2024	12/31/2024	12/31/2024	12/31/2024	12/31/2024
										kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	IDB Invest (1)	USA	USD	Amortizable	6.685	6.685	0	0	3,505	2,060	3,505	2,060
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	IDB Invest (1)	USA	USD	Amortizable	6.685	6.685	0	0	1,705	1,002	1,705	1,002
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	IDB Invest (1)	USA	USD	Bullet	1000	1000	0	0	0	7	0	7
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	97.016.000-1	Scotiabank (2)	Chile	USD	Bullet	4.616	4.621	2,964	3,163	0	0	2,964	3,163
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	97.016.000-1	Scotiabank (3)	Chile	USD	Bullet	4.616	4.616	1,981	2,113	0	0	1,981	2,113
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	97.036.000-K	Banco Santander (4)	Chile	USD	Bullet	6.268	6.268	0	0	461	444	461	444
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	97.030.000-7	Banco Estado (5)	Chile	USD	Bullet	6.400	6.400	53,129	3,147	0	0	53,129	3,147
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	97.006.000-6	Banco BCI (6)	Chile	USD	Bullet	6.350	6.350	0	5,188	0	0	0	5,188
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	IFC (7)	USA	USD	Amortizable	6.755	6.755	27,738	29,427	6,419	6,419	46,157	47,846
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	DEG (7)	Germany	USD	Amortizable	6.755	6.755	3,910	4,145	2,632	2,632	6,542	6,777
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (8)	Multilateral Financial Institution	USD	Amortizable	5.349	4.859	0	0	325	0	325	0
Total Interest-Bearing Loans, Current										89,722	93,882	27,047	24,564	116,769	118,446

- (1) The interest accrued on the IDB Invest loan described in Note 20.1.2. and the third and fourth principal installments payable in June 2026 (USD 2.20 million) and December 2026 (USD 2.75 million).
- (2) and (3) The interest accrued on the Scotiabank loan for USD 250 million described in Note 20.1.2.
- (4) The interest accrued on the loan from Banco Santander and other banks that totals USD 170 million and is described in Note 20.1.2.

NOTE 20 - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

20.1 Interest-Bearing Loans (continued)

- (5) A short-term loan for USD 50 million with Banco Estado expiring January 12, 2026, as explained in number (6) of Note 20.1.2. This loan was renewed after the closing date of these financial statements and will now expire in December 2028.
- (6) A green loan for USD 50 million from BCI originally expiring November 12, 2024. It was extended on May 31, 2024 to May 30, 2025 at a new interest rate. This loan was paid in full on its expiration date.
- (7) This includes interest accrued and the fourth and fifth principal installments of the loans from International Finance Corporation (IFC) and Deutsche Investitions und Entwicklungsgesellschaft (DEG) for a total balance of USD 336.8 million as at December 31, 2025, described in Note 20.1.2.
- (8) The interest accrued on the loan from Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (abbreviated as “CAF” in Spanish), described in Note 20.1.2.

20.1.2 Interest-Bearing Loans, Non-Current

Borrower			Lender							1 to 3 years		3 to 5 years		More than 5 years		Total as of	
Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Currency	Type of Amortization	Effective Rate	Nominal Rate	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
										kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
88.006.900-4	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	IDB Invest (1)	USA	USD	Amortizable	6.685	6.685	16,841	9,197	40,541	47,982	10,883	14,410	68,265	71,589
88.006.900-4	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	IDB Invest (1)	USA	USD	Amortizable	6.685	6.685	8,194	4,474	19,724	23,342	5,297	7,010	33,215	34,826
88.006.900-4	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	IDB Invest (1)	USA	USD	Bullet	1000	1000	0	0	0	0	14,959	14,922	14,959	14,922
88.006.900-4	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	Chile	97.018.000-1	Scotiabank (2)	Chile	USD	Bullet	4.616	4.616	0	0	149,279	148,823	0	0	149,279	148,823
88.006.900-4	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	Chile	97.018.000-1	Scotiabank (2)	Chile	USD	Bullet	4.616	4.616	0	0	99,519	99,215	0	0	99,519	99,215
88.006.900-4	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	Chile	97.036.000-K	Banco Santander (3)	Chile	USD	Bullet	6.268	6.268	0	0	170,000	170,000	0	0	170,000	170,000
88.006.900-4	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	IFC (4)	USA	USD	Amortizable	6.755	6.755	72,776	72,744	72,776	72,744	108,758	145,811	254,310	290,669
88.006.900-4	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	DEG (4)	Germany	USD	Amortizable	6.755	6.755	10,399	10,395	10,399	10,395	15,529	20,732	36,327	41,522
88.006.900-4	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	Chile	97.030.000-7	Banco Estado (5)	Chile	USD	Bullet	6.400	6.400	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	50,000
88.006.900-4	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (6)	Multilateral Financial Institution	USD	Amortizable	5.349	4.859	0	0	0	0	95,611	0	95,611	0
Total Interest-Bearing Loans, Non-Current										108,210	146,810	562,238	572,501	251,037	202,255	921,485	921,566

- (1) On August 27, 2021, the Company drew down the entire USD 125 million loan from IDB Invest granted December 23, 2020. The facility is comprised of an IDB Invest senior loan for USD 74 million, USD 36 million from the China Fund for co-financing in Latin America and the Caribbean and USD 15 million of mixed funding from the Clean Technology Fund. The first two tranches, for a total of USD 110 million, are at a variable rate and are payable in 16 installments of different amounts starting June 15, 2025 and ending December 15, 2032. The USD 15 million CTF loan is accruing interest at a fixed rate of 1% annually and is payable in one single installment on December 15, 2032. The base rate of the portion of the loan at a variable rate changed from the 6-month LIBOR to SOFR, compounded daily as at December 15, 2023. To hedge against the interest rate exposure, the company contracted interest rate swaps with Banco Chile for an notional amount equal to 50% of the principal of the variable-rate loan. The SOFR was fixed at an average rate of 4.15% annually on an original notional amount of USD 55 million. As at December 31, 2025, the balance remaining on the loan totaled USD 122.5 million, of which US\$117.3 million will expire beyond one year.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025**NOTE 20 - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)****20.1 Interest-Bearing Loans (continued)**

- (2) On July 26, 2022, the Company signed a green loan agreement with Scotiabank for USD 250 million. It drew down the first loan for USD 150 million on July 28th, and the remainder was disbursed on September 7th, both with semi-annual interest payments and principal payable in one single installment in July 2027. The loan is accruing interest at a variable rate, based on the SOFR plus a spread. To hedge against interest rate risk, the Company invested in interest rate swaps with Banco de Chile for a notional amount equivalent to 70% of the loan principal. The SOFR then became fixed at an average rate of 2.872% annually.
- (3) On December 15, 2022, the Company signed a five-year loan agreement with Banco Santander for a total committed amount of USD 170 million. It drew down the first USD 77 million on December 15, 2022 to pay for the purchase of shares in the San Pedro Wind Farms in Chiloe. The remaining USD 93 million were drawn down on February 15, 2023. The principal is payable in one single installment on December 14, 2027. The loan is accruing interest at a variable rate, based on the 6-month SOFR plus a spread. To hedge against interest rate risk, the Company invested in interest rate swaps with Banco Santander for a notional amount equivalent to 70% of the loan principal. The SOFR then became fixed at an average rate of 3.493% annually for that portion of the loan. Banco Santander assigned portions of the loan to other banks during 2023 and each of those banks finally is owed a principal amount of USD 34 million. The banks include Banco Santander, Rabobank, Banco Estado, Société Générale and Intesa Sao Paolo.
- (4) On June 20, 2023, the Company signed a USD 350 million green, sustainability-linked loan with International Finance Corporation (IFC), a member of the World Bank Group, which, when combined with a parallel loan from DEG, a German bank and member of the KfW development bank group, meant a committed total of USD 400 million out to 10 years. USD 200 million of the loan was provided by IFC, USD 114.5 million by investors under the IFC-managed co-lending portfolio program, USD 35.5 million by the ILX Fund, an SDG-centered investor, under the IFC B Loan Program, and USD 50 million by the DEG loan. The Company drew down the first USD 200 million under this loan on July 28, 2023. The remaining USD 200 million were disbursed on December 19, 2023. The loan is payable in 19 equal, semi-annual installments beginning July 15, 2024 and ending July 15, 2033. It accrues interest at a variable rate based on the SOFR, compounded daily, plus a spread, and 60% of the interest-rate risk is hedged via an interest-rate swap with Banco de Chile. The SOFR was set at an average of 3.815% annually.

The loan requires meeting certain sustainability indicators that, if met, would mean a reduction in the loan spread by 0.2% annually beginning in 2027. On January 15, 2026, the company renegotiated the terms of this loan. That renegotiation included prepaying the ILX loan balance for USD 28 million and reducing the IFC and DEG loan spread by an average of 121.6 bps, effective January 16, 2026. Both the loan expiration date and accompanying interest rate derivatives remained unchanged and the hedging of the interest rate derivatives rose from 60% to 65.8%. The sustainability covenant was removed, so there is no longer a possible reduction in the interest rate on the loans in 2027 if the KPIs or relevant indicators are met.

NOTE 20 - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

20.1 Interest-Bearing Loans (continued)

20.1.2 Interest-Bearing Loans, Non-Current (continued)

- (5) A USD 50 million loan from Banco Estado expiring January 12, 2026. This loan is documented by a peso promissory note and a cross-currency swap agreement under which the company's obligation is in dollars at a fixed interest rate. This loan is shown in Note 20.1.1.
- (6) On October 15, 2025, Engie Energía Chile entered into a Green Senior Unsecured A/B Loan Facility agreement with the Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean, as lender, among other parties, under which CAF made a non-revolving loan for US\$400 million available to Engie. The loan is structured in two tranches: (i) Tranche A for US\$250 million expiring in 2032; and (ii) Tranche B for US\$150 million expiring in 2029, syndicated with three commercial banks—BBVA, SMBC and CACIB--, each for US\$50 million. The money from the loan will be used for the expenses of investment, development and construction of renewable energy and energy storage projects that meet the eligibility requirements set down in the loan agreement, and for refinancing existing debt. The company closed two derivatives agreements with BBVA and SMBC to set the interest rate for 80% of the loan amount. The fixed interest rate, which covers 80% of the loan, was set at 4.7713% annually. The company drew down a first disbursement of US\$100 million under this agreement on December 9, 2025, and the remaining US\$300 million are available to the company to continue financing its investment projects during 2026.

20.2. Bonds

20.2.1 Bonds, current

Borrower			Lender							Out to 90 days		91 days to 1 year		Total	Total
Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Currency	Type of Amortization	Effective Rate	Nominal Rate	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
										kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	The Bank of New York Mellon (1)	USA	USD	Bullet	5.228	4.500	0	137.883	0	0	0	137.883
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	The Bank of New York Mellon	USA	USD	Bullet	3.669	3.400	7.225	7.225	0	0	7.225	7.225
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	The Bank of New York Mellon	USA	USD	Bullet	6.708	6.375	0	0	6.552	6.552	6.552	6.552
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	BSA G and BNP Paribas	Switzerland	USD	Bullet	5.650	5.427	0	0	3.224	3.224	3.224	3.224
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	97.004.000-5	Banco de Chile	Chile	UF	Bullet	3.650	3.600	0	0	3.044	0	3.044	0
Total for Bonds										7,225	145,108	12,820	9,772	20,045	154,880

- (1) On October 29, 2014, EECL made a bond issue on the international market for a total of US\$350,000,000 under Rule 144-A and Regulation S of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933. The bonds were for a term of 10 years and the coupon interest rate was 4.500% annually. Interest was payable semi-annually and began to be paid January 29, 2015. The principal was repaid in one single installment on January 29, 2025. The principal of this bond was reduced to USD 135,529,000 on April 16, 2024 under a voluntary redemption offer for all of the bonds ("Any and All Tender Offer") made by the Company on April 8, 2024, that was accepted by 61.28% of the bondholders, as explained in point (3) of Note 20.2.2 below. All principal and interest accrued were paid on January 29, 2025.



ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 20 - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

20.2 Bonds (continued)

20.2.2 Bonds, non-current

Borrower			Lender								1 to 3 years		3 to 5 years		More than 5 years		Total as of	
Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Currency	Type of Amortization	Effective Rate	Nominal Rate	Face Value	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
											kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	The Bank of New York Mellon (1)	USA	USD	Bullet	3.669	3.400	576,500	0	0	494,950	0	0	493,822	494,950	493,822
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	The Bank of New York Mellon (2)	USA	USD	Bullet	6.708	6.375	802,812	0	0	0	0	489,519	488,567	489,519	488,567
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	BS AG and BNP Paribas (3)	Switzerland	USD	Bullet	5.650	5.427	261,772	0	0	223,511	223,190	0	0	223,511	223,190
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	97.004.000-5	Banco de Chile (4)	Chile	UF	Bullet	3.650	3.600	210,025	0	0	0	0	124,800	0	124,800	0
Total for Bonds											0	0	718,461	223,190	614,319	982,389	1,332,780	1,205,879

- On January 28, 2020, EECL made a bond issue on the international market for a total of USD 500,000,000. A significant part of the funds from the new issue was allocated to payment of the offer made under the voluntary early redemption of bonds for USD 400,000,000 originally expiring in January 2020 ("Any and All Tender Offer"). The Company then made use of the prepayment option contained in the documentation on the bond expiring in January 2021 to be able to retire the bond and pay the balance outstanding to bondholders who did not participate in the voluntary redemption program. In February 2020, the Company was able to pay the USD 400M bond in full that was to expire in January 2021. The remainder of the new issue was allocated to debt payment, transaction costs and other general purposes of the company. The USD 500M bond is for 10 years at a coupon interest rate of 3.400% annually. Interest is payable semi-annually starting July 28, 2020, and principal will be amortized in one single installment on January 28, 2030.
- On April 17, 2024, EECL issued 144-A/Reg S bonds on the international market totaling USD 500,000,000 out to 10 years at a coupon interest rate of 6.375% annually. The funds were used to pay part of the Any and All Tender Offer made to redeem USD 350,000,000 in bonds early, originally to expire in January 2025. A total of 61.28% of the bonds were redeemed early under that offer, resulting in a prepayment of USD 214,471,000 plus interest accrued through that date. The remainder of the bonds, totaling USD 135,529,000 at a coupon rate of 4.50% annually, will remain in effect until the original expiration date of January 29, 2025. The funds remaining from this new issue will be used to finance and refinance green projects eligible under the Green Financing Framework of the ENGIE group.
- On September 26, 2024, as reported in the Material Disclosure on August 30, 2024, the company placed bonds on the Swiss market totaling CHF 190,000,000 (one hundred and ninety million Swiss francs) according to article 51(2) of the Swiss Financial Services Act of June 15, 2018 ("FinSA"). The bonds are out to 5 years, with a principal bullet payment coming due September 26, 2029 and annual interest payments at an annual interest rate of 2.1275%. The funds from this placement will be allocated totally or partially to the financing or refinancing of eligible projects, as defined in Engie S.A.'s Green Financing Framework. To mitigate currency and interest rate exposure, the company closed a cross-currency swap in which the bond principal was converted to USD 225,118,483.41 at a fixed annual dollar interest rate of 5.4272%.

