

INTEGRATED REPORT 2024



**NAME:**

ENGIE ENERGÍA CHILE S.A.

REGISTERED OFFICES:

LAS CONDES, SANTIAGO, CHILE

TAXPAYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:

88.006.900-4

TYPE OF ENTITY:

OPEN CORPORATION

SECURITIES REGISTRATION NUMBER::

273 OF JULY 23, 1985

EXTERNAL AUDITORS::

EY SERVICIOS PROFESIONALES DE
AUDITORÍA Y ASESORÍAS SpA

EXTERNAL LEGAL COUNSEL:

PRIETO ABOGADOS SpA

OFFICES:**MAIN OFFICE:**

ISIDORA GOYENCHEA 2800, 16TH FLOOR,
LAS CONDES, SANTIAGO, CHILE

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 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**

melanie.wilneder@engie.com

About this Report

We want to use this report to share the main advancements in our growth and value creation strategy with our stakeholders and society in general, and how we are managing our social and environmental impacts.

This report was written in consideration of the opinion of our stakeholders so that we respond directly to their concerns and material topics. It also meets the requirements in General Rule (GR) 519 (GR 519) that amended GR 461 of the Financial Market Commission (CMF), including the indicator for Electric Utilities & Power Generators of the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) and the Standards of the

Global Reporting Initiative (GRI).

The different areas and units of the company responsible for providing and validating the contents actively participated.

Additionally, we are publishing the 2024 Financial Statements in this document, which can also be found on our website: <https://engieenergia.cl/inversionistas/>.



2016



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

MESSAGE TO STAKEHOLDERS



“One of our main priorities in 2025 is to continue improving our competitiveness. To do that, we need to accelerate what sets us apart, namely offering our customers the flexibility they need based on different sources of energy and the right price.”

Rosaline Corinthien,
CEO
ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.

How would you rate the performance of ENGIE Energía Chile in 2024?

Pascal Renaud. It was a great year from any point of view and again reaffirmed the strategic role that ENGIE Energía Chile has in the ENGIE Group, in its challenge to be the best utility company for the energy transition.

There can be no doubt that we achieved results beyond our expectations. We placed two unusual green bonds that reconfirmed the trust the market has in our decarbonization plan. We approved investing in three projects that will nearly double our actual renewable generation installed capacity and enable us to aim for an installed capacity totaling 3.5 GW by 2027.

We brought the Kallpa Wind Farm (formerly the Lomas de Taltal Wind Farm) online, our renewable asset with the highest capacity in the country at 342 MW. We inaugurated the Coya BESS, the largest storage system in Latin America, with a capacity of 638 MW/h (139 MW), and we energized the Tamaya BESS that had already begun commercial operation. In parallel, we progressed in the construction of the Capricornio BESS and Tocopilla BESS that will become our first stand-alone system separate from the grid.

And we did all this while continuing on our path to exit coal-based power generation.

What challenges does 2025 present for the growth strategy?

Rosaline Corinthien. One of our main priorities in 2025 is to continue improving our competitiveness. To do that, we need to accelerate what sets us apart, namely offering our customers the flexibility they need based on different sources of energy and the right price.

Key in this new stage is gas and expanding our renewable generation assets with the benefits and flexibility offered by the BESS to the grid. It will be a year when we will have an ambitious portfolio of renewable projects under construction, so safety and operational excellence will be a priority focus in our strategy.

We must also continue developing a culture that puts people at the core, attracting new talent and helping everyone to develop their careers while always being on the lookout for new trends like digitalization and the progress in artificial intelligence.

What changes will this entail internally?

Rosaline Corinthien. We are linking our IT/Digital strategy to the business goals and strengthening inter-area work under a logic that boosts our One ENGIE spirit. To that end, we created a new Strategy and Digital Solutions division.

We are also strengthening our leadership. We believe in collective intelligence, that managers must contribute to the development of their teams and that people must be more of a protagonist in their development. The energy transition and the challenges it entails require that we have the right people at the precise moment, so we are also being very active in attracting women and men.

How did ENGIE take the Government's presentation of the decarbonization plan?

Pascal Renaud. It is good news that the first version of this plan recognizes the role of gas in the system because we know that storage systems do not suffice to ensure the operational continuity of a renewable energy-based system. The studies we commissioned, which we shared at the time with the authorities and the industry, confirmed the importance of gas to the energy transition, which is why we are undertaking the conversion of IEM from coal to gas. Another important consideration is how we will reinforce the role of transmission in the power grid because it is an extremely urgent aspect. In the end, looking forward, clear regulation is fundamental, above all when 20-year investments are involved.



“It was a great year from any point of view and again reaffirmed the strategic role that ENGIE Energía Chile has in the ENGIE Group, in its challenge to be the best utility company for the energy transition.”

Pascal Renaud,
Chairman of the Board
ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.

ENGIE has stood out in leading a transition that addresses social impacts. Is that where the conversion path came from?

Rosaline Corinthien. That's true. We are installing renewable generation on the sites where power used to be generated from fossil fuels. Tamaya BESS is located where a diesel-fired plant used to be operated at the Tocopilla Thermal Power Complex. In addition to aiding in the transition, we are reasserting our commitment to the communities with which we have had a relationship for decades.

We were re-certified in 2024 according to the exigent Sustainable Energy Transition (SET) standard, which recognizes our work for carrying out a sustainable energy transition that takes into account social and environmental impacts.

What were the main advancements in ESG in 2024?

Rosaline Corinthien. We created a new role, Country Chief Sustainability Officer & Head of ESG, who reports to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO). Their duties include progressing toward a climate change adaptation strategy in coordination with the Group. Another challenge was adopting the changes proposed by the new Economic Crimes Law, among them creating a new Crime Prevention Model.

Environmentally, we set up an environmental and permitting division in each global business unit (GBU) to better address the legal requirements and commitments that we adopt in the course of our business.

We continued to progress in our challenge of becoming a Net-Zero Carbon company by 2045 and in implanting a biodiversity management plan in all our renewable generation operations.



What can we say about more women joining the Board of ENGIE?

Pascal Renaud. We have, for the first time, a board with more women than men, which is a milestone both in Chile and in the world. We are setting a great example because we are demonstrating that this is totally possible even though we work in a sector that has been historically dominated by men. Women currently account for 27% of our personnel, but that number falls to 10% for operations. Our challenge is to attract more women to this type of role, so we created the Women in Operations program for that purpose.

We also created a new area that will deal with diversity, in the aim of continuing to reinforce that aspect.

Another challenge being undertaken globally by the group is occupational health and safety.

Pascal Renaud. Occupational safety is not just a Group priority, it is a cultural matter that is addressed by the ENGIE ONE SAFETY CULTURE (EOSC). Through this initiative, we are nurturing this new approach in which safety is not just a rule, it is a way of life because only then can people change their behavior on the job.



Rosaline Corinthien. In 2024, leaders supervised on site the safety aspects of our operations in the Managerial Safety Visit, and talks were held so that teams felt that they had all the space needed to suggest improvements. Thanks to these efforts and the commitment of each to the safety of the company and fellow employees, there were no fatal accidents in 2024 to regret and we received recognition for this achievement from prestigious national associations like the Chilean Safety Association and the Mutual Safety Association.

Finally, what message are you giving the teams about 2025?

Rosaline Corinthien. After two years focused on re-balancing our portfolio under the Balance Plan, we are now entering the energy management stage.

We need to instill in our team the importance of delegating and of being agile since the rapid evolution of technologies and markets means that it is crucial to stay light, flexible and adapt quickly to changes. This means reviewing our strategies regularly and being ready to change course when necessary.

Pascal Renaud. We had a year full of successes that was mainly due to the fact that we had a team with a high level of commitment and a genuine pride in leading the country's decarbonization.

In the name of the board and of the Group, we want to thank the entire team for its work.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

10

WE ARE ENGIE ENERGÍA CHILE

- 1.1 ENGIE Energía Chile at a glance 12
- 1.2 Financial Performance 14
- 1.3 Our ESG Goals 16
- 1.4 ESG Certifications and Ranking 17
- 1.5 Value Creation Model 18
- 1.6 Our Industry 20
- 1.7 Our Operations 22
- 1.8 Our History 23

34

STRATEGY

- 2.1 Growth Strategy 36
- 2.2 Investments and Financing 44
- 2.3 Sustainability in the Strategy 48

56

PERFORMANCE

- 3.1 Regulatory Framework 58
- 3.2 Business Variables 64
- 3.3 Business Unit Performance 67

80

PEOPLE

- 4.1 Fair Transition 83
- 4.2 People and Talent 85
- 4.3 Diversity, Inclusion and Equity 99
- 4.4 Suppliers 105
- 4.5 Social Management 111
- 4.6 Occupational Health and Safety 118

126

PLANET

- 5.1 Climate Change 128
- 5.2 Energy Efficiency 133
- 5.3 Biodiversity 135
- 5.4 Waste and Water 140
- 5.5 Environmental Compliance 143

144

GOVERNANCE

- 6.1 Corporate Governance 146
- 6.2 Risk Management 164

190

LEGAL INFORMATION

- 7.1 Legal Information 192
- 7.2 Shares, their characteristics and rights 195
- 7.3 Main Suppliers 197
- 7.4 Trademarks, patents and licenses, royalties and/or concessions as of December 2024 198
- 7.5 Properties and facilities 200
- 7.6 Corporate organization chart 202
- 7.7 Subsidiaries and Associates 204
- 7.8 Material disclosures 213
- 7.9 Comments by shareholders and the directors committee 215
- 7.10 Directors Committee Report 216

220

METHODOLOGY, INDICES AND APPENDICES

- 8.1 Methodology 222
- 8.2 GR 461/519 Index 228
- 8.3 SASB Standards Index 242
- 8.4 GRI Indicators 245





WE ARE ENGIE ENERGÍA CHILE

We have been contributing to the development of the power grid for more than a century and are now driving the Energy Transition.

12

10.1 ENGIE Energía Chile at a glance

14

10.2 Financial Performance

16

10.3 Our ESG Goals

17

10.4 ESG Certifications and Ranking

18

10.4 Value Creation Model

20

10.5 Our Industry

22

10.6 Our Operations

24

10.7 Our History

1.1 ENGIE Energía Chile at a glance

We engage in electricity generation, transmission and supply and in natural gas transportation in Chile and Argentina. We are the fourth largest power generator in the country and one of the major actors in the North Zone, with 7% of the installed generation capacity of the National Grid (abbreviated as SEN in Spanish) as of December 31, 2024.

We mainly supply electricity directly to large-scale mining and industrial customers and we also cover the electricity supply needs of distribution companies throughout the country.

We have contributed to the energy development of Chile for more than a century and, as part of the ENGIE Group, we are pioneers in furthering a safe energy transition in the world. We are fostering a

sustainable transformation using innovative solutions respectful of society and the environment.

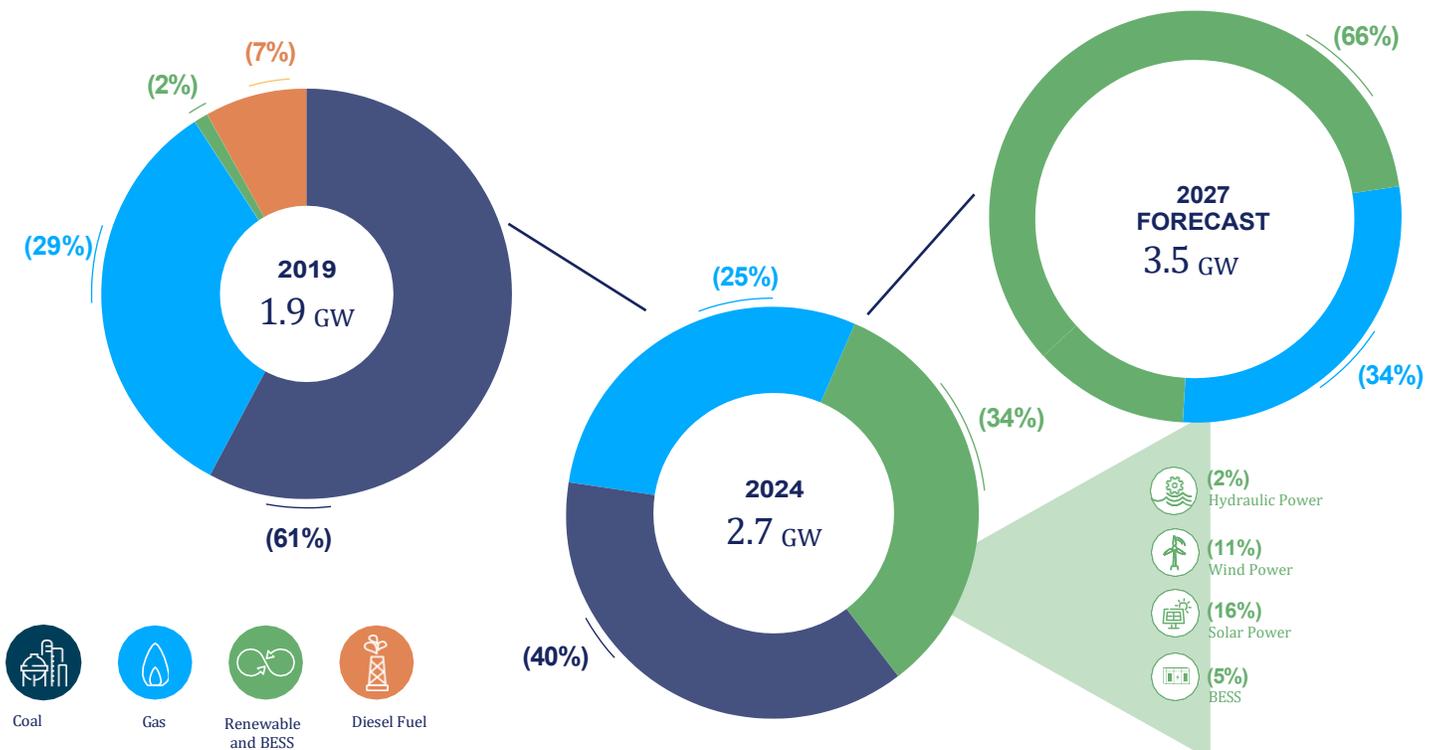
We have set the goal of being a Net-Zero Emissions company by 2045, a commitment that is incumbent upon everyone working in the Company, upon our customers and shareholders, and that involves all our business units.

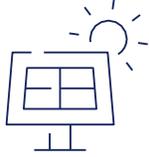
We ascribe to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the U.N.'s 2030 Agenda and we abide by the U.N.'s Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

ENGIE S.A. currently holds 59.99% of the shares of ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. (EECL), while the remaining 40.01% are traded on the Santiago Stock Exchange.



OUR INSTALLED CAPACITY: 2019 TO 2027





4th

Largest Generator

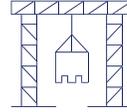
16% market share in electricity sales
7% market share in installed capacity



3rd

Largest Transmitter

1,990 kms of transmission lines
40 substations—1,152 MVA
50% in TEN S.A. (600 km)



2

Ports

Tocopilla
Puerto Andino



1,100 km
of natural gas pipelines

RESULTS IN 2024

12,466 GWh

Power sales

MUSD 1,836

Operating Income

MUSD 515

EBITDA

MUSD 228

Fiscal Year Profit

OUR TEAM (AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024)

1,097

Employees
282 Women
815 Men

0

Fatalities and serious lost-time accidents

US\$ 1,220,432

Social Investment

31

ESG-evaluated suppliers



1.2 Financial Performance

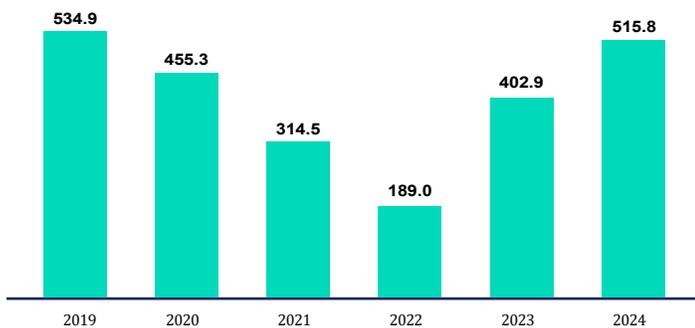
ENGIE Energía Chile held the following ratings as of December 31, 2024:

International Risk Rating	Solvency	Outlook
Standard and Poor's (April 2024)	BBB	Stable
Fitch Ratings (March 2024)	BBB	Stable

National Risk Rating	Solvency	Outlook	Shares
Feller - Rate (January 2025)	AA-	Stable	1 st Class Level 2
Fitch Ratings (March 2024)	AA-	Stable	1 st Class Level 2

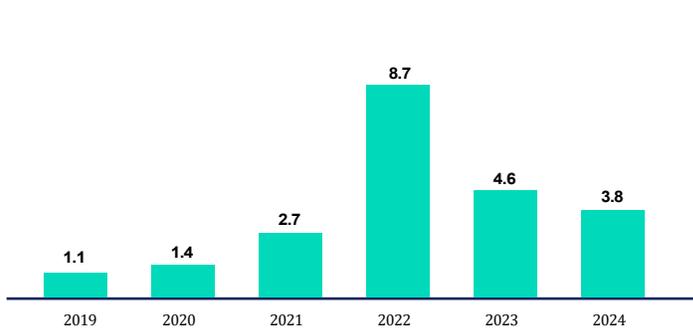
EBITDA

IN MUSD



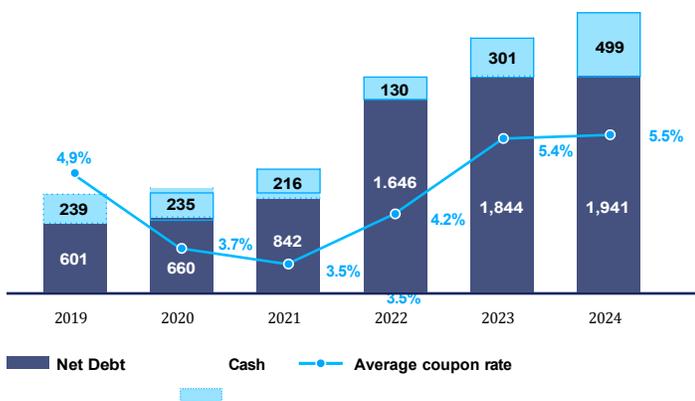
NET DEBT / EBITDA

EXCLUDING IFRS 16 LEASES

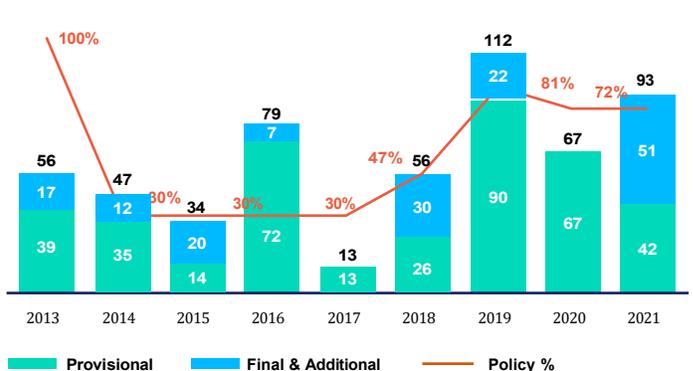


INDEBTEDNESS

IN MUSD AS OF 12/31/2024

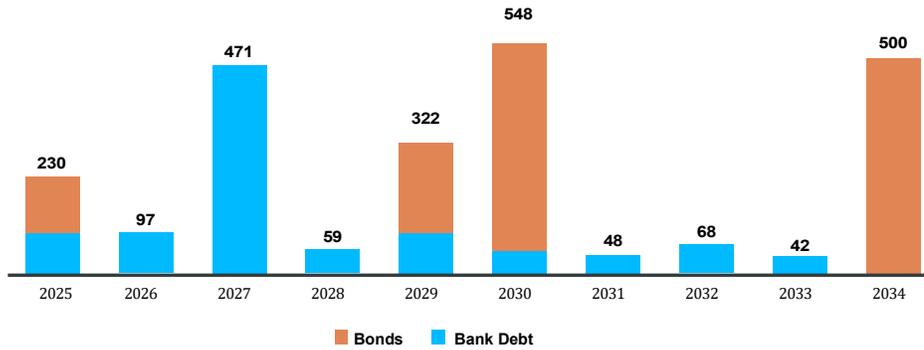


DIVIDENDS PAID (MUSD)



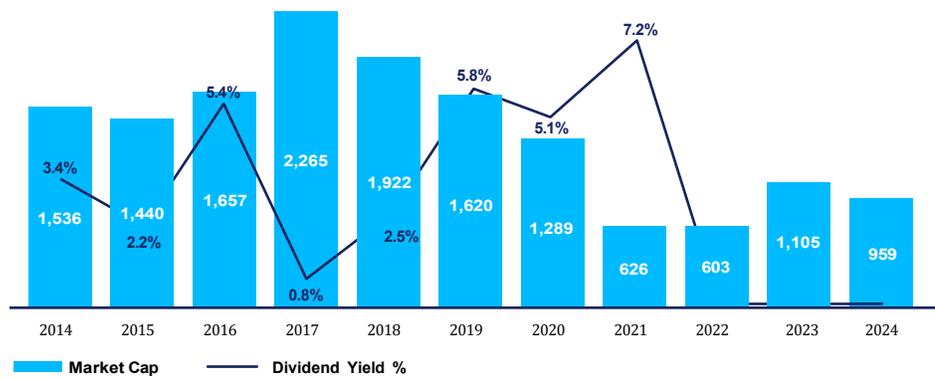
DEBT MATURITY PROFILE

IN MUSD AS OF 12/31/2024

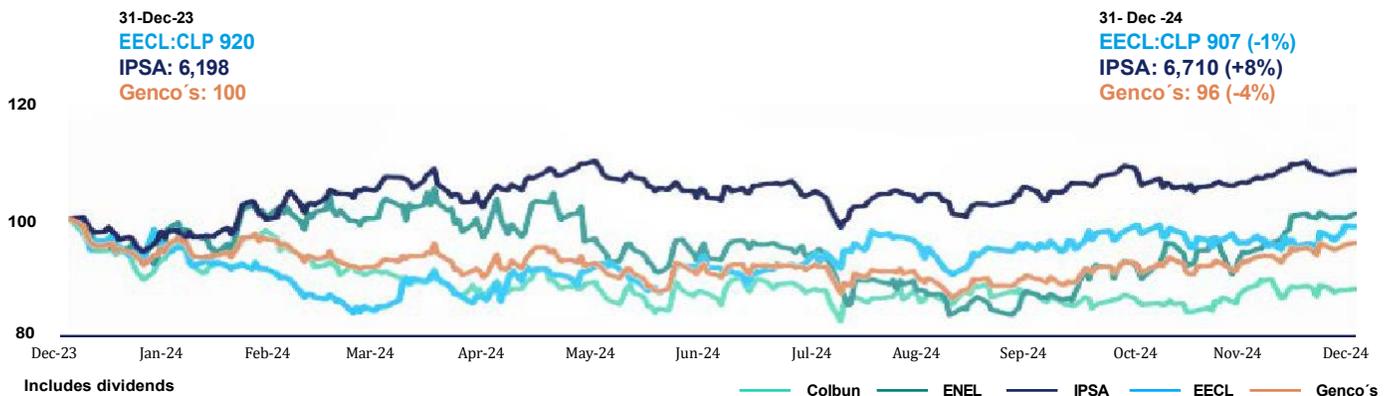


(*) A loan for MUSD 50 was extended in January 2024 through 2026 and a prepayment of MUSD 30 was made.

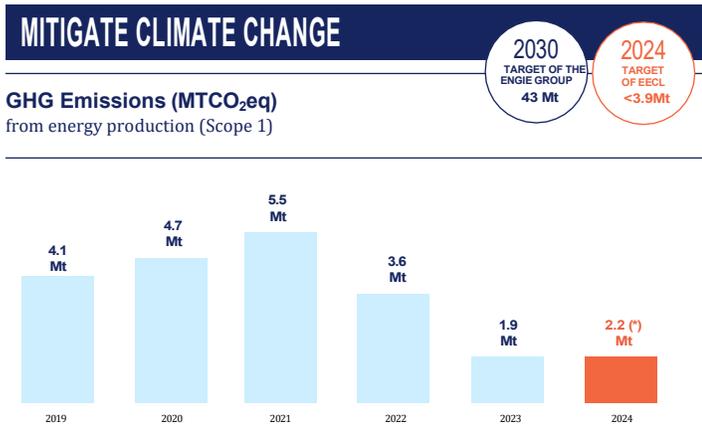
MARKET CAPITALIZATION/DIVIDEND YIELD



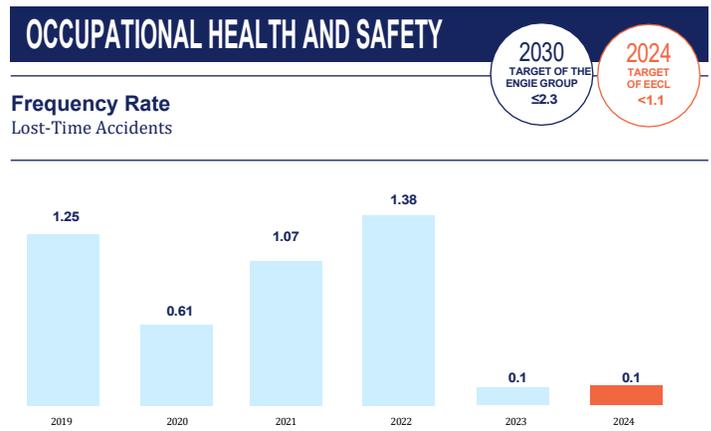
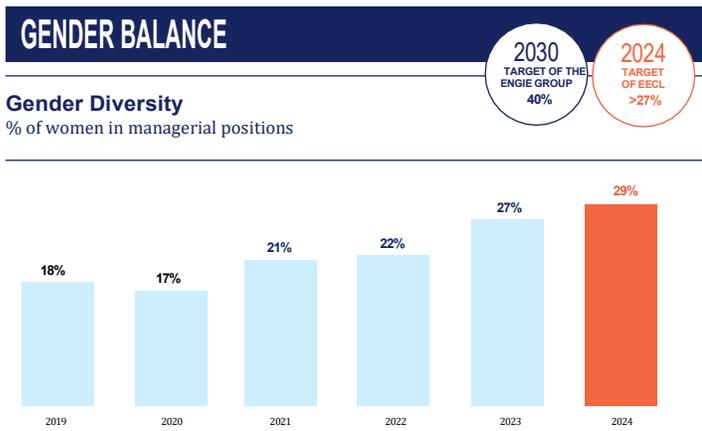
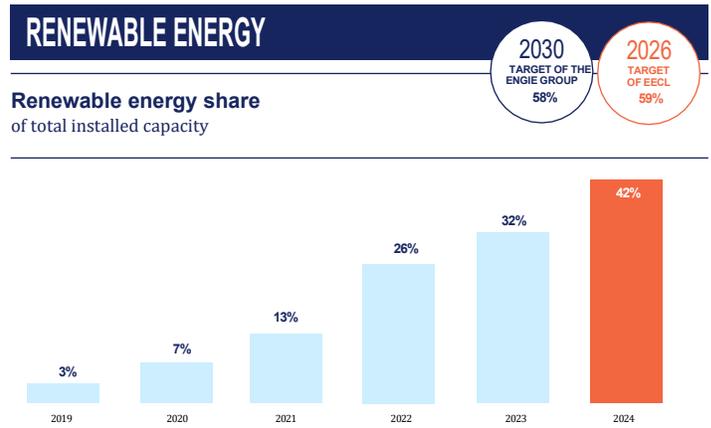
STOCK PRICE TREND



1.3 Our ESG Goals



(*) The rise was due to units coming online in 2024 that were undergoing maintenance in 2023.



1.4 ESG Certifications and Ranking

CORPORATE COMMITMENTS			
 <p>The NET-ZERO EMISSIONS goal of the ENGIE Group is certified by Science Based Target Initiatives (SBTi).</p>	 <p>The risk assessments of ENGIE Energía Chile adopt the recommendations of the TCFD (Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures).</p>	 <p>The ENGIE Group is a member of the U.N. Global Compact, comprised of businesses and organizations fostering sustainability.</p>	 <p>Evaluates the resilience of businesses to environmental, social and governance risks. In 2024 we were assigned a rating of A, higher than the BBB rating in 2023.</p>
ESG CERTIFICATIONS			
 <p>SET Label is a standard that certifies that the development of our projects is aligned with our goals for a sustainable energy transition.</p>	 <p>EDGE certification is a leading global standard for Diversity, Equity and Inclusion in the workplace.</p>	 <p>ECOVADIS is the largest global sustainability rating platform. 2023: Gold Medal 75/100 97th percentile.</p>	 <p>ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems ISO 50001 Energy Management</p>
LOCAL ESG RANKINGS AND INITIATIVES			SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT
 <p>An evaluation platform that measures the level of sustainable development of the members of Acción Empresas EECL 76.55% > Member Average 61.30%</p>	 <p>A Sustainability Index for businesses based on 6 standards. 96% compliance with the iDES standard (> Member Average 79%)</p>	 <p>Ranking of the top 100 businesses with the best reputation in Chile, focused on ESG responsibility. 2024: ENGIE Energía Chile was first in the electric utility category</p>	 <p>An alliance with Huella Chile (Chile Footprint) to encourage local suppliers to measure their carbon footprint.</p>

1.5 Value Creation Model

OUR RESOURCES

At the close of the 2024 fiscal year

Financial Capital (in MUSD)

- USD 1,564.8 equity
- USD 498.6 cash and cash equivalents
- USD 1,941 Net Debt
- 3.8 times Net Debt/EBITDA
- USD 1,700 of ESG-conditioned loans

Industrial Capital (in MUSD)

- USD 655.2 total investment in fixed assets
- USD 130.2 maintenance Capex
- 2.7 GW of installed capacity

Human and Social Capital

- 1,097 employees
- MUSD 1.2 in social investment in 2023

OUR WAY OF WORKING

Simplify

and re-focus our organization.

Adapt

our organization with a strengthened industrial focus.

Strengthen

our commitment to the energy transition to become Carbon-Neutral by 2045.

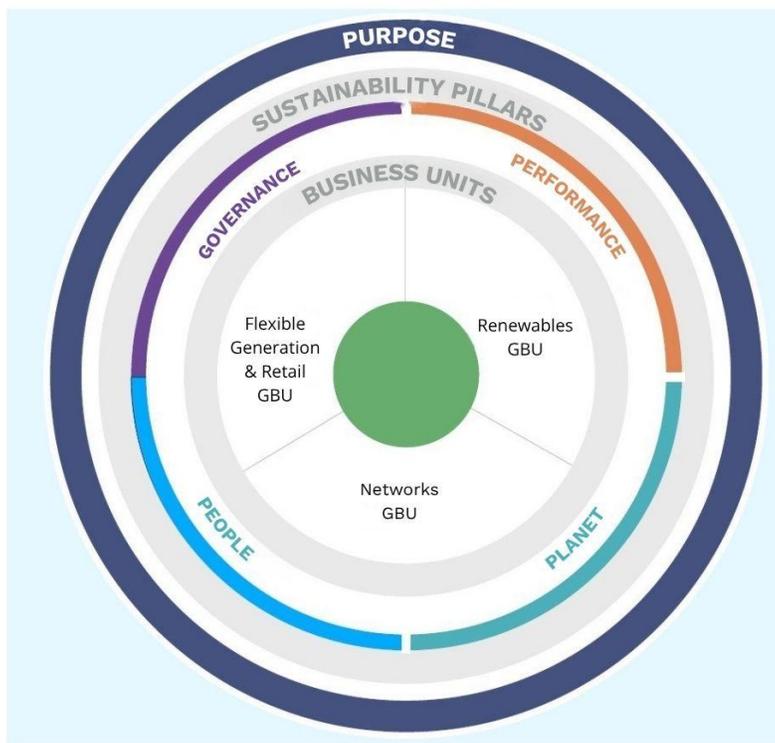
Accelerate

our investments in renewable energy and energy infrastructure.

PURPOSE

Take action to accelerate the transition to a carbon-neutral economy by using less energy and providing solutions more respectful of the environment.

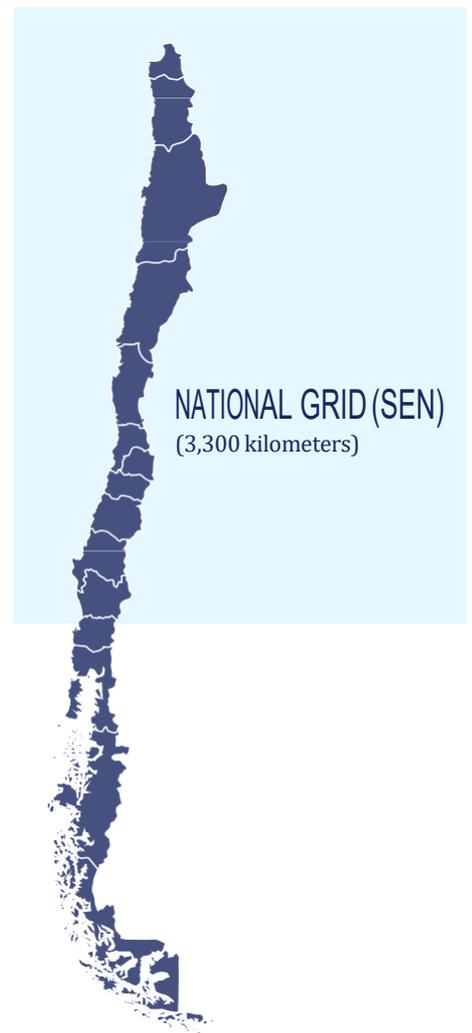
OUR STRATEGY, FOCUSED ON SUSTAINABILITY



We have put a growth strategy into action that is aligned with the purpose of creating value for all our stakeholders.

VALUE CREATION	INDICATORS	SDG
<p>People</p> <p>Diversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and initiatives that foster Diversity and Inclusion, Be.U@ENGIE, and safeguard equal pay. • Women in Operations Program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25.7% of employees are women. • 29% of leadership positions are held by women. • 50% of managerial positions have been filled by women. • First Board where the majority of members are women. 	 
<p>Occupational Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Health and Safety Management System (+Simple) 	<p>No fatalities or serious accidents.</p>	
<p>Community Engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement initiatives with all of the municipalities where we operate. • US\$1,220,432 • Present in 30 municipalities. • 63.1% of international purchases and 28.7% of national purchases are made from ESG-evaluated suppliers. 	 
<p>Procurement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplier evaluation system using ESG standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 suppliers have signed a letter of commitment to quantify and manage their emissions. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and practices to foster sustainability in suppliers. • Contractor Safety Development Program. • Preferential terms of payment for SMBs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No fatal accidents in contractors. • 7.5% of our purchases are made from SMBs. 	
<p>Planet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NET-ZERO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2024: 3 (MTCO₂ eq) • 2021: 5.5 (MTCO₂ eq) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISO 50001:2018 Energy Management System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy consumption: 202 [Tcal/annually] in 2024, -10% compared to 2023. • Energy intensity: 0.11 [Tcal/MCLP] in 2024, -8.3% compared to 2023. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity Management • Waste Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hectares monitored in 2024: 4,673.8 ha., more than the 406.8 ha. in 2023. • Incorporation to the PRORREP collective management system for containers and packing. • Non-hazardous waste generated in 2024: 87,749 (tons/yr), 13% compared to 2023. • Hazardous waste generated in 2024: 159 (tons/yr), -7% compared to 2023. 	
<p>Performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable generation expansion plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.7 GW installed capacity in 2024 (34% renewable generation). • 3.5 GW installed capacity in 2027 (66% renewable generation). • Operating income: MUSD 1,836.5 • Energy sales: MUSD 12,466 • 7.5 years is the average remaining term of power purchase agreements. 	
<p>Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No claims of collusion or corruption, among other crimes. • 91% of employees have received training in avoiding workplace harassment. 	

1.6 Our Industry



The industry in which we engage is comprised of the electricity generation, transmission and distribution market and the natural gas transportation market.

- Power generators, who operate in a competitive setting and can do business on the spot (wholesale) market and/or via power purchase agreements to supply unregulated customers and power distribution companies. The major players in this segment are: ENEL, COLBÚN, AES GENER, and ENGIE Energía Chile.
- Transmission companies, who operate within a natural monopoly and transmit high-voltage electricity produced by power generators or the electricity that is needed by large-scale customers. Transmission involves all lines and transforming substations that operate at a nominal voltage greater than 23 kV. The leading company in the sector is Transelec.
- Distribution companies, who operate within a natural monopoly inside their concession zones and supply power to end customers in a concession zone at a voltage less than or equal to 23 kV. ENGIE does not engage in this segment.
- Gas transportation companies operate different connections between Chile and Argentina, including the GasAtacama and NorAndino gas pipelines in the Region of Antofagasta, GasAndes in the Metropolitan Region, Del Pacífico in the Biobío Region and the Condor and Poseidon infrastructures in the Region of Magellan.

The main grid in Chile is the National Grid (SEN, as abbreviated in Spanish), which was created in November 2017 by the unification of the Interconnected System of the Far North (SING, the acronym in Spanish), where most of the mining industry in the country is, and the Central Grid (SIC, acronym in Spanish), where 93% of the population resides.

The SEN runs 3,300 km and covers a large part of the nation, from Arica in the north to Chiloé in the south. In addition to the National Grid, there is the Aysén Grid and the Magellan Grid.

Since January 1, 2017, the National Electric Coordinator (CEN, as abbreviated in Spanish) is in charge of coordinating operation of the SEN. Its goal is to preserve power supply with the required security in the most economical way possible while guaranteeing open access to transmission systems.

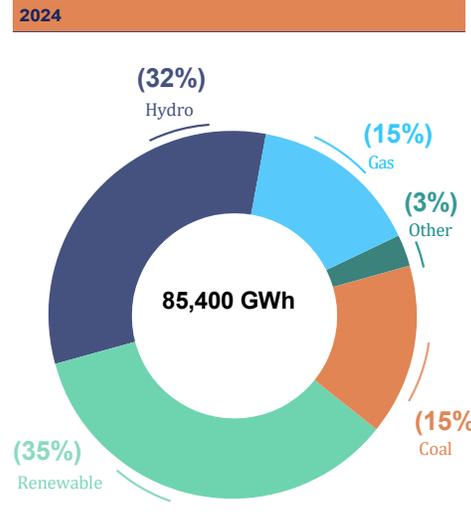
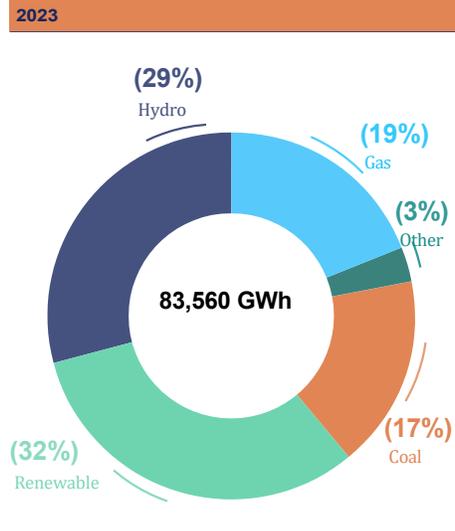
TYPES OF CUSTOMERS

a) Regulated customers: These are residential and commercial consumers and small and mid-sized industries with a connected capacity less than or equal to 300 kW or from 300 kW to 5,000 kW who choose to be regulated for a minimum period of four years and are located inside a distribution company's concession zone. The transfer price between power generators and distribution companies is the result of tenders that are held by distribution companies.

