July 28, 2026

ENGIE ENERGÍA CHILE REPORTED EBITDA OF US$400 MILLION AND NET INCOME OF US$205 MILLION IN THE FIRST HALF OF 2026.

EBITDA reached US$184.6 million in the second quarter of 2026, reflecting a strong operating performance and continued progress in the company's generation portfolio transformation, with higher contribution from own generation and BESS storage systems and progressive reduction of generation based on fossil fuels. This, together with greater physical sales to regulated clients, boosted the electricity margin and contributed to ongoing recovery in leverage and liquidity ratios that will allow the Company to continue with its ambitious investment plan and decarbonization process.

- **Operating revenues** amounted to US$521.6 million in the second quarter of 2026, a 10% decrease compared to the second quarter of 2025, mainly due to the recognition in 2Q25 of the compensation resulting from the arbitration with the main LNG supplier due to unfulfillment of contractual LNG deliveries in past years. Operating revenues increased by 8% excluding this effect.

- **EBITDA** amounted to US$184.6 million in the second quarter of 2026 and US$400.1 million in the first half of the year, representing an 11% increase compared to the first half of 2025, mainly due to the electricity margin improvement.

- **Net Results** amounted to US$86.6 million in the second quarter and US$204.9 million in the first half of 2026, a 10% increase compared to the first half of 2025, primarily due to improved operating results.

- The company maintains its FY2026 **guidance** range for EBITDA at US$690 – 760 million and its CAPEX range at US$640 – 710 million. The resulting ND/EBITDA ratio is below 3.5x.[1]

Financial Highlights (in US$ millions)

	2Q25	2Q26	Var %	1H25	1H26	Var%
Total operating revenues	**582.2**	**521.6**	***-10%***	**1,097.6**	**1,070.0**	***-3%***
Operating income	160.2	139.7	***-13%***	288.8	309.8	***7%***
EBITDA	**202.0**	**184.6**	***-9%***	**361.6**	**400.1**	***11%***
EBITDA margin	34.7%	35.4%	***2%***	32.9%	37.4%	***14%***
Total non-operating results	(12.4)	(23.6)	***91%***	(35.1)	(32.4)	*-8%*
Net income attributed to controlling shareholders	**107.7**	**86.6**	***-20%***	**185.5**	**204.9**	*10%*
Earnings per share (US$/share)	0.10	0.08		0.18	0.19	
Total energy sales (GWh)	3,126	2,967	*-5%*	6,406	5,923	*-8%*
Total net generation (GWh)	1,937	1,479	*-24%*	3,222	2,949	*-8%*
Energy purchases on the spot market (GWh)	369	397	*8%*	1,456	1,003	*-31%*
Energy purchases - back up (GWh)	828	1,100	*33%*	1,831	1,997	*9%*

[1] For more details on guidance, see page 28.

ENGIE ENERGÍA CHILE S.A. ("ECL") is engaged in the generation, transmission and supply of electricity and the transportation of natural gas in Chile. ECL is the fourth largest electricity generation company in Chile and one of the largest electricity generation companies in the northern segment of the SEN national grid (formerly known as SING). As of June 30, 2026, ECL accounted for 7.4% of the SEN's installed capacity. ECL primarily supplies electricity to large mining and industrial customers, and it also supplies electricity to distribution companies throughout Chile. ECL is currently 59.99% indirectly owned by the French company, ENGIE S.A. The remaining 40.01% of ECL's shares are publicly traded on the Santiago stock exchange. For more information, please refer to www.engie.cl.

Contents

HIGHLIGHTS

SECOND QUARTER OF 2026

- **COD BESS Arica:** On June 25, the National Electricity Coordinator ("CEN") confirmed the official commencement of commercial operations of BESS Arica, allowing its incorporation into the National Electric System (SEN) and reinforcing the reliability of power supply in the north of Chile. The project, which represented an approximate US$50 million investment, has an installed capacity of 25 MW/150 MWh. Its main function is to store energy, especially during the day when there is greater solar generation, and then inject it to the grid at times of greater demand. It is a stand-alone system connected directly to the Arica Substation.

- The National Economic Prosecutor's Office (FNE) approved the operation between Puerto Ventanas (PVSA), a subsidiary of Sigdo Koppers, and Engie Chile, which represents one of the milestones to execute the sale of the Puerto Andino terminal, located in the Mejillones bay.

- **Totihue substation COD:** The Totihue substation, located in the commune of Rengo in the O'Higgins region, began commercial operations in the second quarter of 2026. With an investment of close to US$40 million, the project includes a new 220/66 kV sectioning substation and a new 66 kV double-circuit transmission line between Totihue and the Rosario substation. This infrastructure is geared to improve the capacity and reliability of the zonal transmission system.

- **Inauguration of the Tocopilla Energy Complex:** Considered a unique case of reconversion in Chile, the President of the Republic, José Antonio Kast, together with the CEO of ENGIE Chile, Juan Villavicencio, inaugurated the Tocopilla Energy Complex, in the Antofagasta Region. ENGIE Chile transformed a historic coal-fired site into a key strategic hub for the National Electric System, which integrates storage through BESS Tocopilla, complementary services through a Synchronous Condenser and flexible gas-fired infrastructure provided by Unit 16, as a transition engine, to provide security and stability to the electricity system.

- **Green bond placement on the local market:** On June 4, Engie Energía Chile completed its second green bond issue on the local market in an amount of UF 3,000,000 (US$136 million-equivalent) out to 7 years to be repaid in a single bullet installment on May 15, 2033. The coupon rate was 2.95% per annum, reflecting attractive financing conditions consistent with the company's solid credit profile. The issuance reached a spread of only 77 basis points, showing a significant improvement over previous benchmarks, driven in part by the recent upgrade of the company's risk rating to AA. The transaction, in which Scotiabank and Banco Santander acted as financial advisors, registered a total demand of UF 8.4 million, equivalent to an oversubscription of 2.8 times, the highest observed in the local market during the year for this type of instrument. The funds obtained were used to prepay a US$170 million syndicated green loan and to finance the development of renewable energy projects and storage systems. Including this bond, almost 80% of Engie Chile's gross debt is green-labelled, reaffirming the company's commitment to sustainable operations.

- **Energization of projects under construction:** As of May, 2026, all projects currently under construction began their energization processes, advancing at a record pace for the industry. This includes the following projects: (i) BESS Los Loros (46 MW), located in Tierra Amarilla, Atacama region, whose batteries are 100% energized and in the process of regulatory testing for their entry into commercial operation; (ii) PV + BESS Libélula (350 MW), located in Colina and Tiltil, Metropolitan region, one of the most relevant hybrid projects in the company's portfolio, with a high percentage already energized, expected to achieve COD in the second half of 2026; (iii) Chequenes Wind Farm (165 MW), located in Pemuco, Ñuble region, the first wind farm in the region, with the tallest wind turbines in Latin America, which is expected to enter commercial operations in the first half of 2027; (iv) Pampa Fidelia Wind Farm (306 MW), Taltal, Antofagasta region, which is expected to enter commercial operation in the first half of 2027; (v) BESS Kallpa (57 MW), Taltal, Antofagasta region; ENGIE Chile's first storage system integrated into a wind farm in the country, which is expected to achieve COD in the second half of 2026; and (vi) BESS Lile (140 MW), located in Mejillones, Antofagasta region, which leverages the complex's existing infrastructure in Mejillones, transforming facilities originally associated with coal into key infrastructure for clean energy and storage. In total, these projects add up to an investment of US$ 1,300 million and 1.1 GW of new clean energy.

- **National-scale rating upgrade by Feller Rate:** ENGIE Chile's long-term national-scale rating was upgraded to AA (stable outlook) by Feller Rate, reflecting the company's solid financial position, the consistent execution of its energy transition strategy and the support of the ENGIE group. According to the latest report by Feller Rate, the upgrade to the AA category responds to a structurally stronger credit profile, accompanied by better financial metrics. This performance is supported by lower exposure to the spot market, driven by a solid upstream contract portfolio and an increase in its own generation. The company also stands out for its strong cash flow visibility, backed by long-term PPA contracts with high-quality counterparties, together with the support of the group, given its status as a strategic subsidiary of the ENGIE group.

- **Annual Shareholders' Meeting**: The company's shareholders reached the following agreements at ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.'s Annual Ordinary Shareholders' meeting, which took place on April 28, 2026:

    - **Dividends:** To approve the board of directors' proposal to distribute a final dividend to shareholders on account of the net income reported in the fiscal year ending December 31, 2025. Pursuant to local laws, the dividend distribution corresponds to the minimum regulatory 30% of net income. The total amount to be distributed is US$66,851,551.15, or US$0.0634680819 per share, payable on May 27, 2026 to those shareholders listed in the Shareholders Registry the fifth business day prior to the payment date. The payment will be made in its equivalent in Chilean pesos calculated at the observed CLP/USD exchange rate published in the Official Gazette on May 20 2026.

    - **Local rating agencies:** To maintain the stock-title local rating services provided by "Feller Rate Clasificadora de Riesgo" and "Fitch Chile Clasificadora de Riesgo Ltda.".

    - **Auditors:** To appoint KPMG Auditores Consultores Ltda. ("KPMG") as the company's external auditing firm.

    - **Board of Directors**: The appointment of the following persons as members of the Board of Directors:

Primary Board Member	Deputy Board Member	Type
Rosaline Corinthien	Demián Talavera	
Pascal Renaud	Eduardo Sattamini	
Aníbal Prieto	Gabriel Mann	
Rodrigo Machado	Matías Niebuhr	
Joanna Davidovich Gleiser	Valerie Barnich	Independent
María Carolina Schmidt Zaldívar	Fernando Bravo Valdés	Independent
Cristián Eyzaguirre Johnston	Ricardo Fisher Abeliuk	Independent

    - The new Board of Directors, in its April 29 session, agreed to appoint (a) Pascal Renaud as Chairman of the Board, and (b) the independent board members, María Carolina Schmidt Zaldívar, Cristián Eyzaguirre Johnston and Joanna Davidovich Gleiser, as members of the Directors Committee according to Article 50-bis of Law 18,046.

FIRST QUARTER OF 2026

- **Energization of BESS Los Loros energy storage project**: In March 2026, we completed the energization of BESS Los Loros in the Atacama Region. This energy storage system located at the Los Loros PV plant in Tierra Amarilla, Atacama Region, has 46 MW of installed capacity, and represented a US$64 million investment. The system includes 63 containers of lithium LFP (lithium-iron phosphate) batteries, a technology recognized for its efficiency and safety. BESS Los Loros is connected to the grid through the Los Loros 110/23 kV Substation, which will allow for more efficient management of the energy generated by the photovoltaic park.