NOTE 20 - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

20.2 Bonds (continued)

(4) On September 3, 2025, the company made its first green bond issue on the local market for UF 3,000,000, payable in one single principal installment on August 1, 2045. The Series C was placed at an interest rate of 3.57% annually under the Dutch Auction Method. The bond is accruing interest at a coupon rate of 3.6% annually starting August 1, 2025. The company closed a cross-currency swap with Scotiabank to convert the obligation to dollars at an annual average fixed rate of 5.823%.

20.2.3 Bonds, face value

2025

Borrower			Lender								0 to 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Currency	Type of Amortization	Effective Rate	Nominal Rate	Face Value	12/31/2025 kUSD	12/31/2025 kUSD	12/31/2025 kUSD	12/31/2025 kUSD	Total kUSD
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	The Bank of New York Mellon	USA	USD	Bullet	3.669	3.400	576,500	17,000	34,000	625,500	0	576,500
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	The Bank of New York Mellon	USA	USD	Bullet	6.708	6.375	802,812	31,875	63,750	63,750	643,437	802,812
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	IBS AG and BNP Paribas	Switzerland	USD	Bullet	5.650	5.427	261,772	12,218	24,436	225,18	0	261,772
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	97.004.000-5	Banco de Chile	Chile	UF	Bullet	3.650	3.600	210,925	4,392	8,784	8,784	188,965	210,925
Total											1,852,009	65,485	136,970	823,152	1,852,009

2024

Borrower			Lender								0 to 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Currency	Type of Amortization	Effective Rate	Nominal Rate	Face Value	12/31/2024 kUSD	12/31/2024 kUSD	12/31/2024 kUSD	12/31/2024 kUSD	Total kUSD
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	The Bank of New York Mellon	USA	USD	Bullet	5.228	4.500	138,678	138,678	0	0	0	138,678
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	The Bank of New York Mellon	USA	USD	Bullet	3.669	3.400	593,500	17,000	34,000	34,000	508,500	593,500
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	The Bank of New York Mellon	USA	USD	Bullet	6.708	6.375	818,750	31,875	63,750	63,750	659,375	818,750
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	IBS AG and BNP Paribas	Switzerland	USD	Bullet	5.650	5.427	286,208	12,218	24,436	249,554	0	286,208
Total											1,837,136	199,771	122,186	347,304	1,837,136

NOTE 21 - DERIVATIVES AND HEDGE TRANSACTIONS

The assets and liabilities in financial derivatives classified as hedge transactions were recognized in the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, as shown below:

Exchange Rate Hedge	12/31/2025				12/31/2024			
	Asset		Liability		Asset		Liability	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Cash flow hedges	11,459	64,206	14,569	14,569	11,082	27,065	14,037	24,987
Total	11,459	64,206	14,569	14,569	11,082	27,065	14,037	24,987

The financial hedge derivatives and underlying asset or liability are shown below:

Hedge Instrument	Description of Hedge Instrument	Description of Hedged Instruments	Fair Value of Hedged Instruments		Nature of the Risks Hedged
			12/31/2025	12/31/2024	
			kUSD	kUSD	
Forward	Exchange rate	Costs in pesos (CLP)	248,000	131,000	Cash flow
Forward	Exchange rate	Investment Projects	1,607	553	Cash flow
Sw ap	Exchange rate	Interest rates	539,000	539,000	Cash flow
Cross-Currency Sw ap	Exchange rate	Interest rates and currencies (CHF/USD)	225,118	225,118	Cash flow

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 21 – DERIVATIVES AND HEDGE TRANSACTIONS (continued)

At the close of the fiscal years ending December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had not recognized any gains or losses due to the ineffectiveness of cash flow hedges.

Derivative contracts have been made to hedge against interest-rate risk exposure. The effects of forwards are shown in income when the Company does not meet the formal documentation requirements needed to qualify those instruments as hedge instruments.

Forwards that qualify as cash-flow hedges are to reduce the variability of the cash flows in a currency other than the functional currency (USD) and under fuel purchase and sale contracts. The financial instruments recorded at fair value in the statement of financial position are classified at their fair value, according to the levels indicated in Note 3.7.1.

Financial Instruments	12/31/2025	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2024
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Cash and cash equivalents				
Cash on hand	23	23	26	26
Bank balances	13,015	13,015	53,876	53,876
Short-term deposits classified as cash equivalents	74,042	74,042	444,741	444,741
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, current and non-current	315,875	315,875	308,667	308,667
Related-entity receivables	699	699	2,859	2,859
Other financial liabilities	2,464,431	1,412,698	2,439,495	1,305,308
Trade payables and other accounts payable	353,409	353,409	270,424	270,424
Related-entity payables, current and non-current	98,774	98,774	93,094	93,094
Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value	12/31/2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Financial Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	75,974	75,974	0	0
Total	75,974	75,974	0	0
Financial Liabilities				
Financial derivatives used as a cash-flow hedge	47,334	0	47,334	0
Total	47,334	0	47,334	0
Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value	12/31/2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Financial Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	38,147	38,147	0	0
Total	38,147	38,147	0	0
Financial Liabilities				
Financial derivatives used as a cash-flow hedge	39,024	0	39,024	0
Total	39,024	0	39,024	0

NOTE 21 – DERIVATIVES AND HEDGE TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Hedge Effectiveness – Prospective

Hedge effectiveness should be measured prospectively, simulating different scenarios in the USD-Libor interest-rate curve using the “hypothetical derivative” method, which consists of structuring a derivative in such a manner that it is 100% effective in hedging the syndicated loan. The changes in the fair value of the hypothetical derivative will be compared to the changes in the fair value of the “real derivative,” which is the derivative obtained by the Company on the market to make the hedge. The quotient of the change in both fair values attributable to the hedged risk must range between 80%-125% throughout the life of the hedge. This test is performed at each accounting closing, simulating different scenarios in the USD-Libor interest-rate curve, which are described below:

Scenario 1: -50 bps

Scenario 2: -25 bps

Scenario 3: -15 bps

Scenario 4: +15 bps

Scenario 5: +25 bps

Scenario 6: +50 bps

The results support the fact that the expected effectiveness of the hedge is high in the case of changes in cash flows attributable to the hedged risk (USD Libor), satisfactorily achieving the set-off.

Hedge Effectiveness – Retrospective

The effectiveness of the hedge should be measured retrospectively, using the hypothetical derivative method. This effectiveness must be measured by evaluating changes in the fair value of the hypothetical derivative and of the real derivative using the real changes that occurred on the market for the inputs used in the appraisal.

Hedge Ineffectiveness

The ineffectiveness of a hedge is the difference between the fair value of the real derivative and that of the hypothetical derivative, which must be recognized as a gain or loss in the statement of income for the period of measurement.



ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 22 - LEASE LIABILITIES

Lease liabilities were as follows as at December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	12/31/2025		12/31/2024	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
IFRS 16 - Leases	4,743	91,787	4,311	87,532
Total	4,743	91,787	4,311	87,532

22.1 Lease Liabilities, current

Lessee			Lessor		Currency	Type of Amortization	Effective Rate	Nominal Rate	Out to 90 days		91 days to 1 year		Total	
Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Name						12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
									kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of National Defense	Monthly Tax Unit		Semi-Annual	4.455	4.455	50	46	25	22	75	68
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property		UF	Annual	3.810	3.810	106	100	99	108	295	268
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property		UF	Annual	3.810	3.810	76	72	105	120	211	192
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property		UF	Annual	3.810	3.810	27	25	67	59	94	84
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Deka Inmobiliaria Chile One SpA		UF	Monthly	2.430	2.430	174	157	518	460	687	617
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Sencorp Rentas Inmobiliarias SpA		UF	Monthly	2.450	2.450	97	84	286	251	383	335
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property		UF	Annual	2.940	2.940	216	201	311	277	527	478
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property		UF	Annual	3.560	3.560	9	18	30	27	49	45
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property		UF	Annual	2.670	2.670	8	8	23	20	31	28
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property		UF	Annual	2.870	2.870	25	23	61	55	86	78
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property		UF	Annual	2.640	2.640	23	22	85	76	108	98
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property		UF	Annual	2.590	2.590	5	5	22	20	27	25
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property		UF	Annual	3.010	3.010	802	750	761	677	1,563	1,427
76.019.239-2	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	Chile	Monte Redondo S.A.		USD	Quarterly	4.006	4.006	128	84	121	84	249	268
76.247.976-1	Solar Los Loros SpA	Chile	Sociedad Agrícola Río Escondido Ltda.		UF	Annual	4.371	4.371	84	75	191	0	275	75
76.708.710-1	Central Termoelectrica Andina SpA.	Chile	Ministry of National Defense	Monthly Tax Unit		Semi-Annual	2.500	2.500	83	117	0	108	83	225
Total Lease Liabilities									1,923	1,787	2,820	2,524	4,743	4,311

22.2 Lease Liabilities, non-current

Lessee			Lessor		Currency	Type of Amortization	Effective Rate	Nominal Rate	1 to 3 years		3 to 5 years		more than 5 years		Total as of	
Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Name						12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
									kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of National Defense	Monthly Tax Unit		Semi-Annual	4.455	4.455	165	94	123	159	802	794	1,099	1,047
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property		UF	Annual	3.810	3.810	619	355	449	584	5,529	5,288	6,591	6,227
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property		UF	Annual	3.810	3.810	437	253	320	417	3,946	3,774	4,793	4,444
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property		UF	Annual	3.810	3.810	217	125	158	207	3,836	3,597	4,211	3,929
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Deka Inmobiliaria Chile One SpA		UF	Monthly	2.430	2.430	1839	1287	0	1048	0	0	1,839	2,315
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Sencorp Rentas Inmobiliarias SpA		UF	Monthly	2.450	2.450	1025	707	0	584	0	0	1,025	1,291
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property		UF	Annual	2.940	2.940	988	579	708	935	5,737	11,783	17,433	16,297
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property		UF	Annual	3.560	3.560	96	57	70	91	598	582	764	739
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property		UF	Annual	2.670	2.670	76	43	58	74	724	692	858	809
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property		UF	Annual	2.870	2.870	195	114	139	184	1,683	1,611	2,017	1,909
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property		UF	Annual	2.640	2.640	269	158	191	253	1,518	1,483	1,978	1,894
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property		UF	Annual	2.590	2.590	70	41	50	67	381	354	481	462
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property		UF	Annual	3.010	3.010	2,422	1,117	1,737	2,289	4,150	38,575	45,279	42,261
76.708.710-1	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of National Defense	Monthly Tax Unit		Semi-Annual	2.500	2.500	756	446	87	548	0	0	843	994
76.019.239-2	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	Chile	Monte Redondo S.A.		USD	Quarterly	4.006	4.006	824	516	606	856	495	804	1,925	2,178
76.247.976-1	Solar Los Loros SpA	Chile	Sociedad Agrícola Río Escondido Ltda.		UF	Annual	4.371	4.371	132	74	100	128	516	523	750	725
Total Lease Liabilities									10,124	6,248	4,796	8,424	76,867	72,860	91,787	87,532

NOTE 23 – RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial Risk Management Policy

This note is not intended to be an exhaustive discussion of the risks faced by ENGIE ENERGIA CHILES.A. That discussion can be found in the Risk Management Section of the 2024 Integrated Report available on our website.

Our company is exposed in the ordinary course of business to several risk factors, both operational and financial, that may positively or negatively impact sustainability, reputation or strategic, financial and operational goals. Our risk management is based on the ERM (*Enterprise Risk Management*) method of the ENGIE Group, which is compatible with and aligned to ISO 31000: 2018 (*International Organization for Standardization*). When this method is applied to project management, it is called Project Risk Management (PRM), which means the ERM principles are applied to the dynamics required to manage projects. The ENGIE Group has also defined a corporate operating risk framework called the INCOME program, operated by the Internal Control Area. It addresses the operating risk management of projects, sales, procurement, commodities, finance, human resources, IT, industrial safety, accounting, and the management of taxation, legal aspects, the environment, and occupational health and safety. ENGIE's risk management is organized around 3 lines of defense: first, managers and operating teams; second, global coordination of the internal control system following the ERM/PRM methods and the INCOME program; and third, internal and external auditing. The risk map is reviewed, monitored and updated each year by means of the process delineated by ERM. This process is reported to the Board three times a year.

The market risk management policy of the Company and its subsidiaries can be summarized as follows.

Risk Factors

23.1 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows from a financial instrument may fluctuate due to changes in market prices. It is composed of four types of risk: interest rate risk, exchange rate risk, commodity risk, and other risks.

The financial instruments exposed to market risk are mainly bank debt, bank loans, financial leasing transactions, time deposits, and financial derivatives.