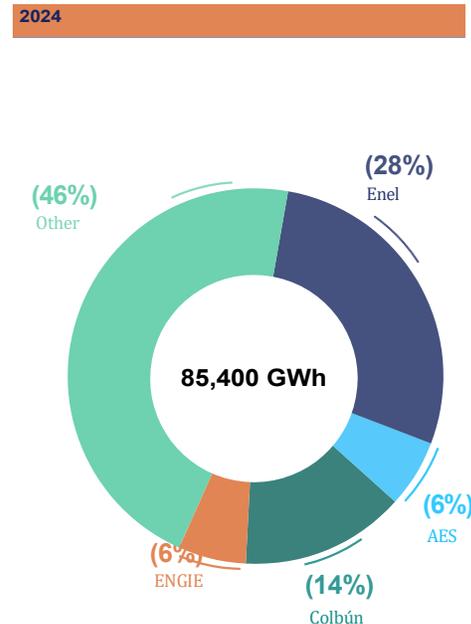
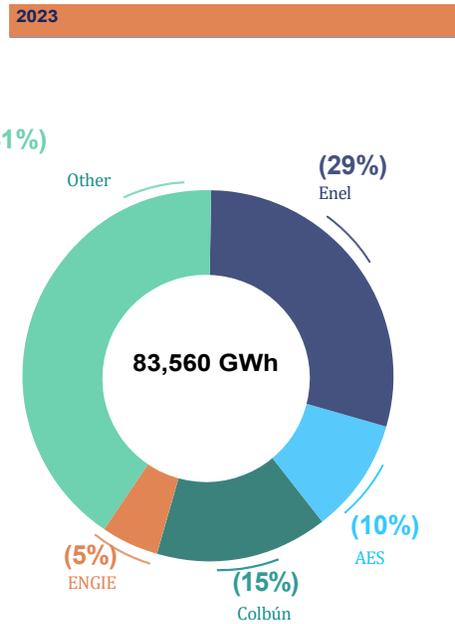
b) Unregulated customers: These customers represent a demand that has a connected power greater than 5,000 kW or who require a power supply of 300 kW to 5,000 kW and have opted for deregulation for a minimum of four years. These customers are mostly industrial and mining companies and they can freely negotiate their power supply prices with power generators and/or power distributors.

c) Spot or short-term market: These are energy and capacity transactions among power generators resulting from the coordination by the CEN to attain an economic operation of the grid. Production surpluses or deficits as compared to their commercial commitments are transferred by sales to, or purchases from, other members of the CEN. Energy transfers are appraised at the marginal cost. Transfers of capacity are appraised at the applicable node price, set semi-annually by the authority.

GENERATION BY SOURCE - SEN

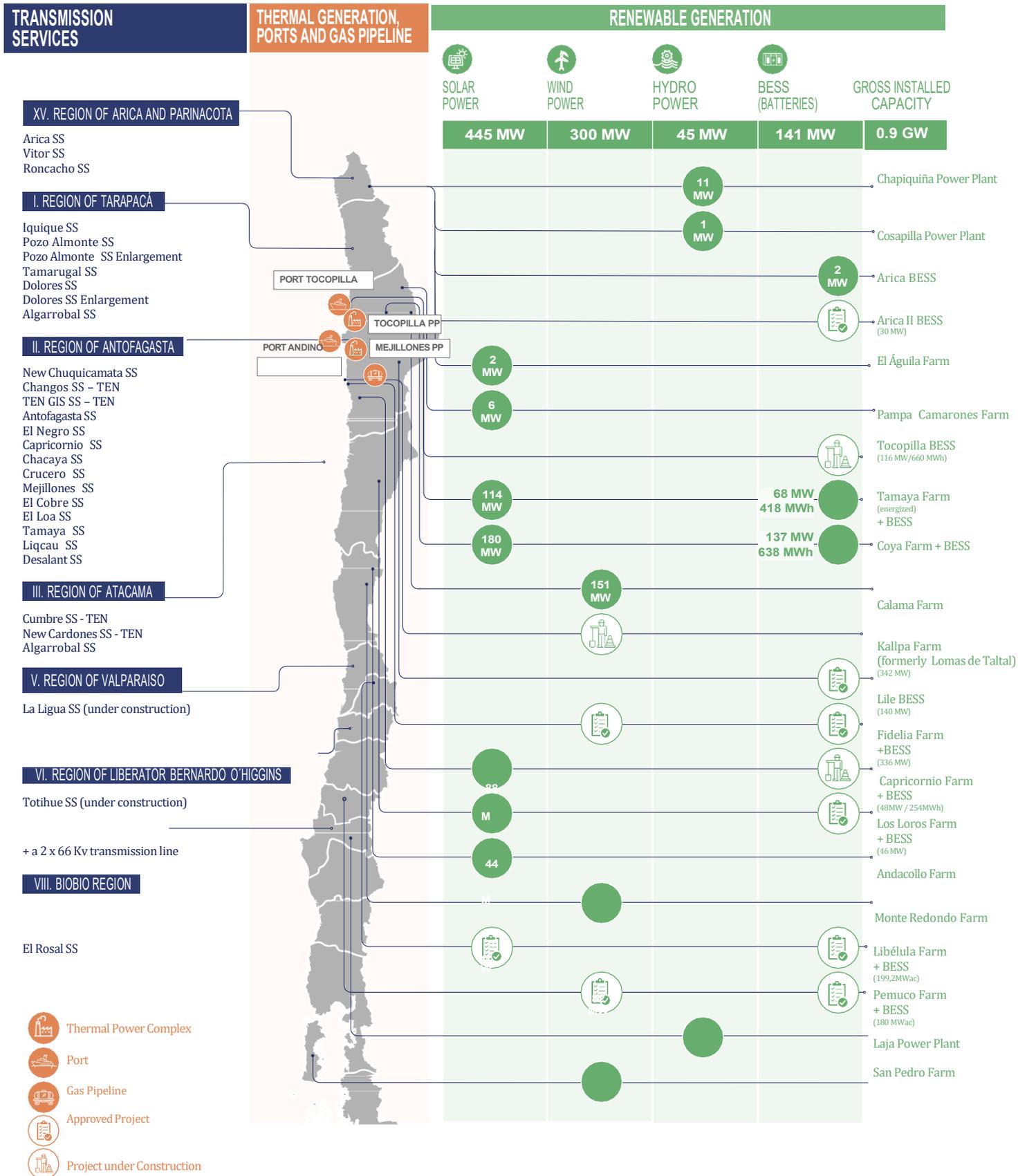


GENERATION BY COMPANY



Source: National Electric Coordinator

1.7 Our Operations



1.8 Our History

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, GNA 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.

2014

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 (abbreviated as 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

ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. started up the Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte (TEN) power line that connected the Far North Grid (abbreviated as SING in Spanish) and the Central Grid (SIC) 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.

2015

The Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte Project (abbreviated as TEN in Spanish), in operation since 2017, was declared to be a trunk transmission project, allowing the 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 MUSD 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

The Company acquired the Monte Redondo Wind Farm and the 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 MUSD 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%.

2021

The Company announced that it would retire all of its coal-fired units by 2025 (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.

2022

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

We purchased the San Pedro Wind Farm in Chiloé (101 MW) and we approved construction of the Lomas de Taltal Wind Farm (342 MW).

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

Our 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.

2023

We presented our new Strategic Balance Plan for 2023-2028 as part of our transformation process.

We signed a new green loan for MUSD 400 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

MAIN MILESTONES

We made progress in this fiscal year in all areas and goals under our ESG commitments.



THE CONVERSION PATH

In 2024, we continued to convert decarbonized sites. This enables us to move forward in our transformation plan and continue to further the development of the communities where we have been present for decades.



Tamaya BESS, at the Tamaya Solar Farm, where we used to operate our diesel-fired power plant, began test operation in 2024.



Construction began of Tocopilla BESS, inside our Tocopilla Thermal Power Complex. It will have a storage capacity of 600 MW/h and is our first stand-alone storage system that operates independently and is connected to the transmission system to inject energy.

COYA BESS ENTERS THE GRID

In the company of Gabriel Boric Font, President of the Republic; Catherine MacGregor, CEO of the ENGIE Group; Rosaline Corinthen, CEO of ENGIE Chile, authorities and Company executives, we **inaugurated Coya BESS, the largest battery storage system in Latin America**, located inside the Coya Photovoltaic Farm (180 MWac) in Maria Elena, in the Region of Antofagasta.

It has a storage capacity of 638 MW/h, equal to 5 hours. It consists of 232 containers with an installed capacity of 132 MW, which means it can supply renewable energy to approximately 100,000 homes.

It was named project of the year by the Association of Engineering Consultants of Chile (AIC).

Antofagasta
Comuna Maria Elena

El sistema tiene una capacidad de almacenamiento de **638 MWh** con 139 MW de capacidad instalada.

Almacenará la energía renovable generada por Parque Fotovoltaico PV Coya

(180 MWac).

ADVANCEMENTS IN KALLPA FARM (FORMERLY LOMAS DE TALTAL)

At the close of 2024, its 57 turbines had been synchronized and all of its generating capacity was being injected to the grid. Once this project begins operation, it will supply 342

MW to the National Grid, making it the unit with the highest renewable energy generating capacity of our Company in Chile.



ENERGY TRANSITION



SET: CERTIFIED FOR THE 2ND CONSECUTIVE YEAR

We reached a major milestone when we received SET re-certification of ENGIE's Sustainable Energy Transition. This is an exigent international standard that recognizes our integral approach to developing and operating solar and wind projects according to ESG standards.

We significantly improved our results in 2024 compared to 2023. Conformities were 100%, going from 2 to 5 Best Practices. They emphasized our public accounts, good environmental practices

in project evaluation (such as the relocation of the rose hair tarantula in the Libélula Photovoltaic Park) and the conservation management of the Taruca (also called North Andean deer) at the Chapiquiña Hydroelectric Power Plant.

The SET has been fully integrated to our processes, leading to new initiatives like the Climate and Biodiversity Murals in communities and the consistent evaluation of ESG topics when considering investment, development or the acquisition of new projects.



WE APPROVED NEW RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECTS

We hold environmental and construction approval for three of our most important projects:



INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION OF OUR TRANSFORMATION PLAN

The Just Transition Finance Lab of the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change & the Environment and The London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) named us a model to follow in the fair energy transition, underlining the positive impact of green financing on the company's social policies and its commitment to sustainability. The case study, based on a

loan for US\$400 million from the International Finance Corporation (IFC), member of the World Bank Group, highlighted how this loan facilitated ENGIE Chile's transformation and allowed it to move from fossil-fuel power generation to sources of renewable energy and energy storage.



LAST CLOSURES OF COAL-FIRED UNITS

- In March 2024, the National Energy Commission (CNE in Spanish) authorized the conversion of the Mejillones Energy Infrastructure (IEM in Spanish) to gas and the removal and disconnection of units 1 and 2 of the Mejillones Thermal Power Plant (CTM in Spanish) effective December 31, 2025.
- We discussed relocation, job retraining and voluntary retirement plans with our employees, professionals and union leaders that are currently in implementation.

TOCOPILLA SYNCHRONOUS CONDENSER

We were awarded the installation of a Synchronous Condenser under the Voltage Control Complementary Services Tender of the National Electric Coordinator (CEN in Spanish). This complementary service will utilize a large part of the infrastructure of the former Unit 15 of the Tocopilla Thermal Power Complex (CTT in Spanish), facilitating the reuse of the site and providing a greater stability to the National Grid (SEN).

PERFORMANCE

FIRST GREEN BOND ISSUES

In 2024 we issued the first green bonds to finance our plan to transform to renewable energy.

In April we announced the placement of green bonds for US\$500 million on the international market.

In September we made a second placement of our first green bond on the Swiss market, for a total of CHF 190 million, equal to approximately US\$225 million.

TRANSMISSION

We put five projects into service in 10 months: The New Liqcau SS and New Roncacho SS (both the installation of a public utility belonging to the Zonal Transmission System), a new transformer and capacity increase of the ADASA SS, and a connecting busbar.



WE RAISED **US\$1.7 BILLION** IN GREEN FINANCING

At the close of 2024, the green financing that we raised through loans and bond placements fluctuated at around US\$1.7 billion, nearly equivalent to the investment needs involved in expanding our renewable energy assets.



FIRST BOARD WITH MORE WOMEN

Four professionals with vast experience were elected in the Board renewal in 2024, creating the first board in our history with a majority of women members.

The four female directors are: Carolina Schmidt, Mireille Van Staeyen, Felisa Ros and Joanna Davidovich.

The new Board will hold office for two years and is chaired by Pascal Renaud, of the ENGIE Group. The other two directors are Frédéric Halkin, also of the ENGIE Group, and Cristián Eyzaguirre, an independent director.



Carolina Schmidt
Independent Director

TRANSITION AND GREAT CHANGES

“Power generation is very territorial. It has a direct impact on places and on the communities where it takes place. So, just like ENGIE Energía Chile has been doing, it is important to place the focus on implementing an energy transformation with a fair transition and addressing that challenge with a view of the future in those territories. It is fundamental to undertake the transition from the beginning, with a view of co-creating joint value for the sustainability of a long-term relationship.

“Recognizing that gas is a transition fuel for the security of the energy transformation is also part of this fair transition.

“Transitioning is key to the success of great changes.”



Joanna Davidovich
Independent Director

FURTHERING DIVERSITY

“It is very important to have a diversity of views in corporate governance and, generally, in the different roles in companies. The differing sensitivities, preparation, skills and experience significantly further the good operation of a board and good management of a company. In terms of gender, assuming that women are selected based on merit and competencies, and since we make up 50% of the world population and talents must exist equally among men and women, incorporating women to boards and to other roles in companies makes a lot of sense. They are a contribution to discussions and this should be a natural path.

“The energy sector is in the midst of an important transition in the face of regulatory changes, technological transformation and climate change, among others, and to be able to transition adequately, the different experiences and perspectives help enrich debate and fortify decisions. I think it is great that this is happening and that ENGIE Energía Chile is a pioneer in this vision. I believe that the market also appreciates it.”



PLANET



WE FORTIFIED OUR FRAMEWORK OF GOVERNANCE

- We implemented a **new crime prevention model**: We have a new Crime Prevention Model (CPM) since August 2024 in line with the amendments made by Economic Crimes Law 21,595 to Law 20,393. Since 2009, Law 20,393 holds legal entities criminally liable.

- **We amended the Related-Party Transactions Policy to properly manage related-party transactions internally**, and the Independent Directors Committee appointed the Chief Governance and Criminal Liability Officer as the Compliance Officer.

- **We strengthened the Whistleblower Channel** to facilitate presenting complaints about (i) workplace and sexual harassment (according to the Karin Law), (ii) potential violations of the Code of Ethics, and (iii) potential violations of Law 20,393.

- **91% of employees** received training in 2024 on the Protocol for Preventing Sexual and Workplace Harassment and Workplace Violence.

WE REINFORCED OUR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

- **Climate Change**: We began designing our **Strategy to Adapt to Climate Change**.

- **Emissions**: We continued on the path to lower **CO₂eq emissions** and local emissions.

- **Energy Efficiency**: We certified our **ISO 50001 Energy Management System**.

- **Biodiversity**: 4,673 hectares were monitored under our biodiversity management, **10 times more than the 406 hectares monitored in 2023**.

- **Waste Management**: We joined the **PROREP system for the collective management** of containers and packing resulting from the import of equipment and materials, the purpose being to comply with the **Extended Producer Liability (REP in Spanish) Law**.

- **Environmental and Permitting Management for Each Business Unit**: Since 2024, our main Flexible Generation & Retail, Renewables and Network GBUs have their own Environmental and Permitting Division to handle compliance and voluntary commitments.

PEOPLE



WOMEN IN UPPER MANAGEMENT

Three women joined the Board of Directors, which is now comprised of five women and four men. This is the first time that the majority of Board members are women.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY: NO FATAL ACCIDENTS

- No fatal accidents or lost-time accidents occurred internally or at our operating sites or at the projects we are building.
- There was one lost-time incident of a contractor due to a same-level fall in the Kallpa Farm project (formerly Lomas de Taltal), as a result of which 22 days were lost.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES WITH AN ESG FOCUS

We made changes to our organization in 2024 to reinforce our economic, social, environmental and governance management. The changes were:

- **We created the position of Country Chief Sustainability Officer & Head of ESG:** who has the function of guiding the policies on, and compliance with, our ESG commitments and goals and of furthering sustainability in investor relations and in investor expectations. This new position reports to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO).
- **New Corporate Governance and Criminal Liability Division:** This arose from the implementation of the new Crime Prevention Model and the adoption of the Economic Crimes Law that imposes new challenges and obligations on companies.
- **New Strategy and Digital Solutions Division:** This division was created under the One ENGIE framework to foster a unified, collaborative culture oriented toward driving the energy transition.



COMMUNITIES AND SUSTAINABILITY

- We invested in **219 initiatives** in 2024 for a total of **USD 1.2 million**. This funding was of direct benefit to **29,832 people in 19 municipalities**.
- We reinforced our Associativity Policy and engagement model to support our ESG commitments.



We and Lab4U announced that the successful STEM Education project would continue at the Bicentennial School in Dalcahue.



ENGIE Chile is furthering artistic and economic development in Mejillones by means of the first Artisans Village.



We trained suppliers on the island of Chiloé

SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT

We fortified the relationship with our suppliers to ensure a collaborative bond centered on sustainability and support to SMBs. With that in mind, we actively participated in several meetings and sponsored programs for supplier development.

- Selected suppliers signed a **Letter of Commitment to Net-Zero Carbon by 2045**. They promised to quantify their Carbon Footprint, identify and take actions to reduce the carbon footprint, and define a decarbonization strategy for their organization.
- **Supplier Day 2024**. 33 suppliers attended this annual event that brings together our main suppliers to review key milestones, project challenges and strengthen strategic collaboration.
- **We held the first Carbon Deep Dialogue**, work meetings led by the Procurement and ESG teams.
- We launched the Small Contractors **Contractor Safety Program** to reinforce the safety standards of the suppliers with whom we work.
- In 2024, **7.5% of our purchases were made from SMBs**, totaling approximately MUSD 94.

AWARDS AND HONORS

2024 LATIN AMERICA EQUITIES AWARDS

II RESEARCH extel



The awards were given at a ceremony held in New York City, at which Eduardo Milligan and Marcela Muñoz represented ENGIE Chile.

INSTITUTIONAL INVESTOR 2024 LATIN AMERICA EQUITIES AWARDS.

- **Named one of the Best Companies.** The award is given to companies that reach top positions in eight categories, and it evaluates the best companies and executives in the region.

- **Best CFO:** Eduardo Milligan received this award, a reflection of his ability to manage finance according to high standards of transparency, sustainability and efficiency.

- **Best Investor Relations Professional:** Marcela Muñoz, the company's Investor Relations Officer, earned this award for her effective, transparent communication with investors.

- **Best CEO:** Rosaline Corinthien, emphasizing her leadership and strategic vision.

- **Best Investor Relations Program.** The company received this award because of the quality of its investor communications strategy.

- **Best ESG Practice:** We earned first place, thus reaffirming our leadership in sustainability and social responsibility.

- **Good Corporate Governance:** The Board of ENGIE Energía Chile received first place in recognition of its commitment to good governance.

MERCO RANKING

Merco ESG Ranking and Merco Talent 2024: We became a part of these rankings for the first time, among the top 100 companies.

Merco Business Ranking 2024: We are a leader in the power generation industry and rose 25 spots in the ranking compared to 2023.



EIKON AWARDS

For the second consecutive year we were winners of the EIKON 2024 Awards.

We received awards in this version in the categories of Environmental Sustainability, Press Relations and Event for the inauguration of Coya BESS.

This great recognition highlights our commitment as a company to progressing toward our sustainable goals and to creating responsible ties of value with the teams assisting us in disclosing our projects.



CARLOS VIAL ESPANTOSO AWARD

We were one of the 10 finalists among the 52 large companies who were nominated in 2024.

ECOVADIS



We received a **Gold Medal** for our environmental management, occupational, human rights, ethical and sustainable purchasing practices.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AWARDS

The **Mutual Safety Association** issued “excellent” performance certification under the Certified Company Program (PEC in Spanish), which we were the first in the sector to receive. We also received certification in the Competitive Company HS System for Mejillones and Tocopilla and Joint Hygiene and Safety Committee (CPHS in Spanish) Bronze Certification for both locations.





IMAD 2024 RANKING (WOMEN IN UPPER MANAGEMENT)

We were among the companies most advanced in appointing women to boards and executive positions, reaching 20th in the IMAD 2024 Ranking.





STRATEGY

We want to further the decarbonization of the economy through innovative, integrated and flexible solutions.

36

2.1 Growth Strategy

48

2.3 Sustainability in the Strategy

44

2.2 Investments and Financing

37

2.1.1 Advancements
in our
strategy

39

2.1.2 Digital Strategy

42

2.1.3 Customers

2.1 GROWTH STRATEGY

2.1.1 Advancements in our strategy

Leading the Energy Transition in Chile and achieving our goal of Net-Zero Emissions by 2045 are at the core of our strategy. We want to further the decarbonization of the economy through innovative, integrated, flexible, low-carbon, safe and affordable solutions where renewable energy, gas and energy storage systems (BESS) play a fundamental role.

Our Company has adopted the directives of One ENGIE in this challenge, the Group's global strategy by which it aims to lead the energy transition in the world, operating more and more as an integrated, industrial and digital group that has all the experience and skills needed for the jobs of tomorrow.

I. STRATEGIC GOALS

We launched our Strategic Balance Plan for the period 2023-2028 to improve our competitiveness by balancing the production by our assets with the supply commitments to our customers.

Under the Balance, we are focusing on four strategic goals that are moving forward as planned:

1. Accelerate the implementation of renewable power generation and transmission projects. We plan to have a new renewable energy capacity of 1.4 GW by 2027: 0.9 GW of wind power, 0.3 GW of battery storage power (BESS), and 0.1 GW of photovoltaic solar power.

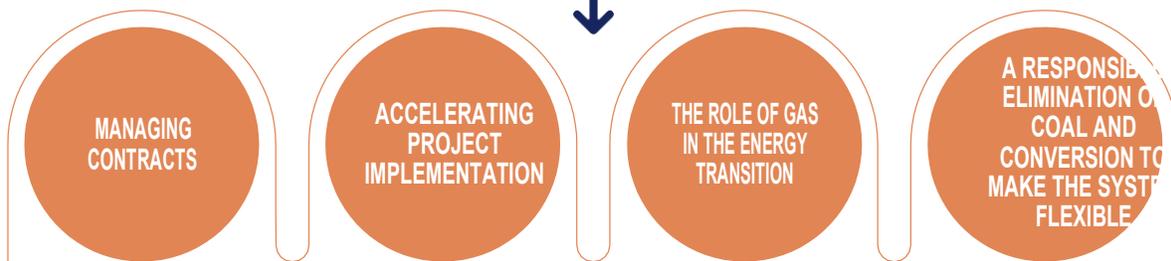
2. Strengthen our natural gas infrastructure. We are endeavoring to assure the supply of liquefied natural gas (LNG) to have gas-fired generation at our own plants and under toll agreements with other producers.

3. Responsible Portfolio Management. We will look for a new geographic balance in each of the different zones in the Chilean system to ensure a matching of supply to demand.

4. Operational excellence and flexibility in eliminating coal. We will continue to promote eliminating coal responsibly while maintaining high levels of availability and converting some of the coal-fired units to gas.

2023-2028 STRATEGIC BALANCE PLAN

Balance the demand for our generation by:



FOUR BRIDGES TO TRANSITION TO A BALANCE



Feedback



Decision-Making



Responsibility



Delegation



“
 We aim to guarantee that digitalization will be an essential, cross-cutting part of our everyday work and a contribution to making decisions in the business. And that it help accelerate digital solutions for infrastructure and processes to reinforce the excellence of our operation.
 ”

Diane de Galbert
 Chief Strategy and Digital Solutions Officer

II. THE VIEW FOR 2035

In parallel, with a view towards longer term strategic planning, we began an analysis of our challenges for 2035 to be able to attain our goals for 2045.

Under the One ENGIE framework, we created a new Strategy and Digital Solutions Division to foster a unified, collaborative culture oriented towards driving the energy transition.

This division will therefore focus on an internal analysis to define and build a longer term vision for the Company over a horizon ending in 2035. One of its challenges is to integrate the digital strategy even more to increase the creation of value for the Company, which is accompanied by the use of AI, data centers, an increase in energy needs and by boosting the internal transformation. We want to guarantee that digitalization will be an essential, cross-cutting part of our everyday work and a

contribution to making decisions in the business. And that it help accelerate digital solutions for infrastructure and processes to reinforce the excellence of our operation.

We have implemented collaboration to define our 2035 strategy that involves employees at all levels, starting with the vision of our leaders. This long-term view is focused on accelerating the energy transition responsibly, putting the customer and our commercial strategy at the center of our work. We will be reinforcing this approach during 2025 while continuing to search for contributions by our different operations. Our new vision will be defined in 2025 and will be complemented by specific action plans.



2.1.2 Digital Strategy

In 2024, our Digital & IT management generated an efficiency level of 5,000 Human Hours (HH) and savings of kUSD 835, far above the annual goal.

In this period, 37% of the Digital & IT budget was allocated to investment projects (CAPEX), which reaffirms our commitment to innovation and technological modernization. Projects were also implemented to improve and update security equipment, protect the internet and office automation.



I. GOALS AND MAIN MILESTONES IN 2024

Our digital strategy has four pillars that are sources of value creation.

1. Digital & DATA

Digital and data are intended to add value to the business by generating savings, achieving efficiency in business and operating processes and supporting decision-making by incorporating and/or adopting technologies or digital solutions in processes.

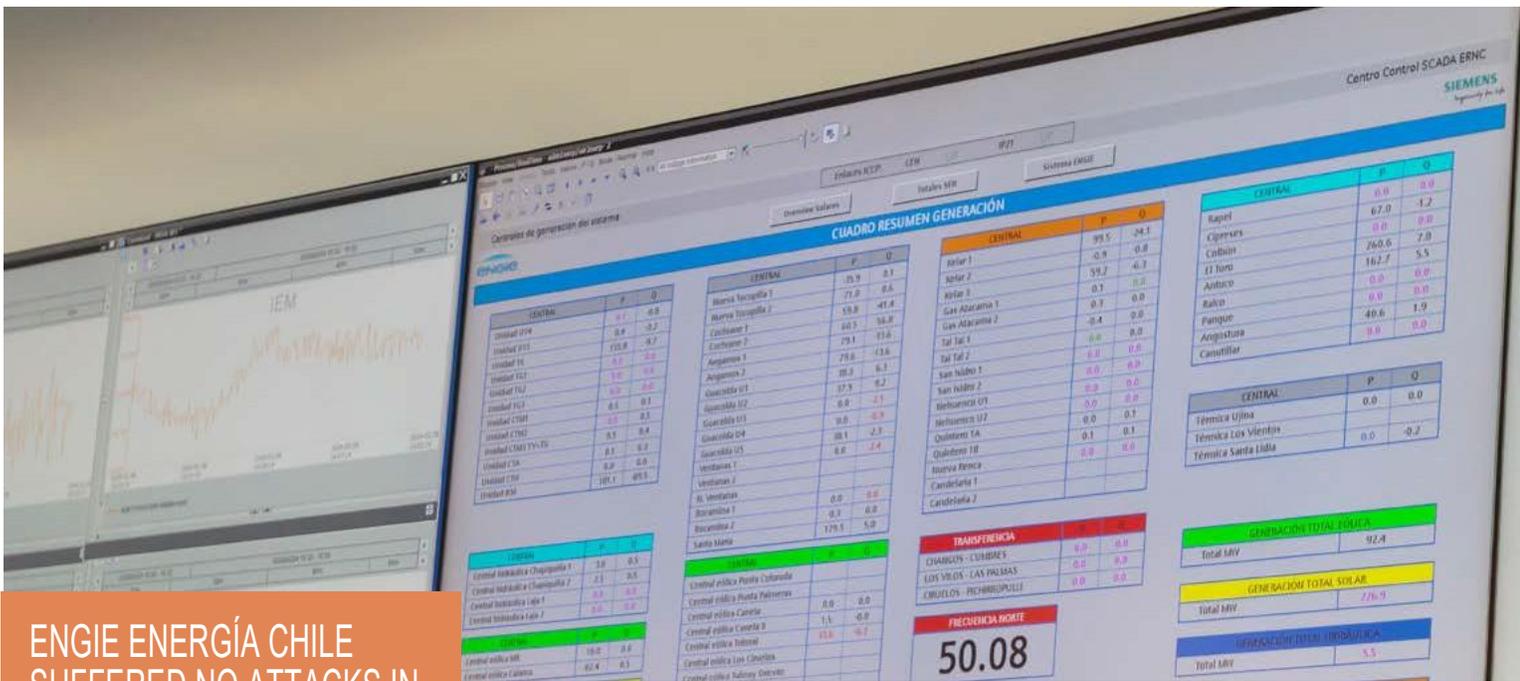
- a. We held a digital workshop with the Leadership Team where the topic was creating value via digitalization and data. Initiatives and ideas were brainstormed that we could address with our business units and which were part of the work done in 2024.
- b. The Group's Data Team evaluated compliance with the Company's Data Policy in Chile. We received a score of 4.38 out of 5, which is the highest score possible.

2. IT reliability and security

This aims to manage risks so as to ensure the continuity of operations and business processes and of the main assets in operation and future ones.

- a. To protect industrial assets, we worked on adopting the ICS Framework. We implemented the controls to be able to safeguard and protect assets from hacking.
 - All our assets in operation in the different business units reached the goal set for the year.
 - All projects adopted IT/digital standards from the start to ensure that they were correctly implemented in the construction stage and then in the O&M stage.

- b. We began the process to receive ISO 27001 certification in 2024 for a group of sites in order to fortify managing the risk of a loss of critical information. A pre-certification audit is planned for 2025 and then the certification audit for April.
- c. We developed the Move To Cloud (M2C) project during the year to improve the availability of IT infrastructure and applications. As a result, we moved 50 virtual servers to the cloud (AWS).
- d. In order to improve the availability and experience of the connectivity of industrial sites, we implemented the STARLINK project to use satellite links at sites, thus improving availability.
- e. To be prepared for potential disasters, Disaster Recovery Plans were designed for critical systems like SCADA, SAP and DNS.



**ENGE ENERGÍA CHILE
SUFFERED NO ATTACKS IN
2024 THAT CAUSED
DAMAGE OR A LOSS OF
DATA**

3. IT that facilitates industrialization

We began to standardize the processes of the ENGE Group in 2024. To that end,

- a. we made progress in activating the One Safety Tools (OST) platform to record and analyze events and information on occupational health and safety. It was fully implanted in the Flexible Generation & Retail GBU and it began to be scaled to the sites of the Renewables and Network GBUs in the last quarter.
- b. we began to gradually implement the Global Enterprise Transformation business platform (GET Project) that encompasses all Finance, Money Management, Accounting, Procurement, Inventory, Invoicing and Maintenance processes. We kicked it off in December 2024.

c. we activated two operational support platforms of the Group:

- PROCOR, to support renewable energy and transmission projects in the construction stage;
- PI-Robin, which records the main signals from our assets in real time to monitor trends and make failure analyses. All our generation and transmission assets were connected and sending signals to the platform during 2024.

4. Personnel & Culture

In 2024, we began implementation of the IT Business Partner model, which is a strategic approach that is intended to align the IT/Digital lines of work with the business objectives. This model is centered on working as strategic partners in a close relationship in which the IT Business Partner is a key advisor and strategic liaison between the IT/Digital area and the business units. We began the process to certify the individuals assigned to this role to reinforce the model in 2025.

II. CYBERSECURITY

Our cybersecurity management follows the guidelines of the ENGE Group, based on its Cybersecurity Policy and Data Protection Policy issued in 2023.

Our governance consists of a Cybersecurity Committee that supervises the progress in implementing the controls of the ICS (Industry Control Systems) Framework to manage our risks. It is comprised of the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO), of Unique Cybersecurity Contact Points (advisors) for each business unit (GBU), Site Managers and Project Managers.

This Committee meets once a month. Its duties include sending a report on the degree of compliance with the ICS Framework to managing directors, area leaders and process owners. That report also contains a section showing cybersecurity progress and compliance.

At the same time, under the project to become ISO 27001-certified, we created and updated the cases where documentation on our Integrated Management System (IMS)

Nombre Planta	Potencia instalada (MW)	Velocidad del viento (m/s)	Potencia Tiempo real (MW)	Año generadores instalados	Año generadores en falo	#
LOS LOROS	46	0.99	0.30	46	3	0.00
EL AGUILA	2	118.50	255.50	11	0	95.54
EL AGUILA	2	118.50	255.50	11	0	95.54
ANDACOLLO	1	0.50	4.30.70	2	0	741.29
CAPICORRAL	97.4	763.80	65.30	52	0	0.00
TAMARA	121.5	1062.56	76932	64	0	61.92
COPIA	190.7	0.00	50001	50	53	50001

EOLICAS						
Nombre Planta	Potencia instalada (MW)	Velocidad del viento (m/s)	Potencia Tiempo real (MW)	Año generadores instalados	Año generadores en falo	#
EMR	40	7.61	10.02	24	2	56.52

TRAINING

8 awareness talks were given to employees, both our own and those of contractors, during 2024. A group cybersecurity course was also offered and 13 phishing campaigns were held.

SUPPLIERS

IT standards were issued in 2024 in line with the definitions of the ENGIE Group. They are a set of documents that define the cybersecurity requirements to be met by suppliers. They are incorporated to procurement clauses. For projects, they are included in the Bidding Terms and Conditions in the early stages of a project (development stage), such as ICS Framework, Supplier Cybersecurity Clauses and Cybersecurity-By-Design for Industrial Projects.

CYBERSECURITY COMMITTEE



was needed for the Information Security Management System (ISMS).

a) Risk Map

Our main cybersecurity risks are: phishing, ransomware, and information loss, which are integrated to the company's model on Enterprise Risk Management (ERM).

To mitigate these risks, we provided training and implemented actions with our suppliers in 2024.

b) Data Policy

We have a Personal Data Policy defined by the ENGIE Group that is intended to ensure proper compliance with the rules and regulations on personal information and to help protect the personal information of employees, customers, contractors and suppliers efficiently.

DATAFRIEND was created, a community comprised of different areas that work with data. In the first stage, we made an evaluation to identify our compliance through seven pillars and the level of compliance was an

average of 64%: Governance, Organization & Management (57%), Data Security and Data Privacy (100%), Compliance & Ethics (89%), Access, Sharing & Storage (60%), Data Usage & Value Creation (100%), Data Culture & Literacy (60%), and Technical Ecosystems Guidelines (50%).

We designed an adoption plan for 2023-2025 that will enable us to close 2024 with a compliance of XX%, which we will continue to increase until we reach 100%.

2.1.3 Customers

Our commercial strategy is centered on the sale of energy under long-term relationships to companies in the mining and industry sectors (unregulated) and to utility companies (regulated). We faced this challenge by long-term power purchase agreements (PPA) that had an average term of 7 years remaining at the close of 2024.

Our main focus in 2024 was portfolio energy and risk management to protect and maximize the margin.

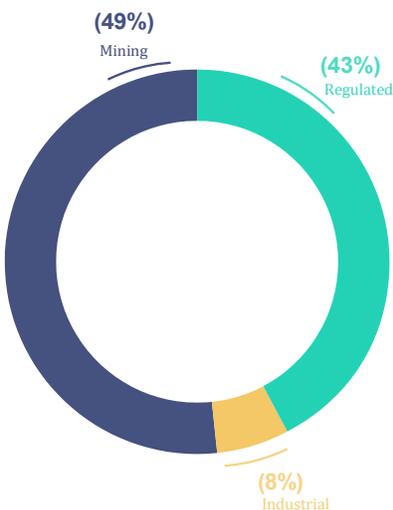
12,290 GWh were delivered in 2024, of which 5,323 GWh were supplied to regulated customers, 6,021 GWh to mining customers and 945 GWh to industrial customers.



“Being customer-oriented is key to our commercial policy. One of our main focuses in 2024, which will be emphasized even more in 2025, was to strengthen the commercial relationship with our customers to foster a sound, long-term bond.”

Isak De Eskinazis
Head of ENGIE Global Energy Management & Sales

ENERGY SUPPLIED IN 2024 BY TYPE OF CUSTOMER



Among the most important activities that we accomplished in the year was the signature of new PPAs with other generators for 0.2 TWh, in addition to the administration of hedges and positions of the company against variations in commodity prices and the management of the physical purchase and sale of fuels.

We can highlight two key milestones in our commercial management in 2024:

- Renegotiation of the PPA with Codelco for 1 TWh/yr that enabled us to disengage the CTA power plant from the PPA to be able to announce its definitive closure to the National Energy Commission (CNE in Spanish), in line with our commitment to decarbonization.
- Renegotiation of the 23 GWh/yr PPA with Algorta Norte by which we disengaged the CTM power plant from that PPA to announce its definitive closure.

III. INTEGRATED, FLEXIBLE SUPPLY

We offer multiple products and services and the One ENGIE model facilitates providing integrated, flexible solutions that give us a competitive advantage, above all in the north of Chile.