- **Energization of the Libélula PV+BESS plant:** In March 2026, we began energizing the PV + BESS Libélula plant, an important milestone for this project, located in the Santiago Metropolitan Region, with 245,560 solar panels designed to generate 151 MWp, and 208 lithium-ion battery containers with a discharge capacity of 5 hours, translating into 199 MW. In total, once it comes into operation, it will have an installed capacity of 350 MW.

- **Puerto Andino SPA with Puerto Ventanas:** On February 26, Engie Energía Chile entered into a promise of sale agreement with Puerto Ventanas S.A. for the sale of the Puerto Andino port, located in Mejillones, including marine and land facilities as well as the assignment of part of the maritime concession. The transaction is priced at US$58.9 million and is subject to customary conditions precedent, including approval from the national economic prosecutor's and antitrust office and authorization from the Ministry of National Defense. The assets subject to the Transaction are totally impaired in the Company's accounts, with a carrying value equal to zero. Consequently, the transaction is expected to generate a positive impact on the Company's results, which will be recognized when the transaction materializes.

- **BESS Tocopilla COD:** Last February, the Company announced the entry into commercial operation of BESS Tocopilla, an emblematic project that consolidates the transformation of the historic Tocopilla Thermal Complex into the new Tocopilla Energy Complex, which will strengthen the flexibility and security of the National Electric System. BESS Tocopilla has an installed gross capacity of 119 MW and 660 MWh, is composed of 240 lithium-ion battery containers, 30 power conversion systems (PCS) and a 130 MVA power transformer, connecting directly to the transmission grid. This configuration allows energy to be stored in periods of lower demand and delivered at peak times, contributing to a more efficient, robust and resilient operation of the electricity system. Thanks to its design and operation, the system will deliver average annual energy equivalent to 211 GWh to the electricity system.

- **Loan amendment:** On January 15, 2026, Engie Energía Chile made a partial prepayment of US$28 million of the loan with IFC that was closed in June 2023 with the aim of financing renewable projects and batteries. Pricing conditions were modified to reflect current market conditions and the company's improved financial position. The loan repayment schedule and final maturity remained unchanged.

- **Refinancing:** On January 12, 2026, ENGIE Energía Chile extended its bilateral loan with Banco Estado for the equivalent of US$50 million through December 12, 2028. The loan was made in Chilean pesos with a cross-currency swap, which turns it into a fixed-rate, dollar-denominated loan.

- **Second disbursement under US$400 million term loan facility:** On January 20, 2026, the Company completed the second disbursement under its Green Senior Unsecured A/B Loan Facility with the Corporación Andina de Fomento ("CAF") in an amount of US$200 million. The loan still has an unused commitment of US$100 million available to finance renewable energy and storage projects in the remainder of 2026.

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

The SING and SIC power grids operated independently until November 24, 2017, when the interconnection of both grids was perfected through EECL's 50%-owned TEN project, giving birth to the SEN (*"Sistema Eléctrico Nacional"*). Currently, the company's generation assets are predominantly located in the northern segment of the SEN, in the area that used to be covered by the so-called SING Grid (*"Sistema Interconectado del Norte Grande"*), which serves a major portion of the country's mining industry. Given local conditions, the northern segment of the SEN used to be predominantly a thermoelectric system, with growing penetration of renewable sources, including wind, solar, geothermal, and storage systems, which allow to cope with the renewable energy generation intermittence, decoupling and curtailment. In 2018, EECL began its geographical diversification with the acquisition of renewable generation assets in other regions of the country and with the start of supply under PPAs awarded with distribution companies in the center-south region. Since then, and more significantly following its decarbonization announcements, the company has been embarked in an ambitious investment program including investing in new renewable generation, storage and transmission assets. In recent years, the accelerated installation of renewable energy projects in the country has exceeded the capacity of the transmission infrastructure, making it necessary to expand it to prevent renewable energy losses.

Marginal Costs

2025	(monthly average per nude)				
Mes	Crucero	PAN DE AZUCAR	Polpaico	Charrua	P. Montt
Jan	41	39	42	40	128
Feb	74	65	68	66	163
Mar	53	63	65	64	73
Abr	77	82	94	93	99
May	56	55	63	61	56
Jun	68	68	110	108	105
Jul	60	63	89	88	104
Aug	35	37	45	44	50
Sep	36	36	40	39	35
Oct	35	33	33	31	26
Nov	42	42	46	45	66
Dec	33	37	38	37	73
YTD	**51**	**52**	**61**	**60**	**81**

2026					
Mes	Crucero	PAN DE AZU(	Polpaico	Charrua	P. Montt
Jan	34	34	36	35	120
Feb	37	36	37	36	93
Mar	33	33	40	40	54
Abr	37	36	42	42	44
May	56	58	66	64	69
Jun	84	87	98	96	117
Jul					
Aug					
Sep					
Oct					
Nov					
Dec					
YTD	**47**	**47**	**53**	**52**	**83**

Source: Coordinador Eléctrico Nacional

In the first quarter of 2026, the average marginal cost of the system was 47 USD/MWh: 35 USD/MWh in the north, 37 USD/MWh in the center, and 89 USD/MWh in the southern region. This level of marginal cost was similar to the level reported in the fourth quarter of 2025, and much lower than the 71 USD/MWh reported in the first quarter of 2025, which was affected by the massive black-out in the system in February 2025 and the decrease in hydroelectric generation.

In the second quarter of 2026 the average marginal cost of the system was 66 USD/MWh: 59 USD/MWh in the north, 65 USD/MWh in the center, and 77 USD/MWh in the southern region. Although these levels of marginal costs were higher than those reported in the first quarter, mainly due to lower hydrologic resources, the overall average marginal cost was lower than the 80 USD/MWh reported in the second quarter of 2025.

So far, in 2026, average marginal costs reached 56 USD/MWh, a significant reduction compared to the previous year, despite lower hydrologic generation and higher demand, mainly due to an increase in renewable generation, lower variable costs of the thermal fleet and lesser transmission restrictions. In the first half of 2025, the average marginal cost was 75 USD/MWh, a value greatly impacted by the power outage event, lower hydroelectric input, lower thermal availability, and a recovery in demand, in addition to failures in some transmission lines.

Fuel prices

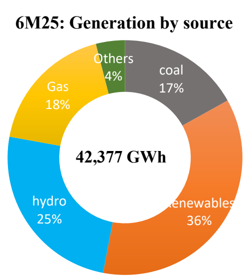
As shown in the table below, we can observe an increasing trend in international coal and oil prices in 2026. The Middle East conflict, where Iran, the U.S. and Israel are the main participants, has extended during these last months, generating significant fluctuations in commodity prices.

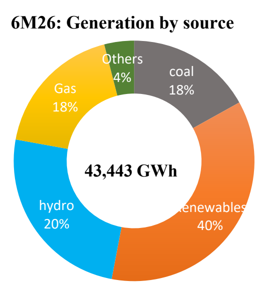
International Fuel Prices Index

	WTI (US$/Barrel)			Brent (US$/Barrel)			Henry Hub (US$/MMBtu)			European coal (API 2) (US$/Ton)		
	2025	**2026**	**% Variation YoY**	**2025**	**2026**	**% Variation YoY**	**2025**	**2026**	**% Variation YoY**	**2025**	**2026**	**% Variation YoY**
Jan	75.9	60.2	*-21%*	79.6	66.8	*-16%*	4.19	7.72	*184%*	110.4	99.1	*-10%*
Feb	71.5	64.5	*-10%*	75.4	70.9	*-6%*	4.19	3.62	*86%*	99.4	106.3	*7%*
March	68.1	90.1	*32%*	72.5	101.0	*39%*	4.12	3.06	*74%*	97.4	119.6	*23%*
April	62.2	100.8	*62%*	66.1	116.7	*76%*	3.25	2.75	*85%*	102.4	102.4	*0%*
May	62.4	102.0	*64%*	64.7	106.5	*65%*	3.12	2.95	*95%*	95.6	113.5	*19%*
June	69.3	86.2	*24%*	72.2	86.8	*20%*	3.10	3.12	*101%*	103.6	126.5	*22%*
July	68.5			71.2			3.20			104.4		
August	64.7			67.7			2.91			99.4		
September	63.6			68.0			3.02			93.0		
October	60.7			64.3			3.18			92.9		
November	60.1			63.8			3.79			96.3		
December	57.5			62.1			4.04			96.5		

Generation

The following graphs provide a breakdown of generation in the SEN by fuel type and by company in the first half of 2025 and the first half of 2026:





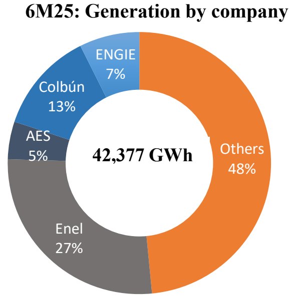
Source: Coordinador Eléctrico Nacional

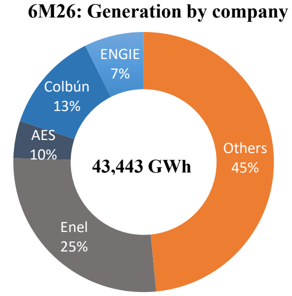
Accumulated sales as of June 2026 reached 40,332 GWh, a 1.5% increase compared to the same period of 2025. Electricity demand reached a total of 45.3 TWh during the first half of 2026, representing a 5% increase compared to the January – June 2025 period. The maximum hourly demand during 2026 was 14,157 MWh/h.

Regarding renewable energy, it showed a 12% increase compared to 2025. As of June 2026, the National Electric System (SEN) had 40,257 MW of installed capacity (gross maximum capacity) for electricity generation. Meanwhile, BESS (Battery Energy Storage Systems) reached a capacity of 4,449 MW.

In terms of the hydrological situation in the SEN, the estimated exceedance probability for the April 2025 - March 2026 hydrological year was 96% (dry-year scenario).

Electricity production in the SEN grid, broken down by company, was as follows:





Source: Coordinador Eléctrico Nacional

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL RESULTS

The following discussion is based on our unaudited consolidated financial statements for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2026, and June 30, 2025. These financial statements have been prepared in U.S. dollars in accordance with IFRS and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes thereto published by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero (www.cmfchile.cl).