23.1.1. Exchange Rate Risk

Exchange rate risk is the risk that the value of an asset or liability (including the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument) fluctuate due to variations in exchange rates for currencies other than the company's functional currency that is, in this case, the U.S. dollar. Since most of our income, costs and financial debt are denominated in dollars, our exposure to the risk of fluctuations and exchange rates is limited. The Company's income is mostly denominated in, or indexed to, dollars. The rate for regulated contracts with distribution utilities is set in dollars and converted to pesos using the average monthly observed dollar exchange rate, so the exposure of these contracts to the exchange rate is limited in terms of the impact on the company's results. However, there is an impact on the company's cash flow because of the backlog in publishing the decrees on the Average Node Price. This means that monthly invoicing is at exchange rates different from the monthly exchange



ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 23 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk Factors (continued)

23.1 Market Risk (continued)

23.1.1. Exchange Rate Risk (continued)

rates stipulated in each contract. Although these temporary differences are re-settled once the Average Node Price decrees are published, effective hedging by derivatives is not possible given the uncertainty of the time of re-settlement. This backlog in collecting the differences between the exchange rates invoiced and the exchange rates applicable by law to the accounts receivable from distribution companies rose significantly after approval of the Electricity Rate Stabilization Laws starting in November 2019 and the technical rules on implementation of those laws set down in exempt resolutions of the National Energy Commission. Those laws and rules caused an increase in the accounts receivable from distribution companies. To confront this risk and mitigate its impacts on cash flow, the Company signed agreements with IDB Invest and other financial institutions to sell these receivables, without recourse to the Company, to special-purpose companies that secured funding by placing Rule 144A/Regulation S bonds on the international market and by making Form 4a2 private placements. From 2021 to 2025, the Company sold accounts receivable under PEC-1 and payment documents under PEC-2 and PEC-3 for a nominal total of USD 1.007 billion and a net finance expense of USD 54 million. After the last sale of payment documents in April 2025 and the end of the accumulation of balances under the regulated customer price stabilization laws, the exposure of trade receivables was reduced to exchange volatility.

The main cost in Chilean pesos relates to employees and administrative expenses, which account for approximately 10% of our operating costs. Therefore, since most of the company's income is denominated in, or linked to, the dollar, but some operating costs are in Chilean pesos, the Company has decided to partially hedge the peso payment flows for recurrent items that have known payment dates, such as wages and salaries and some service contracts, through forwards. As at December 31, 2025, the Company held forward dollar sales contracts with banks for a total notional amount of USD 168 million and monthly expirations of USD 14 million from January to December 2026. The purpose was to reduce the effects of the dollar/peso exchange rate fluctuation on the company's financial results. In addition, the Company has signed cash flow hedge derivative agreements for the payments under the EPC agreements for project construction until the end of the respective periods of construction of the projects, which are usually considered regular payment flows in currencies other than the Dollar (CLF and EUR). The Company has thus avoided variations in the costs of investments in property, plant and equipment as a result of fluctuations in exchange rates beyond its control. As at December 31, 2025, the Company had dollar forwards for a notional amount of USD 64.7 million to hedge regular payments in UF to contractors of the project to convert the Mejillones Energy Infrastructure power plant to natural gas, of the Kallpa wind farm project, the Tocopilla Unit 15 synchronous condensers project, the Libélula BESS PV project and the Pampa Fidelia wind farm project, among others. These derivatives were contracted with Banco de Chile, Banco Estado, BCI and Banco Santander.

NOTE 23 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk Factors (continued)

23.1 Market Risk (continued)

23.1.1. Exchange Rate Risk (continued)

In the aim of reducing exposure to exchange rate volatility, the Cash Surplus Investment Policy of the company stipulates that at least 80% of the cash surpluses must be invested in U.S. dollars unless a different percentage is required to keep assets and liabilities naturally matched by currency. This policy provides a natural hedge of commitments or debt in currencies other than the dollar. As at December 31, 2025, 98.5% of the current accounts and short-term investments used in cash management were denominated in U.S. dollars. The company's exposure to other foreign currencies is immaterial.

The company has an accounting exchange-rate risk related to the pay-for-use concessions and other types of contracts, such as the rental of vehicle fleets that are considered financial leases under IFRS 16. These contracts cover right-of-use assets that are non-monetary and recorded at their initial cost in dollars, the Company's functional currency. The counter-entries are the monetary liabilities that reflect the present value of the installments payable under the financial contracts. Most of these liabilities are denominated in Unidades de Fomento (UF) or Monthly Tax Units (UTM). Since these liabilities are monetary, they are adjusted from time to time and are translated to dollars using the observed dollar exchange rate at the close of each accounting period. Liabilities in CLP, UF and UTM are ultimately subject to periodic adjustments and are exposed to exchange rate fluctuations, while assets are fixed in dollars. This mismatching can lead to accounting profits or losses because assets are fixed in dollars. However, financially, the value of right-of-use assets is intimately related to the liability's value since both should reflect the present value of the installments payable under financial contracts. As at December 31, 2025, lease liabilities in currencies other than the dollar totaled USD 96.5 million.

As at December 31, 2025, the Company held output VAT in inflation-adjustable pesos equal to USD 212 million, which constitutes an asset exposed to exchange rate variations. As at December 31, 2025, the Company had dollar forwards to hedge items in the general balance sheet exposed to exchange-rate risk for a notional total of USD 80 million, USD 60 million expiring in January 2026 and USD 20 million in May 2026. It also issued local market bonds equal to UF 3 million, thus creating a liability exposed to exchange rate fluctuations, which was hedged by cross-currency swaps with Scotiabank to convert the obligation to dollars at a fixed rate.

NOTE 23 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)
Risk Factors (continued)
23.1 Market Risk (continued)
23.1.2 Interest-rate risk

Interest-rate risk is the risk that arises from changes in the fair value of the cash flows from the financial instruments in the general balance sheet due to changes in market interest rates. Exposure to interest-rate risk arises mainly from long-term debt at floating interest rates. The Company and its subsidiaries manage interest rate risk through fixed interest rates or interest-rate swaps (IRS) in which the Company agrees to swap from time to time the difference between a fixed rate and a variable rate calculated on an agreed notional amount.

To minimize the risk of interest rate fluctuations, we try to contract our financial debt at fixed interest rates, except for a portion of the debt equal to the company's cash balances, which are invested at interest rates that fluctuate in line with the changes in the base rate of variable-rate liabilities. As at December 31, 2025, 85.91% of our financial debt was at a fixed rate or hedged via derivatives, and 14.09% of the financial debt, excluding IFRS 16 lease debt, was at a variable rate (USD 54.5 million of the IDB Invest loan, USD 75 million of the Scotiabank loan, USD 51 million of the Santander loan, USD 134.7 million of the IFC and DEG loan, and US\$20 million for the 20% floating rate on the first disbursement of US\$100 million under the CAF loan).

	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Fixed interest rate	85.91%	86.05%
Variable interest rate	14.09%	13.95%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

23.2 Share Price Risk

Neither EECL nor its subsidiaries held investments in equity instruments as at December 31, 2025 or December 31, 2024.

23.3 Fuel Price Risk

We import a significant part of our fuel supply under short-, medium- and long-term agreements, which makes us vulnerable to potential supply shortages or defaults by our suppliers. We also acquire a significant portion of coal, natural gas and other fuels from a limited number of suppliers. If any of those material suppliers experiences a disruption in their production chain or is incapable of fulfilling their obligations under supply contracts, we might be forced to purchase at higher prices, either the same fuel or a substitute, and we might be incapable of adjusting the price of electricity sold under the price adjustment mechanisms in our agreements with customers, with the consequent reduction in our operating margins. This risk became real in early 2023 when the main liquefied natural gas supplier did not confirm supply of a volume of close to 13.2 TBtu for 2023 under long-term contracts, exposing the company to looking for alternative sources of fuel supply and to filing legal actions.

NOTE 23 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

23.3 Fuel Price Risk (continued)

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE is exposed to the volatility of certain commodities since its generation activities require a continuous supply of fossil fuels, mainly coal, diesel oil and liquefied natural gas. The international prices of those fuels fluctuate according to market factors beyond the Company's control. Coal used to be purchased mostly under annual contracts in which prices were linked to traditional indexes for the international coal market, such as API 2, API 10 and Newcastle. As a result of the company's decarbonization, coal purchases have become more sporadic and are made specifically instead of under annual contracts. Diesel oil and certain purchases of liquefied natural gas are bought at prices based on international oil prices (ULSD or Brent). The Company has made long-term liquefied natural gas purchase agreements in which the prices are linked to the Henry Hub index and it has bought LNG on the spot market.

Fuel prices and availability are key factors in the dispatching of the company's thermal power plants, in its average generation costs, and in its marginal costs on the grid where it operates. Historically, the company's policy has been to include price-indexing mechanisms in its power purchase agreements based on fluctuations in the prices of fuels material to determining its variable operating costs. That is how the company has been able to align its production and power supply costs to its power purchase agreement income. However, in its energy transformation plan, the company has given preference to indexing prices in certain contracts to the change in the consumer price index instead of indexing to fuel prices. This has temporarily increased its commodity price risk exposure until it has a sufficient renewable generation asset base to back all inflation-indexed power purchase agreements. The company has made derivatives agreements to hedge its income and cash flow exposure against the volatility of fuel prices according to its residual risk hedging strategy.

This risk materialized between 2021 and the first half of 2023. The 2021 and 2022 hydrological years were extremely dry in Chile and that drought continued through June 2023, with the consequent decrease in hydraulic power generation. Simultaneously, there have been difficulties in receiving a supply of coal and natural gas because of the rise in demand, combined with restrictions around the world on the production of those fuels, coupled with freight hindrances. This translated into price rises to very high levels. Then, because of the war between Russia and the Ukraine, gas and coal prices zoomed to levels never before seen. Accordingly, through the first half of 2023, the mean costs of self-generation and marginal costs of the system reached levels quite higher than in previous years, seen in the reduction in the operating margins of the electricity business. Please note that the marginal costs were also impacted by other factors, such as grid disconnection, transmission system congestion and the unavailability of power plants. The Company is partially mitigating its exposure to fuel price fluctuations by (i) signing supply contracts with other generators in the system that have helped reduce its purchase of power on the spot market (3.73 TWh purchased under PPAs in 2025 and 3.66 TWh purchased under PPAs in 2024) and, therefore, its marginal cost exposure; (ii) its long-term LNG supply contracts and purchases on the spot market; (iii) the startup of new renewable energy generation projects that will reduce the dependency on fossil fuels; (iv) the acquisition of renewable assets with no contracts in areas where there is greater exposure to the marginal cost; and (v) the transfer of the cost increases to end prices. Any default by our suppliers on the terms of their contracts for the supply of liquefied natural gas or coal would also expose the Company to having to generate power using alternative fuels or to having to purchase more energy on the spot market, which would increase its exposure to the variables that are determining to the marginal costs of the system.

NOTE 23 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**Risk Factors (continued)****23.4 Credit risk****Our income is dependent upon certain important customers.**

We are exposed to credit risk in the ordinary course of our business and when investing our cash balances. In the power generation business, our main customers are large mining companies of renowned solvency who generally present a low level of risk. However, those companies are subject to the variation in the world prices of copper and other raw materials and to a decrease in, or depletion of, mineral resource use or other operating, climate, political, tax, social, environmental or labor issues. Our customers have proven to be strong in confronting adverse cycles, and our Company conducts regular reviews of commercial risks.

We also have regulated customers who supply residential and commercial customers whose credit risk is low, although we have occasionally seen delays in the payments by small regulated customers like cooperatives. A lower growth in energy demand by end users could impact our financial condition, operating income and cash flows.

In previous years, the electricity industry began to evolve toward a greater atomization of its customer base due to the right of consumers with a demand of 500 kW to 500 MW to contract their power supply directly with generating companies instead of through power distribution companies. As a result of this elimination of intermediaries, the Company has signed PPAs with smaller commercial and industrial customers who could entail a greater credit risk. To mitigate this risk, the Company has implemented a commercial counterparty risk policy that requires, among other things, a review of the credit risk prior to signature of power purchase agreements. At this time, PPAs with small and mid-sized commercial and industrial customers represent a small percentage of our contract portfolio. The company has temporarily reduced its marketing targeting that segment in order to balance its contract portfolio and reduce its buying position on the energy spot market.

Credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the policy, procedures and controls established by the company, which require assigning risk ratings to each customer and then monitoring them. Risk ratings and policies are reviewed regularly. Trade receivables are monitored periodically for performance in consideration of the different risk factors to which they are exposed. Impairment is analyzed on each reporting date individually for all material customers, and provisions are made according to IFRS 9 in which each receivable is assigned a probability of default and a percentage loss in the event of default. The maximum exposure to credit risk on the reporting date is the current value of trade receivables. The company has evaluated the concentration of risk in trade receivables as acceptable because customers are mainly highly solvent large mining companies, power generating companies and power distribution companies.

NOTE 23 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk Factors (continued)

23.4 Credit risk (continued)

The company is usually one of the main net payers in the chain of payments in the Chilean electricity sector because of its contractual position. It is exposed to delinquency and failure to pay by operators in the electricity sector, but the amounts represent a relatively small percentage of monthly collections. Default by other operators in the electricity system could expose the company to an increase in the volume of sales to regulated customers at the rates in their outstanding contracts. The insolvency of other operators on the electricity market with whom the company has power purchase agreements to reduce its exposure to the spot market might make the company vulnerable once again to having to buy on the spot market.

Our investment policy stipulates investing our cash resources in the short term with investment-grade institutions. We also consider the financial risk of our counterparties when contracting exchange rate or interest rate derivative hedges and we set maximum limits for investments with each counterparty in order to manage and diversify our credit risk.

23.5 Financial assets and derivatives

The credit risk to which the Company is exposed in transactions with banks and financial institutions for current accounts, time deposits, mutual funds, guarantees received and financial derivatives is managed by the Corporate Finance Division in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments can only be made with authorized counterparties within the credit limits assigned to each counterparty. The Company also has term and risk diversification limits per financial counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are set on the basis of the national or international risk rating and of liquidity and solvency indicators for each institution, which are reviewed from time to time by management. Limits are set in order to minimize the concentration of risk and thus mitigate losses in the event of default by counterparties.