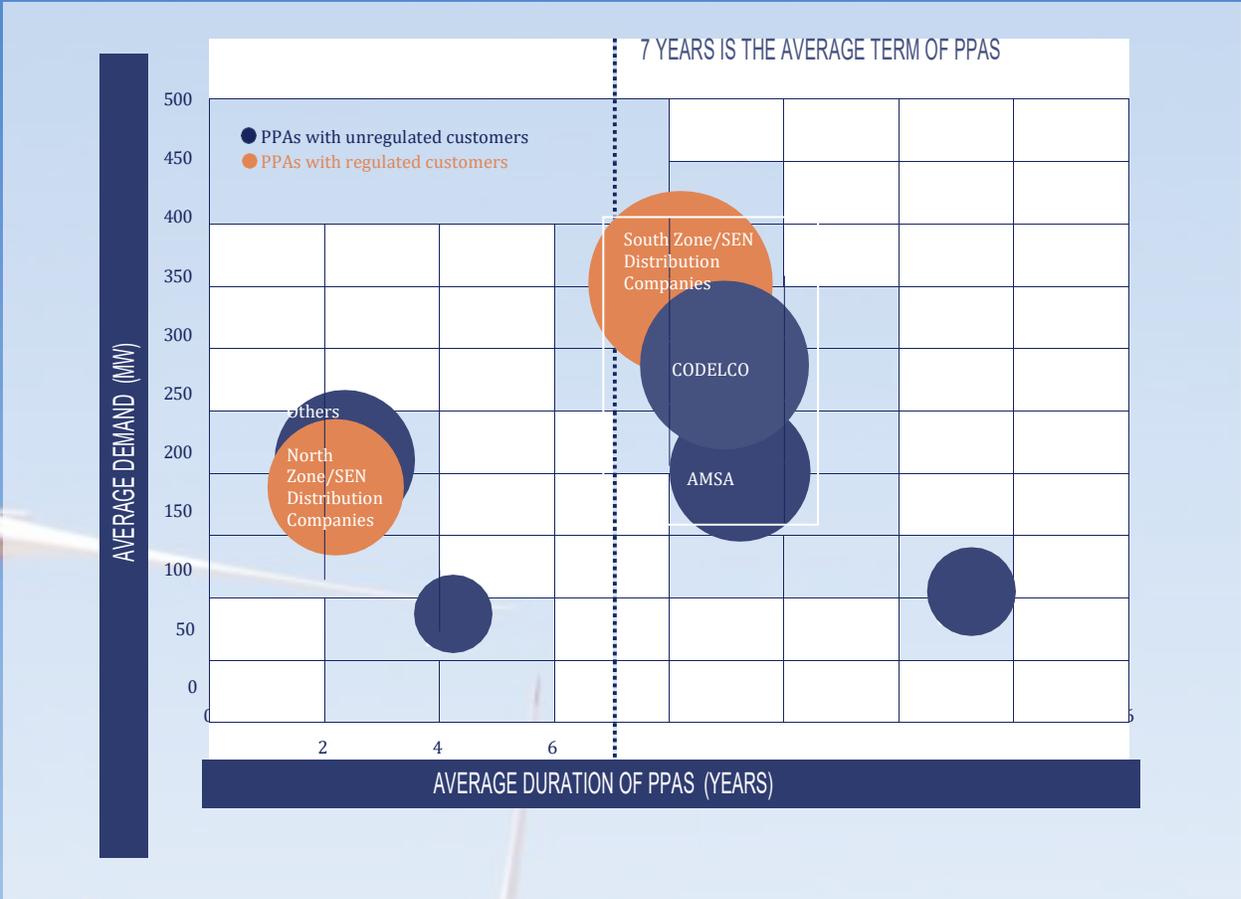
Our GBUs coordinate closely in approaching together the industrial and mining customers in the north so as to offer, as needed, not just electricity or gas but also access to dedicated infrastructure that will help them develop new projects or improve the reliability of supply.

Being customer-centered is key to our commercial policy and once we overcame the crisis resulting from the interruption in supply caused by the Russia-Ukraine war, one of the priority focuses in 2024 was to strengthen the commercial relationship with old and new customers, which will be emphasized even more in 2025.

We are currently in the process of amending our commercial policy and we expect to return strongly to the market in 2025.

At the close of 2024, seven customers accounted for more than 80% of the company's income. 4 were unregulated customers in the mining sector and 3 were nationwide distributors, namely:

- 1 **REGULATED CUSTOMERS:**
CGE, Enel, Saesa.
- 2 **UNREGULATED CUSTOMERS:**
Antofagasta Minerals, Codelco, Freeport McMoran and Glencore.





2.2 INVESTMENT AND FINANCING

45
2.2.1 Investment
Plan

47
2.2.2 Financing:
Green Bonds

2.2.1 Investment Plan

Our Company has designed an investment plan of approximately US\$1.8 billion by 2027. Of that total, US\$1.7 billion has been allocated to completing the 2.1 GW of renewable energy and BESS installed capacity, of which 0.9 MW are ready. We also plan to invest US\$0.2 million in the transmission business.

In 2024, cash flows in investing activities resulted in a net outflow of US\$649.5 million, comprised mainly of US\$655.2 million in investment in fixed assets, including the battery storage projects Coya BESS, Tamaya BESS and Capricornio Bess, the Kallpa Wind Farm (formerly Lomas de Taltal), and the investments in transmission substations and major maintenance of generation and

transmission assets, as shown in the next table.

The cash flow used in 2024 in investing activities was higher than investments in 2023, when a net cash outflow of US\$512.7 million was recorded, and it was comprised mainly of US\$534.60 million in investment in fixed assets, including the battery storage project Coya BESS and the Kallpa Wind Farm (formerly Lomas de Taltal) and the investments in transmission substations and major maintenance of generation and transmission assets.

I. EU GREEN TAXONOMY

The Green Taxonomy of the European Union (EU) aims to facilitate the financing of sustainable activities by businesses while requiring them to publish the proportion of their activities that further one of the six environmental goals of the EU.

These eligible, aligned proportions are expressed in three levels: income, capital expenditures (CAPEX taxonomy) and operating expenses (OPEX taxonomy).

On a Group level, at least 83% of investments are in line with the Green Taxonomy. 100% of the Capex of the Renewables GBU of ENGIE Energía Chile was allocated to its expansion plan, while 66% of the Capex of the Flexible Generation & Retail GBU was to build the stand-alone BESS systems.

ACCELERATING INVESTMENT IN RENEWABLE ENERGY AND BESS

2.5 GW of renewable energy + BESS: 1.4 GW built* and 1.1 GW under construction

	1.4 GW in production						1.1 GW under construction	
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 (e)	2026-2027 (e)
in operation MW	46	82	265	369	137	458	116	1.041
Wind	48 MW Monte Redondo		151 MW Calama	101 MW San Pedro		342 GW Kallpa (**)	→	471 MW Pampa Fidelia Pemuco
PV Solar	46 MW Los Loros Andacollo		114 MWac Tamaya	268 MWac Coya Capricornio			→	354 MWac Libélula PV + BESS
Water		34 MW Laja						
Battery					137 MW Coya Bess	116 MW Tamaya Capricornio Bess	116 MW Tocopilla Bess	216 MW Los Loros Arica Lite BESS
CAPEX (MUSD) and Acquisitions	64	202	171	325	422	455	730-780	600-650

(* The projects that are ready are the Lomas de Taltal Wind Farm and the Capricornio BESS, which are injecting but had not received commercial authorization by the close of 2024. (**) The name of the Taltal Wind Farm was changed to Kallpa Wind Farm.

II. INVESTOR RELATIONS

We have an Investor Relations area that is responsible for keeping shareholders and investors informed about our performance. It works on the basis of an annual activity plan (IR Plan) and activities include the shareholders meeting, breakfasts and events with investors attended by specialists from different areas of the Company, conference and digital calls, and theme meetings on contingent affairs of the electricity market.

In-person and virtual meetings are constantly being held to share the material that is reported quarterly.

We have a section of our website dedicated to providing all the information that might be requested and we also attend conferences,

seminars, meetings and have one-on-one calls to ensure ongoing contact with investors and minority shareholders. We have also put different communication channels into place.

For continuous improvement of the information we provide, we gather opinions and suggestions from investors and financial analysts in different ways. We supplement that information by benchmarking against the material provided by the IR area of the ENGIE Group. In addition, we visit operations with investors so that they can understand our operations up close.



WORLD BANK IFC DELEGATION VISITED OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH

A delegation from the International Finance Corporation, IFC, a member of the World Bank Group, visits us once a year because of the financing of our renewable operations in the north of the country, contracted in 2023. The delegation visited the Coya Solar Farm, including its Coya BESS (battery storage system); the Capricornio Farm and Capricornio BESS, which is under construction; and the Tocopilla Thermal Power Complex, currently being converted to build the Tocopilla BESS.



LENDERS VISIT OUR SAN PEDRO WIND FARM IN CHILOÉ

As part of our engagement with investors on the financial market, we invited them to see our renewable operations at work to gain a first-hand understanding of the progress in our energy transformation.

This engagement is key to our progress toward the energy transition, where we support the heavy commitment to an audit of our operations, engagement with the community and our environmental responsibility.

E-VOTING

To facilitate the participation of shareholders, the company has an e-voting system (EVOTING). We make a secure, remote system available to our shareholders to attend Annual Ordinary Shareholders Meeting by which they can exercise their right to vote without having to attend in person.

2.2.2 Financing: green bonds

In line with our commitment to developing a sustainable business, we have made efforts to make use of financing instruments for which the social and environmental requirements are greater.

In 2020, we signed a green loan from IDB Invest to finance the Calama Wind Farm. That loan entailed a credit structure that involved, for the first time, emission reduction commitments, biodiversity protection plans, and promoting local employment and entrepreneurship, among other variables.

In 2024, we again reached two material milestones. The first was early in the year, with the placement of our first green bond issue to finance renewable energy projects and storage systems. The placement was made on the international market in April for US\$500 million out to 10 years. Five months later,

in September, we issued a second green bond on the Swiss market for the first time, equal to US\$225 million out to 5 years. This demonstrates our dedication to meeting ESG standards.

At the close of 2024, green financing raised through loan transactions and bond placements totaled US\$1.7 billion, nearly equal to the amount needed to invest in expanding our renewable assets.



“Placing green bonds deepens our strategy of holding financial instruments linked to social and environmental commitments. This transaction will allow us to finance the CAPEX of renewable energy and energy storage projects and balance our finance structure to extend the average term of our debt.”

Eduardo Milligan
CFO of ENGIE Chile

GREEN LOANS				
Year	Transaction	Lender	Millions	Use
2023	Loan	IFC	US\$332	Expansion of renewable assets
		KWC	US\$47	
2022	Loan	Scotiabank	US\$250	Expansion of renewable assets
		• Santander/Rabobank • Banco Estado • Société Générale • INTESA SAN PAOLO	US\$170	Acquisition of San Pedro Wind Farm
2020	Loan	IBD/INVEST	US\$125	Construction of Calama Wind Farm
		BCI	US\$50	Expansion of renewable assets

GREEN BONDS			CAPEX (MUS\$)						
Type of Eligible Project	Sub-Type	Project	144A Bond in the USA			Swiss Bond			Total Allocated
			Through 2024	Pending Allocation	Total	Through 2024	Pending Allocation	Total	Through 2024
Renewable energy production and energy storage (BESS)	BESS	Capricornio BESS	43.5	21.2	64.7	18.4	-	18.4	61.9
	PV + BESS	Libélula Photovoltaic Farm and BESS	0	-	-	3.9	202.7	206.6	3.9
	Wind	Kallpa	307	-	307.0	-	-	-	307.0
	BESS	Tamaya BESS	102.8	25.5	128.3	-	-	-	102.8
Total			453.3	46.7	500.0	22.3	202.7	225.0	475.6

The money from Green Bonds is used according to the Green Financing Framework launched 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

2.3 SUSTAINABILITY IN THE STRATEGY

49

2.3.1 Sustainability
Approach

50

2.3.2 Managing our
Impacts

52

2.3.3 Stakeholders

54

2.3.4 Managing Reputation

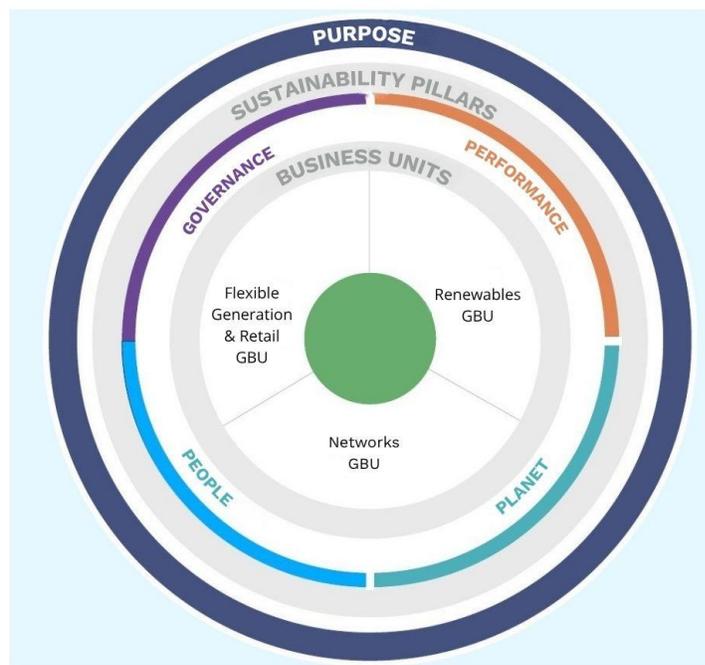
2.3.1 Sustainability Approach

Our sustainability strategy is integrated to our business and oriented towards creating value. It has four pillars: Planet (environmental), People (social), Performance (economic) and Governance (ethical).

In order to boost the relevance that sustainability has in our strategy, we created the position of Country Chief Sustainability Officer and Head of ESG according to the global guidelines of the ENGIE Group, who heads the Company's sustainability division and reports to the Chief Financial Officer.

Since the second half of 2024, this new leader is responsible for guiding the policies and for ESG compliance, with an emphasis on new investments; and for designing and putting into effect a sustainability strategy for our Company.

We are developing our business according to the guidelines of our four-pillar sustainability model grounded on ESG standards, and are planning to introduce an ESG Committee in 2025.



II. PROGRESS IN 2024



PLANET

- 16% increase in Scope 1 emissions compared to 2023. This increase is the result of thermal units that were inoperative in 2023 going back online in 2024.
- 32% increase in the share of renewable energy in installed capacity.
- Implementation of biodiversity plans in new renewable energy assets in operation.



PEOPLE

- 29% of leadership positions are held by women.
- 25% of all company employees are women.
- Continued low Occupational Health and Safety frequency rate compared to 2023, which represents a reduction of 93% in comparison to 2022.



PERFORMANCE

- 28% increase in the EBITDA compared to 2023, to USD 516 million in 2024.
- Equivalent Forced Outage Factor (EFOF) of 6.8%.
- Energy sales totaled 12.5 TWh.



GOVERNANCE

- Implementation of a Human Rights Oversight Plan in the value chain.
- Reinforcement of the ethical due diligence process for new contracts.
- Update of the code of ethics and crime prevention manual.

2.3.2 Managing our impacts

ENGIE Energía Chile identifies and manages material impacts, whether real or potential, negative or positive, that are inherent to our industry, as well as the risks that they entail.

We aim to reduce negative impacts and mitigate our climate and ESG risk exposure while we endeavor to amplify positive impacts.

We ask for the opinion of our stakeholders in identifying impacts, with whom we maintain a relationship of trust and mutual support based on the GRI Standard guidelines and the SASB indicator for Electric Utilities and Power Generation.

We are motivated by the purpose of creating value and we are taking specific measures to attain the Global Agenda goals, specifically 8 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



Our goal of being Net-Zero by 2045 not only imposes emissions reduction but also includes the view of resilience given our exposure to climate risks. The dual materiality is a challenge that will be an integral part of our sustainability strategy.

Melanie Wilneder
Country Chief Sustainability
Officer & Head of ESG

I. ESG CRITERIA IN DECISION-MAKING

Our sustainability criteria are present in the following decisions:

- **Due diligence review before beginning a relationship with a third party.** We look into the ethical and legal behavior of our potential and future counterparties. Should we find a controversial situation, we conduct a deeper review to ensure a fair process.
- **ESG evaluation of suppliers.** A clause on Ethics and the Criminal Liability of Legal Entities has been added to the criteria for the evaluation of companies.

- **Social and environmental risk assessment before beginning each project.** We have mechanisms for dialog and consultation with stakeholders and we implement corrective and preventive measures.
- **Hiring women.** We are committed to, and have set goals on, hiring more women, especially for managerial positions.



MANAGING OUR POTENTIAL AND REAL MATERIAL IMPACTS

	Impacts	Management	Associated SDGs
 <p>PERFORMANCE</p>	Responsible investments profitable for shareholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2023-2028 Strategic Balance Plan ESG-based finance plans (loans and bonds) 	
	Contribution to the security of supply in the power grid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of unit availability. Storage system to ensure the dispatching of renewable energy (BESS) 	
	Ensure compliance with long-term power purchase agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signature of backup power purchase agreements 	
 <p>PLANET</p>	Energy transition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment Plan for 2.1 GW of renewable energy units. Plan to close 1.5 GW of coal-fired units. Storage systems 	
	GHG Emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment to Net-Zero by 2045 Closing of coal-fired units. 	
	Gas emissions affecting air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programs for the management and monitoring of emissions affecting air quality 	
	Disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste management and recycling plans Collective container and packing management system 	 
	Water discharge into the ocean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water discharge monitoring systems and management measures 	
	Impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable asset biodiversity plan 	
 <p>PEOPLE</p>	Social impact of the Energy Transition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job retraining, internal mobility and voluntary retirement plans for employees Programs to foster local employment, entrepreneurship and local development 	
	Develop projects in new communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Associativity Policy Local development programs Clean energy lighting programs for public areas of neighboring communities. 	 
	Fair working conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equal Pay Compensation Policy 	
	Foster the participation of women in the energy industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are part of the 50/50 Plan to increase the number of women in the ENGIE Group 	
	Promotion of diversity and inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unbiased selection process. Certified Inclusion Promoter 	
	Work-related accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupational Safety System One Safety Program 	
	Observance of the workers' rights of contractor employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employer compliance monitoring system 	
	 <p>GOVERNANCE</p>	Contribution to good business practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate Ethics Training Plan
Anti-Corruption		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime Prevention Model and Whistleblower Channel 	
Protection of free competition		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competition Manual 	
Protection of human rights in the value chain		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duty of Oversight Plan Oversight Committee New contract due diligence 	

2.3.3 Stakeholders

Our stakeholders are individuals and groups who have interests that are impacted, or could be impacted, by our activities.

The transformation that our business is undergoing, which has meant adding new technologies, like the battery energy storage systems (BESS) and expanding

renewable generation and transmission projects, imposes upon us the challenge of keeping our stakeholder map up to date. We apply the Territory Early Approach Model each time we enter a new location in which the first stage entails identifying the material stakeholders and actors based on variables

like level of impact and dependence.

We have platforms that are permanently available and people in charge of managing relationships, which enables us to establish ties and react quickly.

Stakeholder	Why are they important?	Management
INTERNAL		
Employees	They are the organization's engine. Their commitment, wellbeing and professional development impact meeting the company's goals and productivity.	Owner: Human Resources Division Managers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labor Relations Division, responsible for handling the relationship with unions. • Occupational Safety Division, responsible for the relationship with Joint Hygiene and Safety Committees. • Internal Communications Officer. Communication Channels: Intranet, internal campaigns, feedback meetings, ENGIE&ME survey, other channels.
Unions	80% of employees are members of a union. Unions have been key in our history and have played a major role in changes as important as the Company's Transformation Plan, which has resulted in the closing of the coal-fired units.	
Joint Hygiene & Safety Committees	They are allies in our goal of fostering an organizational culture that puts creating safe work environments at the core of its work and reconciling work and personal life.	
SOCIETY		
Communities	The perception and support of local communities are essential to having a social license to operate. Developing energy projects can cause environmental and social impacts, so it is crucial to have an effective communication and community relations programs.	Owner: Finance, ESG & Procurement Division. Managers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Communities and Sustainability Division handles the relationship with communities. It is comprised of a team deployed from north to south, that inquires into concerns and suggestions from locals on a timely basis. It also handles the relationship with NGOs and local groups. Communication Channels: A work plan with goals and indicators for each community, permanent workgroups, public reporting, and whistleblowing channels, to name a few.
NGOs	They can be allies or critics and influence the public perception of the company and the perception of critical stakeholders like the authorities and locals.	
The Media	Disseminating our work, our progress and issues has an impact on the company's public reputation and its relationship with other stakeholders.	Owner: Corporate Communications Division. Managers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Corporate Communications Division is responsible for engagement with the press and its main objective is to provide timely responses. • The different areas handle the relationship with trade associations depending on the relevance of the topic.
Trade Associations	They represent sectoral interests and can influence the design of public policies and regulations. They are a platform of influence and support in regulatory matters and of energy sector development.	

Stakeholder	Why are they important?	Management
AUTHORITIES		
Local	They play a key role in the approval of permits, regulations and support to projects in their territories.	<p>Owner: Finance, ESG & Procurement Division.</p> <p>Managers: Sustainability and Communications Division and its local officers</p> <p>Communication Channels: Lobbying platform</p>
National	Government authorities and entities supervising energy regulatory compliance. Their approval is essential to the operation and development of new projects and to the creation of standards and new regulations of the industry.	<p>Owner: Head of Institutional Engagement and Head of Regulation</p> <p>Managers: They are the main managers of the relationship with national authorities</p> <p>Communication Channels: Lobbying platform</p>
FINANCIAL		
Shareholders	They are the owners of the company who adopt strategic decisions. Their support is fundamental in defining the course of the business and its sustainability.	<p>Owner: Finance, ESG & Procurement Division.</p> <p>Managers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Investor Relations Officer leads the communication with our investors. • Chief Sustainability Officer
Analysts Bondholders Banks	They contribute capital and aim for the long-term profitability and sustainability of the business. Transparent financial and environmental management is key to maintaining their trust.	<p>Communication Channels: The main channels are ongoing meetings, ENGIE TODAY newsletter, Ordinary Shareholders Meetings, conferences to report on results, the website, social networks, site visits, and the Integrated Report.</p>
THE BUSINESS		
Customers	They are the company's raison d'être and their satisfaction has a direct impact on profitability and reputation.	<p>Owner: Portfolio Division</p> <p>Managers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial officers who endeavor to establish a close relationship of trust. <p>Communication Channels: Monthly newsletter, corporate website, site visits and the Integrated Report, among other channels.</p>
Suppliers	They ensure operational continuity and quality in the supply chain. Our goal is to establish sustainable relationships with suppliers that guarantee efficiency, innovation and social responsibility in processes.	<p>Owner: Finance, ESG & Procurement Division.</p> <p>Managers: The Procurement Division handles this relationship by which we aim to generate practices that create value for both parties.</p> <p>Communication Channels. Supplier portal, internal contacts, meetings, Supplier Day, Integrated Report.</p>
Industry Partners		Alliances and Agreements

2.3.4 Managing Reputation



“We continued to reinforce our management of the corporate reputation in 2024 in the aim of improving our Social License to Operate in territories and create trust and loyalty in our main stakeholders.”

René Canovas
Chief Communications Officer



The corporate reputation is one of the ESG parameters because having a better reputation among stakeholders adds value to the actions we take. It is, therefore, an asset that we manage, that we monitor and that we measure.

We look for objective measurements and outside assurance rankings that help us identify our strengths and opportunities for improvement.

We improved our results in 2024 for the initiatives we undertook in 2023, such as Merco Companies, where we were ranked 1st among power generators, and the Eikon Awards, where we received honors in three categories. We also expanded our presence in new rankings, such as Merco Talent, Merco ESG, and Carlos Vial Espantoso, among the main ones.

ALLIANCES FOR SUSTAINABILITY

We are members of the following organizations with which we collaborate to strengthen the sustainability of our industry.

Acción Empresas
www.accionempresas.cl

Asociación Chilena de Desalinización A.G.
www.acades.cl

Asociación Chilena de Energías Renovables A.G.
www.acera.cl

Asociación de Industriales de Mejillones
www.aimejillones.cl

Asociación de Generadoras de Chile
www.generadoras.cl

SOFOFA
www.sofofa.cl

Asociación de Industriales de Antofagasta
www.aia.cl

Asociación Transmisoras de Chile
www.transmisoras.cl

EcoVadis
www.ecovadis.com



ACTIVE COMMUNICATION

We deploy communicational efforts through diverse channels and platforms to keep our stakeholders informed of the progress in our Transformation Plan and ESG initiatives.

We keep up active conversations on social networks, especially on LinkedIn and Instagram, in addition to ample information in communication media.





PERFORMANCE

We are furthering a sustainable transformation through innovative solutions respectful of society and the environment.

58

3.1 Regulatory Framework

67

3.3 Business Unit Performance

64

3.2 Business Variables

3.1 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

59

3.1.1 Regulatory Framework

61

3.1.2 Main Initiatives in the 2024 Regulatory Agenda

3.1.1 Regulatory Framework

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.

The entities responsible for ensuring enforcement and compliance with the law are the:

- Ministry of Energy (MEN), a first-level department that collaborates with the President of the Republic in government and administrative functions of the sector. It is responsible for policies, plans and standards for sector development.
- National Energy Commission (CNE, the acronym in Spanish), which is in charge of transmission system planning and the analysis of prices, rates and technical standards so that there is a sufficient, secure and quality service consistent with the most economic operation.
- Electricity and Fuels Commission (SEC, the acronym in Spanish), which controls and oversees compliance with the laws, regulations and technical standards for power generation, transmission and distribution, liquid fuels and gas.
- National Electric Coordinator (CEN, the acronym in Spanish), an autonomous public association responsible for guaranteeing a coordinated, secure and the most economical operation of facilities, in addition to open access to transmission systems.

- Panel of Experts, whose primary function is to resolve disputes arising among electric utilities.

Under the Electricity Law, power generators in the power grid must coordinate their operations through the CEN so that the grid is operated at the minimum cost while preserving a security of service. The CEN plans and implements grid operation, including the calculation of the hourly marginal cost, which is the price at which energy transfers among power generators are appraised. The decision for each company to generate is subject to the CEN plan. Companies can freely decide to sell their energy to regulated and/or unregulated customers. Any surplus or deficit between their sales to customers and their production is sold to, or bought from, other power generators at the marginal cost.

Moreover, the capacity for which each generator must be paid is calculated on a centralized basis by the CEN yearly, and that calculation provides the sufficiency capacity of each power plant. This value is separate from power plant dispatching. The price is also calculated by the CNE. Finally, the Complementary Services market has the technical resources and infrastructure needed to guarantee security, quality and continuity of power supply on the SEN. Remuneration is through tenders, auctions or cost-efficiency studies that analyze investment, operation, maintenance, availability and use of assets.



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 (ERN, the acronym in Spanish). The main aspect of these laws is that generators were required, between 2010 and 2014, to have at least 5% of the energy they sold come from renewable sources. That percentage increased progressively at 0.5% per year from the 2015 fiscal year to 2024, when it reached 10%, applicable to contracts made after August 31, 2007 and before July 1, 2013.

For contracts signed after July 1, 2013, the aforesaid obligation was 5% for 2013, increasing 1% starting in 2014 until reaching 12% in 2020, and then increasing 1.5% from 2021 until reaching 18% in 2024. After that, the increase will be 2% in 2025 to reach 20% that same year.

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) 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 System 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 received.

The Zonal Systems provide energy locally to distributors who then supply power to regulated customers. A Zonal System can also be connected to a Dedicated System, either of an unregulated customer or a power generator.

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



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

The main law governing pipe gas and gas transportation concessionaires is 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).

3.1.2 Main Initiatives in the 2024 Regulatory Agenda

I. REGULATORY INITIATIVES IN PROCESS

There is a variety of initiatives in Congress and of the authority because of the ongoing technological, political, social and environmental evolution. On the date of this

report, those initiatives are in different stages of development. If they materialize, they could have material impacts on our operations, results and the evolution of our businesses.

Some of the main initiatives that might impact our operations are:

Bill of law to expand coverage of electricity subsidy

At the end of August 2024, the Executive Branch submitted a bill of law to expand coverage of the electricity subsidy that finances part of the payment of power bills of the vulnerable population. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on January 13, 2025, and is now in the second round of constitutional review by the Senate's Mining and Energy Committee. The bill of law proposes three financing pillars to expand the subsidy:

1. Government contribution: The Executive Branch promises to allocate all of the net increase in VAT collected from the increase in prices for residential customers. Fines imposed by the SEC on companies that it has audited will also be added for three years.

2. Temporary surcharge on the CO₂ emissions tax: The proposal is to add a surcharge of USD 5/tCO₂ to the CO₂ emissions tax, applicable only to power

generators connected to the National Grid (SEN), excluding mid-sized generators and without making it part of the CO₂ emissions tax to avoid transferring it to regulated customers.

3. PMGD/PMG: This is a new temporary Price Stabilization Fund (abbreviated as "FET" in Spanish) for withdrawals from the grid that can be deducted from the payments to be made to Small-Scale Distributed Generation (PMGD in Spanish) and Small-Scale Generation (PMG in Spanish) under a temporary stabilized price system. The charge would be CLP\$1 per kWh in 2025, CLP\$0.8 per kWh in 2026 and CLP\$0.6 per kWh in 2027. It was not passed by the House of Representatives but the Government is still seeking approval by the Senate.

The bill of law also introduced the "SMB Exchange," a means to reduce the costs of electricity for small and mid-sized businesses and Rural Sanitary Services (SSR in Spanish), such as Rural Potable Water services, by creating preferential energy price exchanges and assigning a limited volume of energy from the PMGDs. Its implementation would impact the existing PPA's awarded under tenders.

The Company is waiting for a final bill to be passed to evaluate the ultimate impacts of the above amendments.

Power Price Stabilization Mechanisms

Law 21,667 was published in the *Official Gazette* on April 30, 2024, which amended several laws in connection with price stabilization. This Law, which we will call "PEC-3," amended the PEC-2 Law and provided a final solution to the previous price stabilization by increasing prices, defining a mechanism for payment of debt accumulated with power generators, and establishing a subsidy for vulnerable homes.

The Company made the first sale under the PEC-3 Law monetization program in October 2024, for a total of US\$356 million, interest included. The Company expects to make a second and last sale of Payment Documents under PEC-3 in 2025, which is expected to put an end to the accumulation of balances caused by the stabilization of power prices for regulated customers.

Regulations to the Energy Transition Law

After nearly two years of processing, the Energy Transition Law, Law 21,721, was published in the *Official Gazette* on December 27, 2024, which, among other things, again places the responsibility for tendering enlargements with owners. It also introduced a limited means for a review of the investment value awarded for enlargements when the construction contracts are terminated early. Moreover, it introduced a means to decree works urgent and necessary outside of the annual transmission planning using a more expeditious procedure.



DECARBONIZATION PLAN

This Plan is giving continuity to the commitment contained in the first Agreement on Removal and/or Conversion of Coal-Fired Power Plants, signed by companies and the Government of Chile in 2019. It also addresses the mandate in the Climate Change Framework Law published in 2022 and the respective Long-Term Climate Strategy.

On November 8th, the Ministry of Energy published the Decarbonization Plan for public consultation that contained 45 measures to accelerate the energy transition in Chile that aimed to strengthen the security and resilience of the National Grid. 10 actions were proposed within the framework of the following four pillars: (i) Urgent development of energy projects for national decarbonization; (ii) Electricity transmission as a facilitator of carbon neutrality; (iii) Safe, flexible short-term operation in a highly renewable energy system; and (iv) Strengthening the long-term market and fostering the clean electrification of demand.

Finally, some changes were made to the planning of the zonal system expansion to make the goals of that expansion more flexible and be able to include in distribution works requested by unregulated customers or PMGDs and storage systems.

The Ministry of Energy must issue regulations to apply the law in the period of one year after its publication in the *Official Gazette*. Until that is done, the provisions in the law will be subject to the periods, requirements and procedures contained in the law itself and to any stipulated in an exempt resolution of the National Energy Commission.

Final Draft of the Thermal Power Plant Emission Standard, ED 13/11 of the Ministry of the Environment

The drafting of the Final Version of the Thermal Power Plant Emission Standard continued in 2024. The purpose of the revision of ED 13/11 of the Ministry of the Environment was to set new standards to control the emission of contaminants into the air. The draft was sent to the Council of Ministers for Sustainability and Climate Change for discussion and a decision, which is expected to be issued in 2025.

II. REGULATORY PROCESSES IN PROGRESS

Transmission Expansion Plan

Each year the CNE must conduct a transmission planning that should cover the enlargements needed of the National Transmission System, of the Transmission Systems for Poles of Development, of the Zonal Transmission Systems and of the Dedicated Transmission Systems used by public utility distribution concessionaires to supply price-regulated users or needed to provide that supply, as relevant.

The 2023 expansion plan was published on October 21, 2024, which contained 45 enlargement projects for a referential investment of USD 389 million. The transmission planning that will end in the publication of the 2024 Expansion Plan is already underway.

Interval transmission system appraisals (2020-2023 four-year period)

In accordance with article 52 of the Regulations on the Rating, Appraisal, Pricing and Remuneration of Transmission Facilities, on March 22, 2024, the CNE published the Final Interval Technical Appraisal Report that covered the facilities that began operation in the period 2018-2021, as well as other facilities that had not been appraised in the 2020-2023 Appraisal (Executive Decree 7T of the Ministry of Energy of 2022). On December 6, 2024, the CNE issued the Preliminary Interval Technical Appraisal Report on the facilities with no appraisal that began operation in or before 2023.



Transmission Systems

Three important processes are required to undertake a technical appraisal: the technical terms and conditions, the rating of facilities, and the declaration of the facilities that will be covered by the study.

For the rating of facilities, the CNE issued the final Technical Report on August 30th.

As for the Appraisal of Facilities of Transmission Systems for the period 2024-2027, a tender was convened on September 2nd for the Studies, and the Study for facilities in the Zonal Transmission Systems and Dedication Transmission Systems used by Price-Regulated Customers was awarded on November 21st, while the Study for the National Transmission facilities was declared null and void and a new tender was convened on November 27th.

III. FINALIZED REGULATORY PROCESSES

Capacity Regulations

Regulation 70/2023 (“ED 70”) was published in the *Official Gazette* on June 5, 2024, which mainly amended Regulation 62/2006 that approved the Regulations on the Transfer of Capacity between Generators, and Executive Decree 125/2017, which approved the Regulations on Coordination and Operation of the National Grid. The purpose of this amendment was to include Storage Systems in the capacity transfer market to the regulations in order to massify the deployment of this technology on the SEN and provide regulatory certainty and the respective investment signals.

Tender of supply to regulated customers

A Public Ceremony of Award of the National and International Public Tender for the Supply of Capacity and Electricity 2023/01 was held on May 8, 2024, which tendered a total of 3,600 GWh/year of energy, distributed into two supply blocks, one for 1,500 GWh and the other for 2,100 GWh, which were planned to begin supply in 2027 and 2028, respectively, segmented into 3 geographic zones in the country and each zone with a segmentation of 3-hour periods. Enel Generación Chile was the generator awarded the entire energy tendered in this process in the three zonal systems and in all the hourly sub-blocks for a price of 56.679 dollars per MWh.

As concerns future tenders, according to the 2024 Final Tender Report, the CNE is expected to publish new terms and conditions in 2025 and hold a short-term tender for needs of 1.6 TWh/year for 4 years, with supply beginning in 2027. Long-term needs could be tendered in a single process.

Tentative Draft of Stationary Source Noise Emission Standard, ED 38/11 of the Ministry of the Environment

The purpose of the revision of ED 38/11 of the Ministry of the Environment is to create a standard that will give greater technical and legal certainty to its implementation and expand the possibilities of controlling noise from stationary sources. In this respect, the amendments made are focused on clarifying and explaining the criteria and concepts that are currently contained in the implementation of the existing standard. Amendments are also proposed to the methods to determine the noise emission level and to the method defining the limit in rural zones, among others.

The final draft was approved by the Council of Ministers for Sustainability and Climate Change on April 8, 2024 and its review for constitutionality and publication in the *Official Gazette* are pending.

3.2 BUSINESS VARIABLES

65

3.2.1 Economic Performance

3.2.1 Economic Performance



We closed 2024 with a net, after-tax profit of **MUSD 228** compared to a loss of US\$480.6 million reported in 2023. This good outcome was due to a better operating profit, an increase of **MUSD 112.5 in the EBITDA**, a drop of US\$36.6 million in depreciation and of US\$44 million in net finance expenses. The most meaningful progress in the net profit was the absence of impairment expenses in 2024 that had totaled MUSD 491.1 in 2023, net of taxes. All of this was partially offset by an increase of MUSD 171 in the income tax provision.

Some of the main variables that had an influence were:

- **Income of MUSD 1,631 from the sale of energy and capacity**, a decrease of 18% (US\$354.1 million) compared to 2023 due to the lower average monomial prices for both unregulated and regulated customers. The lower average price of energy sold resulted from the drops in the main price indices (CPI, gas and coal).
- The volume of energy rose 1% in sales to unregulated customers and 8% in sales to regulated customers.
- Other operating income consisted of transmission tolls and miscellaneous services (port, maintenance, etc.). In 2023, this item included unique charge invoices that had not yet been transferred to end customers. And there was an insurance payment of **MUSD 17.8** in 2024.

PEC-3 AND PEC-2 MONETIZATION

In January, May, August and September 2024, the company monetized payment documents for a total of US\$58.8 million, interest included, issued by the Treasury General of the Republic under the Second Regulated Customer Price Stabilization Law (the MPC or “PEC-2” Law) using the mechanisms agreed with the Inter-American Development Bank. In October 2024,

the first sale under the PEC-3 Law was made, which represented a cash inflow of US\$356 million, interest included

Selling these documents helped us restore the liquidity affected by the price stabilization mechanisms since 2020, finance the investments needed for the energy transition,

and extend the debt maturity profile.



IMPACTS OF THE PEC LAW

US\$ 840 MILLION
collected since 2021, of which US\$415 million were received in 2024.

US\$ 109 MILLION
was the receivables balance as of December 31, 2024.



PEC-1 (Jan. 2021 – May 2023)

Sale of US\$273 million in receivables to Chile Electricity PEC, financed by 144A/Reg S bonds. Finance expenses of US\$79 million.

PEC-2 (Aug. 2023 – Sep. 2024)

Sales of Treasury certificates of payment totaling US\$291 million, guaranteed by the Government of Chile, including finance income of US\$13 million.

PEC-3 (2S 2024 – 2025)

US\$356 million sold to Chile Electricity Lux on October 24, 2024, partially guaranteed by the Government of Chile, including finance income of US\$9 million.

US\$109 million to be sold in the second quarter of 2025.

68

3.3.1 Progress in the Transformation Plan and Energy Transition

71

3.3.2 Renewable Generation

76

3.3.3 Transmission

79

3.3.4 Gas Pipeline and Ports

3.3 BUSINESS UNIT PERFORMAN

3.3.1 Progress in the Transformation Plan and Energy Transition

I. FLEXIBLE GENERATION

Simultaneous to moving forward with our Transformation Plan and safe, affordable Energy Transition, we have focused on maintaining a flexible production capacity with high levels of operating availability that is adapted to an increasingly variable energy matrix in which natural gas and energy storage systems will play a key role.



“We have bet on the development of technologies that give a new life to these spaces, such as, for example, energy storage systems that provide a solution to the natural intermittency of renewable energy.”

Gabriel Marcuz
Managing Director,
Flexible Generation &
Retail GBU.

As part of our transformation plan, in 2024 the National Energy Commission gave us approval to disconnect units 1 and 2 of the Mejillones Thermal Complex, which will mean removing 711 MW of coal-fired generation from the system effective December 31, 2025.