Second quarter of 2026 compared to second quarter of 2025 and first quarter of 2026

Operating Revenues

Quarterly Information (In US$ millions)

	2Q25		1Q26		2Q26		% Variation	
Operating Revenues	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	QoQ	YoY
Regulated customers sales…………………..	220.2	50%	268.7	58%	266.8	56%	-1%	21%
Unregulated customers sales…………………….	193.0	44%	144.2	31%	145.5	30%	1%	-25%
Spot market sales………………………………..	23.8	5%	48.9	11%	65.3	14%	33%	174%
Total revenues from energy and capacity sales	**436.9**	75%	**461.8**	84%	**477.6**	92%	**3%**	**9%**
Gas sales…………………………..	108.4	19%	14.4	3%	8.6	2%	-40%	-92%
Other operating revenue……………………….	36.8	6%	72.2	13%	35.5	7%	-51%	-4%
Total operating revenues………………….	**582.2**	100%	**548.3**	100%	**521.6**	100%	**-5%**	**-10%**
Physical Data (in GWh)								
Sales of energy to unregulated customers (1)……	1,541	49%	1,283	43%	1,285	43%	0%	-17%
Sales of energy regulated customers……	1,584	51%	1,673	57%	1,681	57%	0%	6%
Sales of energy to the spot market…………….	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	-
Total energy sales………………………….	**3,126**	100%	**2,956**	100%	**2,967**	100%	**0%**	**-5%**
Average monomic price regulated customers(U.S.$/MWh)(2)	**139.0**		**160.5**		**158.7**		**-1%**	**14%**
Average monomic price unregulated customers (U.S.$/MWh)(3)	**125.2**		**112.4**		**113.2**		**1%**	**-10%**

Energy and capacity sales reached US$477.6 million in the second quarter of 2026, representing a 9% increase compared to the same quarter of the previous year and a 3% increase when compared to the first quarter of 2026.

The 21% increase in regulated customer sales compared to the second quarter of 2025 was primarily explained by a 6% increase in demand and a 14% increase in average monomic prices. The 1% decrease in regulated customer sales compared to the first quarter of 2026 is mainly attributed to a 1% drop in average monomic prices mainly due to a decrease in the applicable Henry Hub index.

The drop in energy and capacity sales to unregulated customers compared to previous quarters is primarily explained by the terms of one of the PPAs with Codelco, under which Codelco has the right to buy energy from the spot market or from other sources. In practice, our company is no longer selling energy under this PPA, which is still outstanding and considers capacity payments. Variations in terms of prices basically correspond to CPI fluctuations.

In monetary terms, sales to the spot market increased compared to previous quarters. This item includes payments for energy and capacity resettlements determined by the CEN, in addition to surcharges and ancillary services that have increased their value as a result of the upward variations in marginal prices during the quarter.

During the second quarter, the gas sales item decreased slightly compared to the previous quarter; however, it fell significantly compared to the same quarter of the previous year. This was due to the compensation for damages, recognized under this item in 2025, which resulted from the arbitral tribunal's decision following the breach of contractual obligations under an LNG supply contract by our main supplier.

The most relevant items in the 'Other operating revenue' account are sub-transmission tolls and regulatory transmission revenues, which starting 2018 include a single charge called *"cargo único"*, as well as port and maintenance services and fuel sales to third parties. This item was similar to the second quarter of 2025; however, it fell compared to the first quarter of 2026 due mainly to additional revenue recorded in the first quarter, including a US$26 million insurance recovery, as well as a US$10.4 million increase in toll revenues receivables, primarily explained by higher zonal transmission tolls (VATT) and national transmission tolls resettlements.

Operating Costs

Quarterly Information (In US$ millions)

	2Q25		1Q26		2Q26		% Variation	
Operating Costs	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	QoQ	YoY
Fuel and lubricants………………………………	(106.1)	25%	(79.9)	21%	(88.2)	23%	10%	-17%
Energy and capacity purchases on the spot market……………………………	(147.0)	35%	(166.6)	44%	(183.8)	48%	10%	25%
Depreciation and amortization attributable to cost of goods sold……………………………	(40.9)	10%	(44.5)	12%	(43.8)	11%	-2%	7%
Other costs of goods sold……………………	(121.5)	29%	(75.8)	20%	(67.7)	18%	-11%	-44%
Total cost of goods sold……………….	**(415.4)**	98%	**(366.9)**	97%	**(383.5)**	100%	**5%**	**-8%**
Selling, general and administrative expenses…	(14.3)	3%	(11.7)	3%	(9.6)	3%	-18%	-33%
Depreciation and amortization in selling, general and administrative expenses…………	(0.9)	0%	(1.0)	0%	(1.0)	0%	-1%	13%
Other operating revenue/costs………………………	8.6	-2%	1.3	0%	12.2	-3%		
Total operating costs…………………	**(422.0)**	100%	**(378.3)**	100%	**(381.9)**	100%	**1%**	**-9%**
Physical Data (in GWh)								
Gross electricity generation								
Solar…...............	108	5%	130	8%	68	4%	-48%	-37%
Wind…..............	328	16%	265	17%	359	23%	36%	9%
Hydro………………………………	40	2%	16	1%	28	2%	76%	-29%
Total Renewable………………………………	**476**		**411**		**455**		11%	-4%
Coal…………………………………………	998	48%	491	31%	508	32%	4%	-49%
Gas………...……………...………	504	24%	548	35%	503	32%	-8%	0%
Diesel Oil and Fuel Oil……………………	2	0%	-	0%	5	0%	-	-
Total Thermal……………………………	**1,503**		**1,039**		**1,015**		-2%	-32%
Bess …..................	**88**	4%	**111**	7%	**94**	6%	-15%	6%
Total gross generation…………………	**2,068**	100%	**1,561**	100%	**1,565**	100%	**0%**	**-24%**
Minus Own consumption………………..	(131)	-6%	(91)	-6%	(86)	-6%	-5%	-34%
Total net generation……………………	**1,937**	**62%**	**1,470**	**49%**	**1,479**	**50%**	**1%**	**-24%**
Energy purchases on the spot market………..	369	**12%**	606	**20%**	397	**13%**	-34%	8%
Energy purchases- bridge………..	828	**26%**	897	**30%**	1,100	**37%**	23%	33%
Total energy available for sale before transmission losses………………………	**3,134**	**100%**	**2,973**	**100%**	**2,976**	**100%**	**0%**	**-5%**

Gross electricity generation decreased by 25% compared to the second quarter of 2025 and remained unchanged compared to the first quarter of 2026.

The decrease in coal-based generation is explained by the outage of the IEM unit to convert it into a gas-fired plant during 2026 and the disconnection of the CTM1 and CTM2 units at year-end 2025 pursuant to the decarbonization plan. The IEM unit is currently running operational tests to begin operations using natural gas. The CTA and CTH units continue to operate with coal in compliance with the authority's requirements, with their disconnection expected for May 2027. In the second quarter of 2026, CTA and CTH reported a one-week maintenance outage for boiler repairs.

Gas generation remained at similar levels as those reported in previous quarters, despite an 8-day major maintenance underwent by the U-16 CCGT in the second quarter.

The increase in renewable generation compared to the first quarter was primarily explained by the higher contribution of wind generation due to maintenance outages of the Monte Redondo unit during February and March and the Kallpa wind farm, which was out of service for 10 days in the first quarter. As expected, solar PV units reported a decrease in generation due to lower irradiation during autumn and winter. Meanwhile, BESS Tocopilla (119 MW gross capacity) achieved COD in February 2026, and BESS Arica (25.4 MW gross capacity) began commercial operations in June 2026. The contribution of storage systems (BESS) increased compared to the same period of 2025, accounting for 6% of our net generation in the second quarter of 2026.

The fuel cost item showed a 17% decrease compared to the second quarter of 2025 mainly due to the decrease in coal generation, but it increased 10% compared to the first quarter due to the increase in international fuel prices.

The 'Cost of energy and capacity purchases in the spot market' item increased compared to both the second quarter of 2025 and the first quarter of 2026, mainly due to the increase in spot prices. Spot purchase volumes decreased compared to the first quarter, but they increased compared to the same quarter of last year due to the decrease in coal generation. Purchases of energy through supply contracts with other generation companies reached 1,100 GWh in the second quarter, an increase compared to previous quarters, due mainly to the execution of additional upstream PPAs.

Other direct operating costs include, among others, transmission tolls, plant personnel salaries, operating and maintenance costs, insurance premiums and cost of fuels sold. These costs decreased compared to the same quarter of 2025 and the first quarter of 2026, due to the reduction in operating and maintenance costs related to discontinued operations of part of the thermal fleet beginning 2026.

SG&A expenses decreased compared to previous quarters, mainly due to lower legal expenses and IT-related license costs.

The Other operating revenue/cost item includes water sales as well as recoveries, single transmission charges ("*cargo único*"), provisions and other miscellaneous income. EECL's share in TEN's net income, which amounted to US$2.3 million in the second quarter of 2026, is also included in this item. This item increased mainly due to the recognition of a US$5 million VAT remnant and US$2.4 million in water sales.

Electricity Margin

Quarterly Information (In US$ millions)

	2025					2026	
	1Q25	**2Q25**	**3Q25**	**4Q25**	**2025**	**1Q26**	**2Q26**
Electricity Margin							
Total revenues from energy and capacity sales………	**432.7**	**436.9**	**446.3**	**419.8**	**1,735.8**	**461.8**	**477.6**
Fuel and lubricants…………………..	(67.2)	(106.1)	(101.7)	(87.5)	(362.5)	(79.9)	(88.2)
Energy and capacity purchases on the spot market……	(195.6)	(147.0)	(121.2)	(143.9)	(607.7)	(166.6)	(183.8)
Gross Electricity Profit	**170.0**	**183.9**	**223.4**	**188.4**	**765.7**	**215.3**	**205.5**
Electricity Margin	*39%*	*42%*	*50%*	*45%*	*44%*	*47%*	*43%*

In the second quarter of 2026, the electricity margin, or gross profit from the electricity generation business, increased by US$21.6 million as compared to the second quarter of 2025, with gross profit representing 43% of energy and capacity revenues, up from 42%. This was mainly due to a 17% drop in fuel costs, which partially offset the 25%

increase in electricity purchase costs due to higher purchase prices and higher volumes of contracted energy purchases from other generation companies. Taken together, fuel and electricity purchase costs increased by US$19 million (7.5%), while revenues from energy and capacity sales increased by US$40.6 million (9.3%).

Meanwhile, compared to the first quarter of 2026, there was a US$9.7 million decrease in gross profit, and the gross margin dropped from 47% to 43%. Revenues from energy and capacity sales increased by US$15.7 million, which was not enough to compensate for the US$8.3 million increase in fuel costs and the US$17.2 million increase in energy and capacity purchase costs explained by higher spot purchase prices.