23.6 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is related to the need for money to meet payment obligations when due. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between cash availability and financial flexibility through normal operating cash flows, loans, short-term investments and lines of credit. The company regularly evaluates the concentration of risk in relation to debt refinancing. The Company holds investment-grade risk ratings and has open access to financial markets, as discussed below.

As at December 31, 2025, EECL had consolidated cash resources of USD 87.1 million while total nominal financial debt was USD 2.380 billion, including USD 97 million of debt expiring in one year. During 2024 and 2025, the company received funding from several important sources, in addition to the sale of payment documents issued by the Treasury General of the Republic of Chile under the regulated-customer price stabilization laws (PEC-2 and PEC-3). This funding was used to finance investment projects and improve liquidity. The main sources of financing in 2024 were: (1) a 144-A/Reg-S bond for US\$500 million out to 10 years, issued April 17th; (2) a green bond for CHF 190 million (US\$225 million) expiring in 2029, issued in Switzerland in September. In 2024, the company also sold payment documents under PEC-2 and PEC-3 and received cash income of USD 414.8 million as a result. On April 3, 2025, the company received US\$112.4 million from the second and last sale of



ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 23 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk Factors (continued)

23.6 Liquidity risk (continued)

payment documents under PEC-3. On September 4, 2025, the company made its first local market bond issue for a face amount of UF 3 million, equal to approximately US\$123.52 million at the close of these financial statements. This bond will be paid in one single principal installment in September 2045. On January 29, 2025, the company paid the balance of US\$135.5 million remaining on the 144-A bond for an original amount of US\$350 million, and a US\$50 million loan from BCI, which consequently reduced its short-term debt and strengthened its liquidity. On October 15, 2025, the company signed a loan agreement with CAF under which it drew down US\$100 million on December 9, 2025, leaving US\$300 million available to the company to be drawn down in 2026. Please note that US\$50 million of the US\$97 million of the debt expiring in the short term at the close of 2025 pertained to a loan from Banco Estado that was to expire in January 2026 but which was extended to December 2028, thereby reinforcing the company's liquidity.

The payment, renewal and assumption of debt are described in Note 20 of these financial statements and in the Management Commentary on the Financial Statements.

23.7 Insurance

We carry insurance for our properties, operations, third parties, directors and executives, personnel and businesses.

We carry an Operational All-Risk policy for EECL and associates. This policy covers our physical assets, such as plants, offices and substations, as well as business interruption. The policy includes coverage for machinery damage, fire, explosions and risks of nature.

Our company and its subsidiaries also carry coverage for transportation under a cargo insurance policy with limits that vary by the type of merchandise carried; and global charterer liability insurance that provides protection and indemnities for ship risks and damage. We also carry a general civil liability insurance policy that covers employer liability and supply outages, as well as motor vehicle accident insurance. Directors and executives are insured under the Director and Officer liability policy.

The Company has contracted other insurance programs, such as life insurance and vehicle, building, content, contractor equipment and contractor liability insurance policies.

The projects are insured against all risks of construction, including consequential damages caused by delays in start-up (DSU), civil liability, employer civil liability and freight.

23.8 Risk Rating

As at December 31, 2025, EECL was risk-rated as follows:

NOTE 23 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk Factors (continued)

23.8 Risk Rating (continued)

International Risk Rating	Solvency	Outlook
Standard and Poor's	BBB	Stable
Fitch Ratings	BBB	Stable

National Risk Rating	Solvency	Outlook	Shares
Feller - Rate	AA-	Stable	1st Class, Level 2
Fitch Ratings	AA-	Stable	1st Class, Level 2

In April 2025, Standard and Poor's ratified ENGIE Energia Chile's international risk rating of BBB with a Stable outlook. Fitch Ratings ratified the BBB rating and Stable outlook in February 2025. Nationally, on December 23, 2025, Fitch Ratings raised the Company's solvency rating to AA, with a Stable outlook, while on December 18, 2025, Feller-Rate ratified the rating of AA- with a Stable outlook. Both agencies maintain the rating of Engie Energia Chile's shares as 1st Class, Level 2.

NOTE 24 – TRADE PAYABLES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Trade payables and other accounts payable are itemized below:

Trade Payables and Other Accounts Payable, Current	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Invoices payable to foreign suppliers	14,757	5,407
Invoices payable to domestic suppliers	314,143	189,920
Invoices receivable for domestic and foreign purchases	24,509	75,097
Total	353,409	270,424

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 24 – TRADE PAYABLES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE (continued)

The carrying value of these obligations does not differ significantly from their fair value because they are paid on average at 30 days.

Type of supplier	Amounts by Expiration						12/31/2025	Average Period of Payment (days)
	Out to 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	121-365 days	366 days and longer		
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD		
Products	112,552	0	0	0	0	0	112,552	30
Services	213,150	0	0	0	0	0	213,150	30
Dividends payable	0	0	0	0	26,802	0	26,802	
Total kUSD	325,702	0	0	0	26,802	0	352,504	

Type of supplier	Amounts by Days Past-Due						12/31/2025	
	Out to 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	121-365 days	366 days and longer		
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD		
Products	42	0	4	0	0	0	46	
Services	825	25	4	0	2	3	859	
Dividends payable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total kUSD	867	25	8	0	2	3	905	

Type of supplier	Amounts by Expiration						12/31/2024	Average Period of Payment (days)
	Out to 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	121-365 days	366 days and longer		
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD		
Products	82,428	0	0	0	0	0	82,428	30
Services	165,718	0	0	0	0	0	165,718	30
Dividends payable	0	0	0	0	21,769	0	21,769	
Total kUSD	248,146	0	0	0	21,769	0	269,915	

Type of supplier	Amounts by Days Past-Due						12/31/2024	
	Out to 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	121-365 days	366 days and longer		
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD		
Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Services	501	1	3	0	4	0	509	
Dividends payable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total kUSD	501	1	3	0	4	0	509	

The amounts by days past-due may be for different situations, such as credit notes pending receipt, invoices not collected by suppliers, and invoices lacking support for payment.

NOTE 25 – CURRENT PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Provisions for Employee Benefits, Current	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Vacation provision	9,837	10,063
Annual bonus provision	10,169	11,507
Social security and health insurance deductions	1,113	1,027
Tax withholdings	1,137	2,423
Other compensation	4,520	9,552
Total	26,776	34,572

NOTE 26 – OTHER NON-FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Other current non-financial liabilities were as follows:

Other Current Non-Financial Liabilities	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Input VAT	841	1,383
Withholding taxes	952	1,788
Prepaid income (1)	5,980	4,802
Total	7,773	7,973

(1) Unique Charges invoiced but not yet transferred to end customers.

The carrying value of these obligations does not differ significantly from their fair value since they are paid on average within 60 days.

Other Non-Current Non-Financial Liabilities are shown below:

Other Non-Current Non-Financial Liabilities	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Income from guarantees	82	82
Total	82	82

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 27 - OTHER NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS

Other Non-Current Provisions	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Dismantling Provision		
Starting balance	183,074	166,524
Movement (1)	69,863	16,550
Subtotal	252,937	183,074
Onerous Contract Provision		
Starting balance (2)	11,800	0
Subtotal	11,800	0
Miscellaneous		
Starting balance	4,000	4,000
Movement	0	0
Subtotal	4,000	4,000
Total	268,737	187,074

(1) Dismantling Provision

The ENGIE Group is working on reaching Net Zero Carbon by the year 2045.

All generating units, the renewable energy Calama Wind Farm, Capricornio Solar Farm, Tamaya Solar Farm, Coya Solar Farm, the San Pedro I and San Pedro II Power Plants, the former Iquique Power Plant and the Kallpa Wind Farm were included in the adjustment of the dismantling provision.

(2) The Onerous Contract Provision is the present value of the loss expected on the agreements of Port Mejillones and Port Tocopilla.

NOTE 28 – NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The balance of employee benefit obligations was as follows:

Non-Current Provisions for Employee Benefits	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Severance indemnities	81	43
Total	81	43

Changes in the benefits obligations were:

Non-Current Provisions for Employee Benefits	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Starting balance	43	46
Actuarial severance indemnities (appraised at the closing rate)	38	(3)
Total	81	43

Expenses recognized in the Statement of Income

Non-Current Provisions for Employee Benefits	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	Line where recognized in the Statement of Income
	kUSD	kUSD	
The cost of interest on defined benefit obligations	12	12	Ordinary and administrative expenses
The cost of benefits under the defined plan	13	13	Ordinary and administrative expenses
Total	25	25	

Actuarial assumptions

Actuarial Assumptions Used	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Nominal discount rate	1.63%	1.63%
Expected rate of salary increase	Change in CPI	Change in CPI
Turnover rate	1.36%	1.36%
Women's retirement age	60 years	60 years
Men's retirement age	65 years	65 years
Mortality table	RV-2009	RV-2009

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 29 - EQUITY

The Company's capital is represented by 1,053,309,776 issued, subscribed and paid-up shares in one single series of no par value, that are officially traded on Chilean stock exchanges.

The Company has not issued any shares or convertible instruments during the period, so the number of shares remained the same as at December 31, 2025.

Other Equity Reserves	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Investment in subsidiaries, business combination (1)	327,043	327,043
Balance of investment to take over control of subsidiary (2)	47,912	47,912
Cash flow hedge net of taxes	31,132	19,147
Total	406,087	394,102

(1) Increase in the fair value of capital due to the acquisition of Electroandina S.A., Gasoducto Nor Andino SpA, Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A., Central Termoeléctrica Andina SpA. and Inversiones Hornitos SpA on December 29, 2009.

(2) The differential between absorbing the minority interest and the valuation of the investment of 40% under the agreement with AMSA dated June 30, 2020, reported as a material disclosure to the Financial Market Commission.

29.1 Dividend Policy

EECL's dividend policy is flexible. At least the minimum mandatory dividend of 30% is distributed pursuant to law and the bylaws. If the business situation allows, taking into consideration the company's projects and development plans, final or interim dividends may be paid in excess of the mandatory minimum. Subject to the pertinent approvals, the company endeavors to pay two interim dividends and a final dividend in May of each year.

In relation to Circulars 1945 and 1983 of the Financial Market Commission, the Company's Board of Directors decided that distributable net profits will be the Fiscal Year Profit attributable to shareholders shown in the financial statements, without any adjustment.

The net distributable profit was kUSD 222,839 as at December 31, 2025 and kUSD 181,381 as at December 31, 2024.

The Company's Board of Directors approved the distribution of a final dividend of kUSD 54,414 against 2024 fiscal year profits at its meeting held April 29, 2025.

On April 29, 2025, the Shareholders Meeting approved distribution of a final dividend of kUSD 54,414 against 2024 fiscal year profits.

The Company recorded retained earnings of kUSD 66,852 as at December 31, 2025.

NOTE 29 – EQUITY (continued)

Dividends	12/31/2025
	kUSD
Reversal of provision for legal dividend of 30% in 2024	-54,414
Final dividends for 2024	54,414
Provision for legal dividend of 30% in 2025	66,852
Total	66,852
Dividends	12/31/2024
	kUSD
Provision for legal dividend of 30% in 2024	54,414
Total	54,414

29.2 Capital Management

The corporate objective is to maintain an appropriate equilibrium so that there is sufficient capital to support operations and provide prudent leverage while optimizing the return for shareholders and maintaining a sound financial position.

Capital calls are made on the basis of the Company's financing needs, taking care to maintain an adequate level of liquidity and comply with the financial covenants set down in outstanding loan agreements.

NOTE 30 – REVENUES

Revenues

Definition (See Note 3.13)

	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Power sales	1,735,803	1,631,885
Gas sale and transportation ⁽¹⁾	205,218	65,663
Fuel sales	72	0
Toll sales ⁽²⁾	123,976	110,401
Lease of facilities	813	1,092
Port services ⁽³⁾	1,941	2,875
Recovery of Mejillones CTA Unit Loss	0	17,813
Other sales - income	8,731	6,735
Total	2,076,554	1,836,464



ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 30 - REVENUES (continued)

(1) On January 3, 2023, ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. began international arbitration against Total Energies Gas & Power Limited ("Total Energies") because of its breach of contractual obligations under an LNG supply contract made in August 2011. On June 13, 2025, the arbitration court issued an award deciding that Total Energies had defaulted on its contractual obligations and had to pay damages to ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. (for approximately 100 million U.S. dollars plus interest). Since the remedies available and legal grounds that may be cited to contest the award are very limited, the damages have been accounted for in the statement of income as at December 31, 2025 (see Note 9.1).

On October 21st, ENGIE and Total Energies agreed to the term and conditions under which the latter will pay ENGIE the compensation set by the arbitral court, plus interest. The amount was disclosed in a Material Disclosure to the Financial Market Commission of Chile (CMF in Spanish) on June 18, 2025. These terms and conditions stipulate, among other things, that the amount outstanding will be partially offset against the price of certain LNG deliveries during 2025 and 2026 under the SPA between the parties. If the LNG is not delivered, the amounts owed will be paid in cash, together with accrued interest, if warranted.

(2) Income to which the owner of power lines and substations is entitled according to Article 114 of the General Electricity Law (Statutory Decree 4/Law 20,108).

(3) Services provided to the ship while it is docked at our pier during unloading, comprised of mooring/unmooring, wharfage, pier use and security, and a security fee. The latter two items are very linked to the ISPS Code.

Revenue from Main Customers

Main Customers	12/31/2025		12/31/2024	
	kUSD	%	kUSD	%
Regulated customers representing more than 10% ⁽¹⁾	542,752	26.14%	416,141	22.66%
Unregulated customers representing more than 10% ⁽¹⁾	281,574	13.56%	335,863	18.29%
Other regulated customers	396,274	19.08%	378,420	20.61%
Other unregulated customers	855,954	41.22%	706,040	38.44%
Total Sales	2,076,554	100.00%	1,836,464	100.00%

There was one regulated customer and one unregulated customer as at December 31, 2025 who individually accounted for more than 10% of EECL's sales.