In parallel, we made progress in converting coal to gas at the IEM Power Plant. With a budget of MUSD 81.5, this project moved into the implementation phase in July 2024 where preliminary work was done while the unit was in operation. The work was focused on laying gas lines from the GNLM Mejillones gas station to the

TOCOPILLA BESS WILL AVOID THE EMISSION OF 51,231 TONS OF CO2EQ PER YEAR.

boiler sector of the Mejillones Complex. The IEM Power Plant will have a capacity of 375 MW after being converted to gas and it is scheduled to begin commercial operation in 2026.

II. STAND-ALONE STORAGE PROJECTS

• Tocopilla BESS

We disconnected the last coal-fired unit of the Tocopilla Thermal Complex (CTT) in September 2022. Two years later, construction of one of our main Tocopilla BESS storage systems, 660 MWh, began in the same location where coal- and diesel-fired power plants had operated for more than one hundred years. This main system will have an installed capacity of 116 MW for a budget of MUSD 177.

This is an emblematic project of our Company because it represents our effort to undergo an affordable, safe transition in harmony with the environment and people.

The Tocopilla BESS will contribute to climate action from this decarbonized site by avoiding

the emission of 51,231 tons of CO₂eq per year. The Tocopilla BESS will have an annual average generation of 211 GWh through 240 containers operated by lithium-ion batteries, which is equal to the consumption of approximately 89,900 homes in Chile.

It is also giving continuity to sources of employment for the communities with which we have a long relationship in power generation in the north of Chile.

Tocopilla BESS is our fifth Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) project and it is the first stand-alone BESS that operates independently from the power grid and is connected to the transmission network to discharge energy, unlike the BESS that store energy generated by a renewable energy plant.

CONDENSADORES SÍNCRONOS

¿QUÉ SON?
Son máquinas eléctricas rotatorias, que giran sincronizadamente con la frecuencia de la red eléctrica chilena (50 ciclos /segundo)

¿CÓMO FUNCIONA?
Estos equipos se conectan a la red eléctrica y aportan servicios complementarios de control de tensión e inercia, aportando a la transición energética del sistema eléctrico de Chile.

BENEFICIOS
Estos fortalecen la red eléctrica y en especial en la zona norte de Chile donde se concentra gran parte de la generación renovable variable del sistema.

CARACTERÍSTICAS
Es una tecnología probada y madura que no requiere combustibles para su funcionamiento. Una vez conectada a la red, la máquina consume un mínimo de electricidad desde la red para iniciar su rotación.

¿DÓNDE SE INSTALARÁN?
Nuestro proyecto se conectará a la subestación existente en el Complejo Térmico Tocopilla, ya que el condensador reutilizará las instalaciones y equipos de la antigua Unidad Generadora N°15, ya retirada del sistema.

III. SYNCHRONOUS CONDENSER

This type of technology works independently and is connected directly to the transmission network to charge and discharge the batteries.

- **New projects**

We are also in the process of beginning to build the Arica II BESS for a budget of US\$50.8 million and a capacity of 30 MW (170 MWh, 5 hours); and the Lile BESS, for a budget of US\$159 million and a capacity of 140 MW (802 MWh, 5 hours). Both initiatives are scheduled to begin commercial operation in mid-2026.

We took a new step in our transformation plan after we were awarded the implementation of a Synchronous Condenser, one of the projects in the Voltage Control Complementary Services Tender of the National Electric Coordinator (CEN). We were the only generator awarded one of the projects in this process and at the same time, we are pioneers in converting thermal assets in the nation since we will be reusing the former Unit 15 of the Tocopilla Thermal Complex. Added to this project is the conversion of the Mejillones Energy Infrastructure (IEM) power plant to gas starting in mid-2026.

The synchronous condenser is a rotating electric machine that helps improve the quality of the electricity in a system by combining the features of a synchronous motor and a condenser. Its main function is precisely to adjust the fluctuating conditions of the power grid, and it can supply or absorb reactive energy to provide support in outages. One of its technical peculiarities is that it is 100% dedicated to providing complementary services, such as short-circuit capacity, dynamic control of reagents and system inertia.

III. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY MANAGEMENT

One very relevant achievement in 2024 was a new improvement in our safety indicators in compliance with our goal of preventing serious and fatal accidents in our operations and projects.

For the second consecutive year, our Flexible Generation & Retail GBU suffered no Lost-Time Accidents, with 5 million human hours worked. In the specific case of Mejillones, this indicator was attained for the third consecutive year.

Our progress in these respects earned us significant recognition from the Mutual Safety Association. We became the first in the sector to receive Certified Company Program (PEC in Spanish) certification, with an “excellent” performance, which highlights our preventive approach and the reduction in occupational health and safety (OHS) indicators. The Mutual Safety Association also issued Competitive

Company HS System Certification to our operations in Mejillones and Tocopilla and Bronze Certification to our Joint Hygiene and Safety Committee (CPHS in Spanish) for compliance with governing regulations and the use of effective risk control methods.

Another milestone in 2024 was being re-certified in ISO 45001 on Occupational Safety.

As part of our challenge of providing a safe work environment, we are constantly undertaking sensitization actions that target our employees and the employees of contractors. Four hygiene and safety campaigns of the ENGIE Group were launched in 2024, directed towards all individuals working in our facilities. The campaigns were about:

- LMRA: The Minute that Saves Lives
- STOP THE WORK: Stop Any Unsafe Work
- Electricity Risks
- Work at a Height

We also completed the ONE Safety Training Program in 2024, a global initiative of the ENGIE Group that has mobilized 150 managers, heads and supervisors in Chile and aims to transform our culture to eliminate serious and fatal accidents.

OPERATING AVAILABILITY

In 2024, our Flexible Generation & Retail GBU maintained high levels of operating availability, above the average for the Chilean market, and it contributed significantly to the stability of the National Grid (SEN).

In order to optimize safety and flexibility in power supply, we have made investments to make operating improvements to strengthen the efficiency of generating units, in addition to the synchronous condenser project in Mejillones.

In this respect, we continued to put in practice Chilean Standard/ISO 55001, on asset management, which we adopted to optimize the operating management of the GBU.

We also made progress in cybersecurity to be able to guarantee an operational continuity of more than 95%. We reinforced our protocols in line with the global strategy of the ENGIE Group to prevent vulnerabilities in critical systems, and we conducted audits and regular testing to ensure the resilience of those systems.

As a result of our efforts, we recorded an improvement in the

Equivalent Forced Outage Factor (EFOF), which we use to measure unavailability and which we kept below global standards thanks to a more reliable operation and better maintenance planning.

In parallel, we performed 12 sessions of planned maintenance in all our units in 2024 that helped us improve the failure response times.

The main failures in 2024 were electrical outages of critical units. The response times were optimized thanks to the collaboration of Operations and Maintenance that minimized the impacts on operational continuity.

3.3.2 Renewable Generation

The Company's renewable generation was developed and managed during 2024 according to our integrated solutions strategy by which we deploy all our ability to create, implement and operate hybrid asset solutions that include BESS energy storage systems, which gives us a greater flexibility in dispatching energy.

Our strategy of combining assets — PV solar farm + BESS; Wind farm + BESS; or PV + wind + BESS — represents, in practice, a new stage of renewable assets: more flexible to dispatch and with a greater capacity to give stability and provide complementary services to the system. This is crucial because our Company can offer its customers renewable energy 24/7.

The progress in our strategy also meant a growth in our Operation and Maintenance Team. Together with a modernization and enlargement of our control room and dispatching center, it put us in a sounder position to adapt to the sustainable growth experienced in recent years and the growth that we are anticipating in the near future.

At the same time, we began to design and implement a new method, Amancay, that perfects our way of growing, aligning our

actions to the long-term commercial strategies with a focus on the goals for 2030 and 2035.

I. NEW PROJECTS

At the close of 2024, our renewable generation installed capacity was 0.9 GW, and we received approval of three of our important projects, the Libélula PV Solar Farm (350 MW) in the Metropolitan Region, the Fidelia Wind Farm (306 MW) in Taltal, in the Region of Antofagasta, and the Pemuco Wind Farm (165 MW) in the Region of Ñuble.

This was possible largely because of the great work where substantial progress was made in receiving environmental and construction permits and in formalizing main contracts. Thanks to this progress, the Notice to Proceed (NTP) to formally begin construction became imminent and was expected to be given between December 2024 and January 2025, which is a fundamental step in beginning execution.

For 2025, we plan to approve three additional projects to be able to balance generation and power demand in different zones in the country, in line with our decarbonization goals.



“Our integrated solutions strategy enables us to deploy all our ability to create and operate hybrid solutions that provide a greater flexibility.”

Juan Villavicencio
Managing Director,
Renewables GBU

LIBÉLULA PV FARM

It is located in the municipalities of Colina and Tiltil and will have a **nominal estimated capacity of 199.2 MWac and an annual power production capacity of 423 GWh**. It will consist of 233,430 bifacial photovoltaic modules mounted on metal frames and a storage system

(BESS), which will provide greater security to the National Grid. The project also entails the construction of a Step-Up Substation; and for power transmission, a **High-Voltage (HV) 220 kV Transmission Line approximately 16 kilometers long** that will be connected to the existing El Manzano Substation where

it will be connected and can inject to the SEN.

This project is the first large-scale operation of our Company in the Metropolitan Region.



PEMUCO WIND FARM

This farm is located 47 kilometers south of Chillan, in the Region of Ñuble. The investment will be for MUSD 228 and it will consist of 22 wind turbines with a nominal capacity of 7.5 MW, which translates into an installed capacity of 165 MW. It will be able to supply 100,000 homes in the south of the country with 100% renewable energy, helping to reduce 40,000 tons of CO₂ emissions a year.

FIDELIA WIND FARM

This project is set in the Region of Antofagasta, in the municipality of Taltal (Highway 5 north, at kilometer 1,219). It will consist of 51 wind turbines, each with a nominal capacity of 6 MW to provide a total installed capacity of 306 MW. The investment will be for approximately MUSD 480. Also involved is the construction of a step-up substation and a transmission line approximately 30 kilometers long that will be connected at the Jadresic 220 kV Substation (formerly the Parinas Substation), where the project will be connected to the National Grid (SEN).

I. Kallpa Wind Farm (formerly Lomas de Taltal)

Thanks to the efficient management by the team and the collaboration of our contractors, we were able to mitigate part of the impacts faced by the project resulting from external setbacks. One of the major achievements was reducing the estimated delay time from six to just three months.

One of the measures we adopted, especially to speed up the transport of the wind turbines, was to hire private escorts to ensure the safe transport of the components, coupled with the organization of night shifts to speed up installation. These actions were taken under strict safety plans in line with our zero incident tolerance policy.



At the close of 2024, the project and its 57 wind turbines were synchronized to the system and all its generating capacity (342 MW) was being injected to the power grid. The Commercial Operation Date (COD) is in the process of being issued to begin full startup in March 2025.

II. Expanding the BESS

An important milestone in 2024 was the commercial startup of our largest storage system, Coya BESS, which has an installed capacity of 139 MW/638 MWh and can store the energy generated by the Coya Solar Farm located in Maria Elena, in the Region of Antofagasta.

In its first year of operation, it has helped mitigate the energy curtailment issues — a specific period of time when no energy is produced — that are affecting the zone, largely because of a mismatching of supply and demand, that is, moments when power production notably exceeds demand.

Thanks to collaboration by the areas, the energization of the Tamaya BESS and Capricornio BESS projects could be brought forward by two months. The Tamaya BESS will be started up in January 2025 and the Capricornio BESS in March 2025.

This advancement has generated additional income, estimated to total 1.5 million dollars in comparison to the initial projections, and it reinforces our strategy of a sustainable growth and is contributing to the overall success of our project portfolio.



THE CONTRIBUTION OF BESS TO SYSTEM SECURITY

In March 2024, Coya BESS (139 MW), our first large-scale battery project, began operation, becoming the third storage project associated with our solar farms, together with Tamaya BESS and Capricornio BESS (that together total 116 MW), which are 100% energized and in the commissioning phase.

The implementation of these storage systems has helped us optimize the management of our solar farms and will also mean a major contribution to system security. This is attained by storing the excess energy generated during sunlight hours, when the marginal costs are low, and releasing it at times of greatest demand or when solar production is low, like at night or on cloudy days, and when the marginal costs are higher.

By injecting energy when there is no sunlight, and given their considerable

size, the BESS have helped avoid the dispatching of more contaminating units, which brings with it a reduction in the marginal costs. These two impacts are of benefit to the system, and have a particular benefit to the portfolio of ENGIE Energía Chile that has a higher volume of withdrawals than injections.

We have also seen a reduction in curtailment because we can use the solar energy that would otherwise be wasted, thereby optimizing the capacity of the power grid.

The storage batteries help reduce greenhouse gas emissions, thereby supporting the goals of sustainability and decarbonization of our Company and of the Chilean energy sector and furthering the transition to a cleaner energy system.



III. ZERO TOLERANCE IN SAFETY

In 2024, our Renewables GBU reinforced the zero tolerance in safety policy to guarantee a safe work environment and continue with its history of no fatal accidents. The health and safety indicators are within stipulated ranges and we have surpassed the hours of training in these matters, thereby fortifying the culture of responsibility among our employees.

Organizationally, we have made key structural changes to reduce silos and further a culture of collaboration, which is seen positively in the results of the ENGIE & Me survey where there were improvements in cohesion and internal synergy.

IV. ACQUISITIONS

In addition to the approval of our Libélula, Fidelia and Pemuco projects, we took a look at new opportunities under our mergers and acquisitions (M&A) strategy and completed two transactions: Andino Las Pataguas (134 MW, solar power) and Cumbres del Maule (350 MW, wind power).

We also began to internalize the maintenance contracts for the Tamaya and Los Loros solar power plants and we concreted the sale of the Andacollo solar power plant as part of the restructuring of our portfolio.



HOSTS OF LATAM RES

In 2024, we hosted the first Latam RES seminar that brought together the key teams of Business Development, Projects, and Operation and Maintenance of ENGIE Renewables in Latin America for one week.

The seminar was an excellent opportunity to increase integration and collaboration and to share forecasts, experiences and approaches in different countries for the purpose of optimizing processes, applying good practices and replicating lessons learned by the Renewable Energy teams.

OUR RENEWABLE GENERATION PORTFOLIO

(as of December 31, 2024)



WIND POWER (308 MW)



Monte Redondo (48 MW)



Calama (162 MW)



San Pedro (96 MW)



HYDRAULIC POWER (46 MW)



Laja (34 MW)



Chapiquiña (11 MW)



Cosapilla (1 MW)



SOLAR POWER (441 MW)



El Águila (2 MWac)



Pampa Camarones (6 MWac)



Los Loros (46 MWac)



Tamaya (115 MWac)



Capricornio (90 MWac)



Coya (181 MWac)

3.3.3 Transmission

I. ADVANCEMENTS IN 2024

We provide power and capacity transmission services through our Networks GBU using high-voltage infrastructure. Our growth is driven by public tenders of the National Transmission System Expansion Plan of the Ministry of Energy and by bilateral agreements with diverse companies requesting that service, which is the case of mainly mining and industry.

We put five projects into service in 2024 over a period of 10 months, which was also done without any lost-time or serious accidents. Those projects were: the New Liqcau SS



“We are proud to contribute to the country via a greater power transmission infrastructure and to be an active part of the energy transition.”

Pilar Acevedo
Managing Director,
Networks GBU

(installation of a public utility belonging to the Zonal Transmission System), the New Roncacho SS (installation of a public utility belonging to the Zonal Transmission System), a new transformer and capacity increase at the ADASA SS, a COX 220 kV connecting busbar and Pacific Hydro 220 kV connecting busbar, these latter three in the Dedicated Transmission System.

This result is in line with our commitment to security and the growth in the business and also with our strategy of holding a diversified asset portfolio in the different Transmission Systems to attain a balance between public utility and private assets.

These projects are keeping us one of the four leading actors in the transmission business in Chile.

II. ASSET APPRAISAL

As for the remuneration and appraisal of our assets, the first 2020-2023 review (also called interval or article 52 appraisal) concluded in 2024 and we were able to cause the National Energy Commission (CNE) to make a change in the appraisal of assets for an additional USD 2.6 million annually.

After resorting to the Panel of Experts, we were able to get the CNE to consider the Chacaya-Capricornio 220 kV and Chacaya-Mejillones 220 kV lines a public utility transmission facility, together with the Chacaya and Mejillones substations, thereby giving continuity to our transmission business, albeit in a context of exiting coal-fired generation.

III. NEW PROJECTS

We were awarded no new projects in 2024. However, we analyzed these results to improve our processes and our competitiveness and on that basis, we submitted two binding offers in the tender for new works in the transmission systems that closed November 20th.

Also in the area of investments, three enlargements were awarded that will signify investments of MUSD 21: the enlargement of the Algarrobal SS, of the EL Rosal SS and of the Pozo Almonte SS.

The tender of the expansion of the following substations and the Mejillones-Desalant Tap 110 line is expected for 2025, which will involve an investment similar to or greater than the enlargement works awarded in 2024.

TOTIHUE SUBSTATION

Our Totihue Sectioning Substation, located in the municipality of Rengo, in the Region of O'Higgins, holds environmental and sectoral permits and the construction has progressed 34%, in line with the schedule. Progress is 4% above the requirement of the National Electric Coordinator. ENGIE Energía Chile received the environmental approval of this transmission project, the first in the Region of O'Higgins, in June 2024.

TEN S.A.

TEN S.A., a transmission company controlled equally by ENGIE Energía Chile and Red Eléctrica Chile, reached its seventh anniversary making energy transfer possible between the north and south of Chile.

Our share in the net profit reported by TEN in 2024 was US\$6.7 million, 44% of the profit in 2023, mainly due to the one-off recognition of MUSD 4.6 for Interval 1 that meant an increase of MUSD 9.8 in the appraisal of TEN's assets, effective retroactively to January 1, 2020.

The main results and achievements of TEN in the 2024 fiscal year were:

- an increase of MUSD 9.8 in the appraisal of its assets as a result of the Interval 1 study
- external certification of a maturity 3 level in the Asset Management System according to SEC requirements
- the renewal of external certification of the criminal compliance system and approval of new criminal risk matrices by the Board
- approval of a governance model for sustainability management in TEN and an action plan
- approval of the Competition Manual and Protocol on the Protection of Information and Competition
- completion of the facility maintenance plan and 100% of the cybersecurity plan
- a 99.65% availability of the transmission system and 99.7% availability of the fiber optics network
- no Lost-Time Accidents in connection with Occupational Health and Safety.

RONCACHO SUBSTATION

The Roncacho Substation began commercial operation on June 28, 2024, fifteen days before the Environmental Commission (SMA) issued a Temporary Urgent Measure (MUT in Spanish) on July 10, 2024.

The purpose of this temporary urgent measure was to stop the demobilization of the site installation for 60 calendar days, which was extended an additional 30 days on August 9, 2024, under the argument that unforeseen environmental impacts were being caused to two species of reptiles.

The measure adopted by the authority was limited just to the area

of the temporary works and it did not affect substation operation.

Although the measure expired on September 9, 2024, ENGIE is still complying fully and opportunely with all reporting requirements of the SMA and it has proactively adopted all actions and measures to conclude the full demobilization of the temporary works.

Demobilization concluded on January 28, 2025.

This project is located in the Region of Arica and Parinacota and its estimated useful life is 30 years.



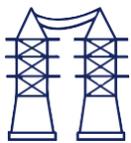


SHARE OF THE TRANSMISSION MARKET

(as of December 31, 2024)



1,990 KMS
of transmission lines



40
substations

(**12 + 28**)
(Generation Transmission)

ten
50% (600 KM)
TEN

ENLARGEMENT PROJECTS

Pozo Almonte
Substation

COD: 2027



13
MUSD
CAPEX

Dolores
Substation

COD: 2027



18
MUSD
CAPEX

Tamarugal
Substation
+ Line

COD: 2027



2
MUSD
CAPEX

PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

La Ligua
Substation

COD: 2025



31
MUSD
CAPEX

Totihue
Substation
+ Transmission
Line

COD: 2026



40
MUSD
CAPEX

New
Chuquicamata
- Calama Line

COD: 2025



9
MUSD
CAPEX

Charrúa
- Temuco Line

COD: 2025



3
MUSD
CAPEX

The following new projects began operation in 2024: Liqcau and Roncacho Substations. Total CAPEX = US\$55 million.

The following BOOT projects began operation in 2024: Algarrobal (COX Energy), Algarrobal (Pacific Hydro) and Desalant. Total CAPEX = US\$32 million.

3.3.4 Gas Pipeline and Ports

I. GAS PIPELINE OPERATION

We engage in the gas transportation industry through Gasoducto NorAndino. The pipeline is 1,060 kilometers long, 680 of which are in Chile and are managed by Gasoducto Nor Andino SpA, and 380 of which are in Argentina under the management of Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A. Both companies are wholly-owned subsidiaries of our company.

The pipeline holds 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 are Tocopilla, Mejillones and Coloso, to the south of Antofagasta.

An agreement was signed in 2023 with two natural gas producers located in Argentina that included two contracts for the shipment of 400,000 cubic meters daily. That agreement entered into effect in October 2023 and continued in 2024.

A relevant milestone in this period was that the Argentine sectoral authority restructured the price of the local transportation of natural gas, which had been frozen since 2001, which will help local operations recover value.

MAXIMUM TRANSPORTATION CAPACITY



4.6

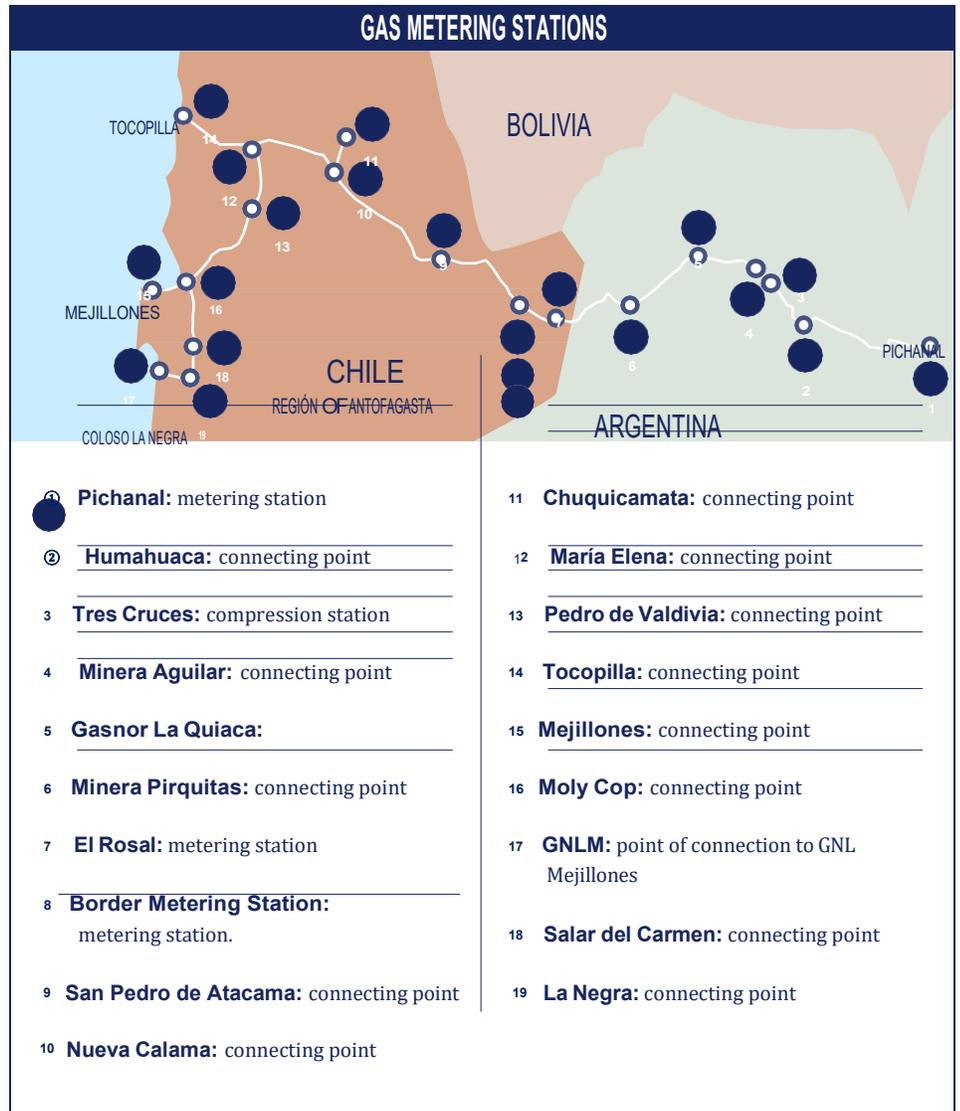
million cubic meters per day

TOTAL VOLUME TRANSPORTED



587

million cubic meters of gas



II. PORT MANAGEMENT

Our Company has two ports, Port Tocopilla and Port Andino, in Mejillones Bay, which were designed to be part of our Thermal Complexes to handle the mooring of large ships carrying mostly coal and limestone.

As part of our decarbonization, we signed an agreement with Puerto Ventanas (PVSA) under which its subsidiary, Puerto Abierto S.A. (PASA) will take over the development, operation and commercialization of Port Andino.





PEOPLE

We are driving an Energy Transition where the people working at ENGIE and living near projects are essential.

82

4.1 Fair Transition

105

4.4 Suppliers

85

4.2 People and Talent

111

4.5 Social Management

99

4.3 Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

118

4.6 Occupational Health and Safety

4.1 FAIR TRANSITION

83

4.1.1 Fair Transition

4.1.1 Fair Transition



“The most important points in the conversion number three: the people in ENGIE and the setting where the projects are located, the territories and how we are transforming them with clean energy and leaving the sites properly, according to environmental standards.”

Pablo Villarino
Head of Corporate Affairs

I. GOALS

Aware of the social impacts of the closure of our coal-fired units, we began a dialog early on with the directly impacted stakeholders, mainly employees and their union leaders, communities, their representatives and the authorities.

And that is how our Fair Transition Plan came to be in Tocopilla in 2018, co-created and carefully focused, to address opportunely the closure of our coal-fired units and associated operations in the zone so that they could be later used, after the relevant changes, to close the coal-fired units in Mejillones.

	Goals	Courses of Action			Stakeholders	
▶	EMPLOYMENT AND ABILITY	Further job opportunities, the development of skills and retention of employees as well as measures to support the employees impacted by decarbonization.	Training and employability	Job retraining	Green jobs	 Internal Team
▶	TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT	Create economic value for regions and benefits for communities focused on a restructuring of the local and regional economic weave.	Local development	Chain	Production diversification	 Community
▶	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND DISMANTLING	Ensure that there are no net negative impacts on the environment as a result of decarbonization.	Environmentally and technically impeccable dismantling	Circular economy approach to waste management	Transition to renewable energy	 Authority
						 Contractors



II. PROGRESS IN 2024

Internally, we continued with an open, direct and permanent dialog with employees and professionals of the Flexible Generation & Retail GBU in 2024 and with their union leaders to address the possibility of internal mobility and job retraining and to implement a **Voluntary Retirement Plan due to Decarbonization** that is already fully under way. Like what happened in Tocopilla, the conditions of the Retirement Plan

were discussed with employees and their union leaders. In Mejillones, these conversations took place in parallel to three collective bargainings (one early and two regulated), all of which were closed by an agreement without any impact on operations.

Retraining and mobility

47 internal changes were made in the year in Mejillones as part of this process, 12% of the total staff of the Flexible Generation & Retail GBU. 50% of the unit's project implementation team was set up through internal mobility.

Job retraining was addressed through a technical training plan that was a major pillar in reinforcing employees' skills and driving the internal mobility to other business units and their reorganization.

Communities

We continued forward in the transformation of the Tocopilla site by adding new renewable energy projects, like Tocopilla BESS, which began construction. It is an emblematic project because it is emplaced on the same site where the coal-fired units and diesel-fired units were located for more than 100 years.

We also engaged in socialization with different stakeholders.

Under this framework, we strengthened our relationship with several stakeholders who were a part of the city's transformation, such as the artisanal fishers and longshoremen, with whom we created a transition plan for the next two years.

We were also an active part of the debate on, and observations to, the preliminary draft of the Fair Transition Strategy promoted by the Government, and we made technical and social observations from the view of the territories.



86

4.2.1 Main Thrusts in 2024

88

4.2.2 ENGIE Culture

91

4.2.3 People Development

95

4.2.4 Labor Relations and Benefits

4.2 PEOPLE AND TALENT

4.2.1 Main Thrusts in 2024

We aim to be a benchmark employer, and in line with that goal, we are furthering the creation of an internal culture and a more diverse, inclusive and equitable work environment because it enriches our work and helps us face the challenges involved in leading the Energy Transition.

With that horizon in mind, our Human Resources management in 2024 was focused on the organizational challenges arising from our **Strategic Balance Plan**, which requires cultural bridges to meet its goals, such as the



“We are firmly convinced that sustainable development is fundamental to achieving our strategic goals and to facilitating the people who join the Company working with a sense of purpose in an inclusive, diverse environment where they are treated well.”

Lucy Oporto
Chief Human Resources
Officer

One ENGIE strategy by which the Group is propelling a more integrated, industrial and digital global operation with all the experience and skills needed for tomorrow's jobs.

We started up a new **Fair Transition Plan in Mejillones and Tocopilla** to safeguard the working conditions of the individuals working in the coal-fired and other units that will cease to operate in 2025 and 2026.

We made progress in our commitments and goals of **Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI)**, which has been one of the greatest challenges to management since our industry has been historically dominated by men.

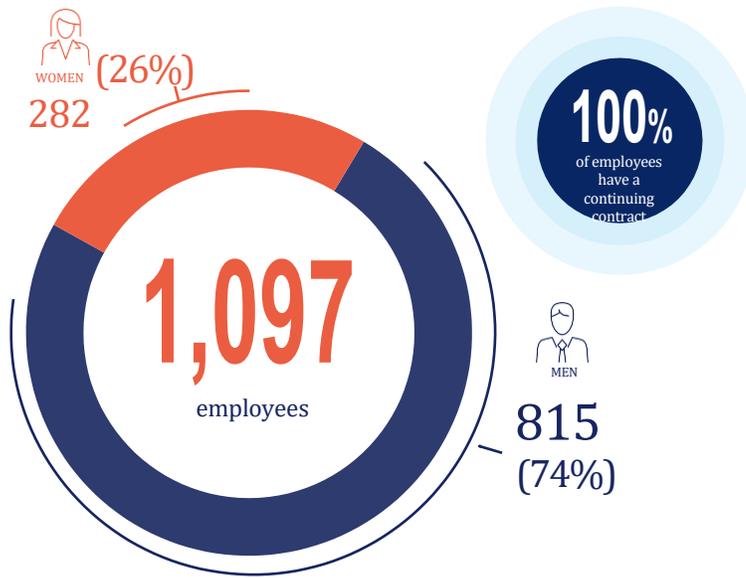
We also implemented a new **People Development Strategy** that asks leaders to assume a leading role in developing their teams, and we invited our internal teams to play a more active role in their professional growth. Our leaders will therefore be the catalysts of the cultural change that we want to make, and we strengthened their technical and soft skills by way of support.

In 2024, we also earned major recognition showing that we are progressing toward our proposed goals. We were able to position ourselves among the top 10 companies, out of a total of 53 participants, named by the Carlos Vial Espantoso Foundation that awards companies who stand out for good labor relations management. We also were put on the Merco Talent Ranking for the first time, making us one of the top 100 companies known for its people management practices.

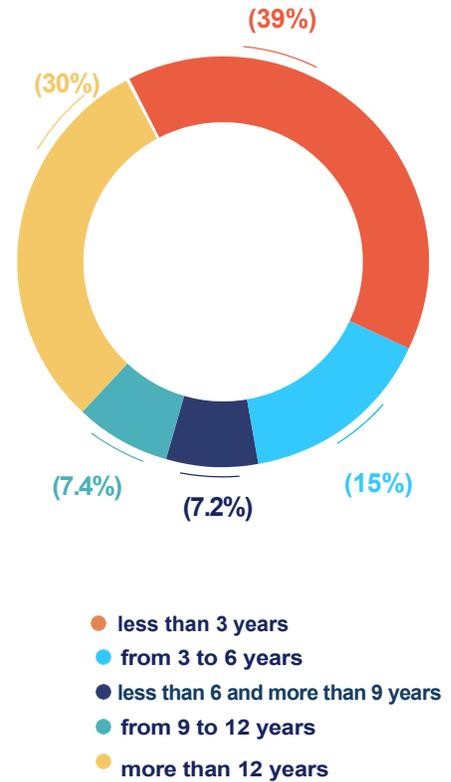
FOUR PILLARS OF OUR HUMAN RESOURCES STRATEGY

- 1 Be a benchmark employer, for which we have a clear, shared strategy that guides and creates a sense of belonging and meaningful commitment.
- 2 We support the growth of the business and the transformation process by strategic planning of our workforce to strengthen the acquisition of talent, develop expertise in our Management and further a respectful, diverse and inclusive culture so that people feel represented in our work environment.
- 3 Ensure the abilities needed to execute the actual and future business while furthering the development of talent within the organization.
- 4 We foster our culture of performance by offering a positive work experience in the Company where we are agile, proactive and digital in our internal processes.

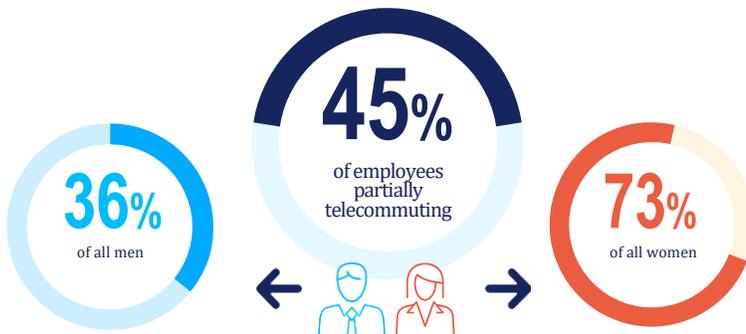
EMPLOYEES IN NUMBERS



TIME OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE COMPANY

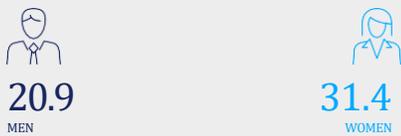


TELECOMMUTING



TALENT MANAGEMENT

Annual Average Hours of Training



Investment in Training

+13% compared to 2023



Performance Evaluation



Internal Mobility



4.2.2 ENGIE Culture



FOUR BRIDGES TO CROSS TO A BALANCE



Responsibility



Delegation



Feedback



Decision-Making

In 2024, to address the cultural challenges entailed by our Strategic Balance Plan, we continued to implement the mobilizing initiatives designed in 2023 under the leadership of our CEO and chief officers, who directly managed completion and monitoring and took on the role of ambassadors of the cultural bridges of Balance: Feedback, Decision-Making, Responsibility and Delegation.

To that end, we launched an online course on our ENGIE learning platform — SEZAME — with everything the teams needed to know about the Balance Strategy.

We continued to implement the activities to integrate teams and make the HR Dashboard and Balanced Scorecard available so that employees could track goals and be

protagonists in meeting them. Leaders were also able to manage their teams' performance in meeting goals.

NEW ONBOARDING PROCESS

In 2024 we also added a new welcoming process to people joining the Company, called **Strategic Onboarding**, in addition to the **Operative Onboarding**. In this new process, held once a month, the welcome is led by one or more of the chief officers and includes a powerful message from our CEO.

The onboarding lasts two mornings and is intended to present our corporate strategy, the local and global goals, and to share the knowledge of the diverse areas and how they collaborate with each other, a key aspect in our way of working that defines our One ENGIE culture. Representatives from more than 10 areas participate in the onboarding, among them the GBUs and the H&S, Human Resources, Procurement, Sustainability, Process, Corporate Communications and Digital Divisions, who present their goals and specific action plans.

We also invite the representatives of Women Community and Diversity and Inclusion Community — led by our employees —, who take advantage of this instance to present their initiatives.

In the Operative Onboarding, how the existing internal systems and platforms work is explained so that people can manage their incorporation, such as the required training, definition of goals, development plans and talent profile, and they can ask about benefits and documentation, among other things. In the Strategic Onboarding, those subjects are analyzed more in-depth. Participants receive a link at the end of the onboarding so that they can do their entire performance and development process in ENGIE.

Once the onboarding ends, participants are asked, in a survey, to evaluate the welcome experience and level of understanding of the processes and internal platforms presented. After six months of employment, they are sent a second survey to track and measure their adaptation to the Company's culture.

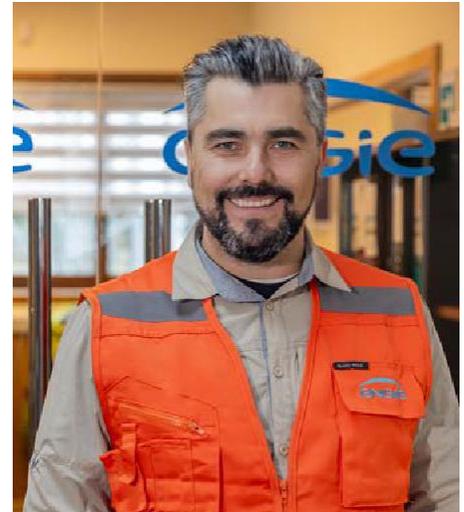
ONE ENGIE

In another area, as part of our management in 2024, we put new systems into operation that will be of support in providing better service. Among them, we definitively completed the integration of SAP to the SEZAME global platform to unify the human resource processes and implement the Global Business Support (GBS) and Global Enterprise Transformation (GET) models.

The main mission of GBS is to contribute to the group's performance and transformation by:

- standardizing and simplifying processes and making them more secure.
- industrializing and digitalizing operations.
- innovating to improve performance.
- implanting transversal solutions and integrating them to our ecosystem.
- reinforcing the user experience for the employees and managers of the ENGIE Group.

GET is a global initiative that will be driving the transformation of our Company by means of the industrialization and standardization of our processes and systems with those of the Group to unify the work in the 31 countries where it is present. This approach will help us be more



#OneENGIE

efficient and it will fortify the integration of businesses into ENGIE.

The benefits expected from its implementation include:

- **Efficiency:** We will have more harmonious and simpler operations if we unify our way of working and our processes in a single platform, thereby maximizing our productivity.
- **Agile Decision-Making:** Standardization will facilitate quicker and more effective decision-making to be able to respond agilely to the challenges on the market.
- **Fortified Collaboration:** The new GET platform will foster a more integrated work environment and encourage the exchange of ideas and best practices among teams, which will enrich our One ENGIE Strategy organizational culture.