Operating Results

Quarterly Information (in US$ millions)

EBITDA	**2Q25**		**1Q26**		**2Q26**		**% Variation**	
	Amount	**% of total**	**Amount**	**% of total**	**Amount**	**% of total**	**QoQ**	**YoY**
Total operating revenues………………………	582.2	*100%*	548.3	*100%*	521.6	*100%*	*-5%*	*-10%*
Total cost of goods sold……………………	(415.4)	*-71%*	(366.9)	*-67%*	(383.5)	*-74%*	*5%*	*-8%*
Gross income………………………….	**166.8**	*29%*	**181.5**	*33%*	**138.1**	*26%*	***-24%***	***-17%***
Total selling, general and administrative expenses and other operating income/(costs).	(6.6)	*-1%*	(11.4)	*-2%*	1.6	*0%*	*-114%*	*-125%*
Operating income…………………….	**160.2**	*28%*	**170.0**	*31%*	**139.7**	*27%*	***-18%***	***-13%***
Depreciation and amortization……..…………	41.8	*7%*	45.5	*8%*	44.8	*9%*	*-2%*	*7%*
EBITDA……………….…………………	**202.0**	*34.7%*	**215.6**	*39.3%*	**184.6**	*35.4%*	***-14%***	***-9%***

Second quarter EBITDA reached US$184.6 million, a 9% decrease compared to the second quarter of 2025 and a 14% decrease compared to the first quarter of 2026, mainly due to the above-explained behavior of the electricity margin and one-off revenue reported in both the second quarter of 2025 and the first quarter of 2026, mainly related to arbitration results and insurance compensations, respectively.

Financial Results

Quarterly Information (In US$ millions)

Non-operating results	**2Q25**		**1Q26**		**2Q26**		**% Variation**	
	Amount	**% of total**	**Amount**	**% of total**	**Amount**	**% of total**	**QoQ**	**YoY**
Financial income………………………………	8.7	*2%*	2.9	*1%*	3.1	*1%*	*7%*	*-64%*
Financial expense…………….………………	(29.0)	*-6%*	(22.9)	*-5%*	(24.3)	*-4%*	*6%*	*-16%*
Foreign exchange translation, net……………	8.9	*2%*	11.2	*1%*	(2.4)	*0%*	*-121%*	*-127%*
Other non-operating income/(expense) net…	-	*0%*	-	*0%*	-	*0%*	*n.a.*	*n.a*
Total non-operating results…………….	**(12.4)**	*-2%*	**(8.8)**	*-4%*	**(23.6)**	*-4%*		
Income before tax…………………… ………	147.9	*29%*	161.2	*17%*	116.2	*21%*	*-28%*	*-21%*
Income tax………………………………………	(40.2)	*-8%*	(42.9)	*-5%*	(29.5)	*-5%*	*-31%*	*-27%*
Net income from continuing operations after taxes …	107.7	*21%*	118.3	*13%*	86.6	*16%*	*-27%*	*-20%*
Net income to EECL's shareholders	**107.7**	*21%*	**118.3**	*13%*	**86.6**	*16%*	*-27%*	*-20%*
Earnings per share……………………..	**0.10**	*0%*	**0.11**		**0.08**	*0%*		

In the second quarter of 2026, finance income dropped by US$5.6 million as compared to the second quarter of 2025, mainly due to US$3.7 million interest income reported in April 2025 associated to the second and last sale of documents of payment issued in the context of the PEC-3 law. Interest income increased by US$0.2 million compared to the first quarter of 2026 due to higher average cash balances.

The US$4.7 million decrease in financial expenses in the second quarter of 2026, as compared to the second quarter of 2025 is mainly explained by the increase in capitalized interest and lower average interest rates, which offset the increase in average debt balances. The US$1.4 million increase in financial expenses as compared to the first quarter of 2026, is primarily explained by an increase in the amortization of financing costs, partially offset by a US$1.7 million increase in capitalized interest and the effect of lower average interest rates.

Exchange rate differences resulted in a US$2.4 million loss in the second quarter, representing an US$11.2 million negative difference compared to the second quarter of 2025, when the company reported an US$8.9 million foreign exchange gain, and a US$13.6 million negative difference compared to the first quarter of 2026. This was primarily explained by the effect of up and down movements in foreign exchange rates on the value of certain assets, liabilities and cash flows denominated in currencies other than the US dollar, the company's functional currency. These include some accounts receivable and payable, advances to suppliers, value-added tax credit and liabilities for onerous concessions on land and other assets recorded on the balance sheet under the IFRS16 norm. The results of financial derivatives that seek to hedge results against foreign-currency risk also explain exchange rate results.

In the second quarter of 2026, no other non-operating losses were reported, while in the second quarter of 2025, the company reported a US$0.9 million non-operating loss primarily explained by impairments of intangible assets.

Net Earnings

In the second quarter of 2026, net income after taxes reached US$86.6 million, a 20% decrease compared to the second quarter of 2025 and a 27% decrease compared to the first quarter of 2026, mainly due to the above explained EBITDA reduction and negative foreign exchange results, while a decrease in the income tax provision partially offset the decrease in second-quarter results.

1H2026 compared to 1H2025

Operating Revenues

For the 6-months period ended June (US$ millions)

	6M25		6M26		Variation	
Operating Revenues	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	%
Unregulated customers sales…………………..	367.2	42%	289.8	31%	-77.5	-21%
Regulated customers sales…………………….	458.0	53%	535.5	57%	77.5	17%
Spot market sales………………………………..	44.4	5%	114.2	12%	69.7	157%
Total revenues from energy and capacity sales……	**869.7**	79%	**939.4**	88%	**69.7**	8%
Gas sales…………………………..	162.4	15%	22.9	2%	-139.5	-86%
Other operating revenue……………………….	65.5	6%	107.7	10%	42.2	64%
Total operating revenues………………….	**1,097.6**	100%	**1,070.0**	100%	**-27.6**	-3%
Physical Data (in GWh)						
Sales of energy to unregulated customers (1)……	3,167	49%	2,568	43%	-599	-19%
Sales of energy regulated customers……	3,177	50%	3,355	57%	178	6%
Sales of energy to the spot market…………….	62	1%	-	0%	-62	-100%
Total energy sales………………………….	**6,406**	100%	**5,923**	100%	**-483**	-8%
Average monomic price unregulated customers(U.S.$/MWh)(2)	**116.0**		**112.8**		**-3.1**	-3%
Average monomic price regulated customers (U.S.$/MWh)(3)	**144.2**		**159.6**		**15.4**	11%

In the first half of 2026, total revenues from energy and capacity sales reached US$939.4 million, an 8% (US$69.7 million) increase as compared to the first half of 2025, due to greater volume sales to regulated clients and higher average realized monomic prices, which offset the lower volume and price of energy sold to unregulated clients.

The 6% increase in physical sales to regulated customers is mainly explained by vegetative demand growth and the company's larger pro-rata within the pool of power supply contracts in the system.

The decrease in physical sales to unregulated clients in the first half of 2026 is mainly attributed to lower energy sales under the 80MW block of a Codelco PPA to supply the Chuquicamata and Gaby mines, although the

PPA and corresponding capacity revenues will remain in force through 2032. Price variations are mainly due to CPI fluctuations, which affect tariff indexation.

No physical sales to the spot market were reported in the first half of 2026. The sales to the spot market item includes payments for annual capacity and monthly energy reliquidations done by the CEN, in addition to overcosts and ancillary service revenue, which have increased following the increase in marginal energy costs during the period.

The gas sales item had a lower contribution than in the previous period. In the first half of 2025, the company made gas sales to other operators, and it recognized the compensation for the arbitration ruling with the gas supplier for breach of contracts in previous years in an amount of US$101.2 million plus accrued interest, minus legal expenses. During the first half of 2026, no extraordinary revenue from gas sales has been reported.

The other operating revenue account includes sub-transmission tolls and as well as port and maintenance services. The increase in this account is explained by additional revenue recorded in the half of 2026, including a US$26 million insurance recovery, as well as a US$10.4 million increase in toll revenues, primarily explained by higher zonal transmission tolls (VATT) and national transmission toll resettlements.

Operating Costs

For the 6-month period ended June (in US$ millions)

	6M25		6M26		Variation	
Operating Costs	**Amount**	**% of total**	**Amount**	**% of total**	**Amount**	**%**
Fuel and lubricants………………………………	(173.3)	*21%*	(168.1)	*22%*	*-5.1*	*-3%*
Energy and capacity purchases on the spot market…	(342.5)	*42%*	(350.4)	*46%*	*7.9*	*2%*
Depreciation and amortization attributable to cost of goods sold…	(71.0)	*9%*	(88.3)	*12%*	*17.3*	*24%*
Other costs of goods sold……………………	(205.2)	*25%*	(143.5)	*19%*	*-61.7*	*-30%*
Total cost of goods sold………………..	**(791.9)**	*98%*	**(750.4)**	*99%*	***-41.5***	***-5%***
Selling, general and administrative expenses…	(26.4)	*3%*	(21.4)	*3%*	*-5.0*	*-19%*
Depreciation and amortization in selling, general and administrative expenses…	(1.8)	*0%*	(2.0)	*0%*	*0.2*	*13%*
Other operating revenue/costs………………………	11.3	*-1%*	13.6	*-2%*	*2.3*	*20%*
Total operating costs…………………..	**(808.8)**	*100%*	**(760.2)**	*100%*	***-48.6***	***-6%***
Physical Data (in GWh)						
Gross electricity generation						
Solar….............	279	*8%*	198	*6%*	*-81*	*-29%*
Wind…..............	579	*17%*	624	*20%*	*46*	*8%*
Hydro………………………………	55	*2%*	44	*1%*	*-10*	*-19%*
Total Renewable………………………………	**912**		**866**		*-46*	*-5%*
Coal…………………………………………	1,501	*44%*	999	*32%*	*-502*	*-33%*
Gas………....……………....………	810	*24%*	1,051	*34%*	*240*	*30%*
Diesel Oil and Fuel Oil……………………	16	*0%*	5	*0%*	*-12*	*na*
Total Thermal……………………………	**2,327**		**2,054**		*-273*	*-12%*
Bess …..................	**182**	*5%*	**205**	*7%*	*23*	*12%*
Total gross generation…………………	**3,422**	*100%*	**3,125**	*100%*	***-296***	***-9%***
Minus Own consumption………………..	(200)	*-6%*	(177)	*-6%*	*23*	*-12%*
Total net generation……………………	**3,222**	***49%***	**2,949**	***50%***	***-273***	***-8%***
Energy purchases on the spot market………..	1,456	***22%***	1,003	***17%***	*-453*	*-31%*
Energy purchases back up PPA…..………..	1,831	***28%***	1,997	***34%***	*166*	*9%*
Total energy available for sale before transmission losses……………………	**6,509**	***100%***	**5,949**	***100%***	***-560***	***-9%***

Gross electricity generation decreased 9% as compared to the first half of 2025.

Coal generation dropped since the CTM1 and CTM2 coal units were disconnected, and the IEM plant was shut down to convert it into a gas-fired plant. The CTA and CTH coal-fired units continued operating at the request of the authority for system security reasons and are expected to be disconnected in May 2027.

Gas generation increased as in the first quarter of 2025 the U-16 CCGT underwent major maintenance.