Revenues

Revenues	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Power sales	1,735,803	1,631,885
Other income	340,751	204,579
Total Sales	2,076,554	1,836,464

NOTE 31 – COST OF SALES

Costs of sales

Costs of Sale	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Fuel, lubricants and other materials	362,453	310,916
Energy and capacity	607,688	659,446
Wages and salaries	32,752	40,451
Annual benefits	12,207	12,167
Other employee benefits	18,784	8,273
Post-employment obligations	11	11
Fuel	66,208	45,908
Wharfage	13,189	11,293
Maintenance and repairs	36,523	31,006
Outsourcing	47,385	38,726
Consulting and fees	8,535	2,948
Gas pipeline operation and maintenance	508	642
Tolls	78,465	58,162
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	147,999	130,527
Right-of-use asset amortization	1,590	2,163
Depreciation of spare parts	12,528	402
Amortization of intangibles	8,257	8,152
Property taxes and business licenses	13,667	6,440
Insurance	31,884	34,445
Other disbursements	58,727	31,097
Total	1,559,360	1,433,175

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 32 – OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES

Other Operating Income and Expenses

Other Operating Income and Expenses	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Kallpa Project Indemnity Agreement	6,300	0
Sale of water	2,988	3,321
Recovery of uncollectibles	682	812
Uncollectible receivables	(194)	161
Sale of property, plant and equipment	9	1,691
Sale of materials in disuse	295	0
Write-off of accounts payable	3,648	0
Other income	10,297	14,204
Total	24,025	20,189

NOTE 33 – ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Administrative Expenses

Administrative Expenses	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Wages and salaries	15,253	16,788
Annual benefits	4,826	4,812
Other employee benefits	5,392	4,251
Post-employment obligations	14	14
Outsourcing and consulting	22,159	19,366
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3,645	3,144
Right-of-use asset amortization	1,270	1,270
Property taxes and business licenses	407	416
Insurance	33	31
Miscellaneous	6,287	7,031
Total	59,286	57,123

There are no regulations requiring securities issuers registered in the Securities Register to disclose the fees paid to their external auditors in their financial statements. However, we are disclosing the fees for the 2025 and 2024 fiscal years at the request of our auditors.

External auditors' fees	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Auditing services	415	408
Other services	68	311
Total	483	719

NOTE 34 – PERSONNEL EXPENSES

Employee Expenses

Employee expenses	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Wages and salaries	48,005	57,239
Annual benefits	17,033	16,979
Other employee benefits	24,176	12,524
Post-employment obligations	25	25
Total	89,239	86,767

NOTE 35 – OTHER EXPENSES (INCOME)

Other Expenses (Income)

Other expenses (income)	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Derecognition of property, plant and equipment	2,425	1,331
Economic impairment ⁽¹⁾	23,136	(891)
Other expenses (income)	0	23
Total	25,561	463

NOTE 36 – FINANCE INCOME

Finance Income

Finance Income	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Finance interest	21,361	83,161
Total	21,361	83,161

As at December 31, 2025, finance income declined by US\$62 million compared to 2024, mainly because US\$50.3 million in interest on regulated customer accounts receivable was recognized in the accounting, the result of postponement of the date of issuance of the pertinent rate decrees in 2024. After that impact is deducted, finance income decreased by US\$12 million from one period to the next. In 2025, the company received interest for US\$3.73 million from the sale of payment documents issued by the Treasury under the PEC-3 law, while in 2024, interest totaled US\$10.1 million on the payment documents issued under PEC-2 and PEC-3.



ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 37 – FINANCE COSTS

Finance Costs

Finance costs	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Finance interest	135,118	123,996
Lease finance interest	6,954	6,911
Total	142,072	130,907

The increase of US\$11.2 million in finance costs in 2025 compared to the previous year was due mainly to the recognition of US\$26 million in finance income received in excess during 2024 that was corrected by the Average Node Price Decree for the first semester of 2026. Absent that impact, finance expenses for interest on financial debt would have decreased US\$14.6 million because of lower interest rates and the increase of US\$8 million in capitalized interest. The average coupon rate on the company's financial debt dropped from 5.5% as at December 31, 2024 to 5.3% as at December 31, 2025.

NOTE 38 – EXCHANGE DIFFERENTIALS

Assets and liabilities that gave rise to exchange differentials and the profit or loss on indexation units were as follows as at December 31, 2025 and 2024:

Exchange Differentials	Currency	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
		kUSD	kUSD
Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	CLP	(13,846)	(14,791)
Cash and Cash Equivalents	EUR	20,437	22,316
Cash and Cash Equivalents	Argentine Peso	519	247
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, current	CLP	18,648	(21,253)
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, current	EUR	377	3
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, current	Argentine Peso	(209)	(12)
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, current	UF	3	(4)
Current tax assets	Argentine Peso	(389)	(2)
Related-entity receivables, current	CLP	(65)	754
Other non-financial assets	CLP	18,697	(29,834)
Other non-financial assets	EUR	128	(202)
Other non-financial assets	Argentine Peso	(219)	80
Other non-financial assets	UF	1	0
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, non-current	CLP	0	157
Other non-financial assets, non-current	UF	21	(14)
Other non-financial assets, non-current	CLP	10	0
Total Assets		44,113	(42,555)
Liabilities			
Lease liabilities, current	CLP	(359)	554
Other current financial liabilities	CLP	(2,363)	0
Trade payables and other accounts payable, current	CLP	(9,986)	7,164
Trade payables and other accounts payable, current	EUR	(474)	507
Trade payables and other accounts payable, current	GBP	(2)	26
Trade payables and other accounts payable, current	Argentine Peso	96	120
Trade payables and other accounts payable, current	UF	(1,048)	883
Trade payables and other accounts payable, current	Swiss Franc	(19)	2
Current tax liabilities	Argentine Peso	(354)	137
Related-entity payables, current	CLP	(844)	0
Related-entity payables, current	EUR	(55)	32
Other non-financial liabilities	CLP	(2,335)	6,280
Deferred tax liabilities	Argentine Peso	(54)	(71)
Non-current lease liabilities	CLP	(7,582)	10,708
Other non-current financial liabilities	UF	(3,795)	0
Employee benefit provisions	CLP	(2,417)	3,739
Total Liabilities		(31,591)	30,081
Total Exchange Differentials		12,522	(12,474)



ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 39 - EARNINGS PER SHARE

Disclosures on Basic Earnings per Share	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	kUSD	kUSD
Earnings (loss) attributable to holders of equity instruments of the Controller	222,839	228,291
Basic earnings available to common shareholders	222,839	228,291
Basic weighted average number of shares	1,053,309,776	1,053,309,776
Basic Earnings per Share	USD 0.212	USD 0.217

Shareholders in the Company

Majority Shareholders as of December 31, 2025	Number of Shares	Percentage Interest
ENGIE Austral S.A.	631,924,219	59.99%
Banco Santander for account of foreign investors	35,272,727	3.35%
Banco de Chile for account of State Street	22,989,874	2.18%
AFP Habitat S.A. Type C Fund	18,222,520	1.73%
Banchile Adm. General de Fondos S.A.	17,879,741	1.70%
Larrain Focus Mutual Fund	15,578,662	1.48%
AFP Provida S.A. Type C Fund	11,844,082	1.12%
AFP Cuprum S.A. Type C Fund	11,339,550	1.08%
Falcom Tactical Chilean Investment Fund	10,988,427	1.04%
BANCHILE Corredores de Bolsa S.A.	10,694,430	1.02%
BCI Corredores de Bolsa S.A.	10,530,526	1.00%
AFP Habitat S.A. Type A Fund	9,834,326	0.93%
Other shareholders	246,210,692	23.38%
Total	1,053,309,776	100.00%

NOTE 40 – GUARANTEES PROVIDED TO THIRD PARTIES, OTHER CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND OTHER ITEMS

40.1 Direct guarantees

Name of Recipient	Type of Collateral	Balance Outstanding on the Financial Statement Closing Date	
		12/31/2025	12/31/2024
		kUSD	kUSD
National Electric Coordinator	Bank Guarantee	65,739	104,350
Regional Office of the Ministry of Public Property	Bank Guarantee	34,362	43,934
Ministry of Energy	Bank Guarantee	12,922	15,137
Interchile S.A.	Bank Guarantee	2,850	0
Director General of the Maritime Territory and Merchant Marine	Bank Guarantee	2,792	1,925
Hidroeléctrica San Andrés S.A.	Insurance Policy	2,200	2,200
Parque Solar Fotovoltaico Sol del Desierto SpA	Bank Guarantee	2,000	0
CGE Transmisión S.A.	Bank Guarantee	1,704	1,565
Hidroeléctrica Rio Lircay S.A.	Bank Guarantee	1,648	1,821
Sierra Gorda Sociedad Contractual	Bank Guarantee	1,500	1,500
Albemarle Chile Ltda.	Bank Guarantee	1,000	0
Hidroeléctrica Dos Valles SpA	Bank Guarantee	980	0
Regional Roadworks Office	Bank Guarantee	921	684
Ministry of Public Works	Bank Guarantee	689	3
Enaex S.A.	Bank Guarantee	405	405
Sistema de Transmisión del Sur S.A.	Bank Guarantee	368	243
Transelec S.A.	Bank Guarantee	347	1,682
Hidroeléctrica Punta del Viento SpA	Bank Guarantee	310	310
Hidroeléctrica Roblería SpA	Bank Guarantee	210	0
El Agrio Hidro SpA	Bank Guarantee	200	0
Hidroeléctrica Palacios SpA	Bank Guarantee	200	0
Transelec Holdings Rentas Limitada	Bank Guarantee	184	486
Transmisora Parinas S.A.	Bank Guarantee	184	243
Alfa Transmisora	Bank Guarantee	184	0
Los Padres Hidro SpA	Bank Guarantee	160	0
Sociedad Transmisora Metropolitana S.A.	Bank Guarantee	149	11
Empresa de Transporte Ferroviario S.A.	Bank Guarantee	145	0
Sociedad Austral de Transmisión Troncal S.A.	Bank Guarantee	95	3
Eólica La Estrella SpA	Bank Guarantee	92	180
Empresa de Transmisión Eléctrica Transemel S.A.	Bank Guarantee	92	0
Forestal Mininco SpA	Bank Guarantee	88	0
ENAEX Servicios S.A.	Bank Guarantee	64	64
National Customs Service	Bank Guarantee	63	169
Dr. Ernesto Torres Galdames Hospital	Bank Guarantee	12	24
San Jose del Carmen Hospital	Bank Guarantee	11	22
Dr. Juan Noé Crevanni Hospital	Bank Guarantee	10	19
San Pablo Hospital	Bank Guarantee	9	19
Huasco Provincial Hospital	Bank Guarantee	5	9
National Copper Corporation - Codelco	Bank Guarantee	3	3,859
Sociedad Química y Minera de Chile S.A.	Bank Guarantee	3	3
Dr. Marcos Macuada Hospital	Bank Guarantee	2	5
Dr. Héctor Reyno Gutiérrez Family Health Care Center	Bank Guarantee	1	2
Compañía General de Electricidad S.A.	Bank Guarantee	0	135
Complejo Metalúrgico Altonorte S.A.	Bank Guarantee	0	45

No assets have been given in guarantee.



ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 40 – GUARANTEES PROVIDED TO THIRD PARTIES, OTHER CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND OTHER ITEMS (continued)

40.2 Indirect guarantees

At the close of the financial statements, the Company had provided indirect guarantees for its subsidiary, Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A. (TEN).

Name of Recipient	Type of Collateral	Balance Outstanding on the Financial Statement Closing Date	
		12/31/2025	12/31/2024
		kUSD	kUSD
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones	Corporate guarantee	6,000	6,000
MUFG Union Bank, N.A.	Corporate guarantee	10,000	10,000
Alstom Grid Chile S.A.	Corporate guarantee	314,755	285,552
Ing. Y Construcción Sigdo Koppers S.A.	Corporate guarantee	339,767	316,706

NOTE 40 – GUARANTEES PROVIDED TO THIRD PARTIES, OTHER CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND OTHER ITEMS (continued)

40.3 Guarantees received from third parties

Name		12/31/2025	12/31/2024
		kUSD	kUSD
In favor of ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.			
Sungrow Power Supply Co. Ltd.	Contract performance bond	138,748	78,929
Goldwind Chile SpA	Contract performance bond	81,961	117,786
China and Goldwind Chile SpA	Contract performance bond	38,344	0
Energia Eolica CJR Wind Chile Ltda.	Contract performance bond	35,115	15,212
Metka EGN Chile SpA	Contract performance bond	26,803	882
Strabag SpA	Contract performance bond	20,740	8,430
Huawei Chile S.A.	Contract performance bond	17,009	0
Siemens Gesa Renewable Energy S.A.	Contract performance bond	10,993	0
Besalco Energía Renovables S.A.	Contract performance bond	10,749	0
Doosan Enerbility Co., Ltd.	Contract performance bond	9,629	9,629
Cox Chile S.A.	Contract performance bond	8,227	0
Ingeniería y Constr. Sigdo Koppers S.A.	Contract performance bond	3,629	13,087
Siemens Energy SpA	Contract performance bond	3,415	5,562
Promet Servicios SpA	Contract performance bond	3,240	1,594
Chint Electric Co., Ltd.	Contract performance bond	2,382	0
GE Power Conversion IDT Chile S.A.	Contract performance bond	1,939	1,939
Aguas de Antofagasta	Contract performance bond	1,923	2,122
Soc. de Mantenimiento Conservación y Reparación S.A.	Contract performance bond	1,788	0
Grid Solutions Chile S.A.	Contract performance bond	1,484	1,369
Hitachi Energy Chile S.A.	Contract performance bond	1,336	0
Ametel Agencia en Chile	Contract performance bond	1,299	0
Equans Industrial SpA	Contract performance bond	1,113	0
B. Bosch S.A.	Contract performance bond	901	1,378
Hidroeléctrica Río Lircay S.A.	Contract performance bond	847	974
Inversiones Bosequemar SpA	Contract performance bond	800	0
Astroenergy New Energy Technology	Contract performance bond	789	0
Ingeniería Eléctrica y Construcción Ltda.	Contract performance bond	762	0
Servicios Industriales Limitada (Axintus)	Contract performance bond	673	366
Hyosung Heavy Industries Corporation	Contract performance bond	503	0
Sergio Cortes Alucema e Hijo Ltda.	Contract performance bond	500	1,500
Andaluza de Montajes Eléctricos y Telefónicos S.A.	Contract performance bond	413	0
Global Energy Services Siemens S.A.	Contract performance bond	300	300
Siemens S.A.	Contract performance bond	52	118
OHL Industrial Chile S.A.	Contract performance bond	0	4,542
Albemarle Ltda.	Contract performance bond	0	3,495
On Time Services SpA	Contract performance bond	0	3,338
Ima Industrial SpA	Contract performance bond	0	1,295
Somacor S.A.	Contract performance bond	0	829
Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones S.A.	Contract performance bond	0	341
Arrendadora de Vehículos S.A.	Contract performance bond	0	235
Mantenimiento Técnico Industrial Ltda.	Contract performance bond	0	220
Miscellaneous	General contract performance guarantee	5,806	5,037