INCREASE IN CONFIDENCE AND IN THE PERCEPTION OF A WORK/FAMILY BALANCE

One meaningful achievement in 2024 was the result of the annual internal culture survey, ENGIE&Me. Compared to other of the Group's operations, Chile stood out for the significant participation of the employees and their level of confidence in the objectives and goals we have set as a company. 96% of employees voluntarily participated, an increase of 4% compared to the previous year's survey.

The confidence in goals and objectives was at 97% while the perception of the effectiveness of teams in facing challenges was 95%. Observance of ethical principles and safety rules was 98%.

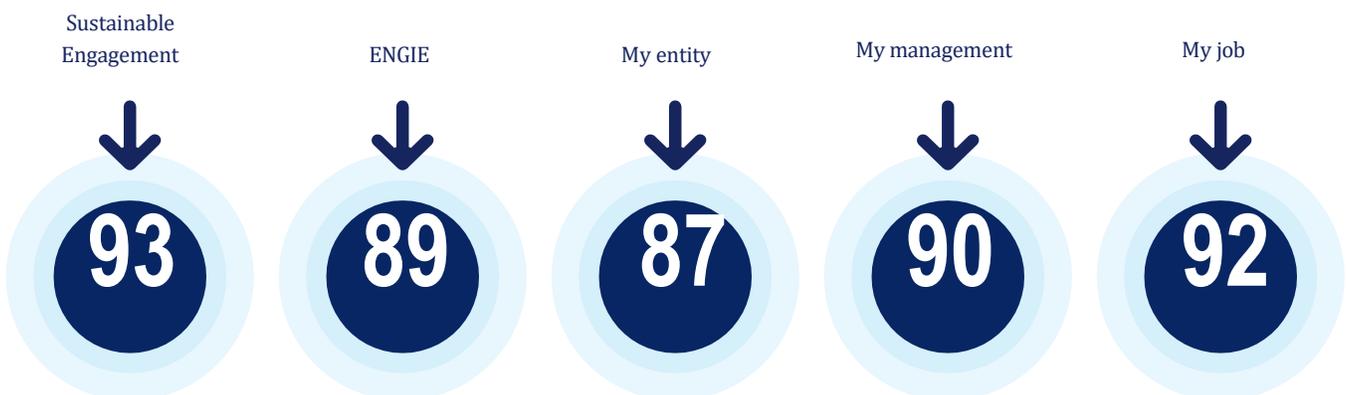
94% of those surveyed would recommend us as a good place to work while 98% felt that as a company, we were furthering the economy moving towards being a carbon-neutral economy. Both results were very important because they support our work.

Also important was the variable of understanding of the business strategy, which was 90%, and the variable on the clarity that each team member has about how their individual responsibility contributes to the Company's strategic direction, which reached 97%. This aspect is key to reinforcing our One ENGIE culture because we all contribute to the Company's results, regardless of our position.

In regard to the vision of leaders, the survey revealed that the team perceives that leaders have clear objectives defined on the basis of a strategy (90%).

The responses to questions on professional development experienced a good rise, emphasizing the perception of fairness in career development. On the other hand, we can say with pride that, regarding a Work and Family balance, our Company is considered compatible for both women and men. Finally, the sustainable commitment category was 93%, the same result as for the previous year.

ENGIE&ME 2024 RESULTS



4.2.3 People Development

Our Strategic Balance Plan and the global strategy of the ENGIE Group challenge us to have the right people at the right time in the right position to drive the energy transition successfully. From that perspective, developing people is imperative for the business and for continuing to build a stronger, integrating, efficient and resilient organization.

ENGIE understands that everyone has potential, and we encourage them to participate actively in the search for opportunities for professional growth in the different areas of the Company. In 2024, we focused on implementing a new People Development Strategy that was oriented precisely toward developing more flexible and adaptable profiles to perform competencies in another role, both in and outside the area of expertise, for the purpose of fostering a greater mobility and professional growth.

In this new strategy, the leader has the role of reinforcing the development of the members of their team while the team members are asked to be more protagonistic and active in their development and in the search for new possibilities in and outside of their area. In that context, understanding that their role is crucial in this matter, we trained 203 leaders in 2024 to support them achieving this goal that is based on four common steps for all employees:

- An evaluation based on performance, the employee's aspirations and their potential.
- A simplified segmentation for the People Position Review (PPR).

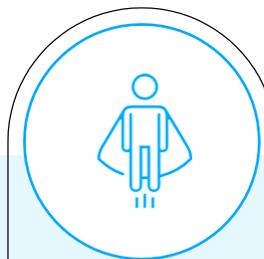
- A clear definition of availability for the employee's future development or internal mobility in the short, medium and long term.
- A specific action plan for the employee's individual development.

I. LEADERSHIP PROGRAM

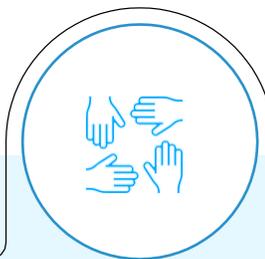
In complement, through the Leadership Program, we strengthened the skills of our leaders in starting conversations about professional development, giving continuous feedback, assertive communication and fostering the accountability of each person and the possibilities of developing their team's potential.



NEW PEOPLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY



Support the growth of our company and our businesses.



Offer a wide range of development and professional career opportunities to our employees.



Give our managers, our employees and HR the knowledge needed to attain this common goal.



Build a stronger, more efficient and more integrative organization where each individual can develop all their potential.

EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL

We understand potential to mean “the ability to develop and assume more complex duties in the future.” As part of the new strategy we are developing, leaders are expected to be able to identify their potential successors. An integral evaluation is made that covers diverse dimensions and not just attaining goals. Those dimensions are: Inspires Others, Develops Relationships, Drives Change, Dares to be Brave and Continuously Adapts.



INSPIRES others	DEVELOPS relationships	DARES to be brave	CONTINUOUSLY adapts	DRIVES change
<p>Brings people together based on ambitions and inspiring goals</p> <p>Encourages team members to be creative and accountable for their work</p> <p>Encourages initiatives in line with the ambition and strategic goals of the Group.</p>	<p>Manages disagreements without conflict.</p> <p>Adapts behavior and attitude to the needs of a certain situation.</p> <p>Knows how to interpret interpersonal relationships and manage stakeholders</p>	<p>Makes difficult decisions, including ones that affect employees.</p> <p>Expresses their own convictions, including disagreement.</p> <p>Questions ways of doing things/Tries to innovate to improve things.</p>	<p>Learns from the experience; quickly applies the lesson learned to new situations.</p> <p>Looks for opportunities to develop their abilities.</p> <p>Recognizes and uses their mistakes to improve.</p>	<p>Inspires confidence in the organizational change.</p> <p>Unites teams and leverages dynamics.</p> <p>Demonstrates a resilience to the resistance to change.</p>

II. ATTRACTING TALENT

Given the levels of the demand for professionals in a highly competitive industry that is in the midst of a digital transformation, attracting talent continues to be one of the critical variables to be managed. Along those lines, under the framework of the commitments in our Diversity and Inclusion Policy, BeU@ENGIE, we have attained our goals well, but attracting women to technical positions continues to be a constant challenge,

more so among young professionals.

Understanding the challenge we are facing, to meet the requirements of the business units, we anticipate their needs through annual strategic planning of new hires.

In 2024, we also implemented initiatives to speed up the search for talent, which helped us reduce the time it took to fill vacancies. In this same respect, we held four webinars, given by professionals from different business units, for the purpose of discussing and talking with women about our Proactive Pipeline, about the challenges of ENGIE and its lines of business.



15% OF OUR VACANCIES WERE FILLED INTERNALLY IN 2024

III. INTERNAL MOBILITY AND SUCCESSION PLANS

Thanks to this initiative, we added close to 190 new résumés of potential female candidates to our database.

Finally, we also strengthened our Employee Value Proposal (EVP) and expanded it to facilitate new hires. As part of this initiative, we filmed videos starring our hiring managers, inviting people to join ENGIE through job opportunities on social networks.

We also created content showing our offices, our way of working in collaborative digital environments and the living experience in ENGIE. Employees shared their development in the company first-hand in these videos, thereby reinforcing our organizational culture and our professional growth proposal.

In addition, we used these materials to communicate career management in ENGIE, emphasizing the opportunities for development and internal mobility that we offer our talent.

Our recruitment strategy gives preference to internal mobility, so all our vacancies are posted first, for a certain period of time, internally, only for the Company's employees. As part of our strategy to speed up hiring and filling vacancies, we have proactively mapped more than 2,000 outside professionals with job profiles of interest to the Company and we have implemented a referral program whereby our employees can recommend people they know for a position. Finally, we also conduct active searches on LinkedIn, generating ongoing conversations and contact with potential candidates.

Along these same lines, we have a Succession Plan that identifies our critical positions and defines a list of 3 to 8 employees who are possible successors should a vacancy arise. This not only reduces the risks of the business and facilitates continuity of position management, it also fosters retention, internal mobility and talent development. Each

successor has an individual development plan that is tracked very carefully in order to prepare them should they need to assume a certain position in the future.

The new People Development Strategy is closely linked to:

- the employee's **performance**.
- **the aspirations** forming part of their personal ambitions.
- **motivation** and interest in mobility.
- **potential**, measured on the basis of our integral analysis comprised of 5 criteria described earlier (Inspires others, Develops relationships, Drives change, Dares to be brave and Continuously adapts). In line with these pillars, it is decided whether an employee needs orientation, whether an employee is key, whether they have the potential to grow, and whether an accelerated or short-term growth is recommendable.
- **Succession Plans**. There is a succession plan for all critical positions in the Company and there is a development plan for the actual and future position of all successors (more information on page 167).

IV. TRAINING

In 2024, we provided more than 45,000 hours of training, distributed among technical and soft-skills training (more than 30,000 hours) and non-technical training (15,842 hours). In that training, we discussed cross-cutting matters like Hygiene and Safety, the training required for the different certifications we needed and learning English. We also offered different types of development and training, like U-Camp 2024, the Learning & Career Festival, Diversity Fresk, Individual Development Plans, effective Feedback and Bootcamp.

We also held several workshops with leaders where we addressed subjects like Neuroscience-based People Development, Power Conversations, Digital Mindset and Mental Health Resources and Strategies, attended by around 350 leaders.



PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

We have a performance evaluation model where the primary objective is to evaluate the performance of employees and leaders in meeting their goals and how they did it. This second aspect is measured according to the behavior expected of a person using ENGIE Ways of Working/ENGIE Ways of Leading. At the start of each year, this evaluation ends with a round table with the Leadership Team, a way of furthering the One ENGIE view of the company's talents, the transversal actions to take and of strengthening the succession plans. A high-performing culture is fostered in this process through constant feedback that is part of the way in which leaders and employees design individual development plans and the Talent Profile (internal LinkedIn) to further

the development of people and support the growth and refocusing of the business.

There are several stages in this process: Combining of goals + feedback, mid-year feedback, self-evaluation and evaluation, conversations on development, and final feedback, which are recorded in SEZAME, our digital platform. The work of each employee is therefore available, which speeds up making decisions on people management.

It is important to mention that this transversal view is complemented by ongoing feedback, which is a collaborative way in which anyone can give feedback to someone else and even make them visible to their leader, all on the Sezame platform. This is how we all contribute to the development of our peers and superiors.



4.2.4 Labor Relations and Benefits

I. LABOR RELATIONS

We ensure that our employees and those of contractors do their work according to high work standards, in strict compliance with the law.

We held three collective bargainings in 2024, one with the Supervisors Union, one with Union 1 of Tocopilla and one with Union 2 of Tocopilla. The agreements cover the next three years and meant a real structural cost increase of less than 2%, with no special adjustment to salaries as we have a policy for a quarterly CPI adjustment of salaries. We were therefore able to establish the benefits policy for the next three years and simultaneously match the benefits contained in the four collective bargaining agreements now in force, which will facilitate the work of the heads at the Company's different sites.



Number of Unions		% Unionized		People covered by collective bargaining agreements		Years with no Strikes	
7 2023	7 2024	67.60% 2023	66.50% 2024	1,003 2023	1,091 2024	19 2023	20 2024

EXISTING COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS

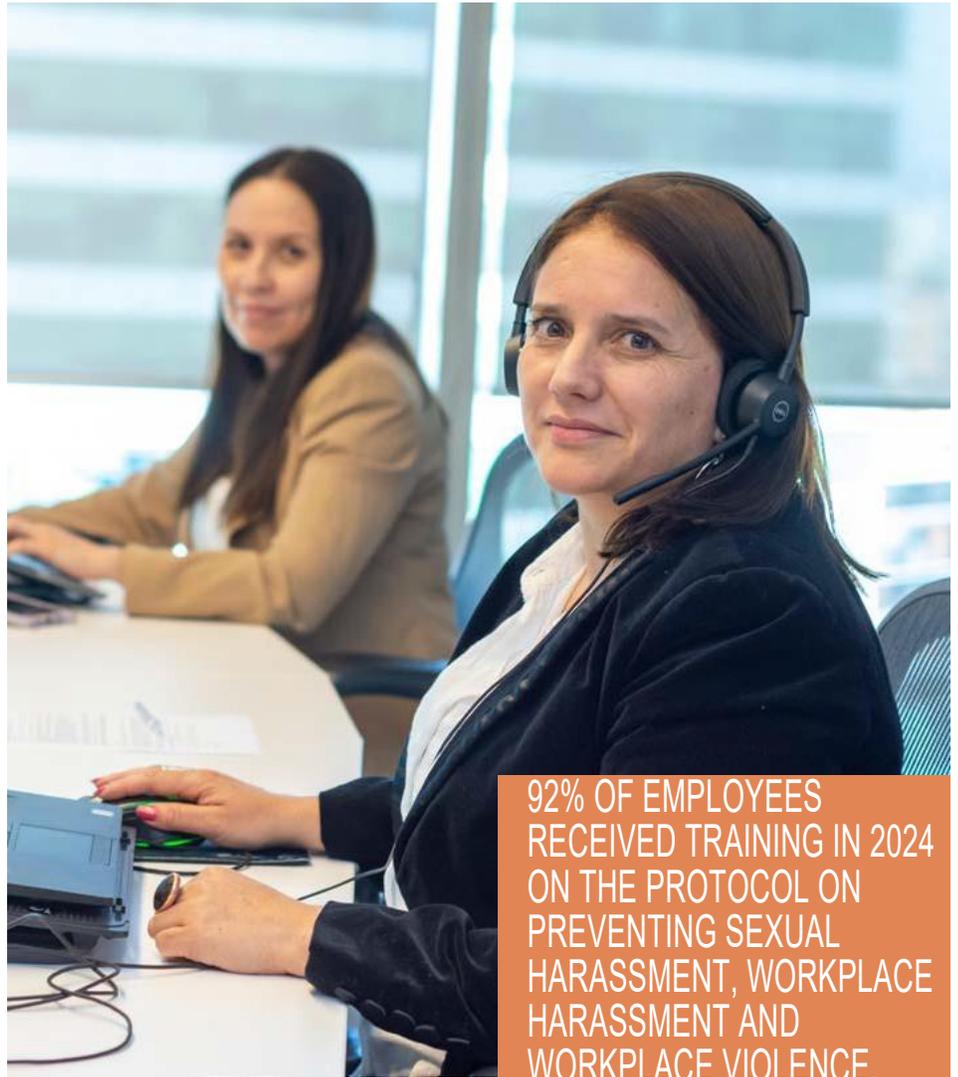
Unions (name)	# of Members	GBU Represented	From	To	Type of Bargaining
Sindicato ENGIE Energía Chile N°1 de Tocopilla	104	FlexGen - GEMS - Net - Res	01-Aug-24	31-Jul-27	Regulated
Sindicato ENGIE Energía Chile N°2 de Tocopilla	82	FlexGen - GBS - Net - RES - T&G	01-Feb-24	31-Jan-27	Early
Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de ECL	42	GBS - NET - Res - T&G	01-Jul-23	30-Jun-26	Early
Sindicato De La Empresa Eléctrica del Norte Grande S.A.	95	FlexGen - GBS - GEMS - Net- Res - T&G	01-Jul-23	30-Jun-26	Early
Sindicato de Ingenieros y Profesionales ENGIE Energía Chile	126	FlexGen - GBS - GEMS - Net - Res - T&G	01-Jul-23	30-Jun-26	Early
Sindicato de Supervisores de ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.	185	FlexGen - GBS - GEMS - Net - Res - T&G	18-Sep-24	17-Sep-27	Regulated
Sindicato Trabajadores Empresa Eléctrica del Norte Grande	95	FlexGen - Net - Res - T&G	01-Jul-23	30-Jun-26	Early

40-Hour Law and Karin Law

In 2023, we began to implement Law 21,561, which imposed a new 40-hour workweek that entered into force in April 2024. We gradually reduced workweek hours from 45 to 44 in the first stage. Since most of our sites already had a workweek below the one stipulated by law, the decrease did not greatly affect our operational continuity when the law entered into effect.

We also made progress in implementing Law 21,643, known as the Karin Law. We amended the Internal Regulations on Order, Hygiene and Safety in 2024 (abbreviated as RIOHS in Spanish) and the internal complaint investigation procedure. Nonetheless, we had already begun to widely disseminate our complaints channels and the internal investigation protocol in January 2023, which proved to be similar to what the authority requested.

Four complaints of Karin Law workplace harassment have been filed since the Karin Law entered into force in August 2024, and the investigations were conducted according to the procedures established in the new regulations. Another eight complaints were presented in the 2024 fiscal year, but before the law took effect, two of which were anonymous. Two Karin Law complaints of sexual harassment were also received.



92% OF EMPLOYEES RECEIVED TRAINING IN 2024 ON THE PROTOCOL ON PREVENTING SEXUAL HARASSMENT, WORKPLACE HARASSMENT AND WORKPLACE VIOLENCE, AND ON THE INVESTIGATION AND DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURE TO WHICH ANY SUCH CONDUCT IS SUBJECT.

COMPLAINTS OF WORKPLACE HARASSMENT, SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND WORKPLACE VIOLENCE IN 2024



2

of complaints received for sexual harassment



0



6

of complaints received for workplace harassment



4

Anonymous Complaints

2



0

of complaints received for workplace violence



0



II. BENEFITS AND WORK/LIFE BALANCE

We have a wide, diverse supply of benefits designed in consideration of the wellbeing of the people who work for us — and who are not parties to collective bargaining agreements — and their families. We group them in the following four areas:

PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL WELLBEING

Benefits for the care of employees' physical and mental health.

- Complementary Health Insurance
- Dental Insurance
- Catastrophic Illness Insurance
- Death and Disability Insurance
- Work-Related Illness/Accident Subsidy
- COVID Insurance
- Reimbursement for participation in sports
- Ergonomic chairs
- Employee accompaniment program (PAE in Spanish)

WORK/LIFE BALANCE

Benefits that help employees maintain a balance between their working and personal lives

- Additional vacation time
- Progressive vacation time
- Flexible working arrangements
- Leave for marriage or civil union
- Leave for births
- Leave for deaths
- Paid leave
- Unpaid leave

FINANCIAL WELLBEING

Benefits that help employees have a financially healthy life.

- Meal allowance
- Marriage or civil union payment
- Birth payment
- Death payment
- Agreed deposit
- Independence Day Bonus
- Christmas Bonus
- Vacation payment

EQUITY

Benefits that give employees a healthy work environment and improve their quality of life.

- Payment or reimbursement of day care
- Equalization Fund: benefits, education, financial aid, tourism and recreation
- Grade and high school educational allowance for children
- Technical Training Scholarship for children
- University Scholarship for children
- Christmas gifts for employees' children and a Christmas gift card
- Parking discount agreement



ENGIE Energía Chile has policies and practices to ensure a balance between our employees' work and family life. They include:

- **Paid Paternity Leave** of four weeks, granted to men after the birth of a child.
- **Flexible Working Arrangements**, to telecommute as many as 2 days a week, regardless of the work location.
- **Paid leave:** Two days a year without having to give a reason.
- **Unpaid leave:** Eight days a year without having to give a reason.
- One day of **paid leave** every two years to move.
- **Leave for the parents of children 6 months or younger** for doctor's visits.

SUBCONTRACTS

We have a Subcontracting Policy that sets a framework with five goals and procedures to be followed by all companies in the ENGIE Group.

The goals are:

- 1 **Guarantee the safety of all**, by providing a safe workplace and environment wherever we operate.
- 2 **Mitigate the risks** in subcontracted activities.
- 3 **Organize the exchange** and comparison of the best practices in the world to support disseminating them.
- 4 **Facilitate synergies** to boost performance and improve/simplify managing supplier relationships.
- 5 **Guarantee** that each entity develops performance in the management of subcontractors.

96

4.3.1 Diversity and Inclusion

99

4.2.2 Equity

4.3 DIVERSITY, EQUITY AND INCLUSION

4.3.1 Diversity and Inclusion

We understand that diversity goes beyond gender, so we have proposed expanding the view of people with disabilities to create spaces of awareness and accompany anyone interested in, or in the process of, obtaining their credential. Our purpose continues to be to build an increasingly more diverse, inclusive and equitable environment.

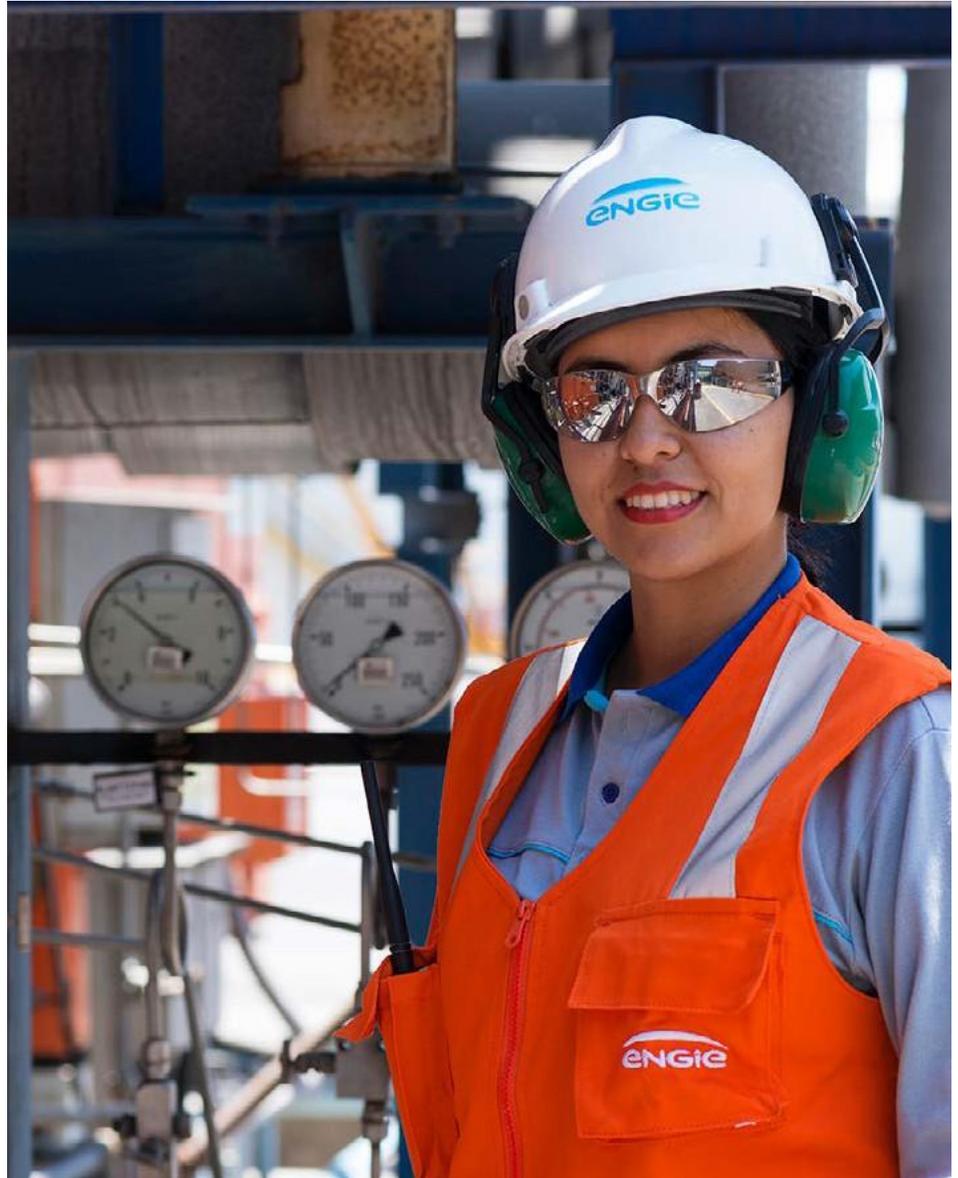
In 2024, we continued to progress in the focuses we defined as priorities: women, people with disabilities, LGBTIQ+ community and generations.

Along those lines, given the strategic relevance that this topic has acquired, ENGIE created a department dedicated to Diversity, Equity and Inclusion within the Human Resources Division. This unit began operation in Chile in 2024.

I. WOMEN IN ENGIE

One of the most outstanding initiatives in 2024 was the implementation of the **Women in Operations Program, focused on professionals from STEM areas with no more than two years of experience**. More than 60 candidates participated in a sort of hackathon, from among whom we selected ten professionals who joined the company.

The professionals selected were rotated through diverse areas of the business, always accompanied by mentors who gave them support in their learning process and exchange of experiences. They also attended female empowerment and leadership workshops.



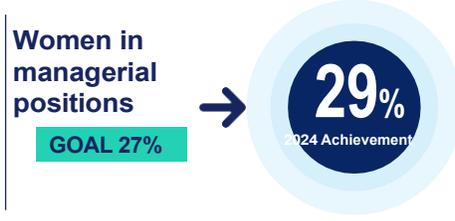
We also participated, for the third consecutive year, in the Energy + Women Fair, where we received approximately 15 applications; and for the first time in the ExpoInclusion Job Fair, where we received close to 50 résumés of women. These fairs helped us expand the search for professionals interested in forming part of a more inclusive ENGIE.

With respect to gender equity, we exceeded our 2024 goal of 45% in hiring women for manager positions. The number was 47%. We added short- and medium-term goals and took actions that impacted the number of women among all employees, in leadership positions and in the percentage of recruitment and selection.

DIVERSITY

IN ENGIE ENERGÍA CHILE

WOMEN IN ENGIE ENERGÍA CHILE



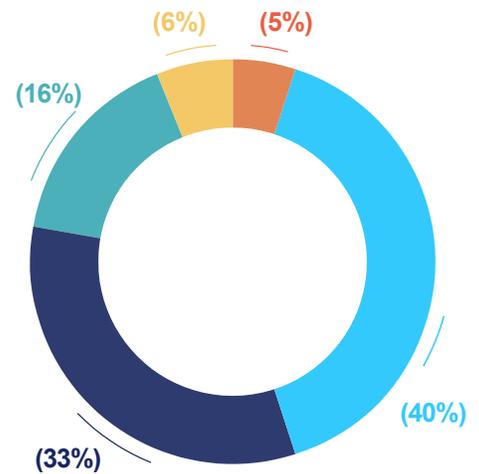
1ST GENDER-EQUAL BOARD IN 2024



1ST GENDER-EQUAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IN 2024



AGE BREAKDOWN OF EMPLOYEES



- Younger than 30
- 30 to 40 years old
- 41 to 50 years old
- 51 to 60 years old
- Older than 60

RECOGNITIONS



RANKING OF WOMEN IN UPPER MANAGEMENT (IMAD) 2024

We received an honorable mention for being the company that has made the most progress among companies listed on the Santiago Stock Exchange.

II. GENERATIONAL DIVERSITY

We also started to compile information to design the lines of work on generational diversity in 2025.

In joint work with the Diversity and Inclusion Community, comprised of volunteers from

different areas, we made an internal analysis to understand the perception of diversity and the personal commitment to driving it. To do that, we set up focus groups involving close to 100 people, which helped identify expectations and requirements in the five thrusts of BeU@ENGIE,

which will serve as the basis for the design of 2025 action plans.

DEI Intersectionality

Since some programs cut across many areas, we held a hackathon to look for trainees under the gender equity and generations pillars of our BeU@ENGIE Policy. We selected around 60 professionals with 0 to 3 years of experience from a universe of more than 2,500 applications. We sought, in this process, to add young talent in line with our generational diversity pillar.

In parallel, we implemented a mentoring program with 51 mentors and 54 students (53% men and 47% women), which is fully underway. The objective is to strengthen organizational learning through the experience of longer term employees. The program is from 9 to 12 months long and includes at least one monthly follow-up meeting. This program aims to accelerate the growth of both the mentor and the trainee by:

- supporting mentors as they adapt to their new position
- transferring key skills and knowledge about the One ENGIE culture
- providing orientation on career development
- facilitating networking in the organization.



DISABILITY

We made an agreement with Fundación Edudown in the 2024 fiscal year for the provision of services by individuals with a cognitive disability. We also held the first Inclusive Supplier Fair to encourage the hiring of their services in the organization and to incorporate diversity and inclusion in our value chain. Entrepreneurs related to our five pillars participated in the initiative.

Additionally, at Supplier Day, organized by the Procurement Division, a panel was held where the Diversity team presented the

BeU@ENGIE policy to our suppliers. Moreover, more than 80 résumés were received at ExpoInclusion from people with disabilities, and we were able to have a disabled representative on a communications panel.

At the same time, we began the work to install our first office with universal access based on an analysis by the Telethon Foundation. That report helped us make all the necessary changes to infrastructure, and it will be ready in the first quarter of 2025.

4.3.2 Equity

We ensure that people are treated fairly and equitably. We therefore have an Equal Pay Policy that is focused on attracting, retaining and motivating our employees through a system based on internal equity, reward and competitiveness on the job market.

We are constantly focused on encouraging and recognizing excellence in the individual performance of our employees. Their professional development is fundamental to a continuous improvement of processes and to the attainment of the objectives and goals set by the company.

We also have a team of professionals who are permanently monitoring the competitiveness of our salaries.



I. PAY GAP

Engie ensures that its salary structure is bias-free, fair and equitable. To that end, compensation has been defined following the HAY method where levels are set for each position based on the following criteria:

- Knowledge, skills and abilities needed to perform the job.
- Responsibility for processes and ability at solving specific problems arising in doing the job.
- Contribution of the position to the company's results.

This means that employees working in the same professional category might hold different levels or grades in that position because the knowledge, processes and functions of each position are different.

So, the pay gap is analyzed in view of the professional category of the position, the level or grade of the position, and time of employment. This latter variable is included because time of employment could justify differences arising from CPI salary adjustments.

The gaps found were due mainly to the fact that the compensation structures are aligned to the valuation of the positions rather than to a professional category. Additionally, the impact of time with the company must be considered and more men have been employed longer by the company, which is due to the natural characteristics of the industry in which women have historically participated less. This is something that we are actively working to change via diverse action plans and strategies under our One ENGIE model.

Type of Position	Mean Pay Gap	Median Pay Gap
Upper Management	88	83
Management	89%	95%
Supervisors	92%	93%
Manual Workers	93%	90%
Salesforce	94%	92%
Administrative Staff	99%	99%
Other Professionals	99%	93%
Other Technicians	99%	94%
TOTAL	94.65	89.56

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 companies belonging to similar industries and of direct competitors that we define as the benchmark.
 - **Salary collars:** These collars are implemented internally and indicate a salary range for each position based on the complexity of the functions, the skills required and the job market salary benchmarks.
 - **Position levels or grades:** An evaluation is made of each position using the HAY method that considers roles, responsibilities, skills, knowledge and the competencies required for each position in the organizational structure. A position and salary plan is created, focused on structuring the different hierarchical levels of the organization so as to have a clear and balanced salary structure.
 - **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.
- Adopting meritocracy in salary management helps promote a fairer work environment and encourages healthy competition among our employees.
- **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. These conditions encourage excellence and the search for a continuing improvement of our processes.



106

4.4.1 Sustainable Procurement Strategy

107

4.4.2 Work in 2024

110

4.4.3 Progress in the Sustainable Procurement Policy

4.4 SUPPLIERS

4.4.1 Sustainable Procurement Strategy

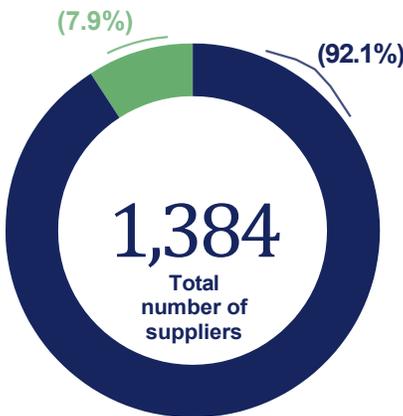
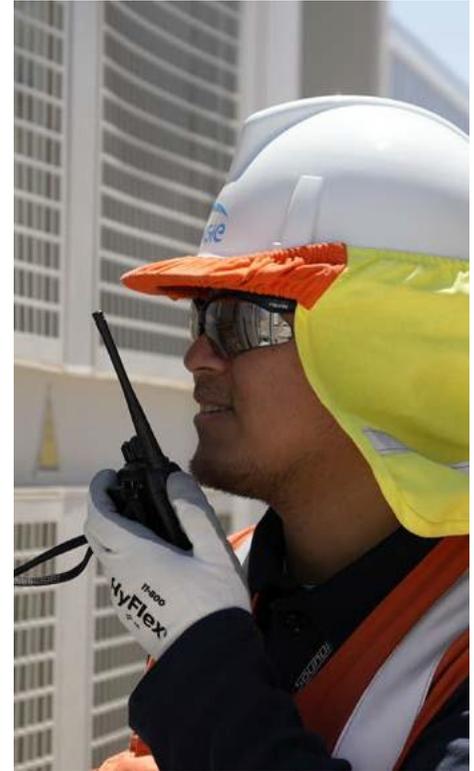
ENGIE Energía Chile believes that it is fundamental to have suppliers of goods and services committed to causing positive impacts on people and the planet. Some of the aspects we evaluate in selecting them are Health and Safety performance (only providers of services working inside ENGIE’s facilities), ethical conduct and regulatory compliance, social and environmental responsibility and respect for Human Rights.

We have a Sustainable Procurement Strategy that aims to foster a sustainable, inclusive culture of safety in our commercial relationships.

Part of this strategy are our Sustainable and Inclusive Procurement Policy, the alliance with Chile Footprint[®] to encourage suppliers and service providers to measure their carbon footprint, a reduction in the periods of payment to SMBs and the strengthening of the bond and collaborative work with suppliers and organizations with whom we collaborate or are partners.

We have an external platform called ECOVADIS that evaluates the companies providing us with services and inputs in the spheres of Environment, Employment Practices and Human Rights, Ethics and Sustainable Purchases. These results are put in a scorecard for each company after it is evaluated and once a year we share the results with our suppliers to encourage them to take action regarding the opportunities for improvement identified by ECOVADIS when their score is below 45.

Our payment terms comply with the law regarding national suppliers, which sets a maximum period of 30 days for payment after the invoice is accepted for payment. Exceptional terms of



payment different from 30 days are identified and approved by the Country Head of Procurement according to each negotiation. We are implementing a differentiated payment process for companies categorized as SMB by the Internal Revenue Service of Chile (SII in Spanish).

Suppliers evaluated according to sustainability criteria in 2024

	National Suppliers	Foreign Suppliers
# of suppliers evaluated	242	27
# of suppliers evaluated according to sustainability criteria	28	3
% of suppliers evaluated according to sustainability criteria out of the total	11.6%	11.1%
Total purchases	USD 346,406,502	USD 681,153,316
Purchases from suppliers evaluated according to sustainability criteria	USD 99,286,769	USD 429,699,825
% of total purchases from suppliers evaluated according to sustainability criteria	28.7%	63.1%

4.4.2 Work in 2024

Our work in 2024 was focused on strengthening the relationship with our suppliers toward a collaborative bond centered on matters of sustainability and support to our SMBs. We continued to participate on work committees, like the one sponsored by the Chilean Generators Association, to address the issue of engagement of Businesses and SMBs in Projects. We were members of the audience at discussion events, such as the Annual Sustainability Meeting organized by Acción Empresas, and we put in practice some supplier development programs like “Small Contractors” and “Getting Closer to Suppliers in Chiloé,” which will be described later.



I. LETTER OF COMMITMENT TO NET-ZERO EMISSIONS BY 2045

In 2024, we invited an important group of suppliers to sign a Letter of Commitment to the goal of the ENGIE Group of Net-Zero Emissions by 2045. This commitment means that signatories of that Letter must quantify their Carbon Footprint, identify and implement actions to reduce it, and define a decarbonization strategy for their organization.

At the close of the 2024 fiscal year, 17 of our main suppliers (who account for 70% of our target suppliers and approximately 80% of the annual

spending of ENGIE Energía Chile) had adhered to this commitment. In March 2025 we will begin a work committee to address the three pillars of the signed commitment, beginning with the quantification of the Carbon Footprint. Some of the suppliers who adopted this Letter of Commitment are BBosch, Diprofire, Equans, Promet, Sungrow, Mintral, Ultrapoly, Innera and Axinntus.

We held the first Carbon Deep Dialogue under this initiative, work meetings led by the Procurement and ESG teams of ENGIE Energía Chile, where we

invited our suppliers to talk about their sustainability and decarbonization initiatives and strategies. As a result, we identified some initiatives that we will take in 2025 with Axinntus, Copec, BBosch and Mintral. We will continue with Carbon Deep Dialogue in 2025.

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
(i) Number of invoices paid: the number of invoices paid in the year to suppliers for each of such ranges.	74,270	1,065	559
(ii) Total (in millions of pesos): the sum of the invoices paid in the year to suppliers for each of such ranges.	1,238,861	22,826	63,297
(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
(iv) Number of suppliers: the number of suppliers for the invoices paid in the year for each of such ranges.	4,232	415	200
Subject	2024		
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		

II. WORKING CONDITIONS OF CONTRACTORS

We are implementing a Contractor Safety Program with the Company's Occupational Health and Safety Division that is being applied, in this phase, to Small Contractors. The goal is to strengthen the standard of safety of the suppliers with which we work by means of an action plan and support from us. The Occupational Health and Safety Division worked in collaboration with the Procurement Division for the disclosure and monitoring of the program.

14 suppliers participated in the program who are working at our Operations and/or Projects to give way to a work plan that aims to overcome any safety gaps.

The Contractor Safety Program also included a series of visits by the Safety team to the facilities of participant suppliers to confirm the objective evidence of information made available by them to ENGIE after a self-assessment.

We continued, in parallel, with the Weekly and Monthly Control of Employer Compliance by Contractors to ensure that they were following the law on their employer and social security obligations regarding their workers. The Contract Administrators of ENGIE are also highly committed and verify the information on this subject monthly, which must show a 100% compliance with the delivery of F-30 and F-30/1 certificates. This is confirmed before approving payment statements, and this specific point is reinforced among our Contract Administrators by ongoing training by the Procurement Division and the Company's Legal Division. These measures cover services under recurrent contracts (longer than 1 year) and one-off services, focused on ensuring that all companies verify, supervise and are trained in complying with labor laws and regulations.