The decrease in renewable generation compared to the first half of 2025 was primarily explained by the lower irradiation, which affected the contribution of solar PV plants, and the use of part of their power production to feed BESS systems. Due to the start of operations of new wind farms, wind generation increased despite the lower production of the Monte Redondo and Kallpa wind farms in the first quarter due to maintenance outages. Meanwhile, BESS Tocopilla (119 MW gross) achieved COD in February 2026 and BESS Arica (25.4 MW gross) began commercial operations in June 2026. The contribution of storage systems (BESS) increased compared to the first half of 2025, accounting for 7% of our net generation in the first half of 2026.

Despite the increase in fuel prices, in the first half of 2026, fuel costs dropped by 3% due to the decrease in our own thermal generation.

The item "Energy and capacity purchases on the spot market" increased by US$7.9 million (2%) as compared to the first half of the previous year, mainly due to the combination of lower volumes of energy bought and higher realized prices when buying such energy.

Depreciation expenses increased due to the start of commercial operation of new power units in 2025 and 2026, including BESS Tamaya (March 2025), Wind Kallpa (April 2025), BESS Capricornio (July 2025), and BESS Tocopilla (March 2026). The U-16 CCGT overhaul carried out in the first half of 2025, has also had an impact in depreciation beginning August 2025.

Other direct operating costs include, among others, transmission tolls, plant personnel salaries, operating and maintenance costs (third party services), insurance premiums and cost of fuels sold. The increase in this item as compared to the first half of 2025 is mainly explained by higher maintenance costs and lower provisions associated with the energy transition, which had no effects on cash flow.

SG&A expenses decreased 19% compared to the first half of 2025 due to lower third-party services and consultancy costs.

The other operating revenue/cost item includes water sales, recoveries, *"cargo único"*, other provisions, as well as EECL's share in TEN's net income, which amounted to US$4.5 million in the first half of 2026, up from US$3 million in the first half of 2025.

Operating results

For the 6-month period ended june (in US$ millions)

EBITDA	6M25		6M26		Variation	
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	%
Total operating revenues………………………	1,097.6	100%	1,070.0	100%	-27.6	-3%
Total cost of goods sold……………………	(791.9)	72%	(750.4)	70%	-41.5	-5%
Gross income…………………………	**305.7**	28%	**319.6**	30%	***13.9***	5%
Total selling, general and administrative expenses and other operating income/(costs).	(16.9)	2%	(9.8)	1%	-7.1	-42%
Operating income…………………	**288.8**	26%	**309.8**	29%	***21.0***	7%
Depreciation and amortization……...…………	72.8	7%	90.3	8%	17.6	24%
EBITDA……………….………………	**361.6**	32.9%	**400.1**	37.4%	***38.6***	***11%***

EBITDA for the first half of 2026 reached US$400.1 million, an 11%, or a US$38.6 million increase, compared to the same period of 2025, mainly due to lower operating costs, which offset the 3% decline in operating revenue.

Financial Results

For the 6-month period ended june (in US$ millions)

	6M25		6M26		Variation	
Non-operating results	**Amount**	**% of total**	**Amount**	**% of total**	**Amount**	**%**
Financial income……….………………………	13.2	*1%*	6.0	*1%*	*-7.3*	*-55%*
Financial expense…………….…………………	(61.5)	*-6%*	(47.3)	*-4%*	*14.2*	*-23%*
Foreign exchange translation, net……………	14.1	*1%*	8.9	*1%*	*-5.3*	*-37%*
Other non-operating income/(expense) net…	(0.9)	*0%*	-	*0%*	*0.9*	*-100%*
Total non-operating results…………….	**(35.1)**	*-3%*	**(32.4)**	*-3%*		
Income before tax……………………. ………	253.7	*23%*	277.4	*26%*	***23.6***	*9%*
Income tax………………………………………	(68.2)	*-6%*	(72.5)	*-7%*	*-4.2*	*6%*
Net income from continuing operations after taxes	185.5	*17%*	204.9	*19%*	*19.4*	*10%*
Net income to EECL's shareholders	**185.5**		**204.9**		***19.4***	*10%*
Earnings per share……………………..	**0.18**		**0.19**			

Financial income reported a US$7.3 million decrease compared to the first half of 2025, mainly due to lower average cash balances and US$3.7 million of interest received on the sale of PEC-3 documents of payment in the second quarter of 2025.

The US$14.3 million decrease in financial expense in the first half of 2026, as compared to the first half of 2025, reflects a US$16 million increase in capitalized interest and the lower average coupon rate of the company's financial debt, which decreased from 5.4% p.a. as of June 30, 2025, to 5.0% p.a. as of June 30, 2026.

Exchange rate gains of US$8.9 million in the first half of 2026 compare negatively to a US$14.1 million foreign-exchange gain in the first half of 2025, mainly due to exchange-rate volatility, particularly following the Middle East conflict, with a local currency depreciation tendency in the second quarter of 2026. Fluctuations in exchange rates affect the value of certain assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the US dollar (accounts receivable, advances to suppliers, value-added tax credit, accounts payable, provisions and financial derivatives), as well as liabilities for onerous concessions on land recorded on the balance sheet under the IFRS 16 norm.

Net Earnings

In the first half of 2026, net income after taxes reached US$204.9 million, a US$19.4 million increase compared to the first half of 2025, mainly due to better operating results, with a US$38.6 million increase in EBITDA, and lower net financing costs. This was partially offset by the decrease in foreign exchange gains and a US$4.2 million increase in the income tax provision.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of June 30, 2026, EECL reported consolidated cash balances of US$223.7 million, while its nominal financial debt amounted to US$2,495 million, including US$44.4 million of debt maturing within one year. During the second quarter, the company issued a US$136.4 million-equivalent 7-year local bond, which proceeds were primarily used to prepay a US$170 million term loan syndicated by Banco Santander. In the first quarter of 2026, the company disbursed US$200 million under the US$400 million CAF facility and extended the maturity of its US$50 million loan with Banco Estado to December 2028. In the first quarter, the company paid the principal installment of the IFC/DEG financing in the amount of US$21.1 million and prepaid US$28 million corresponding to the ILF Fund portion. This operation allowed for a reduction in the interest rate of this financing. With the proceeds of the above financings, the company has been able to finance investment projects, prepay debt and strengthen its liquidity position.

Cash Flow Statement [2]

For the 6-month period ended june (in US$ millions)

Cash Flow	**2025**	**2026**
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	381.7	482.3
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(293.2)	(358.8)
Net cash flows provided (use) by financing activities	(262.8)	14.7
Change in cash	**(174.3)**	**138.2**

Cash Flow from Operating Activities

In the first half of 2026, cash flows from operating activities amounted to US$482.3 million including an US$11.8 million cash inflow from an insurance compensation.

Cash from operations in the first half of 2026 exceeded the amount reported in the first half of 2025, due to the good operational performance of the period. It should be noted that the figures for both periods are not fully comparable, as in 2025 cash flow from operations was reported net of financial expenses amounting to US$52 million. In addition, it included US$112.4 million received from the second and final sale of payment rights under the PEC-3 law framework.

Cash Flow Used in Investing Activities

In the first half of 2026, net cash flows used in investment activities reached US$358.8 million, mainly due to capital expenditures of US$384.1 million, including the BESS Tocopilla, BESS Kallpa, BESS Lile, BESS Los Loros and BESS Arica energy storage projects; the Pampa Fidelia and Chequenes wind farms, and the PV and BESS Libélula hybrid project, as well as investments in transmission projects and conversion of coal assets such as U15 into a Synchronous Condenser and IEM to natural gas. We also invested in major maintenance of generation and transmission assets, as detailed in the chart below. This capital expenditure amount includes capitalized interest of US$30.9 million. These expenditures were partially offset by dividends received from TEN for US$17.5 million and US$7.9 million of interest received on cash investments.

Cash flows used in investment activities in the first half of 2026 were higher than those reported in the same period of 2025, which represented a net cash outflow of US$293.2 million, including US$302 million in capital expenditures. These included the BESS Tamaya and BESS Capricornio energy storage projects, the Kallpa, Pampa Fidelia and Pemuco Wind Farms, and the hybrid PV and BESS Libélula wind farm, as well as investments in transmission substations and major maintenance of generation and transmission assets. Cash inflows included financial income of US$8.8 million.

Capital Expenditures

Our capital expenditures in the first half of 2025 and 2026 amounted to US$302 million and US$384.1 million, respectively, as shown in the following table.

[2] Interest paid has been reclassified from Cash Flows of Operating Activities into Cash Flows of Financing Activities in order to anticipate the application of the IFRS 18 standard for the Presentation of Financial Statements to become effective as of January 1, 2027. This reclassification seeks to improve the comparability and comprehensibility of the financial information with respect to the balances presented at the close of this report. Likewise, the change allows for a more adequate reflection of the economic nature of these cash flows, considering that they are originated in the company's financing activities, in accordance with its line of business and business model.

For the 6 month period ended June (in US$ millions)

CAPEX	**2025**	**2026**
Substation…………………	20.1	20.7
Overhaul power plants & equipment maintenance and refurbishing…………………	21.8	12.2
Overhaul equipment & transmission lines	2.1	3.7
PV Power Plant…………..	66.1	53.6
Wind farm……………..	106.8	153.5
Bess…...	73.6	111.0
Others……………………………………………	11.6	29.5
Total capital expenditures……………………….	**302.0**	**384.1**

The capital expenditure amounts included in the table above include VAT payments as well as capitalized interest. In the first half of 2025 the latter amounted to US$14.9 million, whereas in the first half of 2026 capitalized interest was US$30.9 million.

Cash Flow from Financing Activities

In the first half of 2026, cash flows related to financing activities represented a net cash inflow of US$14.7 million. Debt increased because of the US$200 million second disbursement under the US$400 million CAF loan and a local bond placement out to 7 years in an amount of UF 3 million, equivalent to US$136.4 million. Debt payments included the prepayment of the US$170 million loan syndicated by Banco Santander, principal installments under the IFC/DEG loan (US$21.1 million), the prepayment of the B1 tranche of the IFC facility (US$28 million), a US$2.2 million principal installment of the IDB facility, and 3.2 million payments of financial leases. Finally, financing cash flows included dividend payments of US$65.8 million and US$31.4 million in interest payments. Interest expenses effectively paid amounted to US$62.3 million, US$30.9 million of which were capitalized and registered in capital expenditures in cash flow from investing activity.

In the first half of 2025, cash flows related to financing activities represented a net cash outflow of US$168.7 million, including (i) the repayment of the US$135.5 million balance of a 144-A bond with maturity on January 29, 2025, (ii) the repayment of a US$50 million loan with BCI, (iii) the payment of an installment under the IFC/DEG loan (US$21.1 million), (iv) the payment of the first installment of the IDB Invest loan (US$1.1 million), and (v) a US$1 million payment under the tolling agreement for dedicated transmission services with TEN. Interest payments amounted to US$63.1 million, US$52.5 million of which was reflected in the cash from operations section and US$14.9 million was capitalized and included in the CAPEX item.