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 40 – GUARANTEES PROVIDED TO THIRD PARTIES, OTHER CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND OTHER ITEMS (continued)

40.3 Guarantees received from third parties (continued)

Name		12/31/2025	12/31/2024
		kUSD	kUSD
In favor of Electroandina SpA.			
Soc.Maritima y Com. Somarco Ltda.	Contract performance bond	0	226
Miscellaneous	General contract performance guarantee	6	27
Subtotal		6	275
In favor of Inversiones Hornitos SpA			
Servicios Industriales Ltda.	Contract performance bond	183	183
Equans Industrial SpA	Contract performance bond	121	0
ABB S.A.	Contract performance bond	0	23
Miscellaneous	Contract performance bond	42	105
Subtotal		346	311
In favor of Edelnor Transmisión S.A.			
Kalpataru Power Chile SpA	Contract performance bond	1,660	0
Ingeniería Eléctrica y Construcción Ltda.	Contract performance bond	1,576	0
El Sol de Vallenar SpA	Contract performance bond	1,511	2,266
Hyosung Heavy Industries Corporation	Contract performance bond	1,471	3,238
Globaltec Servicios y Construcción Ltda.	Contract performance bond	1,267	7,721
Siemens S.A.	Contract performance bond	784	1,867
B. Bosch S.A.	Contract performance bond	550	1,549
Ecnor Chile S.A.	Contract performance bond	285	265
HMV Chile	Contract performance bond	224	120
Hitachi Energy Chile S.A.	Contract performance bond	173	519
Servicios de Respaldo de Energía Técnica SpA	Contract performance bond	56	280
Pozo Almonte Solar 3 S.A.	Contract performance bond	37	65
Copiapó Solar SpA	Contract performance bond	0	1,004
Miscellaneous	Contract performance bond	342	416
Subtotal		9,936	19,310
In favor of Gasoducto Nor Andino SpA			
National Copper Corporation (CODELCO)	Contract performance guarantee	0	10,000
Arrendadora de Vehículos S.A.	Contract performance guarantee	0	16
Subtotal		0	10,016
In favor of Eólica Monte Redondo SpA			
Globaltec Servicios y Construcción Ltda.	Contract performance guarantee	64	58
Res Energy Services SpA	Contract performance guarantee	0	601
Pine SpA	Contract performance guarantee	0	129
ABB S.A.	Contract performance guarantee	0	126
Miscellaneous	Contract performance guarantee	78	80
Subtotal		142	994
In favor of Solar Los Loros SpA			
Huawei Chile S.A.	Contract performance guarantee	9,172	0
Energía Eólica CJR Wind Chile Ltda.	Contract performance guarantee	4,544	0
Emerson Electric	Contract performance guarantee	25	25
Miscellaneous	Contract performance guarantee	298	4
Subtotal		14,039	29
In favor of Río Alto SpA			
Gamesa Chile SpA	Contract performance guarantee	6,825	6,825
Miscellaneous	Contract performance guarantee	0	1
Subtotal		6,825	6,826

NOTE 40 – GUARANTEES PROVIDED TO THIRD PARTIES, OTHER CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND OTHER ITEMS (continued)

40.4 Restrictions

As at December 31, 2025, the Company owed a loan for USD 50 million to Banco Estado, expiring in less than one year, as described in Note 20.1.1. This loan was extended in January 2026 to December 2028. The loan is accruing interest at a fixed rate and is documented by a Chilean peso promissory note accompanied by a cross-currency swap that converted the obligation to a fixed-rate loan in dollars. There are no financial or operating restrictions and prepayment is possible. The current portion of long-term debt totaled USD 47.1 million, comprised of the two principal installments of the IFC and DEG loans, payable in January and July 2026, each for USD 21.1 million, in addition to the two principal installments of the IDB Invest loan payable in June and December 2026, for USD 2.2 million and USD 2.75 million, respectively.

As at December 31, 2025, EECL had two Rule 144-A/Regulation S bonds outstanding: one for USD 500,000,000, issued in January 2020 and the other for USD 500,000,000 issued in April 2024. The purpose of the bond issued in January 2020 was to fund (i) the early redemption of the US\$400M 144-A bond issued in December 2010 that was originally set to expire on January 15, 2021; (ii) the breakage cost paid to the bondholders because of the early redemption; and (iii) general purposes of the company. The funds received under the April 2024 bond were partially allocated to the early redemption of the bond that expired in January 2025, which totaled USD 214,471,000 plus interest accrued through that date. The funds remaining from this issue were used to finance and refinance green projects eligible under the Green Financing Framework of the ENGIE Group.

On September 26, 2024, as reported in the Material Disclosure on August 30, 2024, the company placed bonds on the Swiss market totaling CHF 190,000,000 according to article 51(2) of the Swiss Financial Services Act of June 15, 2018 (“FinSA”). The bonds are out to 5 years, with a principal bullet payment coming due September 26, 2029 and annual interest payments at an annual interest rate of 2.1275%. The funds from this placement will be allocated in whole or in part to the financing or refinancing of eligible projects, as defined in Engie S.A.’s Green Financing Framework. To mitigate currency and interest rate exposure, the company closed a cross-currency swap in which the bond principal was converted to USD 225,118,483.41 at a fixed annual dollar interest rate of 5.4272%.

Finally, as reported in a Material Disclosure on September 3rd, the company made its first green bond placement on the national market for UF 3,000,000 out to 20 years. The coupon rate is 3.60% annually and the placement rate was 3.57% annually. The company closed a cross-currency swap with Scotiabank to convert the obligation to dollars at an annual average fixed rate of 5.823%.

Neither the Rule 144-A bonds nor the Swiss market bonds contain financial covenants while the local bond entails the obligation to maintain a minimum equity of USD 1 billion and stipulates events of early redemption if (one) the issuer ceases to maintain (i) a total gross installed capacity above 1,150 MW and (ii) power purchase agreements (PPA) in which the issuer or its subsidiaries are seller that have a total aggregate capacity above 4,000 gigawatt-hour per year or (two) there is a Change in Control of the issuer, as this term is defined in the agreement. All the bonds have restrictions on the company and its subsidiaries granting collateral and security, excluding the following types of guarantees permitted under the indenture agreements: (i) Guarantees on (a) assets built or acquired after the date of the bond issue or (b) shares, ownership interests or debt securities backed by assets related to the Company’s main business, provided such pledges or guarantees are established simultaneously or in no more than 360 days after the acquisition of the assets or the completion of



ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 40 – GUARANTEES PROVIDED TO THIRD PARTIES, OTHER CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND OTHER ITEMS (continued)

40.4 Restrictions (continued)

the construction of the relevant project or asset; (ii) collateral or security on assets of any entity that is being acquired by the Company that exist at the time of such acquisition; (iii) guarantees securing obligations owed by any subsidiary to the company or to another Company subsidiary; (iv) any type of collateral or security existing on the date of the bond issue; and (v) any extension, renewal or total or partial replacement of the above guarantees, provided the amount of the debt secured by such guarantees is less than or equal to the value of the guarantees at the time of the extension, renewal or replacement. The indenture agreements also restrict leaseback transactions.

Rule 144-A allows securities issued by foreign issuers to be placed in the United States of America without having to register the issue with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), provided the purchasers are qualified investors. Regulation S allows those securities to be placed simultaneously or to later be resold outside of the United States.

The medium- and long-term bank debt totaled USD 932 million as at December 31, 2025 (USD 117.3 million with IDB Invest, USD 250 million with Scotiabank, a syndicated loan for USD 170 million with Banco Santander, Banco Estado, Rabobank, Société Générale and Intesa San Paolo, USD 257.9 million, consisting of the long-term portion of the IFC loan, plus USD 36.8 million with DEG and USD 100 million for the first disbursement under the USD 400-million CAF loan agreement. All these loans are described below.

On December 23, 2020, EECL signed a loan agreement for USD 125,000,000 with IDB Invest, comprised of a senior loan from IDB Invest and the China Fund for co-financing in Latin America and the Caribbean, limited to USD 110,000,000, and a loan for USD 15,000,000 from the Clean Technology Fund (CTF). The Company drew down the entire loan on August 27, 2021. The loan tranches at a variable rate total USD 110 million and the base rate changed from the 180-day LIBOR to SOFR, compounded daily starting December 15, 2023. The company contracted an interest-rate swap with Banco de Chile to set the interest rate for 50% of the principal of the loan at any time, so the base rate

On July 26, 2022, EECL signed a loan agreement with Scotiabank for USD 250 million, which was drawn down in two disbursements. It drew down the first loan for USD 150 million on July 28, 2022, and the second on September 7, 2022. Both loans stipulate semi-annual interest payments in January and July of each year, and one single principal payment on July 26, 2027. The loans are accruing interest at a variable rate, equal to the SOFR, compounded daily, plus a spread. On August 19, 2022, EECL signed two interest rate swaps with Banco de Chile for a notional amount equivalent to 70% of the above loans, or a total of USD 175,000,000. The purpose was to set the base rate of the loans and thus hedge the company's cash flow against the risk of a rise in market interest rates. The base rate was thus fixed for these transactions at 2.874% annually.

NOTE 40 – GUARANTEES PROVIDED TO THIRD PARTIES, OTHER CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND OTHER ITEMS (continued)

40.4 Restrictions (continued)

On December 15, 2022, the Company signed a five-year loan agreement with Banco Santander for a total committed amount of USD 170 million. It drew down the first USD 77 million on December 15, 2022 to pay for the purchase of shares in the San Pedro Wind Farms in Chiloe. The remaining USD 93 million were disbursed on February 15, 2023. The loan is accruing interest at a variable rate, based on the 6-month Term SOFR plus a spread. To hedge against interest rate risk, the Company invested in interest rate swaps with Banco Santander for a notional amount equivalent to 70% of the loan principal. The SOFR then became fixed at an average rate of 3.493% annually for that portion of the loan. Banco Santander assigned portions of the loan during 2023 so that there are five lenders each owed USD 34 million: Banco Santander, Banco Estado, Rabobank, Société Générale and Intesa San Paolo.

At the end of June 2023, the company signed a USD 350 million green, sustainability-linked loan with International Finance Corporation (IFC), a member of the World Bank Group, which, coupled with a parallel loan from DEG, a German bank and member of the KfW development bank group, meant a total commitment of USD 400 million out to 10 years. USD 200 million of the loan was provided by IFC, USD 114.5 million by investors under the IFC-managed co-lending portfolio program, USD 35.5 million by the ILX Fund, an SDG-centered investor, under the IFC B Loan Program, and USD 50 million by the DEG loan. The Company drew down the first USD 200 million under this loan on July 28, 2023. The remaining USD 200 million were disbursed on December 19, 2023. This loan is payable in 19 like semi-annual installments beginning July 15, 2024 and ending July 15, 2033. The loan contains the requirement to meet certain sustainability indicators that, if met, would mean a reduction of 0.2% annually in the loan spread starting in 2027. The balance of these loans totaled US\$336.8 million as at December 31, 2025. The company contracted interest-rate swaps with Banco de Chile to hedge 60% of the notional amount of the loan at any time. This fixed the base interest rate at 3.815% annually on an initial notional amount of USD 240 million.

On January 15, 2025, the company renegotiated the terms of this loan. That renegotiation included prepaying the ILX loan balance for USD 28 million and reducing the IFC and DEG loan spread by an average of 121.6 bps, effective January 16, 2026. Both the loan expiration date and associated interest rate derivatives remain unchanged and the hedging of the interest rate derivatives rose from 60% to 65.8%. The sustainability covenant was removed, so there is no longer a possible reduction in the interest rate on the loans in 2027 if the KPIs or relevant indicators are met.

On October 15, 2025, Engie Energía Chile entered into an Unsecured A/B Loan Facility agreement with the Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (abbreviated as “CAF” in Spanish), as lender, among other parties, under which CAF made a non-revolving loan for US\$400 million available to Engie. The loan is structured in two tranches: (i) Tranche A for US\$250 million expiring in 2032; and (ii) Tranche B for US\$150 million expiring in 2029, syndicated with three commercial banks—BBVA, SMBC and CACIB--, each for US\$50 million. The money from the loan will be used for the expenses of investment, development and construction of renewable energy and energy storage projects that meet the eligibility requirements set down in the loan agreement, and for refinancing existing debt. The company closed two derivatives agreements with BBVA and SMBC to set the interest rate for 80% of the loan amount. The fixed interest rate, which covers 80% of the loan, was set at 4.7713% annually. The company drew down a first disbursement of US\$100 million under this agreement on December 9, 2025, and the remaining US\$300 million are available to the company to

NOTE 40 – GUARANTEES PROVIDED TO THIRD PARTIES, OTHER CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND OTHER ITEMS (continued)**40.4 Restrictions (continued)**

continue financing its investment projects during 2026.