ENGIE Energía Chile is greatly committed to employer compliance and to the safety of the employees of contractors providing services at our Operations and/or Projects. This control is an integral part of the points that we have declared in our Sustainable Procurement Policy.

III. SUPPLIER DEVELOPMENT

In line with our Supplier Development Program, we visited the San Pedro Wind Farm in Dalcahue, Chiloé, in August 2024, where we held a Seminar to get closer to local suppliers. At that event, we provided key definitions of the supply chain of ENGIE Energía Chile and we held a business round.

After this visit, we identified suppliers whose services were needed in the operation of this wind farm and we began to integrate them to the Company, which included support in administrative requirements and a specific purchasing strategy for each supplier so that they could become ENGIE suppliers meeting the requirements set by us.

We actively participated in the work committee created by the Chilean Generators Association to discuss the Guiding Principles for Contractors. The purpose is to implement actions and controls that mitigate the main findings, mostly related to payment. At the October 2024 meeting, the Company was a guest speaker at the SMB Management workshop, where it presented its progress in this respect.

Purchases from Small and Mid-Sized Suppliers

We estimated, for the first time, the purchases from our small and mid-sized suppliers and we found that 7.5% of our purchases were made directly from SMBs in 2024 for a total of approximately MUSD 94.

When we analyzed the purchases made for our operating sites, the rate rose considerably, to 19.8%, yet when we looked at the purchases for our projects, it fell to just 2.4%. This is due mainly to the fact that our Project Procurement Strategy entails contracting under a BoP mode and/or Specialist mode (companies that provide the design, supply and construction of one of our projects), which are construction companies that then subcontract down to Level 1 with their suppliers of goods and services.

Enterprise Category	Operations Spending	Projects Spending	Total Spending
Small & Mid-Sized (SMBs)	USD 71,576,592	USD 20,947,050	USD 92,523,642
Others	USD 294,643,719	USD 859,660,253	USD 1,154,303,972
Total	USD 366,220,311	USD 880,607,302	USD 1,246,827,613
% Inclusive Spending	19.5%	2.4%	7.4%



SUPPLIER DAY

We closed the 2024 fiscal year with a new version of Supplier Day, an annual event that we have been holding since 2022 that brings together our main suppliers to review key milestones and project challenges and to strengthen strategic collaboration. 33 large, small and mid-sized suppliers attended the closing ceremony of Supplier Day 2024, including local suppliers from Chiloé and suppliers noted for their performance in the Small Contractors phase of the Contractor Health & Safety Program implemented in 2024.

The event was led by the Procurement Division of ENGIE Energía Chile.

The teams from the Legal, Health & Safety and ESG Divisions presented specific topics on ethics, compliance, occupational health and sustainability. Macarena Alvarez, Director of Sustainability of the Chilean Generators Association, also discussed the work to draft the Guiding Principles for Contractors, highlighted the active participation of ENGIE since 2022, while Ignacio Cobo, Director of Sustainability of SOFOFA, spoke about the reality of SMBs in Chile and the importance of fostering a good relationship with large companies.

On Supplier Day, we held an awards ceremony for the first time to

recognize our suppliers who stood out for their excellent performance and support in 2024, in the following categories: excellence in support functions, relationship with communities, advancement in organizational sustainability, local supplier development and good certification performance on the ECOVADIS platform.

The results of the Supplier Deep Carbon Dialogue were also presented, and we reaffirmed the commitment to offset the event's carbon footprint by carbon credits.

4.4.3 Progress in the Sustainable Procurement Policy

In the fiscal year, we also attained a 72% implementation of our Sustainable Procurement Policy. The main results were:

- We strengthened the Supplier Evaluation on ECOVADIS. Starting in 2024, all suppliers awarded a service for a price above USD 350,000 and a period of one year or more must undergo this assessment. We included compliance with this commitment in our contract documents.
- We worked on the design of a Contract Closing Evaluation for Operations, which will enter into effect in March 2025 and complements the annual process by a more exhaustive health and safety, operational, commercial, environmental and technical evaluation. This evaluation will be made early, at the start of the service, and in the final phase of the service if it lasts more than 6 months. We began to design a proposal to implement this process as well in the Projects of ENGIE in Chile.
- We continued forward in identifying our SMBs and adjusting the periods of payment according to our initiative to make payment to SMBs within 15 days, which we intend to formalize for 100% of our SMBs in June 2025.
- We scheduled and led two in-person training sessions given by Acción Empresas. One was on “How to have a sustainable supply chain,” oriented towards providing knowledge on this subject to our Procurement team, and the other was a talk on “Sustainability in Organizations,” given to our main suppliers.



- We included EduDown Chile in our supplier pool, a non-profit foundation that works with people with Down's Syndrome. Its lines of business include offering various products and services, such as corporate gifts and events catering. This supplier has been providing the catering of the onboarding sessions of our Company since the fourth quarter of 2024, which the Company holds every two months for new hires.
- We released a bulletin about Oil Microfilter Service performed by Copec, our supplier, at our Mejillones plant. This service helps extend the useful life of oil, avoids new purchases and the generation of waste oil as well as the transport associated with its sale. A reduction of 362 tons of CO₂ was achieved in the Carbon Footprint as a result, and this is a type of collaboration with suppliers that forms part of our effort to have a sustainable supply chain.

112

4.5.1 Main Initiatives

113

4.5.2 Social Investment in 2024

4.5 SOCIAL MANAGEMENT

4.5.1 Main initiatives

Our territorial management accompanies the operations and projects of ENGIE Energía Chile in a large part of our country, moving southward together with our new renewable generation units and the expansion of our transmission services.



“The social approval of the communities in the territories where we situate our projects is fundamental in conducting our generation, energy storage and transmission services businesses. Our purpose is to become a responsible neighbor who is concerned about its adverse impacts and contributes to local development.”

Matías Bernales
Communities and
Sustainability Manager

Our area of influence encompasses three zones: north (Arica-Antofagasta), central (Taltal-Maule), and south (Ñuble, Biobío, Los Lagos). In each we have a team led by a zonal officer who reports directly to the Communities and Sustainability Division, which is responsible for providing directives.

Some of the main tasks of the territorial team are to build bridges and establish ties with each of the communities and local authorities according to our Associativity Policy. It also handles the social, environmental and territorial conditions of new projects based on the guidelines in our Early Approach Model.

In 2024, we reinforced the Fair Transition in Tocopilla and made progress in planning for the transformation of the site in the municipality of Mejillones. At the same time, we completed our installation in the municipality of Taltal, where we became a company appreciated by the community and local authorities and we paved the way, socially and environmentally, for the entry of new projects to municipalities where we have no presence.

Another relevant aspect was the strengthening of our Associativity Policy for the purpose of aligning it to the Company's ESG commitments.

This year we placed a special emphasis in our activities on socializing with locals for the incorporation of new technology, namely the BESS, and the important role they play in stabilizing the power grid while the country's energy transition is ongoing.



I. NEW PROJECTS

Under the directives of our approach model, we accompanied the installation of projects in the central zone that will begin construction in 2025, which is the case of the Libélula PV Farm in the municipalities of Colina and Tiltill and the Totihue Substation in the municipality of Rengo. Both projects are very important to the Company as they brought us to the Metropolitan Region and Region of Liberator Bernardo O'Higgins for the first time.

We also participated in the social and environmental aspects of the environmental impact assessment, and received approval of our Pemuco Wind Farm in the municipality of the same name, construction of which began in the last few weeks of 2024.

In the south zone, we have given support to other projects undergoing an environmental assessment, like the El Rosal Wind Farm in the municipality of Los Angeles, the Loma Verde Wind Farm in Frutillar, and the Los Portones Wind Farm in Calbuco.

4.5.2 Social investment in 2024

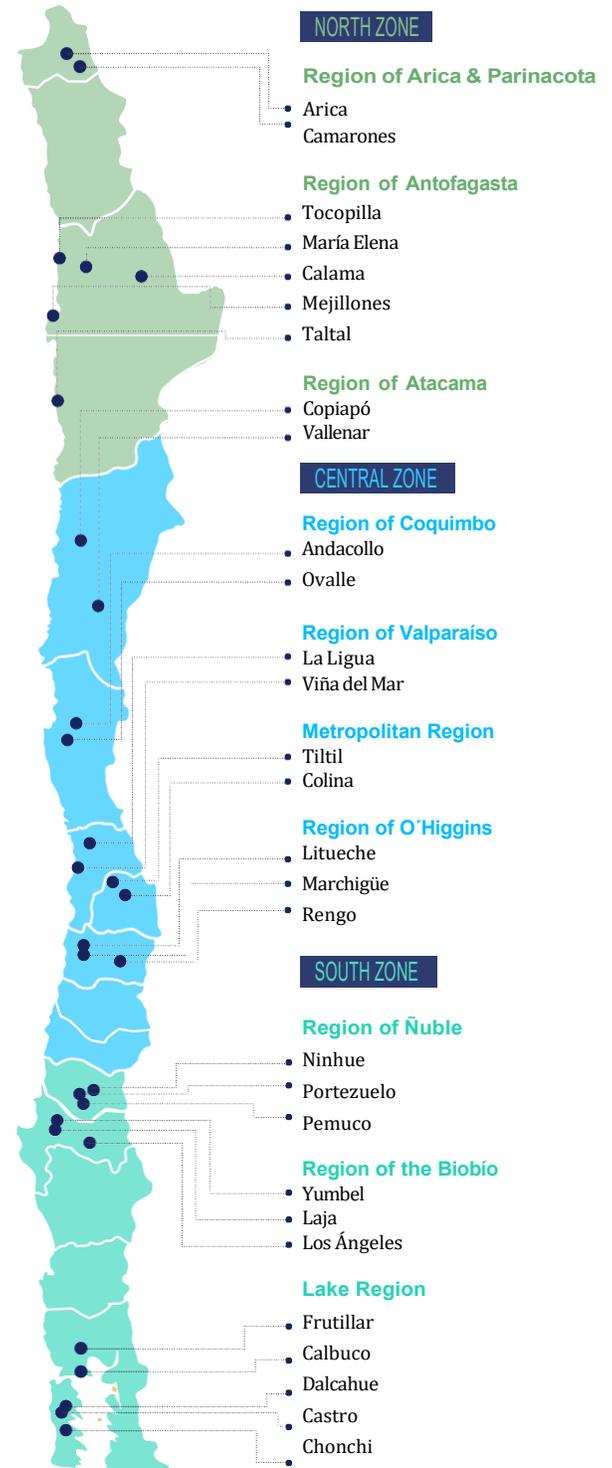
We invested in 219 social initiatives in 2024 for a total of USD 1.2 million to keep up the high level we had achieved in 2023. These resources benefited 29,832 people directly in 19 municipalities. Indirectly, the benefits reached 1,147,087 people.

We channel our social investment in the territory through Dialog, Participation and Harmonious Coexistence Groups, formal groups that we have set up with communities. We have been gradually orienting these contributions towards the four strategic pillars in our Associativity Policy in coordination with locals. In 2024, they were distributed in the following way:

INITIATIVES FUNDED UNDER THE ASSOCIATIVITY POLICY



COVERAGE OF THE TERRITORIAL MANAGEMENT OF ENGE ENERGÍA CHILE





I. OUTSTANDING INITIATIVES BY GEOGRAPHIC ZONE

Our social investment is distributed geographically into 123 initiatives in the north zone, 71 in the south zone, and 25 in the central zone.

	Municipalities	Outstanding Initiatives in 2024
▶	NORTH ZONE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arica • Antofagasta • Calama • Tocopilla • Mejillones <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We released the first public report with the participation of the local community at the Chapiquiña hydroelectric power plant in the Region of Arica and Parinacota. • We made an agreement with CONAF on the utilization and improvement of the power plant's nurseries to reforest different mountain zones, and we worked with the Diverse South America Foundation on the study and protection of the Taruca (also known as the North Andean Deer), which consisted of the purchase of camera traps to monitor migration during the year. • We actively held associativity workgroups in Tocopilla and Mejillones and processed collaboration and support agreements with both municipalities. • We supported local athletics for the National Skating Championship in Tocopilla. • We signed collaboration agreements with the Firehouses in Tocopilla, Maria Elena and Antofagasta to contribute inputs to fight fires and provide training in BESS technology. • In Upper Loa, we worked on self-managed energy-access projects of indigenous communities. • We helped remove graffiti at the Huanchaca Ruins heritage site in the municipality of Antofagasta.
▶	CENTRAL ZONE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taltal • Viña del Mar • La Ligua • Rengo <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Taltal, thanks to collaboration between the Communities area and the construction team of the Kallpa Farm project (formerly Lomas de Taltal), we implemented joint social initiatives in which even the employees of contractors participated. Some of the community activities consisted of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. a mass astronomy talk by Dr. José Maza. b. recognition of the Social Management of ENGIE Energía Chile via a Municipal Decree. c. literary workshops taught by writers from the north. d. furthering local culture by aid to the children's Andino Choir in Taltal. e. support to the Taltal Firehouse in installing an emergency equipment warehouse (13 containers). • beginning construction of the La Ligua and Totihue Substations following the same form of collaboration and social effort.
▶	SOUTH ZONE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ninhue • Calbuco • Castro • Dalcahue • Laja • Los Angeles • Llanquihue • Maullín • Pemuco • Yumbel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of the early engagement for the Loma Verde Project in the municipality of Frutillar, we made a contribution that enabled the Villa Alegre Neighborhood Board to buy a site where they can build the Board's headquarters, which will help that community improve its social cohesiveness. • On the island of Chiloé, we extended our involvement at the Dalcahue Bicentennial School, which impacted more than 300 9th and 10th grade students, reinforcing the subjects of physics, chemistry and biology and, therefore, the integral STEM education of the students.


USD 1.2 million
 Social investment in 2024


19
 Municipalities benefited


29,832
 people directly impacted


1,147,087
 people indirectly impacted



OUTSTANDING ACTIVITY

Meeting with social leaders from the south

We held the “Let’s Build 2024” event in Puerto Varas, with social leaders from the municipalities of Portezuelo, Pemuco and Ninhue (Region of Ñuble); Laja and Yumbel, (Region of the Biobío) and Calbuco, Frutillar, and Dalcahue (Lake Region).

40 leaders and 20 Company representatives attended, including Melanie Wilneder, our

our Chief Sustainability Officer, and Matías Bernales, Communities and Sustainability Manager of ENGIE Chile, as well as employees from the areas of project development, construction and operation. The event was also attended by authorities, such as Eduardo Carmona, the Director of the Community Development Office of the

Municipality of Puerto Varas, Liliana Alarcón, Regional Secretary of the Ministry of Energy for the Lake Region, and Macarena Álvarez, Sustainability Manager of the Generators Association, who presented the good social impact practices of the industry.



We energized the community center in Ayquina

The goal of our Associativity Policy is to extend the benefits of clean energy to communities inside our area of influence. To that end, we energized the community center in Ayquina by installing a photovoltaic system that guarantees electricity 24/7 so that it can continue its valuable work in the community. This advancement not only strengthens the region; it also reinforces our commitment to move towards the energy transition with responsible and efficient solutions.

OUTSTANDING ACTIVITY



OUTSTANDING ACTIVITY

Agreement with the Atacama Desert Museum

We signed a donation agreement with the Museum of Natural and Cultural History of the Atacama Desert that will be of benefit to the inhabitants in the municipality of Calama and the Region of Antofagasta. Under this agreement, the transfer of archeological and paleontological materials from the Lasana Atacaman Indigenous Museum will begin to improve.

ENGIE is committed to maintaining the materials of scientific heritage so that they can continue to be interpreted by future generations.

ESG AMENDMENT TO THE ASSOCIATIVITY POLICY

Our Associativity Policy, which we launched in 2020, strengthened our territorial management because new lines of work were added, among them the access by communities to renewable energy, either in homes or in public infrastructure.

We reviewed and amended this Policy in 2024 according to the priorities and needs

that we have been noting while we advance in the transformation, development and construction of renewable energy projects, according to our environmental, social and governance (ESG) commitments and goals set down in the four pillars of our sustainability strategy (Planet, People, Performance, Governance).

Our commitment is to keep it current, so it is reviewed every two years to ensure that it continues to be relevant and effective over time.

Changes were made in the following areas:



PERFORMANCE

This refers to our commitment to the sustainability of our results and a responsible management of the business.



PEOPLE

This means the contribution that we make to the development of communities near our facilities and to their quality of life, and the management of the impacts from stopping to use coal. It also incorporates the safeguards that we have adopted to guarantee a respect for the rights of workers in the company and in our contractors and suppliers.



PLANET

Under our commitment to be Net-Zero by 2045, we added lines of work to create initiatives that we will implement to attain the goal of being Carbon Neutral by 2045 and to manage our impact on the environment and biodiversity.



GOVERNANCE

This involves initiatives relating to ethics and compliance with the regulations regulating our engagement.

4.5.3 Social Strategy in 2025

One of the greatest challenges is to expand our energy transition in the territory socially, environmentally and politically. We updated our Early Approach Model in 2024 and a new Social Strategy arose as a result that addresses all stages of a project, starting with its feasibility to the actions entailed in each of its respective success indicators that will allow us to improve our work.



Stages	Actions	Success Indicators
PROJECTS BEING ANALYZED FOR FEASIBILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due diligence review • Early citizen participation • Stakeholder and risk map • Definition of social budget • Municipal and regional political management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A social due diligence review is completed for all projects • A stakeholder and risk map is prepared for all projects • A social budget is defined and justified for all projects
PROJECTS UNDERGOING ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal citizen participation • Voluntary commitments • Closing of agreements with communities • Social leadership in the environment process • Municipal and regional political management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental approval of the project • Voluntary social commitments under RCAs • Social agreements with all communities
PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for environmental compliance with Environmental Approvals (RCAs) • Social compliance with RCAs • Micro-management of communities • HR Support • Contractor relationship • Supplier management • Municipal and regional political management • Implementation of a complaint mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of RCA social commitments are fulfilled • 100% of complaints received are handled and closed • 100% of debts or problems with suppliers are resolved
OPERATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with RCA social commitments • Setting up and holding meetings of workgroups • Micro-management of communities • Supplier management • Complaint mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All workgroups are operative • All RCA social commitments are fulfilled • 100% of complaints received are handled and closed • 100% of debts or problems with suppliers are resolved
CLOSURES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing of social workgroups • Leading the fair transition: environmental + social + occupational • Complaint mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All workgroups are closed or extended • The Fair Transition Strategy has been designed and implemented • 100% of complaints received are handled and closed

12

4.5.1 Main Initiatives

12

4.5.2 Social Investment in 2024

4.6 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY

4.4.1 Integrated Health and Safety Management System (+Simple)



We aim to strengthen safe and healthy work environments for everyone working at ENGIE Energía Chile. It is a goal that we address from a cultural perspective to involve all levels of the Company. To do so, we have an Integrated Occupational Health and Safety Management System (+Simple), an annual action plan and management goals and indicators that we monitor using a Balanced Scorecard.

Our work on Occupational Health and Safety is governed by an Integrated Health and Safety Management System (+Simple) based on

ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 45001, ISO 55001, ISO 27001 and ISO 37001, also formalized in our +Simple Integrated System Policy. This policy sets down our commitments regarding quality, the environment, ethics, occupational health and safety, asset management and information security.

We are further guided by several directives that we call the Safety Essentials, which must be applied by our employees and by ENGIE's contractors.

ESENCIALES DE SEGURIDAD

Ninguna vida en Riesgo

Prevenir accidentes graves y mortales

SAFETY ESSENTIALS

- I know and follow the 9 Life-Saving Rules.
- I stop work that I consider to be unsafe. I issue an alert and we only resume it when conditions are safe.
- I apply the Minute that Saves Lives. One last check before beginning the job since there may be new risks.
- I ensure my own safety and that of everyone else.
- I report events and incidents to prevent and avoid the worst day ever from occurring.

+SIMPLE IMS POLICY... PUT SIMPLY!

ENGIE Energía Chile is committed to having the resources needed to ensure that the following **goals** are met:

	<p>Work with operational excellence and have efficient processes to develop maximum potential.</p>		<p>Ensure that measures are updated and implemented to comply with governing law, commitments and obligations in all services within the scope of the Integrated Management System (IMS).</p>
	<p>Ensure that we have the resources, technology and capacity required to attain the strategic goals planned for information security, asset management, energy efficiency, quality, hygiene, personal safety and the environment.</p>		<p>Work under a strict ethic in activities (Crime prevention, Law 20,393).</p>
	<p>Continuously improve the activities being developed and performance to increase the satisfaction of customers, shareholders and stakeholders that are managed within the purview of the IMS.</p>		<p>Work in harmony with local communities and the environment.</p>
	<p>Provide employees with safe and healthy working conditions.</p>		<p>Define consultation, training and awareness efforts so that employees participate in the improvement of the IMS.</p>
	<p>Establish a system of internal control to manage the risk opportunely and design action plans appropriate to handling the risk.</p>		<p>Establish methods to address compliance with the regulations integrated to the IMS and maximize the creation of value for the business.</p>
	<p>Ensure that asset management and decisions on assets are focused in an integral and cross-cutting way to optimize the asset management strategy and thereby aid in complying with the regulations integrated to the IMS.</p>		<p>Information, information processing, conservation and transmission must be protected from unauthorized use or accidental disclosure, error, fraud, sabotage, a violation of privacy and other harmful actions.</p>

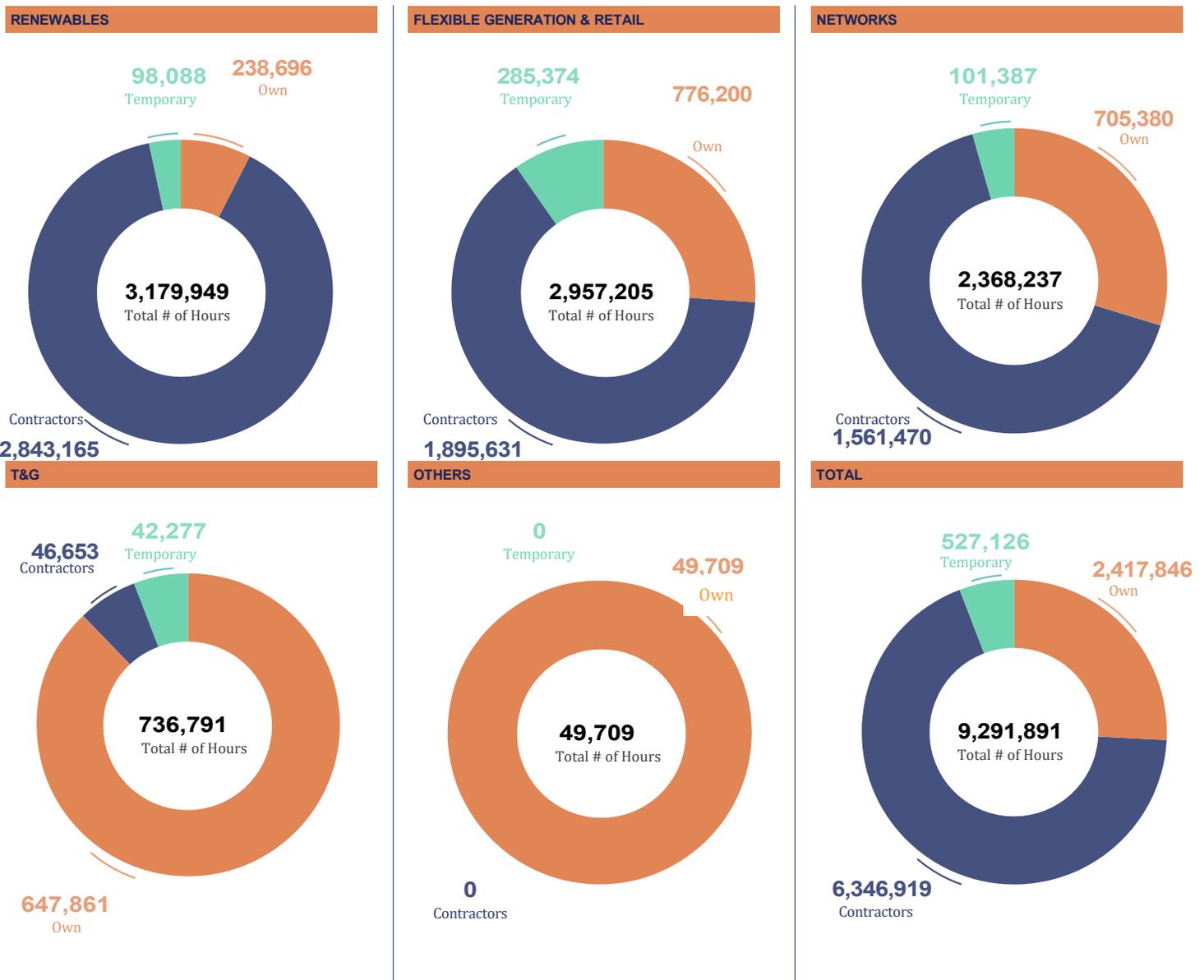
I. WORK IN 2024

Our safety management in 2024 was especially challenging because of the diversity of projects and initiatives that the Company started up and because of the transformation of our assets to achieve our goal of decarbonization.

Nonetheless, there were no Lost-Time Accidents among our employees at any of our operations or projects under construction.

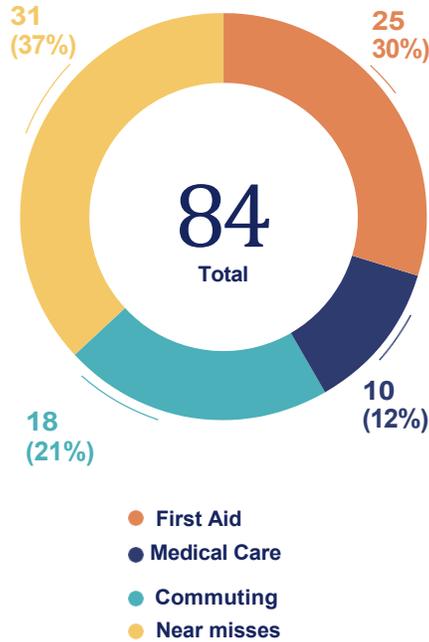
However, there was 1 lost-time incident in a contractor out of a total of 6,346,919 hours worked, consisting of a same-level fall at the Kallpa Farm (formerly Lomas de Taltal), because of which 22 days were lost.

HOURS WORKED PER GBU, INCLUDING CONTRACTORS AND TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES



A total of 84 no-lost-time incidents occurred that entailed first aid, medical care with no time lost, near misses and commuting accidents (which are not recorded in accident statistics).

INCIDENTS IN 2024



We investigated all these incidents, which helps us generate input to develop specific safety programs to control emerging risks.

II. INDICATORS AND PREVENTIVE ACTIONS

Other indicators very relevant to our safety management and to adopting preventive actions (leading indicator) are any Life-Saving Rules (LSR) Breaches and incidents that might have had serious and/or fatal consequences even though there was no injury or damage (HIPO).

These incidents are investigated and reported to the Group to determine the risk profiles that will help us keep them from becoming real accidents.

Below we show the breaches of Life-Saving Rules.



BREACHES OF LIFE-SAVING RULES





2024 ACCIDENT INDICATORS, INCLUDING EMPLOYEES AND CONTRACTORS OF ENGIE



0

Fatality Rate



0

Lost-Time Injury
Frequency Rate



0

Serious Injury
Rate



0

Severity Rate



0

Total Recordable
Incident Rate

The information provided by these indicators shows that our greatest risks relate to three Life-Saving Rules:



STAY ANCHORED

Hook your harness to the lifeline while you work at a height



CHECK

Check that power is off (mechanical, chemical, electrical, pressurized fluid, etc.) before beginning work



AVOID

Do not walk under suspended loads and do not stop below them

We have been able to keep control of our accident indicators thanks to our training programs, communicational campaigns and specific leadership activities that we have developed in the Company, with excellent results over time.

This systematic work meant that ENGIE Energía Chile earned a reduction in its payment additional to the minimum set in the law, equal to 0.0%, in the most recent accident evaluation according to ED 67 on exemptions, reductions and surcharges for a differentiated additional payment.

No Lost-Time Accidents were recorded for our Operation, Maintenance and Construction contractors.

OUR PREMISE:
WE NEVER
COMPROMISE
SAFETY

one
SAFETY
Think. Talk. Act

III. ONE SAFETY CULTURE

At the end of 2022, we implanted the ENGIE One Safety Culture (EOSC), which is intended to strengthen our commitment to safety by means of a cultural transformation that puts people at the center of our priorities for the purpose of eradicating serious and fatal accidents in the organization.



To achieve those objectives, the program involves the following aspects:



a. Safety Rituals

The cornerstone of the EOSC program is the Safety Management Rituals in which leaders play a key role. The Rituals are intended to substantially reduce the unsafe acts and conditions involved in the main risks.

Given that the success of this program is closely tied to the supervisors in all our business units, we have established a safety leadership development schedule adapted to their profile. The purpose is to empower the competence and impact of the Safety Management Rituals.

In 2024, 17 employees of ENGIE Energía Chile were trained to be Internal Trainers over a period of five days in order to take on the challenge of training and accompanying our managers and supervisors in the implementation of this program. Each Internal

<p>256 Managers Trained</p>	<p>17 Internal Trainers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antonio Vasquez Rodolfo Loaiza Guillermo Collao José Segura Sergio Salo Cristóbal Hazard Martín Tusco Daniela Rojas Pablo Oliveros Juan Álvarez Gilbert Muñoz Patricio Sepúlveda Manuel Olmos Carlos Fuenmayor Ximena Chepillán Sebastián Valenzuela Horacio Mallea
------------------------------------	------------------------------------	---

Trainer was in charge of five leaders and had to provide two days of classroom training, followed by on-site coaching to accompany them in execution.

A total of 256 leaders of ENGIE Chile received

training in the classroom and in the field. Our Safety Rituals consist of five activities that, if performed systematically, help our leaders take action in the field and then give our teams direction to put a safety performance of excellence into practice.



256 LEADERS OF ENGIE CHILE RECEIVED TRAINING IN 2024, BOTH IN THE CLASSROOM AND IN THE FIELD, TO IMPLEMENT OUR SAFETY RITUALS CORRECTLY.

SAFETY RITUALS THAT EACH LEADER MUST APPLY IN THEIR RESPECTIVE OPERATIONAL CLUSTERS

Ritual	Description	Goals
<p>1 Managerial Safety Visit</p>	<p>A leader visits an operational site during which the importance of safety in the work that employees are doing must be discussed. It is neither an inspection nor an audit; it is an act of leadership to demonstrate how relevant safety is to the company.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the observational skills of managers. • Sensitize operators via debate. • Show by example and show managers' commitment to safe work.
<p>2 Check Life-Saving Rules</p>	<p>This is an inspection of the 9 Life-Saving Rules to be made by leaders. We want all activities in which one of these Rules is present to be inspected and analyzed in the moment with employees to see their understanding and the care they take.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guarantee that safe conduct is adopted in daily activities by following safety directives. • Encourage the best practices.
<p>3 Safety Walk with Contractors</p>	<p>This ritual consists of a safety walk led by the company's leaders, accompanied by the main managers of contractors working at our facilities. The purpose is to look together for alternatives to improve safety performance and to recognize companies that have good practices.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize contractors to our main risks and safety culture. • Show that safety is of primary importance to ENGIE. • Encourage safe practices by our contractors.
<p>4 Performance Review</p>	<p>Leaders must analyze the information gathered from the rituals in the field in order to issue directives on improvement or to bring attention to what the information gathered reveals in regard to trends, strengths and weaknesses, and to establish action plans to raise the level of, or keep up, work practices.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guarantee that managing safety becomes a key routine for managers. • Guarantee that observations gathered on-site are taken into account and that action is consequently taken. • Focus on the main risks.
<p>5 Toolbox Talk</p>	<p>This ritual is used to propose topics of improvement or learning so that leaders can regularly discuss and debate with employees key issues in preventing serious and fatal accidents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Openly and transparently share and discuss the key issues in preventing serious or fatal accidents specific to the entity's environment. • Guarantee that questions are asked and innovations are proposed about the site.



PLANET

We are strengthening our work on Biodiversity, Energy, Waste and Water while we reduce our emissions to Net-Zero Carbon by 2045.

128

5.1 Climate Change

133

5.2 Energy Efficiency

135

5.3 Biodiversity

140

5.4 Waste and Water

143

5.5 Environmental Compliance

5.1 Climate Change

Thermal generation based on fossil fuels is one of the activities generating the most greenhouse gas emissions in the world.

The progress in our Decarbonization Plan is being seen in a pronounced reduction in our carbon footprint and in the intensity of polluting emissions and gases since the moment we began to close the first coal-fired units.

At the same time that we are expanding renewable generation farms and BESS storage systems, we have been reinforcing the management of the real and potential impacts that these units may cause on ecosystems, by means of biodiversity plans and monitoring systems that we have voluntarily implemented.

We created an Environmental, Permitting and Compliance Division in each of our three

business units in 2024. Each division is made up of expert professionals responsible for the regulatory compliance of each project from the early stages until it is put into operation. In addition to reinforcing the work that we have been doing, this new structure has helped us establish a standard way of working and ensure the synergy of teams.



I. ADAPTATION STRATEGY

Our goal is integrated to the global challenge of the ENGIE Group of being a Net-Zero emissions company by 2045. It encompasses the entire value chain (Scopes 1, 2 and 3) and has marked out a path to keeping the increase in global temperature below 2°C,¹ scientifically certified.

In 2024 we focused on strengthening our Climate Adaptation Strategy to ensure the resilience and operational continuity of our services in the face of climate change and our ability to fulfill our commitments and long-term contracts.

Our analysis covered scenarios of 1.5°, 2°, 3° and 4°C, depending on the useful life of each asset, and it integrated the climate risks defined by the Group, such as heat waves, extreme wind, flooding, water stress, slides, forest fires and coastal erosion. These factors may affect the supply chain, the health and safety of individuals, the integrity of assets, energy production and energy demand.

In connection with generation, a global study commissioned by the Group says that climate change might impact the energy production capacity of renewable assets. Changes in climate patterns and changes in wind, sunlight and precipitation could make it more difficult to fulfill minimum production commitments. Similarly,

these scenarios also impact our transmission services.

Each year the Group updates a list of priority sites based on climate forecasts for 2030 and 2050. In 2024, after our Country Chief Sustainability Officer came on board, we established a clear governance of the process, we updated existing plans and defined short- and medium-term action plans for the new priority sites inside the perimeter defined by the Group in view of the different potential climate scenarios.

II. EMISSIONS

ENGIE Energía Chile measures the carbon footprint according to ISO 14604 and the stationary combustion emission factors proposed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). We also have a monitoring system, and the results of the monitoring are presented monthly to the Company's Board as part of an ongoing tracking.

The progress in our plan to close coal-fired units has helped us maintain a downward trend in total CO₂eq emissions.

Scope 1: Our direct emissions increased because units that had been undergoing maintenance the previous year were put into

EMISSIONS BY TYPE OF GENERATION SOURCE

60-70% of emissions came from coal and 30-40% came from LNG in 2024.

	Mt CO ₂	% CO ₂	
	2023	%2023	%2024
Gas (LNG)	0.70	37%	32%
Coal	1.19	62%	68%
Annual, Scope 1	1.90	100%	100%

¹ The planet has a carbon budget that it cannot exceed if it is to maintain the increase in the global temperature below a critical threshold, such as 1.5°C or 2°C in comparison to pre-industrial levels. The carbon budget is distributed among countries and economic sectors so that individual companies can calculate their remaining budget.

production. Those units were Mejillones CCGT (CTM 3) and the Red Dragon Thermal Power Plant (CTM7), the most efficient, which were out of service for 3 to 4 months each in 2023. There were available for most of 2024, which helped us recover our thermal power generating capacity. As a result, the Scope 1 emissions rose to 2.2 Mt CO₂eq, 15% more than the 1.9 Mt CO₂eq recorded in 2023. However, the result is substantially lower than in 2022 (3.6 Mt

CO₂eq) and 2021 (5.5 Mt CO₂eq).

The national power grid is increasingly less carbon-intense because of the significant development of renewable energy in Chile, causing its emission factor to drop year after year. So, our Scope 2 emissions, which come from energy consumed on the grid, are naturally dropping. To put this into context, the percentage of renewable energy in Chile's

energy matrix rose from 63% to 70% from 2023 to 2024, which is seen in the emission factor.

In 2024, we improved our method for calculating Categories 1 and 2 of our Scope 3 emissions, which resulted in a decrease in those emissions. This, coupled with a decrease in the sale of gas occurring in 2024, led to a reduction in our total Scope 3 emissions. Nonetheless, we continued to improve the quality, integrity and precision of our Scope 3 emissions.

Total emissions in Mt CO ₂ eq	7.1	5.7	3.1	3	-3.20%
Scope 1 Mt CO ₂ eq	5.5	3.6	1.9	2.2	15%
Scope 2 Mt CO ₂ eq					
Scope 3 Mt CO ₂ eq	1.5	2.0	1.1**	0.8	-27%
3.1 Purchased goods and services	Description not available	Description not available	0.190011	0.090344	
3.2 Capital goods			0.027643	0.022730	
3.3 Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2)			0.683473	0.624034	
3.3.1 Upstream emissions of purchased fuels and electricity			0.659115	0.449268	
3.3.2 Generation of purchased electricity that is sold to end users			0.024358	0.174765	
3.6 Business travel			0.003553	0.003928	
3.7 Employee commuting			0.000944	0.001097	
3.11 Use of sold products			0.149104	0.063841	
3.15 Investments			0.015506	0.010524	
3.15.1 Energy generation			0.000000	0.000000	
3.15.2 Other investments			0.015506	0.010524	
Intensity of Scope 1 emissions (gCO ₂ /kWh)	710	618	439	498	13%

*Like in 2024, we plan to continue improving how exhaustive our Scope 3 emissions calculation is year to year, so we expect our Scope 3 emissions to increase in the future.

**The method improved in 2024 led to a recalculation of 2023's Scope 3, reported as 1.3 MtCO₂e in the 2023 Integrated Report.

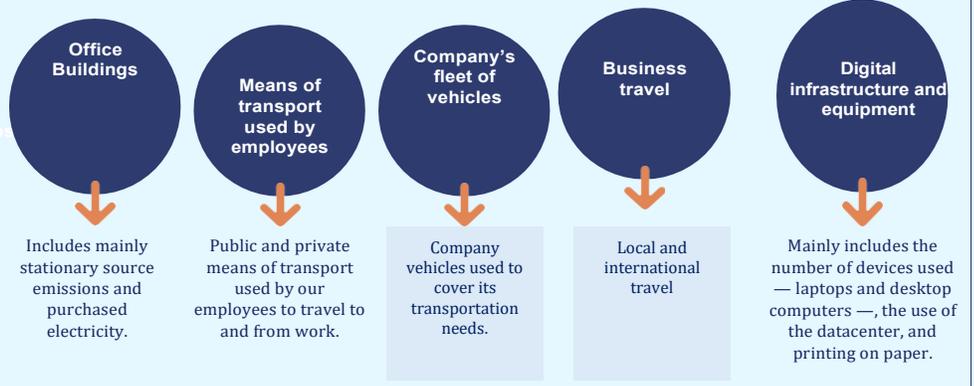
OCCUPATIONAL CARBON FOOTPRINT

As part of our goal of becoming Net-Zero by 2045, we also managed the emissions that we generate from our Ways of Working (WoW).