Contractual Obligations

The following table sets forth the maturity profile of our debt obligations as of June 30, 2026.

Contractual Obligations as of 06/30/26
Payments Due by Period (in US$ millions)

	Total	< 1 year	2 - 3 years	4 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Bank debt………………………………….…….........	**1,007.8**	44.4	491.9	196.9	274.7
Intercompany debt………………………………….……	**-**	-	-	-	-
Bonds (144 A/Reg S Notes+Swiss Bond+Local Bond)……	**1,487.4**	-	-	725.1	762.2
Financial lease - Tolling Agreement TEN…………..........	**46.7**	2.3	5.4	6.6	32.4
Financial lease - IFRS 16………………………….	**93.7**	4.7	9.5	4.7	74.8
Deferred financing cost…………………………..	**-28.1**	-	(13.7)	(6.9)	(7.5)
Accrued interest…………………………………..	**43.5**	43.5	-	-	-
Mark-to-market swaps…………………………………..	**7.5**	0.6	2.3	2.0	2.5
Total	**2,658.4**	**95.5**	**495.5**	**928.3**	**1,139.1**

Notes:

a. The tolling contract signed with TEN for the use of dedicated transmission assets is considered a financial leasing operation and is accounted for under accounts payable to related companies.
b. According to the IFRS16 Leasing rules, leasing obligations for land and vehicle rentals were accounted for as financial debt.

As of June 30, 2026, the company's consolidated debt totaled US$2,495.2 million (US$2,658.4 million including IFRS 16 financial leases, accrued interest and deferred financing costs, but excluding the US$3.7 million provision for the reimbursement of interest income received in excess due to a mistake in a past tariff decree).

Short-term debt maturities amounted to US$95.5 million, including accrued interest, deferred costs, the current portion of financial leases and mark-to-market of interest-rate swaps. Short-term bank debt amounted to US$44.4 million, including two principal installments of the IFC and DEG loans, each for an amount of US$19.2 million, payable on July 15, 2026 and January 15, 2027, two principal installments of the IDB loan totaling US$6.05 million payable on December 15, 2026 and June 15, 2027.

Medium and long-term bank debt reached US$963.4 million as of June 30, 2026 (US$50 million with Banco Estado, US$250 million with Scotiabank, US$114 million with IDB Invest, US$249.4 million with IFC and DEG, and US$300 million with CAF). This number represents a reduction from the US$1,136.7 million figure reported as of March 31, 2026, mainly due to the prepayment of the US$170 million loan with a group of banks led by Banco Santander with the proceeds of a new local bond issuance. These loans are described in the following paragraphs.

The US$50 million Banco Estado loan is documented with a promissory note in Chilean pesos plus a cross-currency swap, which turns the company's obligation into a fixed-rate, US-dollar denominated loan. The loan has no operational or financial restrictions and matures on December 12, 2028.

On December 23, 2020, the Company and IDB Invest signed a financing agreement under which IDB Invest committed to extend a US$125 million loan to ENGIE Energía Chile. The financing includes a US$74 million senior loan from IDB Invest, a US$15 million mixed financing provided by the Clean Technology Fund (CTF), and a US$36 million loan from the China Fund for Co-financing in Latin America and the Caribbean (China Fund). The transaction, with a tenor of up to 12 years, was used to finance the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Calama wind farm. This financing solution was designed to promote the acceleration of decarbonization activities by monetizing the actual displacement of CO2 emissions achieved through the anticipated decommissioning of coal-based plants whose generation is being replaced with the renewable power output of the Calama wind farm. In the absence of a carbon market, the financial structure provides for a minimum price for the avoided emissions to be paid through the reduction in the financial cost of the CTF loan. In case a carbon market is developed during the life of the loan, CTF and Engie will share any positive difference between the market price and the minimum price set at the beginning of the financing. On August 27, 2021, the company drew the full amount available under these facilities. As of June 30, 2026, the loan reported a remaining average life of 3.7 years. The financing has tranches at variable interest rates for an initial amount of US$110 million, and their base-rate was switched from 6-month LIBOR to daily compounded SOFR beginning December 15, 2023. The company signed an interest-rate swap with Banco de Chile through which the base rate was fixed at 4.15% p.a. over 50% of variable-rate loan balance.

On July 26, 2022, the company signed a US$250 million, 5-year bullet green financing facility with Scotiabank. US$150 million was booked on July 28, 2022, and the remaining US$100 million was disbursed on September 7, 2022. The loan accrues variable interest, using the SOFR benchmark rate. To hedge against interest-rate risk, the company took interest-rate swaps with Banco de Chile for a notional amount equivalent to 70% of the facility, fixing the SOFR rate at 2.872% p.a.

On December 15, 2022, the company signed a 5-year loan agreement for a total committed amount of US$170 million with Banco Santander for the purchase of shares of the San Pedro wind farms in Chiloé and to prepay liabilities of these wind farms. The loan accrued interest at a variable rate based on 6-month Term SOFR plus a margin. To hedge against interest rate risk, the company took interest rate swap derivatives with Banco Santander for a notional amount equivalent to 70% of the loan principal. Through this swap, the SOFR rate was fixed at an average rate of 3.493% p.a. for such portion of the loan. This loan was syndicated, which meant that Santander assigned tranches, each amounting to US$34 million, to Société Générale, Rabobank, Banco Estado and Intesa San Paolo. This loan was fully prepaid and the interest rate swap was unwound on June 15, 2026.

In June 2023, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), member of the World Bank Group, announced the closing of a green and sustainability-linked loan for ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. This financing, together with a parallel loan extended by the German bank DEG, member of the KfW development bank group, reached a total committed amount of US$400 million out to 10 years. The purpose of the loan is to finance and re-leverage investments in renewable projects and in the installation of energy storage systems (Battery Energy Storage System - BESS). The financing included US$200 million provided directly by the IFC; US$114.5 million by investors under a co-financing portfolio managed by IFC; US$35.5 million by the ILX Fund, an investor focused on the ODS within IFC's B-Loan framework; and a US$50 million parallel loan granted by DEG. This financing is to be repaid in 19 virtually equal semiannual installments beginning on July 15, 2024 and ending on July 15, 2033. On July 28, 2023, the company made the first US$200 million disbursement under this financing, and the remaining US$200 million was disbursed on December 19, 2023. The company took an interest-rate swap with Banco de Chile covering 60% of the notional amount of the debt at all times. Therefore, the annual base interest rate, over an initial notional amount of US$240 million, was fixed at 3.815%. The loan considered the compliance of certain sustainability indicators, which, if met, could imply a 0.2% p.a. reduction in spread starting 2027. On January 15, 2026, the company renegotiated certain conditions of this loan, which included the prepayment of the US$28 million balance of the ILX tranche and a 121.6 bps margin reduction effective January 16, 2026. Both the loan repayment Schedule and the interest rate swap associated to the loan remained unchanged, thereby increasing the coverage of the interest-rate hedge from 60% to 65.8%. The loan's sustainability link feature and potential spread decrease starting 2027 were eliminated. The loan balance was US$287.8 million as of June 30, 2026.

On October 15, 2025, Engie Energía Chile entered into a financing agreement called Green Senior Unsecured A/B Loan Facility with the Corporación Andina de Fomento ("CAF"), as creditor, among other parties, under which CAF made available to Engie a non-revolving financing for the total amount of US$400 million. The financing is structured in two tranches: (i) a Tranche A, for US$250 million, maturing in 2032, and (ii) a Tranche B, for US$150 million, maturing in 2029 with the participation of three commercial banks, BBVA, SMBC and CACIB, each with US$50 million. The funds obtained under the financing will be used for investment, development and construction expenses of renewable energy and storage projects, which meet the eligibility criteria provided for in the financing agreement, and for the refinancing of current debt. The company closed two derivative contracts with the banks BBVA and SMBC to fix the interest rate for up to 80% of the value of the financing. As a result, the annual interest rate applicable to 80% of the loan, was fixed at 4.7713%. The company made a first disbursement of US$100 million on December 9, 2025, and a second US$200 million disbursement on January 20, 2026, leaving the remaining US$100 million available for the financing of investment projects during 2026.

As of June 30, 2026, EECL held two bonds under the 144A/RegS format. The first one, amounting to US$500 million, was issued on January 28, 2020 to fully refinance US$400 million notes originally due in January 2021. This bond has a 3.4% coupon rate and is due on January 28, 2030. On April 17, 2024, the company placed a new 6.375%, 10-year 144 A/Reg S Green bond for US$500 million to partially refinance the US$350 million bond maturing on January 29, 2025 and to finance renewable projects. The maturity date of this US$500 million bond is April 17, 2034.

On August 29, 2024, the company priced a CHF 190 million, 5-year green bond in the Swiss market and closed a CHF-USD cross-currency swap with BNP Paribas to convert the obligation to US dollars at an annual fixed rate of 5.427%. The bond proceeds, in an amount of US$225.1 million, were received on September 26, 2024. The bond is payable in a single principal installment on September 26, 2029.

On September 3, 2025, EECL completed its first green-bond issue on the local market in an amount of UF 3,000,000 out to 20 years, with principal payable in a single installment at maturity in September 2045. The placement interest rate was 3.57%, while the bond coupon rate is 3.60%. The company closed a cross-currency swap with Scotiabank to convert the obligation into US dollars with an annual average fixed rate of 5.823%.

As reported through an Material Fact Notice dated June 4, 2026, the company completed its second placement of green bonds in the domestic market for UF 3,000,000 with a 7-year term. The annual coupon rate is 2.95% and the annual placement rate is 3.17%. The company closed a cross-currency-swap with Banco Santander to convert the obligation into dollars at an average annual fixed rate of 5.39%.

Leasing obligations include a long-term tolling agreement signed with TEN for the use of dedicated transmission assets connecting EECL's plants in Mejillones with the national grid at the Los Changos substation. The tolling agreement is out to 20 years at which time EECL will take ownership of the asset. The agreement has a present value of US$46.7 million and is payable in monthly installments totaling approximately US$7 million per year until 2037.

As of June 30, 2026 the company reported leasing obligations related to land use concessions, vehicles, and other assets for a total amount of US$93.7 million, which qualified as financial debt under the IFRS 16 accounting norm.