The IFC/DEG, IDB Invest and CAF loans as well as the long-term loans from Scotiabank and Banco Santander impose certain restrictions usual to this type of financing. Those restrictions include the grant of guarantees by the company or its subsidiaries, except for the following types allowed under the indenture agreement: (i) guarantees on (a) assets built or acquired after the date of signature of the loan agreement; (b) shares or equity or debt securities backed by assets related to the company's main business, provided such pledges or collateral are established at the same time as, or no later than 360 days after, the acquisition of the assets or completion of the construction of the relevant asset or project; (ii) security or collateral on the assets of any entity being acquired by the company or existing at the time it was acquired by the company; (iii) collateral securing the obligations of any subsidiary owed to the company or to another company subsidiary; (iv) any type of security or collateral existing on the date of signature of the loan agreement; and (v) any extension, renewal or replacement of the above guarantees in whole or in part, provided the amount of the debt secured thereby is less than or equal to the value of the guarantees at the time of the extension, renewal or replacement. The loan agreement also places restrictions on leasebacks and limitations on an effective change in control of the company. A change in control without approval of the new controller by the lender will trigger a mandatory prepayment of the debt. These four loans are green loans, meaning the loans must be used for investment in renewable generation or power transmission projects that are rated green according to international standards.

These loans require that certain minimum levels of installed generating capacity be maintained and power purchase agreements during the term of the loans. None of the company's financial liabilities entail financial covenants (except for the minimum equity required by the local bond) or event-of-default triggers due to changes in risk ratings.

40.5 Other Contingencies

a) **Damage Indemnity Claim against GasAtacama Chile S.A.** EECL and its subsidiaries Central Termoelectrica Andina SpA, Inversiones Hornitos SpA and Electroandina SpA filed a claim against GasAtacama Chile S.A. before the 22nd Civil Court of Santiago seeking an indemnity for the damages caused to the plaintiffs by GasAtacama because it provided incorrect information to the Economic Load Dispatch Center from January 2011 to October 2015 that raised the costs of the members of the electric system.

On May 15, 2018, the 24th Civil Court of Santiago ordered that this case be joined to the claim filed by AES Gener. On April 18, 2019, a reconciliation hearing was held, but no reconciliation was reached. At the defendant's request, the Court ordered the plaintiffs to act through a common legal counsel or lawyer. EECL filed a subsidiary motion for reconsideration that the Court sustained. After the argument period ended, an order was issued in February 2020 to present evidence. The parties filed a motion for reconsideration of that order and, alternatively, an appeal. The motion for reconsideration was partially sustained on June 18, 2020 and the appeal was deemed filed. The docket

NOTE 40 – GUARANTEES PROVIDED TO THIRD PARTIES, OTHER CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND OTHER ITEMS (continued)

40.5 Other contingencies (continued)

was sent to the Santiago Court of Appeals on June 22, 2020 to decide on the appeal against the order on evidence to be presented. Both parties presented their arguments on November 10, 2020 and the case was settled by an agreement. The Court rendered a ruling on July 30, 2021 dismissing the appeal by EECL, CTH, CTA and Electroandina. The plaintiffs petitioned that the case be reactivated on December 15, 2021. An order to suspend the evidentiary period for 45 business days was issued on January 24, 2022, through March 16, 2022.

The evidentiary period expired and no evidentiary measures were pending, so the court summoned the parties to hear a first-instance decision.

The decision rendered on October 17, 2023 was in favor of ENGIE ENERGIA CHILES.A. and ordered the defendant to pay a damage indemnity of CLP\$31,303,900,000 (corresponding to values for 2014 and 2015 and part of 2013), to pay costs, and to pay a portion that will be determined during the ruling enforcement stage.

On October 31, 2023, (i) ENGIE ENERGIA CHILES.A., Central Termoeléctrica Andina SpA, Inversiones Hornitos SpA and Electroandina SpA. filed an appeal against the decision; (ii) GasAtacama S.A. filed a motion for vacation of judgment based on technicalities and, alternatively, an appeal; and (iii) AES Genera S.A. and Empresa Eléctrica Angamos S.A. filed an appeal. The remedies are being reviewed for admissibility by the Santiago Court of Appeals and are pending addition to the agenda. The claims are for the peso equivalent to US\$120,370,000 (EECL), US\$13,640,000 (Central Termoelectrica Andina S.A.), US\$18,910,000 (Inversiones Hornitos SpA) and US\$7,360,000 (Electroandina S.A.). The plaintiffs reserved the right to argue the type and amount of the loss of profit during the enforcement of the ruling or in a separate lawsuit.

Testimony was given by Enzo Quezada, on behalf of ENGIE, on August 27th. The arguments in the appeals by all parties were heard on October 9th and the judge is now analyzing the case to draft a decision.

b) ZOFRI Lawsuit:

In November 2022, Zofri (the acronym in Spanish for Iquique Free Zone) filed an environmental lawsuit and a civil lawsuit against ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A. The environmental lawsuit claims alleged environmental damages resulting from the operation by ENGIE of the old Diesel-Fired Power Plant located on land owned by Zofri. The civil lawsuit relates to a lease made November 28, 1991 by EDELNOR S.A. (the legal predecessor of EE.CL) and Zofri for land where that Diesel-Fired Power Plant was located.

On August 12, 2024, the Environmental Court (“EC”) rendered a decision sustaining Zofri’s claim, declaring that there was environmental damage, and ordering ENGIE to make material reparation of that damage. ENGIE filed an appeal with the Supreme Court on August 30, 2024, seeking annulment of that decision on the grounds of an error of law or breach of a procedural right that was decided on October 24, 2025. The Supreme Court dismissed the remedy of annulment based on breach of a procedural right and declared that the remedy of annulment based on an error of law was inadmissible. The dismantling and clean-up plans are currently being implemented on the site of the



ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 40 – GUARANTEES PROVIDED TO THIRD PARTIES, OTHER CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND OTHER ITEMS (continued)

40.5 Other contingencies (continued)

old Diesel-Fired Plant and an environmental remediation plan is being prepared, as ordered by the court. The environmental lawsuit is also in the decision enforcement stage in which ENGIE must prove the status of compliance with the above decision.

The court dismissed the civil claim outright since it considered that Zofri did not provide sufficient evidence that ENGIE had defaulted on the lease. Zofri filed an appeal with the Iquique Court of Appeals that was also dismissed. Additionally, Zofri filed an appeal of annulment with the Supreme Court and an appeal of unenforceability due to unconstitutionality with the Constitutional Court, both of which were dismissed, so the first-instance decision is final and binding.

NOTE 41 – NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had the following number of employees under a continuing employment contract:

Number of Employees by Profession and Area	Engineers	Technicians	Other Professionals	Total	Total
				2025	2024
Generation	216	376	0	592	579
Transmission	63	67	0	130	127
Administration and Support	281	105	0	386	391
Total	560	548	0	1,108	1,097

NOTE 42 – PENALTIES

Neither the Company nor its executives were penalized by the Financial Market Commission in the 2025 or 2024 fiscal years.

NOTE 43 – THE ENVIRONMENT

ENGIE Energía Chile (EECL) and its subsidiaries have an environmental compliance program that includes: the verification of environmental approvals, of applicable sectorial regulations, the monitoring of air emissions, air quality and discharges into water, marine environment monitoring, monitoring of birdlife, reforestation plans and environmental studies that ensure a control of their operations in respect for governing laws and strict internal regulations adopted to attain objectives in harmony with the environment. Compliance program execution is the responsibility of the Environmental and Permitting Division.

EECL and its subsidiaries also implemented an ISO 14001 environmental management model and received initial certification in June 2006, which they have maintained to this date. This management system is audited annually by an external certification agency that verifies how the system is working and its compliance with the ISO 14001 model. A new annual audit of the Management System was conducted in August 2025 by Bureau Veritas (BV) in which 1 minor environmental management nonconformity was found. The corrective action plan was prepared and approved by BV, so our management system continues to be certified.

No penalties or fines have been recorded against EECL in the Public Penalties Register of the Environmental Commission. To date (December 31, 2025), EECL has been involved in three investigations, two of which were resolved by compliance programs (CPs) and one by an evidence report. The next table summarizes these investigations.

Year	Company Name	Unit Investigated	Status
2014	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	Mejillones Power Plant	Ended – Satisfactory CP
2014	Central Termoeléctrica Andina SpA	Andino Power Plant	Ended – Satisfactory CP
2015	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	Mejillones Power Plant	Ended – Absolved



ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 43 - THE ENVIRONMENT (continued)

Two decisions by Environmental Courts were rendered against EECL for environmental damages. Reparation plans have been filed and approved for both decisions. The next table summarizes these decisions.

Date	Company Name	Unit Investigated	Status
February 2024	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	Laja Hydroelectric Power Plant	Approved by the Third Environmental Court – under way
August 2024	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	Iquique Diesel-Fired Power Plant	Approved by the First Environmental Court – under way

No environmental incidents have been reported to the authorities in recent years in regard to ENGIE operating sites.

NOTE 44 – SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION ON SUBSIDIARIES

Summary financial information is provided below as at December 31, 2025, according to International Financial Reporting Standards:

Tax I.D.	Name of Company	Interest	Current Assets	Non-Current Assets	Total Assets	Current Liabilities	Non-Current Liabilities	Total Liabilities	Revenue	Net Profit (Loss)
		%	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
96.731.500-1	Electroandina SpA.	100.00%	2,180	47,150	49,330	4,145	4,300	8,445	217	(1,554)
78.974.730-K	Gasoducto Nor Andino SpA	100.00%	7,223	68,684	75,907	2,037	10,818	12,855	20,719	8,947
Foreign	Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A.	100.00%	2,480	20,953	23,433	3,349	3,492	6,841	5,754	(1,018)
76.046.791-K	Edelnor Transmisión S.A.	100.00%	31,379	175,748	207,127	62,378	106,093	168,471	19,510	(2,861)
76.009.698-9	Inversiones Hornitos SpA.	100.00%	31,351	(3)	31,348	87,841	16,767	104,608	67,822	(9,452)
76.247.976-1	Solar Los Loros SpA	100.00%	4,757	76,391	81,148	6,749	37,297	44,046	1,291	(1,217)
76.019.239-2	Eolica Monte Redondo SpA	100.00%	6,383	105,333	111,716	2,377	13,058	15,435	9,332	2,433
76.114.239-9	Alba SpA	100.00%	38,946	17,860	56,806	6,784	54,425	61,209	6,192	(2,269)
76.114.229-1	Alba Andes SpA	100.00%	2,225	8,699	10,924	15,773	1,345	17,118	1,336	(43)
76.114.213-5	Alba Pacifico SpA	100.00%	2,305	8,700	11,005	15,712	1,342	17,054	1,340	(14)
76.376.043-K	Rio Alto S.A.	100.00%	10,339	23,522	33,861	11,591	14,282	25,873	4,750	452
76.379.265-K	Energias de Abtao S.A.	100.00%	13,908	51,026	64,934	4,002	78,374	82,376	4,779	(3,845)
77.708.483-6	Eólica Entre Cerros SpA	100.00%	456	3,423	3,879	1,906	1,188	3,094	0	(318)
77.708.483-6	Parque Fotovoltaico Andino Las Pataguas SpA	100.00%	0	618	618	643	0	643	0	0
76.361.254-6	NR Entre Rios SpA	100.00%	0	16,600	16,600	0	0	0	0	0

The financial information on the companies included in the consolidation was as follows as at December 31, 2024:

Tax I.D.	Name of Company	Interest	Current Assets	Non-Current Assets	Total Assets	Current Liabilities	Non-Current Liabilities	Total Liabilities	Revenue	Net Profit (Loss)
		%	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
96.731.500-1	Electroandina SpA.	100.00%	30,899	19,839	50,738	8,299	0	8,299	2,312	(7,912)
78.974.730-K	Gasoducto Nor Andino SpA	100.00%	28,931	36,891	65,822	453	11,264	11,717	20,621	6,308
Foreign	Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A.	100.00%	3,453	21,774	25,227	2,894	4,723	7,617	1,503	(5,180)
76.708.710-1	Central Termoeléctrica Andina SpA.	100.00%	77,566	126,994	204,560	21,356	19,724	41,080	215,975	80,746
76.046.791-K	Edelnor Transmisión S.A.	100.00%	22,764	127,862	150,626	60,899	76,963	137,862	14,925	2,907
76.009.698-9	Inversiones Hornitos SpA.	100.00%	24,217	(205)	24,012	73,772	14,048	87,820	14,644	1,708
76.247.976-1	Solar Los Loros SpA	100.00%	2,178	44,015	46,193	946	6,928	7,874	1,182	(1,114)
76.379.265-K	Parque Eólico Los Triguales SpA	100.00%	2	0	2	44	0	44	0	0
76.247.968-0	Solaredirect Generación VI SpA	100.00%	0	164	164	124	0	124	0	10
76.267.537-4	Solaredirect Generación IX SpA	100.00%	0	164	164	124	0	124	0	10
76.019.239-2	Eolica Monte Redondo SpA	100.00%	24,261	84,472	108,733	2,114	12,771	14,885	11,110	3,373
76.114.239-9	Alba SpA	100.00%	34,519	17,758	52,277	10,698	43,713	54,411	4,538	(4,498)
76.114.229-1	Alba Andes SpA	100.00%	3,428	9,999	13,427	15,779	3,799	19,578	1,213	(1,774)
76.114.213-5	Alba Pacifico SpA	100.00%	3,439	10,009	13,448	15,720	3,763	19,483	1,218	(1,773)
76.376.043-K	Rio Alto S.A.	100.00%	13,509	25,435	38,944	18,012	13,396	31,408	3,005	(2,389)
76.379.265-K	Energias de Abtao S.A.	100.00%	18,159	52,443	70,602	4,073	80,126	84,199	4,039	(6,326)
77.708.483-6	Eólica Entre Cerros SpA	100.00%	528	2,683	3,211	1,997	111	2,108	0	82



ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

NOTE 45 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No material events have occurred between January 1, 2026, and the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements that might affect their presentation.