On an ENGIE Group level, we have an across-the-board method for all operations in the world to have, as a result, a baseline that will enable us to design action plans that aim to reduce and mitigate impacts.

In 2024, our Way of Working carbon footprint was xx kt CO₂eq, a small variation compared to 2023 (xx kt CO₂eq). This variation is due to an increase in travel because the construction of new projects began, a specific event that will decrease as those projects begin operation. Emissions from digital infrastructure also rose because datacenters were enlarged. The emissions from all remaining activities dropped compared to 2022, especially the emissions from the company's fleet of vehicles, buildings and offices.

AREAS OF EMISSIONS MEASUREMENT



EMISSIONS IN T CO₂EQ

Office Buildings	Means of transport used by employees	Company's fleet of vehicles	Business travel	Digital infrastructure and equipment
628.40	990.04	1,309.56	2,471.03	177.23
2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
194.65	944.47	954.04	3,553.41	125.64
2023	2023	2023	2023	2023
174.77	1,096.88	1,040.25	3,927.58	309.15
2024	2024	2024	2024	2024

2022 VS 2024

-72%	↑ 11%	↑ 74%
------	-------	-------

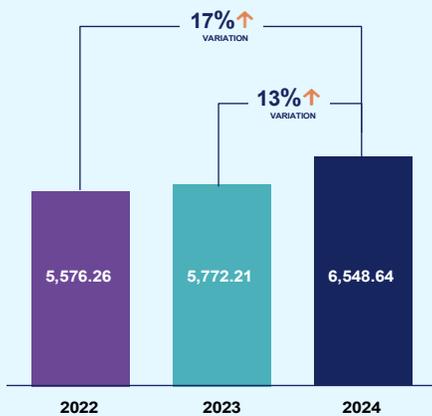
2023 VS 2024

-10%	↑ 16%	↑ 146%
------	-------	--------

2024 EMISSIONS/EMPLOYEE IN T CO₂EQ

0.137	0.861	0.243
-------	-------	-------

TREND IN EMISSIONS IN T CO₂EQ





III. LOCAL AIR EMISSIONS

The progress in our Decarbonization Plan via the closure of units in 2024 was the main reason for a reduction in our emissions of particulate matter (PM), nitrogen oxide (NOx) and sulfur dioxide (SOx) recorded for the year

We have permanently reduced air emissions since we began disconnecting our coal-fired units in 2019.

Local air emissions	2023	2024	Var%
NOx Emissions, tons/year	1,612	1,036	-35.7%
SOx Emissions, tons/year	1,045	590	-43.5%
PM Emissions, tons/year	49	39	-20.4%
Mercury Emissions, tons/year	12.8	21	-64

CEMS CERTIFICATION

Despite the fact that the Tocopilla and Mejillones thermal units were not dispatched much, we received certification of the continuous stack emissions monitoring systems (CEMS).

This certification shows the environmental authorities that the equipment is producing information of assured quality to comply with the emission standard for thermal power plants. Moreover, the green tax payable is calculated using the quantification of emissions by these CEMS.

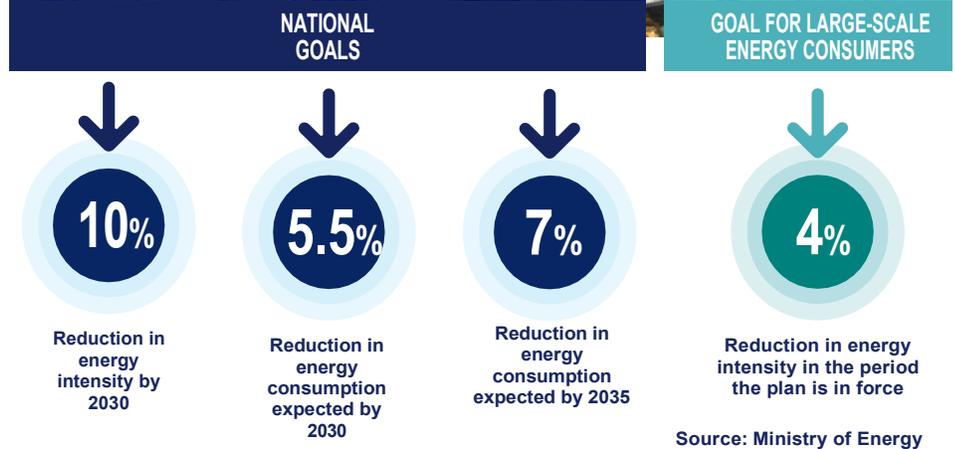
5.2 Energy Efficiency

I. ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Energy Efficiency Law 21,305 was enacted in Chile in February 2021, a regulatory framework that orders organizations and companies identified as large-scale Consumers with Energy Management Capacity (CCGE in Spanish) to have an Energy Management System (EMS) and report to the Ministry of Energy. All companies that have a consumption above 50 Tcal/year (Tera-calories in one year) fall in this category. This law was enacted to serve as the basis for the First National Energy Efficiency Plan, a program that must be renewed every five years and must contain the following national and corporate goals.

Our Company falls in the CCGE category since it had a consumption of 12,113 Tcal in 2022, of which 99.9% came from thermal operations (coal and gas) located in the Mejillones Thermal Complex (CTM) and Tocopilla Thermal Complex (CTT).

In this respect, we focused on implementing an EMS certified according to ISO 50001:2018. The process involved an analysis of actual energy consumption to identify Significant Uses of Energy (USEs in Spanish) to establish an "Energy Baseline" so as to have a point of comparison for our Energy Performance Indicators (EPI), namely the consumption of coal and gas as well as the consumption by auxiliary services (AS) for all our USEs for which annual goals were implemented to determine their energy performance.



Source: Ministry of Energy

II. OUR GOALS

According to regulatory requirements, in May 2024 we sent our EPIs to the Ministry of Energy. Since we said that we had a certified energy efficiency management system, an external audit was made in July and we later received certification of the energy management system under ISO 50001:2018.

The intent behind the new EMS was to improve performance of the main fuels consumed (coal and gas) by 5% compared to 2023 and to maintain the performance of AS E/S consumption compared to the same year for each of our USEs.

	Total for the Company (*)			CTA			CTH		
	2023	2024	% Var	2023	2024	% Var	2023	2024	% Var
Energy consumption [Tcal/annually]	226	202	-10.6	52.31	20.62	-60.5%	49.57	6.60	-86.6%
Energy intensity [Tcal/CLP millions]	0.12	0.11	-8.3	0.16	0.08	-50%	0.78	0.18	-76.9%

(*) The Total for the Company column shows all consumption by ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE, and an improvement of approximately 8.3% is seen in energy intensity.

Main Fuels			
USE	Energy Performance in 2023 (no EMS)	Target Energy Performance in 2024	Target Energy Performance in 2024 (with EMS)
IEM	6.0%	5.7%	1.0%
CTA	6.2%	5.8%	-7.3%
CTH	-2.0%	-1.9%	-19.2%
CTM1	16.5%	15.7%	0.0%
CTM2	-2.3%	-2.2%	0.0%
CTM3	-3.7%	-3.5%	-4.1%
U16	1.2%	1.1%	-0.2%

Auxiliary Services			
USE	Energy Performance in 2023 (no EMS)	Target Energy Performance in 2024	Target Energy Performance in 2024 (with EMS)
IEM	13.8%	13.8%	0.9%
CTA	15.7%	15.7%	2.9%
CTH	12.4%	12.4%	0.1%
CTM1	25.3%	25.3%	0.0%
CTM2	10.4%	10.4%	0.0%
CTM3	-1.3%	-1.3%	-13.1%
U16	8.6%	8.6%	2.5%

Results for the first year that the EMS was applied in ENGIE units.

Energy performance is measured by comparing actual energy consumption to the energy baseline (EBL). Therefore, a positive percentage indicates a consumption above the baseline (undesired situation) and a negative

percentage means consumption below the baseline (desired situation). The figure shows the results for the first year the EMS was applied. It can be seen that the energy performance in all units was numerically below the target set for 2024, which

reveals a reduction in energy consumption and the results of applying the EMS.

III. ACTIVITIES IN 2024

Our EMS is part of our Integrated Management System (+Simple). So, in 2024, we held activities to communicate and sensitize people to the +Simple IMS Policy. We presented the goals and objectives as well as the legal framework in which our energy efficiency plan is inserted, how it contributed to our Strategic Balance Plan and the challenges we propose to become more efficient.

As part of this work, we also implemented the following projects to reduce energy consumption:

1 Reliability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritization of equipment for energy efficiency. • Creation of maintenance plans. • Root-cause analysis of nonconformities. • Participation in energy efficiency training.
2 Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement energy efficiency in the early stages of the design of new projects. • Emphasize planning in WOs that impact energy efficiency. • Purchase spare parts based on energy efficiency. • Draft technical terms of contractors that include energy efficiency. • Participate in energy efficiency training.
3 Scheduling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly Maintenance Schedule that includes equipment critical to energy efficiency. • Manage changes in Assets. • Participate in energy efficiency training.

5.3 Biodiversity

ENGIE Energía Chile recognizes the importance of conserving and responsibly managing the biodiversity in the areas where we operate. Our strategy is based on identifying, mitigating and compensating for the impacts of the operations we manage in a way that integrates the mostly voluntary commitments to compliance and environmental standards.

Managing real and potential impacts on the biodiversity covers our wind farms, solar farms and hydroelectric power plants. We have plans on the monitoring, also voluntary, of flora and fauna under our commitments that relate to regulatory compliance.

We proposed developing biodiversity plans for all renewable sites that include measures for ecological management.

In 2024, we also implemented monitoring systems in the Mejillones and Tocopilla Thermal Complexes. The goal is to incorporate biodiversity plans.

I. BIODIVERSITY IN RENEWABLE ENERGY PLANTS

The infrastructure of our wind and solar farms and transmission lines causes alterations to the ecosystem. Specifically, birds migrating to their places of reproduction and nesting may collide with facilities. The infrastructure can also have impacts on flora and fauna, which may lead to the implementation of revegetation plans and the relocation or controlled disturbance of species of terrestrial fauna.

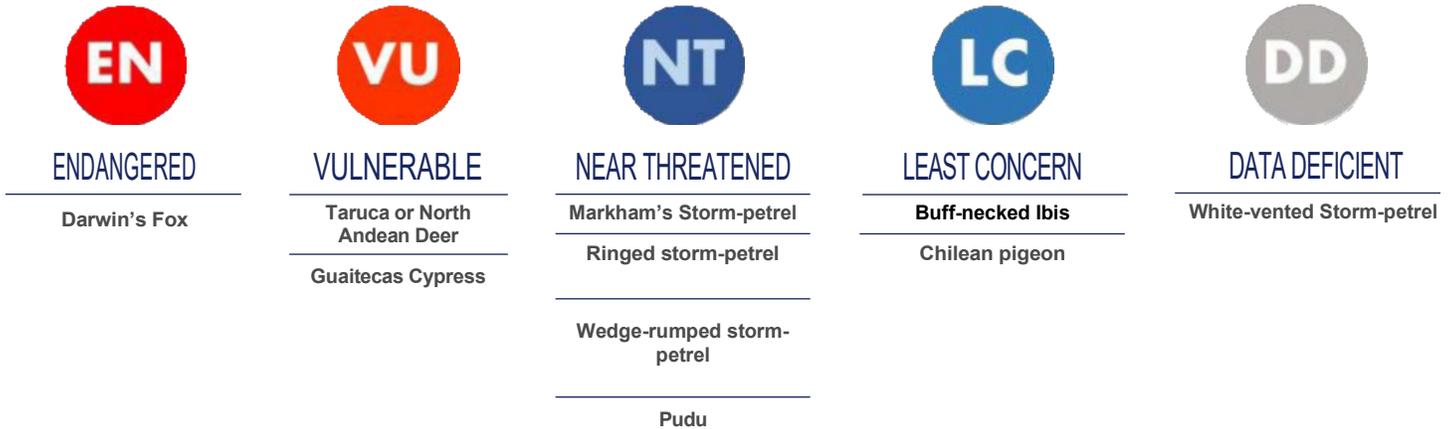


In 2024, 46.738 km² (4,673.8 ha.) were monitored. That figure was 4.068 km² in 2023 (406.8 ha). This expansion allowed us to improve the monitoring, restoration and protection of key habitats that we are undertaking, thereby reinforcing our contribution to sustainability and to the harmonious development of the territories where we are present.

One of the most important challenges we took on in 2024 was to have an additional budget for the implementation of more integral measures that go beyond the commitments under the Environmental Approvals (RCAs in Spanish) of projects. Those measures included retaining services and systems to help us reduce the environmental impacts that are operationally implementable on sites, depending on the technology they use to produce energy.

II. AREAS AND SPECIES MONITORED

We have a system for the monitoring of species classified into different conservation categories. Those that are on the Red List of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IUCN) are shown below:



Main initiatives

a. Voluntary monitoring on solar farms

- **The Coya, Tamaya and Capricornio Photovoltaic (solar) Farms, Region of Antofagasta.** Storm-petrels have been monitored monthly on these three farms since 2024, for a period of three years. The focus is on four species of storm-petrels in the Species Classification Regulations (RCE in Spanish) that live in this region and are also in the Recovery, Conservation and Management (RECOGE) Plan for storm-petrels in the north of Chile.
- **Libélula Photovoltaic Park, Metropolitan Region.** In the stage prior to construction of this park, a reduction in two species classified in a conservation category was found to be one of the direct impacts that this park would have: the Chilean mesquite (*Neltuma chilensis*, vulnerable) and the Chilean guayacan (*Porlieria chilensis*, vulnerable).

We used the method of biodiversity net gain, which meant offsetting the 47 hectares that will be impacted by the reforestation of 215.5 hectares with the two

species impacted, which we estimate will be done between 2025 and 2026. This area will be cared for during the project's useful life until a preservation forest grows.

- **Los Loros Photovoltaic Farm, Region of Atacama.** In 2024, we planted 1.1 hectares with *Adesmia argyrophylla*, considered a vulnerable species according to its conservation category. The project was reviewed by the Regional Office of the Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG in Spanish).

b. Wind Farms

- **Monte Redondo Wind Farm, Region of Coquimbo.** 10.67 hectares have been planted inside the area used by this operation with diverse native species, some in a conservation category, which was inspected partially by the National Forest Association for the Region of Coquimbo.
- **San Pedro Wind Farm, Chiloé, Lake Region.** Local birdlife and fauna are being monitored at this farm. Local fauna include two species of mammals classified as

threatened: the Chiloé fox (endangered) and the pudu (vulnerable). We are also continuing to support the post-doctoral research by Dr. Nicolas Fuentes to study the taruca (North Andean deer, in danger of extinction).

b. Hydroelectric Power Plants

- **Chapiquiña Power Plant, Region of Arica and Parinacota.** Close to 1.4 hectares at this power plant have been planted with queñua (*Polylepis rugulosa*, vulnerable), a species in a conservation category. The Power Plant has an agreement with the National Forest Association (CONAF) where these initiatives are executed.
- **Laja Power Plant, Region of the Biobío.** We are managing 47 hectares in this operation planted under the environmental commitments for the Power Plant and the Laja 1 Transmission System. It includes native and exotic species but has not yet been inspected by the environmental authority.



CLIMATE FRESK

We held numerous awareness workshops during the year on the importance of caring for biodiversity and on the science behind climate change, called Climate Fresk and Biodiversity Fresk. These workshops targeted both employees and communities.

Our goal is to reinforce the commitment to Net-Zero Emissions by 2045 and to continue protecting the nature around our sites. We also intend to motivate people to adopt sustainable habits in their daily lives to become Transition Makers in and outside of our offices and facilities.

RENEWABLE GENERATION 2024 BIODIVERSITY PLANS

Name of the Protected Habitat	Protected Area (hectares)	Species Impacted	Type of Impact	Restorative Measures
Chapiquiña Hydroelectric Power Plant (Region of Arica-Parinacota, Chapiquiña)				
Low-altitude thicket, Lauca Biosphere Reserve	350	<i>Polylepis rugulosa</i> (queñua)	Reversible	• Voluntary commitment. Planting of 1.4 ha. of queñua
		<i>Hippocamelus antisensis</i> (taruca)	Reversible	• Voluntary commitment. Studies of the species and plan for the conservation of a population inside the Power Plant area.
Coya Photovoltaic Farm (Region of Antofagasta, Antofagasta)				
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	
		Storm-petrels	Reversible	
Tamaya Photovoltaic Farm (Region of Antofagasta, Antofagasta)				
Absolute desert	618	<i>Oceanites gracilis</i> (White-vented storm-petrel)	Reversible	• Voluntary commitment. Monthly monitoring of storm-petrels
		<i>Leucophaeus modestus</i> (Grey gull)	Reversible	
		<i>Bartamia longicaudata</i> (Upland sandpiper)	Reversible	
		Storm-petrels	Reversible	
Capricornio Photovoltaic Farm (Region of Antofagasta, Antofagasta)				
Absolute desert	495	<i>Leucophaeus modestus</i> (Grey gull)	Reversible	• Voluntary commitment. Monthly monitoring of storm-petrels
		<i>Bartamia longicaudata</i> (Upland sandpiper)	Reversible	
		Storm-petrels	Reversible	
Absolute desert	33	<i>Leucophaeus modestus</i> (Grey gull)	Reversible	• RCA commitment. Monitoring of birdlife.
Calama Wind Farm (Region of Antofagasta, Antofagasta)				
Absolute desert	2,025 ha.	<i>Liolaemus torresi</i> (Dragon of Torres-Mura)	Reversible	• RCA commitment. Signage and disclosure to employees about how sensitive the species is.

PLANET
RENEWABLE GENERATION 2024 BIODIVERSITY PLANS

Name of Protected Habitat	Protected Area (hectares)	Species Impacted	Type of Impact	Restorative Measures
Los Loros Solar Farm (Region of Atacama, Tierra Amarilla)				
Desert thicket	4.5	<i>Adesmia argyrophylla</i> (varilla in Spanish)	Reversible	• RCA commitment. Revegetate with 5,492 plants. 1.1 ha. were planted in 2024.
		<i>Krameria cistoidea</i> (pacul in Spanish)	Reversible	• RCA commitment. Revegetate with 124 plants. 1.1 ha. were planted in 2024.
		<i>Eriosyce aurata</i> (Golden ball cactus)	Reversible	• Voluntary commitment. Keep two specimens of the species planted inside the farm.
Monte Redondo Wind Farm (Region of Coquimbo, Ovalle)				
Desert thicket	10.7	<i>Porlieria chilensis</i> (guayacan)	Reversible	• RCA commitment. Plantation.
		<i>Eulychnia castanea</i> (chestnut cactus)	Reversible	• RCA commitment. Plantation.
		<i>Trichocereus skottsbergii</i> (Chilean cactus)	Reversible	• RCA commitment. Plantation.
		<i>Eriosyce subgibbosa</i> (Chilean hedgehog cactus)	Reversible	• RCA commitment. Relocation of specimens.
		<i>Puya chilensis</i> (sheep-eating plant)	Reversible	• RCA commitment. Plantation.
		<i>Trichocereus chiloensis</i> (quisco in Spanish)	Reversible	• RCA commitment. Plantation.
	60	<i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i> (Franklin's gull), <i>Nothoprocta perdicaria</i> (Chilean tinamou), <i>Oreopholus ruficollis</i> (tawny-throated dotterel), <i>Thinocorus rumicivorus</i> (least sneedsnipe), <i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i> (Mexican free-tailed bat), <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> (hoary bat)	Reversible	• RCA commitment. Monitoring of birdlife and bats.
	<i>Lycalopex culpaeus</i> (Andean fox), <i>Philodryas chamissonis</i> (Chilean long-tailed snake)	Reversible	• RCA commitment. Wildlife contingency and emergency plan.	
Libélula Photovoltaic Farm (Metropolitan Region, Chacabuco, Colina)				
Thorn scrubland	17.2	<i>Grammostola rosea</i> (Chilean rose tarantula)	Reversible	• RCA commitment. Tarantula relocation plan.
Laja Hydroelectric Power Plant (Region of the Bío Bío, Yumbel and Santa Barbara)				
Sclerophyll forests, Deciduous forests	25.5	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (Monterey pine)	Reversible	• RCA commitment. Plantation.
	21.5	<i>Quillaja saponaria</i> (soapbark tree), <i>Maytenus boaria</i> (Mayten tree), <i>Schinus molle</i> (Hardee peppertree), <i>Lithraea caustica</i> (litre tree), <i>Luma apiculata</i> (Chilean myrtle), <i>Peumus boldus</i> (boldo)	Reversible	• RCA commitment. Plantation.
San Pedro Wind Farm (Lake Region, Chiloé)				
Resinous forest	2,300	<i>Batrachyla antartandica</i> (marbled wood frog), <i>Batrachyla taeniata</i> (banded wood frog), <i>Rhinoderma darwinii</i> (Darwin's frog)	Reversible	• Voluntary commitment. Biodiversity management plan.
		<i>Theristicus melanopis</i> (black-faced ibis), <i>Gallinago magellanica</i> (Magellanic snipe), <i>Scelorchilus rubecula</i> (chucaco tapaculo), <i>Pteroptochos tarnii</i> (black-throated huet-huet), <i>Patagioenas araucana</i> (Chilean pigeon), <i>Pudu pudu</i> (pudu); <i>Lycalopex fulvipes</i> (Darwin's fox)	Reversible	• Voluntary commitment. Monitoring of birdlife and of fauna with conservational issues.
		<i>Liolaemus pictus</i> (painted tree iguana)	Reversible	• Voluntary commitment. Biodiversity management plan.
	461	Cushion bog ecosystems	Reversible	• Voluntary commitment. Bog monitoring.
	2,300	<i>Aextoxicon punctatum</i> (olivillo), <i>Asplenium dareoides</i> , <i>Parablechnum chilense</i> , <i>Hypolepis poepigii</i> (bramble-fern), <i>Lophosoria quadripinnata</i> (diamondleaf fern), <i>Hymenophyllum caudiculatum</i> , <i>Hymenophyllum cuneatum</i> , <i>Hymenophyllum dentatum</i> , <i>Hymenophyllum pectinatum</i> , <i>Hymenophyllum plicatum</i> , <i>Hymenophyllum seselifolium</i> , <i>Hymenophyllum tortuosum</i> , <i>Lycopodium gayanum</i> , <i>Schizaea fistulosa</i> (narrow comb-fern), <i>Drimys winteri</i> (Winter's bark), <i>Pilgerodendrum uviferum</i> (Guaitecas cypress)	Reversible	• Voluntary commitment. Biodiversity management plan.



III. MONITORING IN MEJILLONES AND TOCOPILLA

Our Flexible Generation & Retail GBU, which is in charge of the thermal generation operations and storage systems, is monitoring the marine environment in the South Mejillones Bay and Algodonales Bay (Tocopilla) and the air in the cities of Mejillones and Tocopilla.

We are monitoring the bays for the loss of adult equivalents in the seawater catchment systems and the adverse impacts on marine birdlife. According to studies at the Tocopilla Power Plant, the incidence of suction of the ichthyoplankton communities into these systems was low.

Surveys were also recently taken of wildlife in the new environmental baseline studies for new projects at the Mejillones and Tocopilla Thermal Complexes.

Moreover, to control the use of port or industrial facilities as nesting points, bird repellents and laser technology have been implemented to minimize this impact.

IV. CHALLENGES IN 2025

In 2025, we propose having biodiversity plans for each of the facilities in operation. There is no biodiversity plan for the thermal operations of Mejillones and Tocopilla, which is planned for 2025 as part of a corporate goal of the ENGIE Group since they are not required by the local authorities in Chile.

BIODIVERSITY WORK BY FLEX GEN&RETAIL

Name of the Protected Habitat	Protected Area (hectares)	Species impacted	Type of Impact	Restorative Measures
Mejillones Thermal Complex (Region of Antofagasta, Mejillones)				
Coastal desert	No protected areas	<i>Microlophus atacamensis</i> (Atacamen Pacific iguana), <i>Leucophaeus modestus</i> (Grey gull), <i>Pelecanus thagus</i> (Peruvian pelican), <i>Haematopus palliatus</i> (American oystercatcher), <i>Sula variegata</i> (Peruvian booby), <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> (common whimbrel)	Reversible	• Disclosure to employees that a species in a conservation category is present and of the procedure to follow when wildlife is found.
Tocopilla Thermal Complex (Region of Antofagasta, Mejillones)				
Coastal desert	No protected areas	<i>Pelecanus thagus</i> (Peruvian pelican), <i>Leucocarbo bougainvillii</i> (guanay cormorant), <i>Phalacrocorax gaimandi</i> (lile in Spanish), <i>Larostema inca</i> (Inca tern), <i>Thalasseus elegans</i> (elegant tern), <i>Spheniscus humboldti</i> (Humboldt penguin), <i>Lontra felina</i> (marine otter), <i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> (fin whale)	Reversible	• Disclosure to employees that a species in a conservation category is present and of the procedure to follow when wildlife is found.

5.4 Waste and Water

I. WASTE MANAGEMENT

In 2024, our business units were focused on properly managing and finally disposing of non-hazardous industrial waste and hazardous waste via companies that hold permits from the health authorities. They also focused on presenting the statements and reporting through the Government's different platforms.

The Company has stipulated that each project must have a Waste Management Plan to manage things better and allow for a more appropriate control of waste, from the moment it is generated until it is finally disposed of.

a. Non-hazardous waste

Our thermal operations joined the PROREP collective management system for containers and packing of imported equipment and materials to comply with Producer Extended Liability and Recycling Law 29,920. 60 tons of industrial containers and packing were declared in 2024.

b. Hazardous Waste

There have been no changes in the management of hazardous waste, which is stored temporarily in authorized facilities and then sent to authorized final disposal.

Waste (tons/year)	2023	2024	% Variation
Hazardous	169.9	159	-7
Non-Hazardous	77,992	87,749	13%
Total	78,161.90	88,365	13%
Non-Hazardous Waste (tons/year)	2023	2024	% Variation
Ash	57,952.80	60,487.1	4.3
Recycled	9,202.3	7,700.5	-16.30%
% recycled	15.80%	12.73%	
Recycled	1,678	421.7	-74.00%
Construction waste	1,831.00	421.7	-74.00%
% recycled	91%	100%	
Other	20,166	27,479	36%
Recycled	551.8	145.2	-73%
% recycled	0.03	0.20%	



REUSE OF WASTE

The Networks GBU has taken a few actions to reuse waste. For example, lumber, pallets and wagons at the Liqcau Substation were donated to the Green Desert Collective, which holds workshops and activities to create green areas. Plastic bottle caps were collected to donate to charities. This reuse of waste furthers a reduction in the waste sent to final disposal at authorized centers.

II. WATER MANAGEMENT

We use seawater in the production at our thermal operations, which is mainly utilized in the cooling system of the generating units and then returned to the ocean.

According to the regulation on discharges from sources, water discharged into the ocean cannot exceed a temperature of 30°C. We have monitoring systems to ensure that the water we return does not exceed the limits set in the liquid industrial waste standard.

We have a system for the weekly measurement of water temperature at the discharge wells, which is reported to the environmental authorities.

The withdrawal of seawater and discharge of liquid waste into the ocean will decrease after the coal-fired generating units are closed as the main use for that water was for the cooling system. This notwithstanding, the marine environment oversight programs will stay in place because they have been integrated to evaluate the general condition of the bays and not the specific discharges by the generating units. The main 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 in order not to return it to the ocean.

a. Water consumption

Our levels of water consumption remained the same as for 2023. Seawater withdrawal rose 7%. Since 2015, the water we withdraw for our operations in Mejillones is sold nearly entirely to Sierra Gorda. And in 2024, water discharges into the ocean totaled just 809,939 cubic meters.

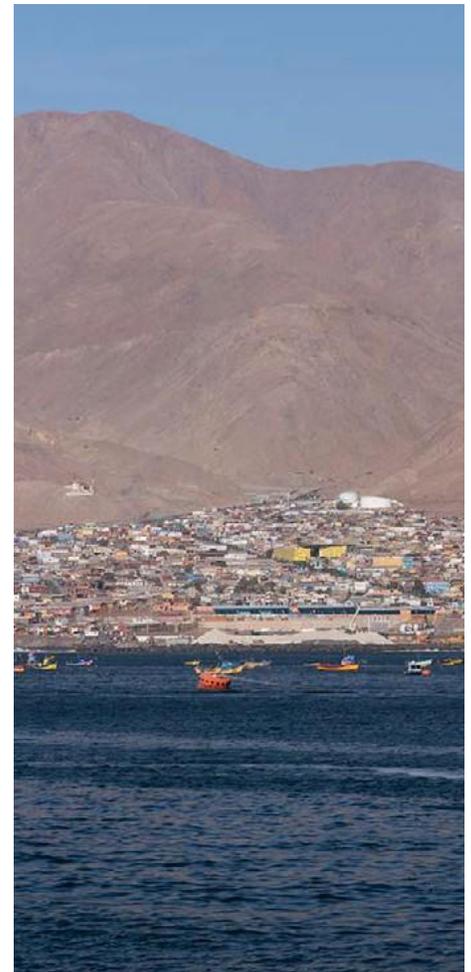
b. Transmission measures

Regarding the facilities in operation, the insulation chains of the first segment of the 220 kV Chacaya-Mantos Blancos transmission line were replaced by maintenance-free silicon insulators and the rest will be replaced in 2025. The insulation of the equipment at the Antofagasta Substation was also painted with silicon paint to eliminate washing, and the glass chains in the line portals were replaced by silicon insulation chains. It is estimated that the insulation will be painted every 10 years. This solution is expected to reduce the use of distilled water, which is used to wash the line and the substation, and to reduce Opex, calculated at 25,000 dollars per year.

c. Renewable generation controls

The greatest challenge in renewable generation is considered to lie in developing projects in desert areas or in declared water-stressed zones.

We put a Sensitization Policy in place in projects under construction by means of informational brochures and talks on caring for water. Initially, we also worked with authorized suppliers who hold the respective permits so that they do not exploit or exhaust this resource.



Water, in M ³	2023	2024	% Var.
Total water consumption	31,595,878	31,848,097	0.7%
Total seawater withdrawal	782,490,526	841,786,713	7.5%
Discharges into the ocean	751,298	809,939	7.8%



WATER REUSE PROJECT

Decarbonization of the energy matrix of Chile and the new challenges in adapting to climate change are driving the search for new sustainable solutions, energy storage and new non-continental sources of water for the development of the mining industry and other industries.

To that end, one of the important milestones in the 2024 fiscal year

was receiving the Environmental Approval (RCA in Spanish) for the “Reuse of Industrial Water Infrastructure” project at our Mejillones Thermal Complex in the Region of Antofagasta. For more than 10 years, we have been the main supplier of reusable industrial water, supplying more than 37 million cubic meters of non-continental industrial water a year

in this region.

The project, approved unanimously, is sustainable, synergic and multipurpose because it takes advantage of existing maritime infrastructure to make 7,300 l/s of industrial seawater available for reuse as a strategic input in the present and future development of the industry in the Region of Antofagasta.

5.5 Environmental Compliance

No material environmental incidents occurred in our operations in 2024.

Our thermal generation units were inspected 7 times, but no investigations were made as a result.

Compliance was inspected regarding the Emission Standard for Thermal Power Plants and the Emission Standard for Liquid Industrial Waste Discharge into bodies of water. In all cases, the authority determined that we were compliant.

In this respect, the main challenge in the 2024 fiscal year was the sectoral processing of permits to expand the renewable generation farms and our transmission network. There was also progress in the new environmental assessments for the operational continuity of the Mejillones and Tocopilla combined cycle units, and we received approval of the BESS projects and the water reuse project in Mejillones.



LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

The amendment to the Environmental Impact System Regulations (ED 30/2024 that amended ED 40/2012) entered into effect in 2024. One of the main changes was that Environmental Impact Studies or Statements must include the adverse effects of climate change on the different components of the environment.

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 alleges environmental damages resulting from the operation by ENGIE of a 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 EECL S.A.) and Zofri for land where the old Diesel-Fired Power Plant was located in Iquique.

On August 12, 2024, the Environmental Court 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, and a decision is still pending on that appeal. On October 9, 2024, the Environmental Court deemed that one of the actions in the plan to be enforced, ordered in the decision, had been

completed. A protocol is soon to be signed that regulates ENGIE's entry to the site to implement the measures ordered by the environmental authority.

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. The annulment appeal is currently stayed until the date of the final decision on the appeal of unenforceability due to unconstitutionality (currently pending).





GOVERNANCE

Business ethics is a fundamental pillar in our corporate strategy.

142

6.1 Corporate Governance

160

6.2 Risk Management

6.1 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

12

6.1.1 Governance Framework

12

6.1.2 Compliance Management in 2024

12

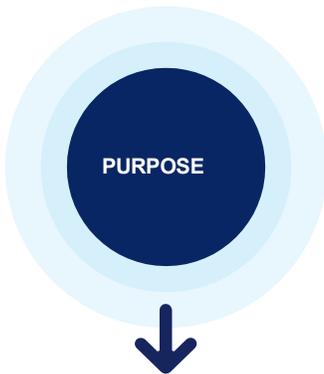
6.1.3 Corporate Governance

6.1.1 Governance Framework

Our corporate governance is governed by an internal regulatory framework comprised of policies, procedures and practices that are at the basis of our strategic and operating decisions.

We conduct our business according to high ethical and sustainability standards consistent with our purpose and the purpose of the ENGIE Group.

We encourage ethical actions by the people working in our Company and in the businesses that provide us with inputs and services. We have a **Code of Ethics and Conduct in Business** that is a guide to acting according to the laws and regulations applicable in Chile and to the social, corporate and environmental values and commitments of the ENGIE Group,



Take action to accelerate the transition to a carbon-neutral economy through solutions that are more energy efficient and respectful of the environment. This purpose unites the company, its employees, its customers and its shareholders and reconciles economic performance with a positive impact on people and the planet.

OUR PRINCIPLES

- a Corruption and fraud: Zero Tolerance.
- b Compliance with laws and regulations.
- c Integrity and loyalty in relationships with third parties
- d Respect for human rights.
- e Commitment to protecting the environment.

OUR ACTIONS

- a It is everyone's business to act ethically and commit to ethics and the fight against corruption.
- b Be informed, be trained and prevent
- c Give notice of an ethics incident via the whistleblower channel.
- d Punish any violations of our ethical principles.

with zero tolerance for any discrepancy with the ethics and basic principles governing us.

Internally we promote our principles and values through diverse training on ethics and compliance, an effort that we strengthened in 2024 through an annual communications plan to reinforce these topics among all employees from time to time.

In the case of our suppliers and contractors, we addressed this goal in our contractual relationships by a specific clause on ethics and criminal liability and sensitization talks. We also select suppliers based on ESG criteria, we have compliance monitoring systems and we give sensitization talks.

I. CORPORATE ETHICS

We have internal policies and practices that ensure that our actions are consistent with the commitments we have adopted and are in compliance with regulations, among other good corporate practices. We have internal areas and mechanisms that ensure this, such as the Ethics Committee, Ethics Officer, Chief Governance and Criminal Liability Officer, and our Internal Auditing area and a platform where complaints can be made, available on our website to all employees, the community, suppliers, NGOs and society in general.



“Ethics in business management is not just an appendix to the corporate strategy. Quite the contrary, it is a fundamental part of it.”

Fernando Valdés
Board Secretary,
Chief Governance and
Criminal Liability Officer

a. Observance of Codes

Our corporate practices adhere entirely to the ethical principles contained in the ENGIE Group’s Code of Ethics that is, in turn, based on the strictest international standards, namely the:

- United Nations Convention against Corruption.
- Anti-Bribery Convention of the Organization for Cooperation and Economic Development (OECD) on the fight against the corruption of foreign public officials in international business transactions, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
- 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.
- Conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

b. Good Practices

Some of our outstanding practices are:

Protection of Human Rights: We are deeply committed to human rights, so we have an oversight system based on an Oversight Committee, risk assessment mechanisms and whistleblower channels.

Due Diligence Review: We conduct a due diligence review before signing contracts with third parties, before hiring new employees to critical positions in the Company, and before developing projects to consider their potential impact on neighboring communities.

Promotion of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion: We believe that diversity, equity and inclusion not only enrich teamwork and productivity, but also strengthen our position in the market and in society. Our Diversity and Inclusion Policy, BeU@ENGIE, fosters concrete initiatives that include indicators and goals to further a diverse, inclusive and discrimination-free organizational culture. We also encourage our employees to participate actively in groups like unions that have permanent work agendas, tripartite workgroups with authorities, and active joint employee-company committees.



“
We implemented a new, adequate, cross-cutting organizational structure effective at preventing and detecting criminal conduct and compliance.

Francisca Vásquez
Chief Legal Affairs and Ethics
Officer

Managing stakeholders: We identify and separate our stakeholders, comprised of individuals or groups whose interests might be impacted by our activities. Each group is managed by the division responsible for the relationship according to the company's policies and practices.

Managing diverse knowledge: We recognize and appreciate the diversity of abilities, knowledge, conditions, experience and visions needed to perform the different jobs required in the diverse levels of the organization through rigorous, structured processes. There is a clear description of responsibilities, requirements and competencies for each position, which allows for a precise evaluation when selecting the individuals who will hold it. These evaluations include specific tests and requirements to ensure that the abilities of the candidates are the right ones for the particular role. We implement training plans to preserve and develop these capabilities that strengthen technical competencies and the professional growth of our in-house team. We have specialized areas that monitor and evaluate technical and professional development to guarantee a continuous improvement and that the demands of the market and organization

are met. Moreover, our internal regulations contain a specific appendix describing the abilities required for each position, which provides a formal framework that guides our selection, hiring and professional development practices.

Our Company's selection and hiring processes are bias-free (more information on page xx).

Managing conflicts of interest: In our Company, conflicts of interest represent not just the risk of affecting the integrity of people but also of having an adverse impact on the organization. We therefore have a Conflict-of-Interest Policy that provides clear guidelines on managing these situations.

Each new employee receives a copy of the policy when they are hired and they must sign a statement of receipt and understanding. We also have specific forms to facilitate a statement by all employees, which are sent annually to the entire organization. This topic is also discussed in our internal media and in the annual ethics talk.

Managing innovation: Innovation and continuous improvement play an important role in the company's strategy. They further operational excellence and an improvement in the business processes, which has a positive impact on the availability of assets, digital solutions, process simplification and platform standardization, to name a few.