The stability and predictability of our cash flows are also exposed to interest rate risk, principally with respect to the portion of our indebtedness that bears interest at floating rates. We seek to maintain a significant portion of our long-term debt at fixed rates to minimize interest-rate exposure. As of June 30, 2026, 88% of our financial debt, excluding leases, was either at fixed rates or hedged through interest rate derivatives. The remaining 12% (US$52.5 million of the IDB Invest financing, US$75 million of the Scotiabank loan, US$115.1 million of the IFC/DEG financing and US$60 million of the CAF loan) was at floating rates.

As of June 30, 2026
Contractual maturity date (in US$ millions)

	Average interest rate	2026	2027	2028	2029	Thereafter	Grand Total
Variable Rate							
(US$)	6.1475%	1.4	4.4	8.3	27.5	11.0	52.5
(US$)	4.9631%	-	75.0	-	-	-	75.0
(US$)	5.1713%	7.7	15.3	15.3	15.3	61.4	115.1
(US$)	5.0239%	-	-	-	26.3	33.8	60.0
Total Variable Rate		**9.0**	**94.7**	**23.6**	**69.1**	**106.1**	**302.6**
Fixed Rate							
(US$)	4.8100%	-	-	50.0	-	-	50.0
(US$)	4.1724%	-	175.0	-	-	-	175.0
(US$)	1.0000%	-	-	-	-	15.0	15.0
(US$)	6.5783%	1.4	4.4	8.3	27.5	11.0	52.5
(US$)	5.3150%	11.5	23.0	23.0	23.0	92.1	172.6
(US$)	4.7713%	-	-	-	105.0	135.0	240.0
(US$)	3.4000%	-	-	-	-	500.0	500.0
(US$)	6.3750%	-	-	-	-	500.0	500.0
(US$-eq)	5.4272%	-	-	-	225.1	-	225.1
(US$-eq)	5.3900%	-	-	-	-	136.4	136.4
(US$-eq)	5.8225%	-	-	-	-	125.8	125.8
Total Fixed Rate		**12.9**	**202.4**	**81.3**	**380.6**	**1,515.3**	**2,192.5**
TOTAL		**21.9**	**297.2**	**104.9**	**449.7**	**1,621.4**	**2,495.1**

Dividend Policy

EECL's dividend policy, approved at the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on Tuesday, April 28, 2026, consists of distributing, during the course of each financial year, at least the minimum mandatory dividend in accordance with the law and the bylaws. Likewise, to the extent that the situation of the company's business so permits and always taking into consideration the Company's development projects and plans, the distribution of provisional or definitive dividends in excess of the mandatory minimum dividend may be agreed.

The dividend paid against 2025 net income was proposed by our Board and subsequently approved at the Annual Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on April 28, 2026. According to local laws, as a minimum, dividend distributions must equal 30% of the period's liquid net profit.

Pursuant to the above, the company's shareholders agreed to distribute a final US$66.85 million dividend on account of 2025 net earnings, corresponding to a US$0.0634680819 per-share dividend, to be paid on May 27, 2026.

The record of dividends paid since 2010 is shown in the following table:

Cash Dividends paid by Engie Energía Chile S.A.

Payment Date	Dividend Type	Amount (in US$ millions)	US$ per share
May 4, 2010	Final (on account of 2009 net income)	77.7	0.07370
May 4, 2010	Additional (on account of 2009 net income)	1.9	0.00180
May 5, 2011	Final (on account of 2010 net income)	100.1	0.09505
Aug 25, 2011	Provisional (on account of 2011 net income)	25.0	0.02373
May 16, 2012	Final (on account of 2011 net income)	64.3	0.06104
May 16, 2013	Final (on account of 2013 net income)	56.2	0.05333
May 23, 2014	Final (on account of 2013 net income)	39.6	0.03758
Sept 30, 2014	Provisional (on account of 2014 net income)	7.0	0.00665
May 27, 2015	Final (on account of 2014 net income)	19.7	0.01869
Oct 23, 2015	Provisional (on account of 2015 net income)	13.5	0.01280
Jan 22, 2016	Provisional (on account of 2015 net income)	8.0	0.00760
May 26, 2016	Final (on account of 2015 net income)	6.8	0.00641
May 26, 2016	Provisional (on account of 2016 net income)	63.6	0.06038
May 18, 2017	Final (on account of 2016 net income)	12.8	0.01220
May 22, 2018	Final (on account of 2017 net income)	30.4	0.02888
Oct 25,2018	Provisional (on account of 2018 net income)	26.0	0.02468
May 24, 2019	Final (on account of 2018 net income)	22.1	0.02102
June 21, 2019	Provisional (on account of 2019 net income)	50.0	0.04747
Dec 13, 2019	Provisional (on account of 2019 net income)	40.0	0.03798
Nov 30, 2020	Provisional (on account of 2020 net income)	66.6	0.06323
May 20, 2021	Final (on account of 2020 net income)	51.1	0.04847
Aug 26, 2021	Provisional (on account of 2021 net income)	41.5	0.03940
May 28, 2025	Final (on account of 2024 net income)	54.4	0.05166
May 27, 2026	Final (on account of 2025 net income)	66.9	0.06347

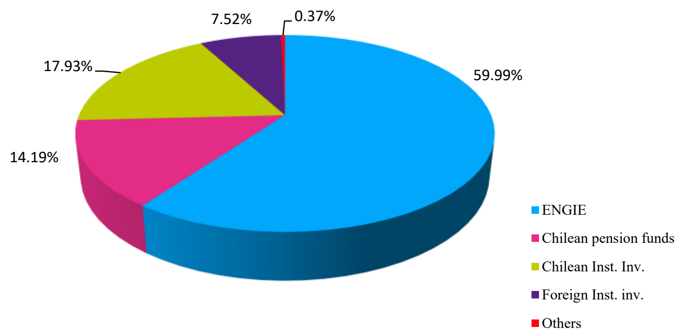
Risk management policy

For details of our risk management policies, please refer to the Notes to ENGIE Energía Chile's consolidated Financial Statements that can be found in the following link. www.engie.cl/inversionistas/

A more exhaustive discussion of the risks faced by our company can be found in the Risk Management section of the Annual Report available on our website.

OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE AS OF JUNE 30, 2026

NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS: 1,706



TOTAL NUMBER OF SHARES: 1,053,309,776

APPENDIX 1

PHYSICAL DATA AND SUMMARIZED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Physical Sales

Physical Sales (in GWh)

	2025			2026		
	1Q25	**2Q25**	**1H25**	**1Q26**	**2Q26**	**1H26**
Physical Sales						
Sales of energy to unregulated customers.	1,626	1,541	3,167	1,283	1,285	2,568
Sales of energy to regulated customers	1,593	1,584	3,177	1,673	1,681	3,355
Sales of energy to the spot market………	62	-	62			-
Total energy sales………………………….	**3,280**	**3,126**	**6,406**	**2,956**	**2,967**	**5,923**
Gross electricity generation						
Solar….....	171	108	279	130	68	198
Wind….....	250	328	579	265	359	624
Hydro……………………………….	15	40	55	16	28	44
Total Renewable……………………………	**436**	**476**	**912**	**411**	**455**	**866**
Coal………………………………………….	503	998	1,501	491	508	999
Gas………...………………....………	307	504	810	548	503	1,051
Diesel Oil and Fuel Oil…………………….	14	2	16	-	5	5
Total Thermal……………………………	**824**	**1,503**	**2,327**	**1,039**	**1,015**	**2,054**
Bess …..................	**94**	**88**	**182**	**111**	**94**	**205**
Total gross generation………………….	**1,354**	**2,068**	**3,422**	**1,561**	**1,565**	**3,125**
Minus Own consumption………………..	(69)	(131)	(200)	(91)	(86)	(177)
Total net generation…………………….	**1,285**	**1,937**	**3,222**	**1,470**	**1,479**	**2,949**
Energy purchases on the spot market………..	1,087	369	1,456	606	397	1,003
Energy purchases back up PPA	1,003	828	1,831	897	1,100	1,997
Total energy available for sale before transmission losses………………………	**3,375**	**3,134**	**6,509**	**2,973**	**2,976**	**5,949**

Quarterly Income Statement

Quarterly Income Statement (in US$ millions)

IFRS						
Operating Revenues	**1Q25**	**2Q25**	**1H25**	**1Q26**	**2Q26**	**1H26**
Regulated customers sales………………………	237.8	220.2	458.0	268.7	266.8	535.5
Unregulated customers sales…………………..	174.3	193.0	367.2	144.2	145.5	289.8
Spot market sales………………………………..	20.7	23.8	44.4	48.9	65.3	114.2
Total revenues from energy and capacity sales…………………	**432.7**	**436.9**	**869.7**	**461.8**	**477.6**	**939.4**
Gas sales…………………………..	54.0	108.4	162.4	14.4	8.6	22.9
Other operating revenue……………………….	28.7	36.8	65.5	72.2	35.5	107.7
Total operating revenues………………….	**515.4**	**582.2**	**1,097.6**	**548.3**	**521.6**	**1,070.0**
Operating Costs						
Fuel and lubricants………………………………	(67.2)	(106.1)	(173.3)	(79.9)	(88.2)	(168.1)
Energy and capacity purchases on the spot	(195.6)	(147.0)	(342.5)	(166.6)	(183.8)	(350.4)
Depreciation and amortization attributable to cost of goods sold..	(30.1)	(40.9)	(71.0)	(44.5)	(43.8)	(88.3)
Other costs of goods sold…………………….	(83.7)	(121.5)	(205.2)	(75.8)	(67.7)	(143.5)
Total cost of goods sold………………..	**(376.5)**	**(415.4)**	**(791.9)**	**(366.9)**	**(383.5)**	**(750.4)**
Selling, general and administrative expenses…	(12.1)	(14.3)	(26.4)	(11.7)	(9.6)	(21.4)
Depreciation and amortization in selling, general and administrative expenses…	(0.9)	(0.9)	(1.8)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(2.0)
Other revenues………..………………………	2.6	8.6	11.3	1.3	12.2	13.6
Total operating costs…………………..	**(386.8)**	**(422.0)**	**(808.8)**	**(378.3)**	**(381.9)**	**(760.2)**
Operating income…………………..	**128.6**	**160.2**	**288.8**	**170.0**	**139.7**	**309.8**
EBITDA……………….……………….	**159.5**	**202.0**	**361.6**	**215.6**	**184.6**	**400.1**
Financial income………..………………………	4.6	8.7	13.2	2.9	3.1	6.0
Financial expense…………….…………………	(32.5)	(29.0)	(61.5)	(22.9)	(24.3)	(47.3)
Foreign exchange translation, net……………	5.2	8.9	14.1	11.2	(2.4)	8.9
Other non-operating income/(expense) net………………………	-	(0.9)	(0.9)	-	-	-
Total non-operating results……………	**(22.7)**	**(12.4)**	**(35.1)**	**(8.8)**	**(23.6)**	**(32.4)**
Income before tax……………………..………	105.9	147.9	253.7	161.2	116.2	277.4
Income tax………………………………………	(28.0)	(40.2)	(68.2)	(42.9)	(29.5)	(72.5)
Net income attributed to controlling shareholders……………….	**77.8**	**107.7**	**185.5**	**118.3**	**86.6**	**204.9**
Net income to EECL's shareholders…….	**77.8**	**107.7**	**185.5**	**118.3**	**86.6**	**204.9**
Earnings per share…………………….. (US$/share)	**0.07**	**0.10**	**0.18**	**0.11**	**0.08**	**0.19**