APPENDIX 1 – COMPANIES IN THE ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A. GROUP

a) The following companies are included in the consolidated financial statements:

Tax I.D.	Name of Company	Country of Origin	Functional Currency	Percentage Interest in 2025			Percentage Interest in 2024		
				Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total
76.046.791-K	Edelnor Transmisión S.A.	Chile	U.S. Dollar	99.99999	0.00001	100.0000	99.9000	0.1000	100.0000
96.731.500-1	Electroandina SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	99.9999	0.0001	100.0000	99.9999	0.0001	100.0000
76.019.239-2	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000
Foreign	Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A.	Argentina	U.S. Dollar	88.8900	11.1100	100.0000	88.8900	11.1100	100.0000
78.974.730-K	Gasoducto Nor Andino SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000
76.009.698-9	Inversiones Hornitos SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000
76.247.976-1	Solar Los Loros SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000
76.114.239-9	Alba Pacífico SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000
76.114.229-1	Alba Andes SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000
76.114.213-5	Alba SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000
76.376.043-K	Rio Alto SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000
76.379.265-K	Energías de Abtao S.A.	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000
77.708.483-6	Eólica Entre Cerros SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000
77.708.483-6	Parque Fotovoltaico Andino Las Pataguas SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000
76.361.254-6	NR Entre Ríos SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000

See Note 2.4 *Subsidiaries*.

b) Companies accounted for using the equity method:

Type of Relationship	Tax I.D.	Name of Company	Country of Origin	Functional Currency	Percentage Interest as of	
					2025	2024
Joint control	76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	U.S. dollar	50.000	50.000
Joint control	76.715.352-K	Cía. Operadora de Infraestructuras Eléctricas S.A.	Chile	U.S. dollar	50.000	50.000

See Note 2.5 *Investments accounted for using the Equity Method*



ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2025

APPENDIX 2 - ITEMIZATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN A FOREIGN CURRENCY

Assets denominated in a foreign currency were as follows:

Assets	Currency	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
		kUSD	kUSD
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	USD	85,580	439,405
Cash and cash equivalents	Non-adjustable CLP\$	1,310	4,552
Cash and cash equivalents	Euro	170	666
Cash and cash equivalents	Argentine peso	20	20
Other financial assets, current	USD	11,768	11,941
Current tax assets	USD	8,008	7,742
Current tax assets	Argentine peso	94	934
Current inventories	USD	50,396	124,635
Related-entity receivables	Non-adjustable CLP\$	4	889
Related-entity receivables	UF	9	57
Related-entity receivables	USD	686	1,913
Other non-financial assets	Non-adjustable CLP\$	215,403	195,401
Other non-financial assets	USD	18,791	18,318
Other non-financial assets	Argentine peso	280	217
Other non-financial assets	Euro	2,330	2,046
Other non-financial assets	Other currencies	1	
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, current	USD	242,420	144,412
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, current	Non-adjustable CLP\$	73,359	72,833
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, current	UF	41	12
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, current	Argentine peso	55	518
Non-Current Assets			
Other financial assets, non-current	USD	64,206	27,065
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, non-current	USD	0	90,892
Related-entity receivables, non-current	USD	18,730	17,400
Other non-current non-financial assets	Non-adjustable CLP\$	0	1
Other non-current non-financial assets	USD	62,762	64,964
Other non-current non-financial assets	UF	178	157
Deferred tax assets	USD	50,206	51,041
Investments accounted for using the equity method	USD	134,385	138,968
Intangible assets other than goodwill	USD	124,646	130,631
Goodwill	USD	32,784	32,784
Property, plant and equipment	USD	3,907,037	2,969,246
Right-of-use assets	USD	112,108	117,120
Subtotal	USD	4,924,513	4,442,477
	Non-adjustable CLP\$	290,076	273,676
	Euro	2,500	2,712
	UF	228	226
	Argentine peso	449	1,689
	Other currencies	1	0
Total Assets		5,217,767	4,720,780

APPENDIX 2 - ITEMIZATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN A FOREIGN CURRENCY (continued)

Liabilities denominated in a foreign currency broke down as follows:

Current Liabilities		Out to 90 days		From 90 days to 1 year	
Current Liabilities currently in Operation	Currency	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
		kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Related-entity payables	USD	47,983	40,802	1,679	1,526
Related-entity payables	UF	214	160	0	0
Related-entity payables	Euro	3,281	2,752	0	0
Current tax liabilities	USD	643	0	0	0
Other non-financial liabilities	Non-adjustable CLP\$	7,742	7,970	0	0
Other non-financial liabilities	Argentine peso	31	3	0	0
Trade payables and other accounts payable	Euro	5,268	9,237	0	0
Trade payables and other accounts payable	Non-adjustable CLP\$	124,879	29,418	0	0
Trade payables and other accounts payable	Other currencies	235	223	0	0
Trade payables and other accounts payable	Argentine peso	479	125	0	0
Trade payables and other accounts payable	USD	206,584	213,141	0	0
Trade payables and other accounts payable	UF	15,964	18,280	0	0
Employee benefit provision, current	Non-adjustable CLP\$	26,776	34,572	0	0
Other financial liabilities	USD	126,619	240,505	50,782	46,858
Current lease liabilities	USD	84	84	191	184
Current lease liabilities	UF	1,661	1,540	2,483	2,210
Current lease liabilities	Other currencies	178	163	146	130
Subtotal	USD	381,913	494,532	52,652	48,568
	Non-adjustable CLP\$	159,397	71,960	0	0
	Euro	8,549	11,989	0	0
	UF	17,839	19,980	2,483	2,210
	Argentine peso	510	128	0	0
	Other currencies	413	386	146	130
Total Current Liabilities		568,621	598,975	55,281	50,908

Non-Current Liabilities		1 to 3 years		3 to 5 years		More than 5 years	
	Currency	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
		kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Deferred tax liabilities	USD	5,420	10,265	5,398	5,568	156,944	15,515
Related-entity payables	USD	5,169	4,699	6,255	5,686	34,193	37,469
Other non-current financial liabilities	USD	128,988	152,472	1,285,620	809,030	872,422	1,190,630
Lease liabilities	USD	824	792	606	582	495	804
Lease liabilities	UF	8,379	7,901	3,980	4,150	75,570	71,262
Lease liabilities	Other currencies	921	822	210	425	802	794
Employee benefit provisions, non-current	Non-adjustable CLP\$	0	0	0	0	81	78
Other non-current provisions	USD	97,987	40,082	0	0	170,750	146,992
Other non-current, non-financial liabilities	USD	82	82	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	USD	238,470	208,392	1,297,879	820,866	1,234,804	1,391,410
	Non-adjustable CLP\$	0	0	0	0	81	78
	UF	8,379	7,901	3,980	4,150	75,570	71,262
	Other currencies	921	822	210	425	802	794
Total Non-Current Liabilities		247,770	217,115	1,302,069	825,441	1,311,257	1,463,544



Independent Auditor's Opinion

To Shareholders and Directors
Engie Energía Chile, S.A.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Engie Energía Chile, S.A. and its subsidiaries (the Group) that are comprised of the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2025, of the consolidated statements of income, of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the year ending on that date, and of the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including information on material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements fairly present, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2025, its consolidated income and cash flows for the year ended on that date, in accordance with the Accounting Standards of the International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for the Opinion

We have conducted our audit according to Generally Accepted Auditing Standards of Chile. Our responsibilities under those standards are described below, in the section of our opinion entitled *Responsibilities of the auditor in relation to the auditing of financial statements*. We are independent from the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics of the Accountants Association of Chile and we have fulfilled the other ethical responsibilities in line with those requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained provides a sufficient, appropriate basis for our opinion.

Key matters in the audit

The key matters in an audit are the matters that, in our professional judgment, were of the greatest significance in our audit of the current year's consolidated financial statements. These matters have been addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion on them, and we do not express a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How the key audit matter was addressed
<i>Impairment Test for Long-Lived Assets (Note 3.5)</i> As at December 31, 2025, the Group held property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets other than goodwill regarding which management assesses at each balance sheet date or whenever there is an indication of impairment in the cash-generating units (CGUs), whether the recoverable amount of such assets exceeds their carrying amount using the pertinent impairment test according to IAS 36. The audit of the impairment test was identified as critical due to the materiality of the amounts and their complexity resulting from the significant uncertainties about the estimate involved in determining the recoverable value. These estimates are sensitive to changes in material assumptions, such as the discount rate and projected cash flows, that are affected by future economic or market conditions.	• We gained an understanding of the process and the internal control associated with the impairment assessment process. • We gained an understanding of the methodology used by Management to determine value in use and we corroborated its consistency with IAS 36. • We evaluated the grouping of assets in each CGU and the reasonableness of the financial projections approved by the Board (we compared future cash flows against actual historical flows and we reviewed budget compliance, among other things). • With the help of our team of experts in asset deterioration: ◦ We compared key assumptions (discount rates, growth rates, projected demand) to historical and market data. ◦ Using a sensitivity analysis, we determined how changes in discount and growth rates affected the recoverable amount of the CGUs. • We read the disclosures in the financial statements to ensure that they appropriately reflected significant judgments and estimates according to IAS 36.

Responsibility of Management and corporate governance officers for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Accounting Standards of the International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and for the internal control

that Management deems necessary for the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatements due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, Management is responsible for evaluating the ability of the Group to continue as an ongoing concern, for disclosing, as relevant, matters related to the ongoing concern, and for using the accounting basis of an ongoing concern unless Management intends to liquidate the Group or cease its operations or there is no other realistic alternative but to do so.

The corporate governance officers are responsible for supervising the process of preparing and presenting financial information on the Group.

Responsibilities of the auditor in relation to the auditing of consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain a reasonable assurance that the consolidated financial statements are, as a whole, free of material misrepresentations due to fraud or error and to issue our auditor's opinion. A reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but it does not guarantee that an audit made according to Generally Accepted Auditing Standards of Chile will always detect a material misrepresentation if it exists. Material misrepresentations may be due to fraud or error and are considered material when it could be reasonably expected that, individually or in the aggregate, they might influence the economic decisions made by users based on these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit made according to Generally Accepted Auditing Standards of Chile, we use our professional judgment and maintain an attitude of professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misrepresentations in the consolidated financial statements due to fraud or error. We design and follow audit procedures in response to those risks and we obtain sufficient audit evidence appropriate to providing a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misrepresentation due to fraud is greater than in the case of a material misrepresentation due to error as fraud may entail collusion, forgery, deliberate omissions, intentional misrepresentations or a disregard of internal control.



- gain an understanding of the internal control relevant to the audit in order to devise adequate audit procedures given the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- evaluate the adequacy of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimations and pertinent information disclosed by Management.
- reach a conclusion on the appropriateness of Management using an ongoing concern accounting basis, and based on the audit evidence obtained, we conclude whether there is or is not a material uncertainty relating to facts or conditions that may create significant doubt about the Group's ability to continue as an ongoing concern. If we conclude that there is a material uncertainty, we are required to call attention in our audit opinion to the pertinent information disclosed in the consolidated financial statements; or if those disclosures are inadequate, we are required to express a modified opinion. Our conclusions are based on audit evidence obtained through the date of our audit opinion. However, future events or conditions may be a cause for the Group to cease being an ongoing concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the information disclosed, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the transactions and underlying events in a manner that achieves a fair presentation.
- plan and perform the audit of the Group to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units in the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the Group's consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for directing, supervising, and reviewing the audit work performed for the purposes of a Group audit. We are solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We notify the individuals responsible for corporate governance of the scope and date planned for the audit and of the significant findings from the audit, among other matters, as well as any significant deficiency in the internal control that we find during the audit.

We also provide corporate governance officers with a statement confirming that we have fulfilled the applicable ethical requirements regarding independence and disclosed all relationships and other matters that could reasonably be expected to affect our independence and, where applicable, the measures taken to eliminate threats or the safeguards adopted.

Among the matters that have been communicated to the corporate governance officers, we have identified those that were most significant in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the current year and that are, consequently, the key matters in the audit. We describe those matters in our auditor's opinion unless laws or regulations prohibit public disclosure of the matter or, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our opinion because it can be reasonably expected that the adverse consequences of doing would outweigh the public interest benefits.

Other Matters

The Accountants Association of Chile decided that the Generally Accepted Auditing Standards of Chile adopt, integrally and unreservedly, the International Auditing Standards issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board in the auditing of financial statements prepared for the year beginning January 1, 2025.

The audit of the consolidated financial statements of Engie Energía Chile, S.A. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024 was made according to the Generally Accepted Auditing Standards of Chile in effect on that date, based on which we issued an unqualified opinion on January 30, 2025.



Oscar Gálvez R.
EY Audit Ltda.

Santiago, January 27, 2026

Docusign Envelope ID: 93C4A96C-1426-4BF9-BF59-6B30945FACD3



STATEMENT OF LIABILITY

The undersigned stated, at a board meeting held January 27, 2026, that they were liable for the veracity of the information contained in this annual report as at December 31, 2025, as follows:

TAX I.D. : **88.006.900-4**

COMPANY NAME : **ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.**

Consolidated Financial Statements according to IFRS

- a) Classified statement of financial position
- b) Statement of income by function
- c) Statement of comprehensive income
- d) Statement of changes in net equity
- e) Statement of direct cash flow
- f) Explanatory notes to the financial statements

Material Disclosures

Management Discussion and Analysis

Name		Title	I.D. No.
Pascal Renaud		Chairman	Foreign
Cristian Eyzaguirre		Director	4.773.765-6
Joanna Davidovich		Director	14.524.425-0
Carolina Schmidt		Director	7.052.890-8
Ernesto Parra		Director	12.608.835-3
Juan Villavicencio		Chief Executive Officer	13.831.685-8

Date: January 27, 2026

Editing, assistance with GRI, GR 519, and SASB guidelines, and graphic design:
Plus Comunica (pluscomunica.cl)