Quarterly Balance Sheet

Quarterly Balance Sheet (in U.S.$ millions)

	2025	2026
	December	**Jun**
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	87.1	223.7
Accounts receivable	316.6	224.6
Recoverable taxes	8.1	7.8
Current inventories	50.4	49.3
Other non financial assets	248.6	254.6
Total current assets	**710.7**	**760.0**
Non-Current Assets		
Property, plant and equipment, net	3.907.0	4.186.2
Other non-current assets	600.0	529.0
TOTAL ASSETS	**5.217.8**	**5.475.2**
Current Liabilities		
Financial debt	182.1	96.8
Other current liabilities	441.8	403.9
Total current liabilities	**623.9**	**500.7**
Long-Term Liabilities		
Financial debt	2.424.4	2.562.9
Other long-term liabilities	436.7	488.5
Total long-term liabilities	**2.861.1**	**3.051.4**
Shareholders' equity	1.732.8	1.923.1
Equity	**1.732.8**	**1.923.1**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	**5.217.8**	**5.475.2**

Main Balance Sheet Variations

The main balance-sheet variations between December 31, 2025, and June 30, 2026, were the following:

Cash and cash equivalent: Cash balances increased by US$136.6 million to US$223.7 million as of June 30, 2026. The main uses of funds in the first half of 2026 included (i) capital expenditures of US$384.1 million (including capitalized interest), (ii) interest and principal debt payments of US$255.9 million, and (iii) dividend payments of US$65.8 million. The main sources of funds were (i) cash from operations (US$482.3 million, including US$11.8 million in insurance compensations), (ii) the second disbursement of the CAF loan for US$200 million, (iii) proceeds from a local bond issue (US$136.4 million), and (iv) dividends received from TEN (US$17.5 million). The difference between total sources and uses of funds reached US$136.6 million, which explains the increase in cash balances.

Accounts receivable: The US$92 million decrease is mainly explained by the deferral of collections from certain relevant clients to early 2026 for administrative reasons and a reduction in the provision for the remaining amount to be collected in connection with the Total arbitration. A US$0.7 million increase in accounts receivable on other services and a US$7.7 million increase in amounts due from related companies partially offset the decrease in this item.

Current inventories: The US$1.1 million decrease in this item is mainly explained by a US$2.9 million decrease in LNG inventory and a US$1.5 million decrease in coal and limestone inventory, partially offset by a US$3 million decrease in the obsolescence provision and a US$0.3 million increase in oil inventory.

Recoverable taxes: The US$0.3 million decrease in this item is explained by lower monthly provisional tax payments.

Other current assets: The US$6.1 million increase in this item is mainly explained by a US$71.3 million increase in advances to suppliers, partially offset by a US$40.6 million reduction in the VAT fiscal credit account, which reached a balance of US$172.6 million at the end of June 2026, a US$9.5 million reduction in the market valuation of financial derivatives, and a US$15 million reduction in prepaid expenses.

Property, plant and equipment, net: The US$279.2 million increase in PP&E is explained by additions of generation and transmission assets in the work in progress item for a total value of US$363.1 million, partially offset by depreciation amounting to US$84.5 million. Among the asset additions, we can highlight Wind Fidelia (US$103.5 million), Wind Chequenes (US$47.9 million), PV Libélula (US$51.9 million), BESS Lile (US$54.5 million), BESS Kallpa (US$16.2 million), the IEM coal-to-gas conversion (US$17.4 million), the BESS projects, Los Loros, Arica and Tocopilla (US$39.7 million in total), and maintenance expenditures in thermoelectric plants in an amount of US$12.1 million, among others.

Other non-current assets: The US$71 million decrease in this item resulted primarily from a US$48.1 million negative adjustment in the mark-to-market of financial derivatives, a US$13.5 million decrease in the proportional equity value of TEN owing to dividends paid by TEN to its shareholders, a US$4.1 million decrease related to the amortization of intangibles, a US$2.5 million increase in the depreciation of assets under right-of-use contracts and a US$4.3 million decrease in deferred taxes.

Financial debt – current: This item reported an US$85.3 million decrease due to the transfer of the US$50 million Banco Estado loan from current to non-current liabilities and the payment of the US$22.9 million principal installment of the IFC/DEG loan, which was partially compensated for by the transfer from non-current to current liabilities of the US$19.2 million installment of the IFC/DEG loan due in January 2027. In addition, a US$2.2 million payment of an installment under the IDB loan was partially offset by the transfer from non-current to current liabilities of a US$3.3 million payment due in June 2027. The debt reduction also includes a US$22.4 million decrease in the provision made at year-end 2025 related to the reimbursement of amounts received in excess as a result of the mistake in a tariff decree. Other variations are explained by accounting adjustments in the value of financial derivatives (-US$12.7 million), accrued interest (-US$2.7 million) and amortization of deferred financing expenses.

Other current liabilities: The US$37.8 million decrease in this group of items is primarily explained by reductions in (i) dividends payable to Engie Austral (-US$40.1 million), (ii) dividends payable to minority shareholders (-US$26.8 million), (iii) the provision for employee benefits (-US$8.5 million), and (iv) revenue received in advance (-US$4.2 million). All of this was partially offset by increases in the following items: accounts payable to suppliers (US$39.5 million), other accounts payable to related companies (US$3 million) and the income tax provision (US$0.5 million).

Long-term financial debt: The US$138.5 million increase in this account is mainly explained by the second disbursement under the CAF loan (US$200 million), the new local bond placement (US$136 million), and the transfer from the short to the long term of the US$50 million Banco Estado loan. These increases were partially offset by (i) the prepayment of the US$170 million syndicated loan led by Banco Santander, the US$26.2 million prepayment of the B1 tranche of the IFC loan, (ii) the transfer from non-current to current debt of the January 2027 installment of the IFC/DEG loan (US$19.2 million), (iii) the transfer from non-current to current debt of the US$3.3 million June 2027 installment of the IDB loan, (iv) a US$2.5 million decrease in the amount of financial lease contracts, (v) a US$1.2 million installment of the dedicated transmission toll with TEN, and (vi) a US$25.9 million decrease in the accounting valuation of financial derivatives.

Other long-term liabilities: The US$51.8 million increase in other long-term liabilities is mainly explained by a US$60.3 million increase in the provision for deferred tax liabilities and an US$8.1 million decrease in other provisions, including the site restoration and onerous port contract provisions.

Shareholders' equity: The US$190.3 million increase in shareholders' equity is explained by the US$204.9 million net profit reported in the first half of 2026, which was partially offset by a US$14.6 million decrease in other reserves, including accounting adjustments in the mark-to-market of financial derivatives.

APPENDIX 2

Financial information

Financial Ratios

	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	1Q26	2Q26
EBITDA*	202.0	159.0	130.6	215.6	184.6
Net income attributed to the controller	107.7	23.0	14.4	118.3	86.6
Interest expense	29.0	30.6	49.9	22.9	24.3

* Operating income + Depreciation and Amortization for the period

	Jun/26
LTM EBITDA	689.7
LTM Net income attributed to the controller	242.3
LTM Interest expense	127.8
Financial debt	2,659.7
Current	96.8
Long-Term	2,562.9
Cash and cash equivalents	223.7
Net financial debt	2,436.1

FINANCIAL RATIOS

		Dec/25	Jun/26	Var.
Current ratio (current assets / current liabilities)	(times)	1.14	1.54	*35%*
Quick ratio ((current assets - inventory) / current liabilities)	(times)	1.06	1.47	*39%*
Working capital (current assets – current liabilities)	MMUS$	86.8	259.3	*199%*
Leverage ((current liabilities + long-term liabilities) / networth)	(times)	2.01	1.84	*-9%*
Interest coverage * ((EBITDA / interest expense))	(times)	4.58	5.40	*18%*
Financial debt –to- LTM EBITDA*	(times)	4.00	3.86	*-4%*
Net financial debt – to - LTM EBITDA*	(times)	3.87	3.53	*-9%*
Return on equity* (LTM net income attributed to the controller / net worth attributed to the controller)	%	12.9%	12.6%	*-2%*
Return on assets* (LTM net income attributed to the controller / total assets)	%	4.3%	4.4%	*4%*

*LTM = Last twelve months

As of June 30, 2026, the current ratio and the quick ratio were 1.54x and 1.47x, respectively. Both indicators were higher than those reported at year-end 2025.

The debt-to-equity ratio was 1.84 times as of June 30, 2026, below the level reported at year-end 2025, due to the increase in networth resulting from the net profit reported in the first half of 2026.

The interest coverage ratio, measured by EBITDA-to-interest expense (including financial leasing interest expenses), for the twelve months ended June 30, 2026, was 5.4x, which represents an improvement compared to year-end 2025 due to higher EBITDA and lower financial expenses.

Gross financial debt over last-twelve months EBITDA, including financial lease liabilities, reached 3.86x. Net financial debt over EBITDA reached 3.53 times. Excluding financial leases, these ratios would be 3.7x and 3.4x, respectively. This reveals continued improvement in these ratios since 2022.

Return on equity and return on assets were 12.6% and 4.4%, respectively. These figures remain positive given the continued profits reported over the last two years.

ENGIE ENERGÍA CHILE'S GUIDANCE 2026

ENGIE Energía Chile maintains its guidance for 2026 as follows:

Drivers and assumptions

- Stable fuel costs
- LNG + Argentine gas sourcing
- Stable average spot prices
- Renewable generation increase
- New storage projects
- Availability of generation assets
- End of December hydro conditions
- No change in regulation
- Strong regulated demand

In US$ millions	FY2026
EBITDA	690 - 760
CAPEX	640 - 710
ND/EBITDA	<3.5x

CONFERENCE CALL 6M26

ENGIE Energía Chile is pleased to inform you that it will conduct a conference call to review its results as of and for the six-month period ending June 30, 2026, on Wednesday August 12, 2026 at 12:00 (EST) – 12:00 (Chile)

hosted by:

Juan Villavicencio, CEO Engie Energía Chile S.A.

Vincent Sorel, CFO Engie Energía Chile S.A.

To join the conference, please use the following link:

WEBCAST / LINK

Please connect approximately 10 minutes prior to the scheduled starting time.

A replay of the call will be available in our web site: https://www.engie.cl/inversionistas/