In this context, we are guiding our innovation management toward the search for solutions that reinforce our energy transition and the optimization of our business processes. Of note among innovative projects related to the energy transition are the battery storage systems (BESS).

In the area of continuous improvement, we systematically ask the entire organization to identify initiatives and present digital and process projects. We have a platform dedicated to evaluating business cases where everyone at ENGIE Chile can present their innovation and improvement proposals in order to select the best projects based on their contribution.

II. HUMAN RIGHTS

Our Company is deeply committed to human rights. Each corporate division must ensure a respect for the commitments we have assumed in this respect and to that end:

- we have included a provision in contracts with suppliers, contractors and partners where they stipulate a respect for the commitments of ENGIE Energia Chile. In addition to acting responsibly and ethically, we ask our providers of services and inputs to extend their commitment to the protection of human rights to their subcontractors. we review the risks of affecting human rights each year in order to establish a plan to manage each risk identified.
- we evaluate potential human rights violations in new projects, in any new business relationship and any new ENGIE Energia Chile establishment, and we integrate the evaluation and preventive measures to the project file by filling in the pertinent form.

- we report and resolve all Human Rights incidents.
- we report annually on the action plans implemented in the annual ethical compliance report.

a. Oversight Committee

In compliance with the French law on the “duty of oversight,” the ENGIE Group is required to have an oversight system to ensure that matters related to human rights and basic freedoms, the environment, and social, health and safety responsibility are handled in the activities conducted by the companies that it controls around the world, both in regard to their own actions as well as those of contractors and suppliers.

The ENGIE Group has an Oversight Plan to identify risks and prevent serious violations in these respects. In Chile, the Oversight Committee was created in 2023 to ensure local compliance, which is comprised of representatives from each of the areas that has this duty.

The Oversight Committee met three times in 2024.

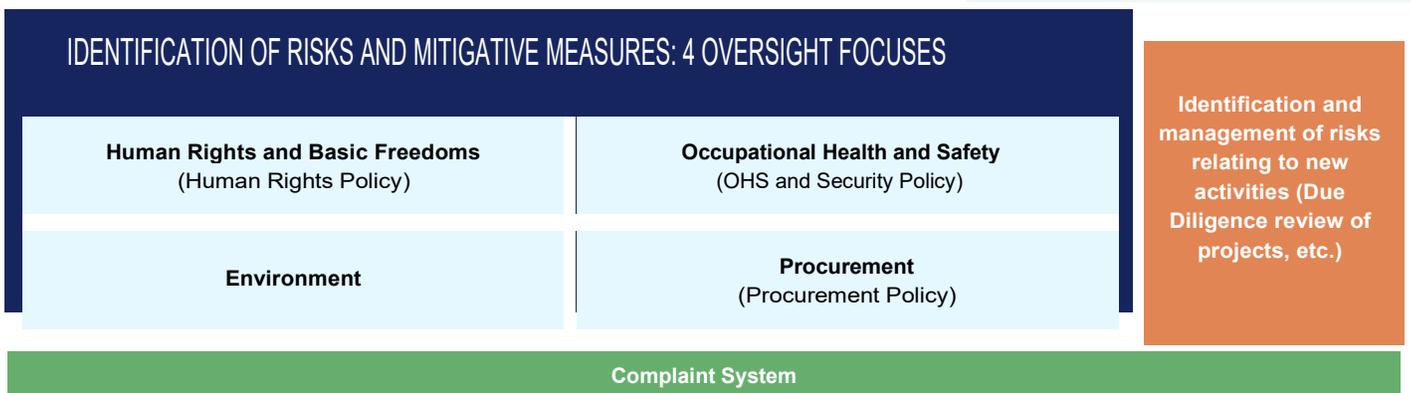


ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We participated in the Third Chile Business and Human Rights Analysis 2024 that is held by the UC Corporate Sustainability Program.

We raised our score in 2024 from 9.5/24 in 2023 (average of IPSA companies is 9.4) to 12.5/24 in 2024 (average of IPSA companies was 11).

IDENTIFICATION OF RISKS AND MITIGATIVE MEASURES: 4 OVERSIGHT FOCUSES



b. Risk assessment

During 2024, the Oversight Committee made a risk assessment of violations of human rights for the areas covered by the Duty of Oversight Plan.

The main risks raised related to potential violations of the human rights of the local communities close to a project. These risks were mitigated by a continuing monitoring of our Company's policies regarding the aspects covered by the Duty of Oversight Plan that ensures an exhaustive compliance.

c. Prevention and training

In 2024, everyone working at the Company received training and information on the amendments to the Crime Prevention Model, the ethical principles of the ENGIE Group and its global Duty of Oversight Plan as well as the local Oversight Committee. This is done in several ways, such as by email, talks, training and the delivery of documents.

d. Complaints and reparation

We have a secure whistleblower channel hosted on our website, available to everyone working in the Company, to the people in communities near our operations and projects, to contractors, suppliers, NGOs and society in general. Anyone can log onto that whistleblower channel on the website.



OUR MAIN INTERNAL REGULATIONS

Our internal policies are hosted on the corporate intranet and are there for consultation by anyone working in the Company. Some of these policies are hosted on our website (www.engie.cl/gobierno-corporativo).

All complaints received through the whistleblower channel are recorded, managed by the Ethics Committee, and investigated when relevant. Action plans are adopted according to the outcome of this process as well as any pertinent reparative measures.

6.1.2 Compliance Management in 2024

Given the entry of the new Economic Crimes Law (21,595) into force and the changes that it made to Law 20,393 on the Criminal Liability of Legal Entities, we implemented several changes that included the design of a new organizational structure focused on preventing and detecting criminal conduct to comply adequately, across the board, and effectively with the new requirements.

The Board of ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. approved a new Crime Prevention Model (CPM) in August 2024, including the accompanying Crime Prevention Manual and Crime Risk Matrix, as well as a new Code of Ethics and Conduct in Business.

In order to implement this new Model adequately, the Chief Corporate Governance and Criminal Liability Officer was made responsible for that implementation.

The Board also approved a new Related-Party Transactions Policy for an appropriate internal management of transactions with related parties, and the Independent Directors Committee appointed the Chief Corporate Governance and Criminal Liability Officer as the Compliance Officer.

I. NEW CRIME PREVENTION MODEL

We set up a workgroup to design and start up our new Crime Prevention Model and we tendered outside legal counsel of experts in crime prevention, which was awarded under approval of the Company's Board.

We designed a work plan to update our Crime Prevention System. The main activities in that plan were:

a. Changes to the Crime Prevention Model

- In August 2024, we completed the Crime Risk Matrix with the active participation of the areas involved, managers and directors.
- We updated the Crime Prevention Model in a document that, among other things, (i) set down the protocols and procedures to prevent and detect criminal conduct in the activities of ENGIE Energía Chile identified in the Crime Risk Matrix; (ii) appointed an Owner (SR in Spanish) in charge of applying those protocols who was fully independent and had managerial and supervisory authority. The SR has direct access to the Company's management, will be responsible for reporting on measures and plans, and may request that additional actions be taken; and (iii) defined an initial employee and contractor training plan that includes training in our CPM and Code of Ethics.



STRENGTHENING THE ETHICS COMMITTEE

Our Ethics Committee reviews the main ethical matters arising in the Company and is made up of the Chief Executive Officer, Ethics Officer and Chief Corporate Governance and Criminal Liability Officer.

According to our Crime Prevention Model, in 2024 this Committee had to supervise and control the operation of the Crime Prevention System, which included all policies and protocols implemented by the Company and the activities that might impact our model.

b. Creation or strengthening of whistleblower channels:

- We have a Whistleblower Channel to facilitate detecting any suspicion and/or certainty of any violation or infringement in, or in relation to, the Company. We updated it in 2023 and 2024 and it is available to all our stakeholders and individuals who request it.
- For the purpose of reinforcing it, we re-designed access in 2024 so that complaints

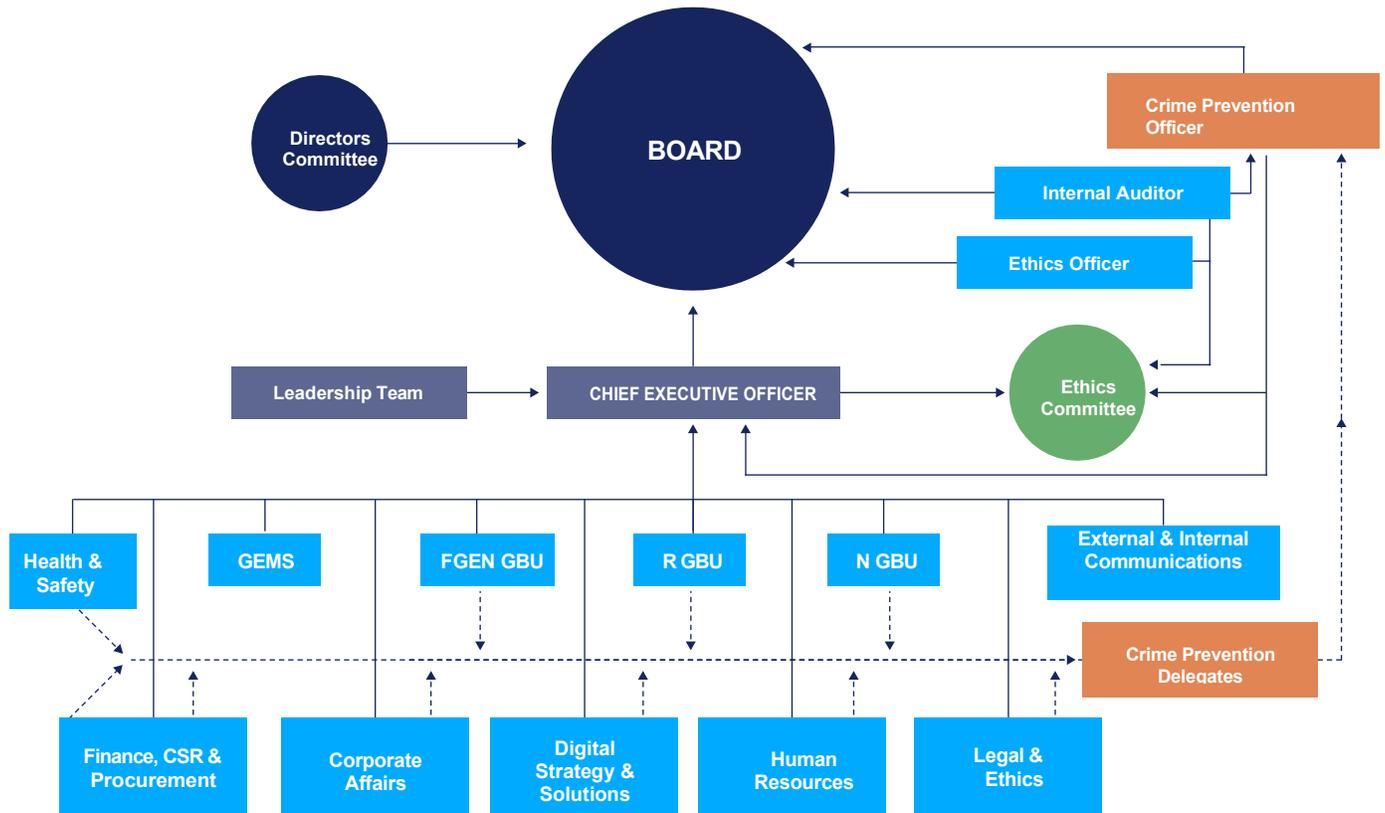
related to (i) workplace and sexual harassment (according to the Karin Law), (ii) possible breaches of the Code of Ethics, (iii) and possible violations of Law 20,393 could be reported.

- It also offers a notification alternative, hosted in the whistleblower channel, known as a “direct line with the community,” a commitment that we assumed with the lenders who granted us ESG-conditioned financing.

c. Training of directors, managers and employees

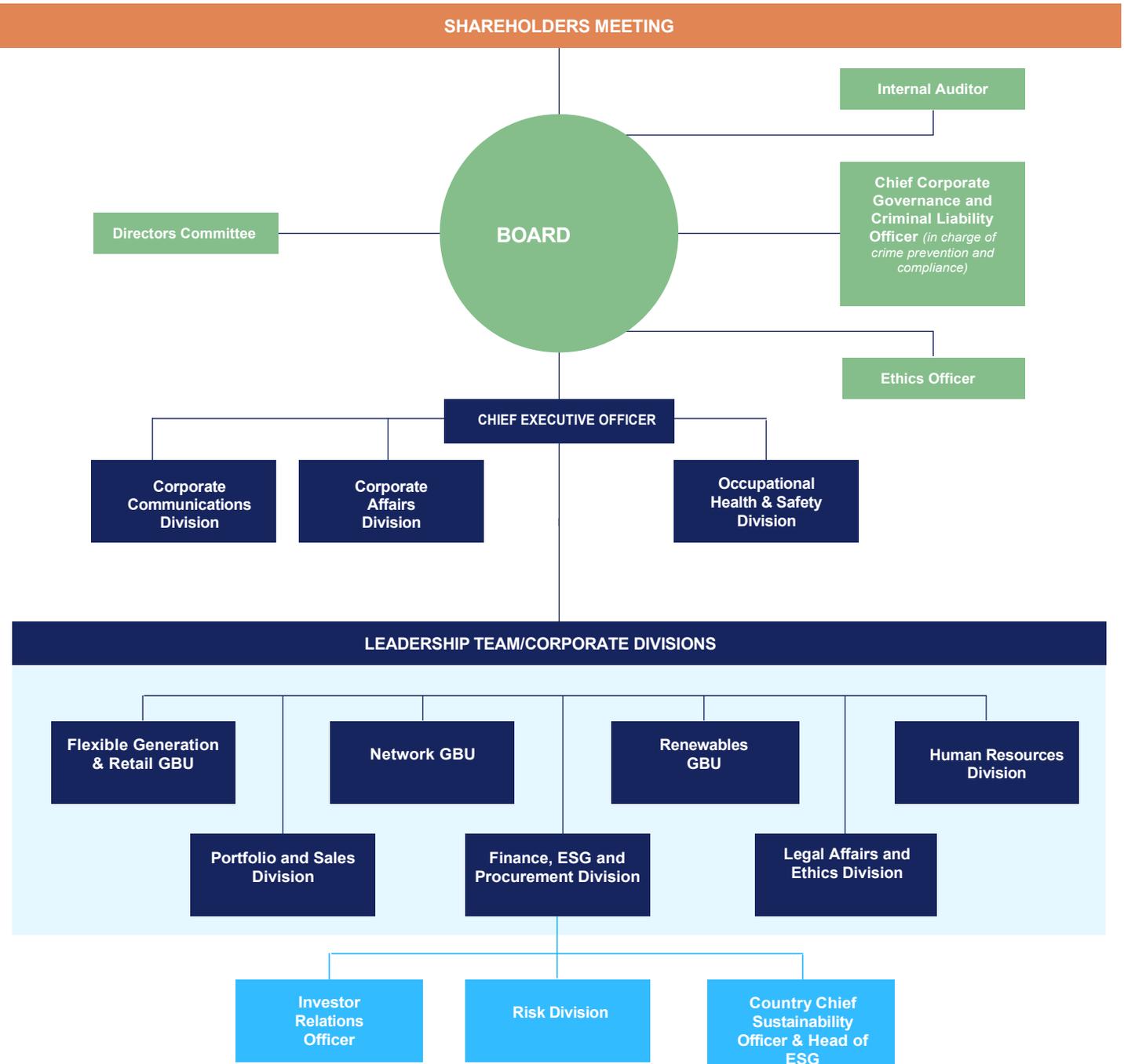
- We began to implement an employee and contractor training plan in 2024 that includes training in the CPM and the Code of Ethics of EECL.
- Training sessions were held with employees in relation to Laws 20,393 and 21,595, and three work sessions were held with directors.
- We also sent formal in-house notices to ensure that everyone understood the key matters.

AMENDMENT OF THE CRIME PREVENTION MODEL



6.1.3 Corporate Governance

a. Structure



b. Description

Shareholders Meeting: The Shareholders Meeting is the highest decision-making body in the Company and it is where shareholders meet to learn about the company's management and to adopt resolutions within its purview of authority that is defined by law and our bylaws.

Board of Directors: The Board of Directors is the main administrative body. Its principal work is to decide on the company's strategic plan and consider the risks and opportunities in the business. It also defines the company's long-term objectives and strategic plan.

Directors Committee: It is comprised of independent directors who must perform the duties indicated in article 50-bis of Companies Law 18,046 and the duties in other laws and administrative regulations. Its members hold office for two years and can be re-elected.

Internal Auditing: The internal audit committee is in charge of monitoring compliance with internal control policies and procedures, the annual audit plan or program, and any eventual serious weaknesses that have been found, in addition to reviewing and making recommendations in cases of irregularities or fraud.

The Internal Auditor and the Crime Prevention Officer must present their work to the Board of Directors (i) semi-annually and (ii) at the request of one of the board members. When there are important irregular situations, either due to their severity, amount or risk involved, they must report the irregularity to the Board of Directors and to the Ethics Officer. The reports issued by the Internal Auditor are also sent to the Chief Executive Officer, the Ethics Officer and the pertinent area manager.



Chief Corporate Governance and Criminal Liability Officer: This officer is responsible for enforcing EECL's Crime Prevention Model and protocols according to Law 20,393. Among other tasks, they must ensure the prevention of crimes and regulatory compliance in EECL's activities. The Owner reports to the EECL Board at least semi-annually on their work and on the state and operation of the crime prevention system.

Executive Committee: The Company's daily work is led by the Chief Executive Officer and business unit managing directors. Their main functions are to ensure that the necessary parameters are met to guarantee an appropriate control environment and an effective implementation of the strategy and business goals.

Ethics Committee: The members of the Ethics Committee are the Chief Executive Officer, the Ethics Officer and the Chief Corporate Governance and Criminal Liability Officer. This Committee evaluates any complaints received through our platforms, conducts investigations and imposes penalties, when warranted.

I. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of our Company is comprised of seven regular members, three of whom are independent. The Board is elected every 2 years according to our Corporate Code of Governance.

a. Nomination

Each time the Board is to be renewed, at least two days in advance of the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting, the Chief Executive Officer provides shareholders, on the Company's website, with a list of the candidates who accepted their nomination and declared that they are qualified to hold office. The list also contains each candidate's experience and professional profile if they have provided it. However, this information does not necessarily include their abilities, conditions and visions.

The Company has no nominating committees or other practices for director selection and directors are elected by the shareholders who, in our case, are basically legal entities that have their own means, internal policies and corporate governance to conduct a search for, and make the selection of, the individuals most suitable to represent them on the Board.

As to the diversity of its composition, the Company's shareholders have the power to elect their representatives to the board. The ENGIE Group, our main shareholder, has been increasing the number of female professionals on the Board and in upper management under its commitment to gender equity.

b. Directors



Pascal Renaud
Chairman

- French
- Engineer
- Passport #21FV15110
- Reelected
- Term ends: April 2026



Mireille Van Staeyen

- Belgian
- Economist
- Passport #GB1028055,
- Reelected
- Term ends: April 2026



Frédéric Halkin

- Belgian
- Engineer
- Passport #ES992158
- Took office: 2024
- Term ends: April 2026



Felisa Ros

- Argentine
- Civil Engineer
- Passport #AAG542023
- Reelected
- Term ends: April 2026



Carolina Schmidt

- Chilean
- Business Engineer
- Tax I.D.: 7.052.890-8
- Took office: 2024
- Term ends: April 2026
- Independent



Cristián Eyzaguirre

- Chilean
- Economist
- Tax I.D.: 4.773.765-6
- Reelected
- Term ends: April 2026
- Independent



Joanna Davidovich

- Chilean
- Economist
- Tax I.D.: 14.524.425-0
- Took office: 2024
- Term ends: April 2026
- Independent

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

Guilherme Ferrari

Brazilian / Mechanical Engineer and Business Administrator / Brazilian Passport #GB197849/ Reelected in 2024

Bernard Esselinckx

Brazilian / Civil Engineer / Brazilian Passport #YC648242/ Reelected in 2024

César Cornejo

Mexican / Engineer / Passport #119268269 / Took office in 2024

Matias Niebuhr

Argentino / CPA / Tax I.D.: 24.670.412-0 / Took office in 2024

Juan Enrique Allard

Chilean / Attorney / Tax I.D.: 10.895.601-1/ Reelected in 2024/ Independent

Ricardo Fischer

Chilean / Engineer / Tax I.D.: 6.400.720-3 / Reelected in 2024 / Independent

Daniel Vercelli

Chilean / Business Engineer / Tax I.D.: 10.929862-K/ Took office in 2024 / Independent



Visit by the Board to the Kallpa Wind Farm (formerly Lomas de Talta)

Directors by Time in Office	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	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Alternate	7	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	1	0	1	4	0	0	1	0
Alternate	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	0

(*) None of the Board members is disabled.

c. Knowledge Matrix

Our Board of Directors is comprised of professionals with ample experience in different sectors. We summarize this experience in the matrix below:

	Pascal Renaud	Mireille Van Staeyen	Frédéric Halkin	Felisa Ros	Carolina Schmidt	Cristián Eyzaguirre	Joanna Davidovich
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					•		•

d. Operation

The basic job of the Board of Directors is to administrate, protect and give value to the Company's equity. The Board of Directors must set down the general directives on the risk management policies, including operating, financial, market, credit, occupational health and safety, labor, ethical, corruption, competition, human rights, cyber and environmental risks, according to national and international directives and recommendations.

Meetings and site visits

The Board holds ordinary meetings at least once a month that are scheduled all at once for the entire year, and it holds extraordinary meetings whenever needed. A quorum of four directors is required to hold meetings, according to the Company's bylaws. 12 ordinary meetings and 2 extraordinary meetings were held in 2024.

Directors visit our operating facilities once a year in the company of the chief executive officer and the officers of the unit to be visited. The condition and operation of facilities are inspected during these visits and they take advantage of the moment to learn the views of employees, receive recommendations and opinions on improvements.

Digital platforms

The Company gives directors several tools so that they can make decisions with all the necessary information. To that end, it provides secure, reliable digital platforms where the documentation requested can be accessed remotely, at any time, as often as needed. The agenda, minutes, reports and presentations of upcoming meetings are uploaded to the virtual platform (SharePoint and Teams) at least two business days in advance.



Directors always receive the meeting minutes via DocuSign prior to the next meeting. All documents presented at board meetings are hosted on this platform indefinitely.

Advisory Services

The Company has no specific policy on retaining advisors and experts, but in practice this is done as needed. Directors can request that the Chief Executive Officer retain external advisors, prepare reports and conduct studies on the matters that they

deem pertinent.

In other respects, they can, if necessary, make complaints using the platform that the Company makes available on its website. There is no specific system for the Board.

Induction and training

Our Board has no formal collective and/or individual performance evaluation system. Training needs and areas are addressed, when required, by talks on recent regulatory changes and new regulations.

Talks were given in 2024 on the new Economic Crimes Law and the new Crime Prevention Model.

Every Board member undergoes an induction to facilitate their understanding of the organization, its businesses, mission, vision, strategic goals, principles and values, benefits and risks, including in relation to sustainability, procedures, the main accounting standards and the legal framework most relevant and applicable to the Company and the Board.

CRISES

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.



The main aspects entailed in the induction are:

- The chief executive officer and managing directors give a general presentation to each new director in order to clear up any doubts and concerns and introduce them to strategic topics.
- The Chief Legal Affairs and Ethics Officer provides all relevant legal documents. They include the company's bylaws, the Code of Corporate Governance and appendices, and all documents describing the Company's mission, vision, strategic goals, principles and values that must guide the actions of the company, its directors and employees.
- They are also given access to minutes from the last two years so that they can study the resolutions adopted and background information.
- Additionally, they receive quarterly and annual financial statements so that they can read the most relevant items and respective explanatory notes, as well as the accounting standards used in preparing them.

v. Main Topics

The Board stays on top of the main matters involving real and potential positive and negative social and environmental impacts from the business and involving risks and internal auditing. These topics are reviewed during meetings and the senior officers are responsible for explaining them together with the Chief Executive Officer. The Chief Financial ESG and Procurement Officer, responsible for risk management, the internal auditor, the Chief Governance and Criminal Liability Officer, and the Head of Corporate Affairs participate actively in these meetings, among others.

a) Risks: The Chief Financial, ESG and Procurement Officer reports to the Board on the following aspects at least quarterly, according to the Code of Corporate Governance:

- 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.

b) Internal Audits: At least twice a year (June and December) and upon the Board's request, the internal auditor presents to the Board the Annual Internal Audit Plan, the annual program for a review of compliance regulations, the results of audits and, if relevant, potential serious weaknesses found and any irregularities.

c) Climate Change: The Board receives a monthly report on the trend in CO₂eq emissions and at least once a year on the main results of the engagement plan, among other ESG-related aspects. It also reviews the progress in the Decarbonization Plan.

MAIN TOPICS DISCUSSED BY THE BOARD AND DIRECTORS COMMITTEE

Presented by	Presented to	Frequency	Main Topics Addressed
COMPLAINT SYSTEM MANAGEMENT			
Chief Governance and Criminal Liability Officer	Board	Semi-Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficiently serious and probable complaints will be notified to the chief executive officer semi-annually, including the particular budget and activity schedule.
	Directors Committee	Semi-Annual	
RISK MANAGEMENT			
Chief Financial, ESG and Procurement Officer	Board	At least quarterly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval of the Annual Audit Plan. Approval of the annual regulatory compliance audit program. 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			
Communities and Sustainability Manager	Board	At least once a year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 that audits the financial statements	Board	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation of the Financial Statements.
	Directors Committee	Annually	
MAIN COMPENSATION			
Chief Human Resources Officer	Directors Committee	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A presentation is given to the Directors Committee, which must review and approve the proposal.

II. DIRECTORS COMMITTEE

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:

- 1 examine the opinions of external auditors, the balance sheet and other financial statements to be presented to shareholders.
- 2 propose to the board candidates for external auditors and risk rating agencies that will be suggested to the pertinent shareholders meeting.
- 3 examine the information on related-party transactions.
- 4 propose a general conflicts-of-interest policy to the board and decide on the general related-party transaction policies.
- 5 examine the compensation systems and plans for officers, senior managers and employees of the company.
- 6 prepare an annual report on their work that includes their main recommendations to shareholders.
- 7 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 at least twice a year with the company's Internal Auditing area and once a year with the external auditors who audit the Financial Statements.

At the end of each monthly meeting, it also issues one or two reports to the Board on the related-party transactions reviewed at the pertinent meeting.

The Directors Committee has a budget of 5,000 UF, approved by the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting, to retain accounting consultants. It can also request, through the chief executive officer, that internal reports and studies be prepared. No expenses were defrayed against that budget in 2024.



Joanna Davidovich

- Chilean
- Economist
- Tax I.D.: 14.524.425-0
- Took office in: 2024
- Term ends: April 2026
- Independent



Carolina Schmidt

- Chilean
- Business Engineer
- Tax I.D.: 7.052.890-8
- Took office in: 2024
- Term ends: April 2026
- Independent



Cristián Eyzaguirre

- Chilean
- Economist
- Tax I.D.: 4.773.765-6
- Reelected
- Term ends: April 2026
- Independent

COMPENSATION OF THE BOARD AND DIRECTORS COMMITTEE

The compensation of directors is approved by the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting. Shareholders set a per diem of 160 U.F. per meeting per director for 2024 and until the next Ordinary Shareholders Meeting. 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 compensation (variable) is paid other than the compensation for company directorships.

Directors Committee: The Ordinary Shareholders Meeting approved all-events compensation of 55 U.F. monthly in accordance with Article 50-bis of Companies Law 18,046.

Board Compensation

	kUSD	
Cristián Eyzaguirre, Director	103	111
Carolina Schmidt, Director	78	0
Joanna Davidovich, Director	78	0
Mauro Valdés, Director	23	111
Claudio Iglesias, Director	25	111
Total Board Compensation	307	333

III. SENIOR OFFICERS

Senior Management is a diverse team of men and women who have different professions, are of different ages and nationalities, headed by Rosaline Corinthien, who has vast experience in the renewable energy industry. In 2024 Pilar Acevedo became a Managing Director (MD) of the Networks GBU in

replacement of Demián Talavera; Diane de Galbert became Chief Officer of the new Digital Strategy and Solutions Division; and Francisca Vásquez took over as Chief Legal Affairs and Ethics Officer in replacement of Fernando Valdés.



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
	1	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0

Senior Officers 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
	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	2	0	0	0	0

(*) None of the Senior Officers is disabled.

a. Salary Structure

The compensation policy on senior officers and the chief executive officer considers 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 2024, the short-term incentive structure incorporated ESG criteria, combining financial, environmental and social dimensions. They included our Health and Safety Goals and the recruitment of women for leadership positions.

In connection with benefits, we have a Beneflex Program targeting leaders. This program allows them to choose the benefits offered by the Company most appropriate to their needs and to align them to their interests. In practice, the program provides a sum of money that can be distributed among allowances, protection benefits, school financial aid for children, education or retirement support, in addition to being flexible about buying or selling vacation days.

At the close of 2024, the individuals in these positions held no equity interests in the company.

Compensation of Officers and Senior Managers (in KUSD)	12/31/2024 kUSD	12/31/2023 kUSD
Compensation	3,480	3,144
Short-term benefits	605	1,002
Total	4,085	4,146



1 Isak De Eskinazis

Head of ENGIE Global Energy Management & Sales Andes

- Economist
- Tax I.D.: 27.732.473-3
- Turk
- Took office in 2022

2 Pilar Acevedo

Managing Director, Networks GBU

- Engineer
- Tax I.D.: 12.521.297-2
- Chilean
- Took office in 2024

3 Gabriel Marcuz

Managing Director, Flexible Generation & Retail GBU

- Engineer
- Tax I.D.: 21.273.633-3
- Argentine
- Took office in 2021

4 Francisca Vásquez

Chief Legal Affairs and Ethics Officer

- Attorney
- Tax I.D.: 15.580.038-0
- Chilean
- Took office in 2024

5 Rosaline Corinthien

CEO, ENGIE Energía Chile

- Engineer
- Tax I.D.: 28.103.791-9
- French
- Took office in 2022

6 Lucy Oporto

Chief Human Resources Officer

- Psychologist
- Tax I.D.: 15.378.645-3
- Chilean
- Took office in 2022

7 Eduardo Milligan

Chief Finance, ESG and Procurement Officer

- Economist
- Tax I.D.: 25.672.615-7
- Peruvian
- Took office in 2017

8 Juan Villavicencio

Managing Director, Renewables GBU

- Engineer
- Tax I.D.: 13.831.685-8
- Chilean
- Took office in 2023

9 Diane de Galbert

Chief Digital Strategy and Solutions Officer

- Attorney
- Tax I.D.: 28.150.058-9
- French
- Took office in 2024

6.2 RISK MANAGEMENT

12

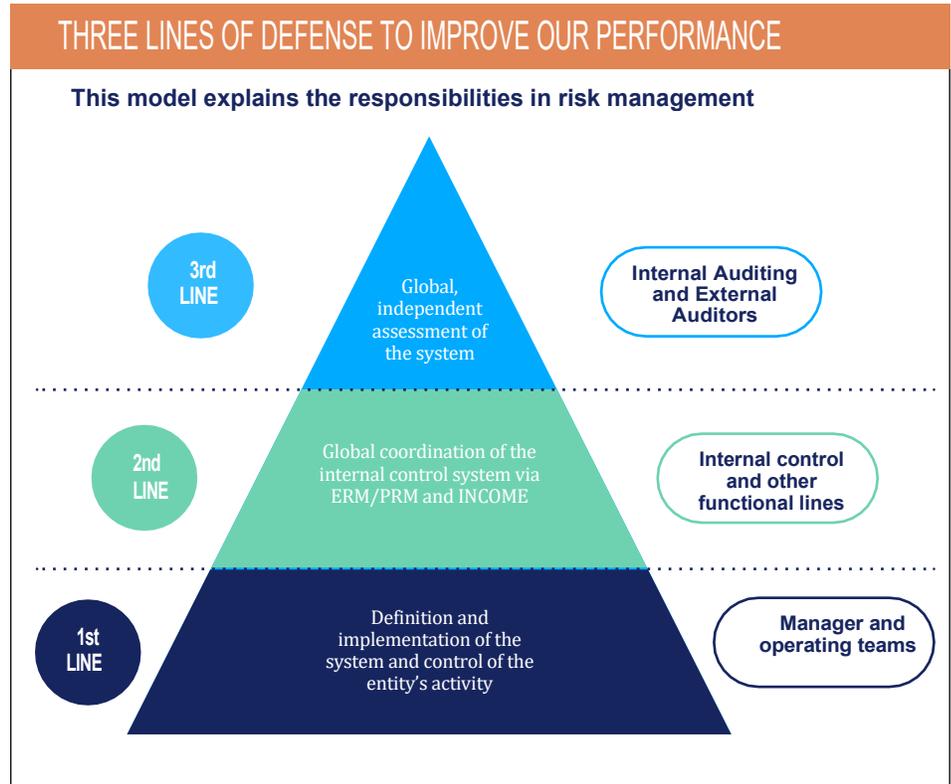
6.2.1 Risk
Management Model

12

6.2.2 Risk
Factors

6.2.1 Risk Management Model

ENGIE Energía Chile bases its risk management on the ERM (Enterprise Risk Management) method of the ENGIE Group, which is compatible with and aligned to ISO 31000: 2018. 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 (for example, wind farms, photovoltaic farms and transmission projects). In complement, the ENGIE Group has 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, systems, 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.



I. THE BOARD'S ROLE

All the risks associated with social, environmental, human rights and climate change risks of the business are reported opportunely to the leadership team, the Board and the ENGIE Group.

The Board must specifically ensure that the effectiveness of the risk management system is monitored. It must regularly review the Company's risk tolerance and risk exposure; and pay special attention to the risks representing a threat to the Company's business according to the risk map. We also ensure that the communications with shareholders regarding these matters are complete and precise.

Each year the risk map is reviewed, monitored and updated according to ERM. This process is reported to the Board three times a year.

Additionally, we have corporate policies that ensure that we operate within the risk limits defined by ENGIE for each risk dimension of human rights, the environment, society, health and safety, and industrial safety. The strategic responses to risk are managed by the site and/or project owner in consideration of corporate definitions.



II. DETECTING RISKS

The ERM method consists of an exercise performed in close collaboration among the owners of each risk (“Risk Owners”), assisted by the Management Control unit and the managing directors of each business unit for the purpose of identifying, describing, measuring and agreeing on plans to mitigate the main risks faced by the Company over a three-year horizon. Around 40 risks have been measured.

To perform the exercise, we determine (i) **the perimeter**, in this case ENGIE Energía Chile and subsidiaries, (ii) the **baseline** against which the impacts are measured, which was, in 2024, the Company’s budget over a three-year horizon, (iii) **sensitivities** (worst case and extreme case) to measure the deviations compared to the goals in the medium-term plan, (iv) the **financial impact** of each sensitivity compared to the baseline and (iv) the **expected loss** from the financial impact of each risk weighted by probability of occurrence.

The ERM exercise begins by identifying risk categories. The ENGIE Group has seven mandatory risk categories, namely (i) financial, (ii) people, (iii) cybersecurity, (iv) environment, (v), counterparty, (vi) equity security, and (vii) ethics. Moreover, four main risk categories were identified in the ERM exercise in 2024, namely (i) regulatory risks, (ii) strategy implementation risks, (iii) operating risks, and (iv) project construction risks.

Risks are evaluated multidimensionally, covering the areas of Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), Asset Management, Cybersecurity, Environment, Quality, Human Resources, and Finance, among others, and appraised using the probability of occurrence and financial impact. The more significant risks will be the risks that have a greater impact on the Company’s business plan, according to the risk appetite matrix.

This work is complemented by the INCOME Program, which evaluates the controls of the main risks annually in each of the defined frameworks: invoicing, procurement, O&M, commodities, finance, IT, accounting, taxes, ethics, and environment, among others. We have an internal control unit that leads the regular review of the risk controls under the INCOME program of the ENGIE Group.

A platform for the management of legal requirements, separated by line of business, was designed and implemented to manage changes in existing regulations or new regulations. Matrices are prepared of regulatory requirements to be met by operating sites that is updated every 6 months by regulatory changes in the areas of quality, safety and health, the environment, information security, asset management, energy efficiency, taxation and labor.

The ERM process is therefore dynamic. The Risk Owners and managing directors of the business units, assisted by the Management Control unit, identify, describe and measure the impacts of the risks and agree on action plans to mitigate them. Compliance with, and the degree of effectiveness of, the action plans are monitored regularly during the year, which may lead to changes in mitigation strategies. The evolution of each risk is also evaluated, that is, whether its impact or probability of occurrence has increased, stayed the same or decreased. The effectiveness of the action plans is also evaluated and the potential effects of the risks if the Company takes no action, as well as the potential opportunities that might arise from the occurrence of identified risks.

III. RISK MANAGEMENT UNITS

As concerns the individuals in charge of risk management in the Company:

- Each leader or manager (Risk Owner) is responsible at all times for managing the risks of their area according to the ERM method. Part of their job entails identifying risks, analyzing, evaluating and proposing a mitigation plan to manage them, and measuring their effectiveness.
- The Management Control unit must collaborate with Risk Owners, provide an exhaustive view of the risks and monitor compliance with, and the effectiveness of, the agreed action plans. The Management Control area prepares a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the macro-risks identified and sensitivities, including potential effects, during the budget process that is closed in October of each year.
- The Risk Method Support unit in the Process area fosters the methodological standardization of operating risk management (PRM or Project Risk Management) by training, workshops, information activities and education in the methods for these matters for the purpose of improving decision-making, complying with regulations, protecting the reputation of the ENGIE Group and keeping it adapted to the constantly changing environment.
- Each Site Leader or Manager must implement the stages of risk assessment following the PRM method. This involves identifying, analyzing and assessing risks and making proposals on mitigation plans to reduce the level of the particular risk.

A "Risk Register" was formally created to implement risk governance, which standardizes risk management of the different dimensions of operating management at each project and operating site—asset management, cybersecurity, environment, finance, social-community—and within the stages of the project life cycle—development, implementation, operation and dismantling. The stages of context analysis, identification, analysis, measurement and treatment of the risk and subsequent monitoring of the effectiveness of actions are also included. A Roadmap was created in 2024 to standardize the ENGIE Group's method in ENGIE Chile, encompassing the 3 GBUs: Renewables, Flex Gen & Retail and Networks, as well as their stages (Development, Construction and Operation and Maintenance) and their

SUCCESSION AND SALARY STRUCTURES

Our Company has succession plans for all critical positions, including the position of CEO, which is managed directly by the ENGIE Group. There are development plans for all successors so that they are ready to hold the position upon request. Moreover, for positions for which there is no internal successor, we have identified outsiders who could assume them. Additionally, we have an updated people development strategy the pillars of which include an ongoing identification of professionals with the potential to assume positions in other areas of the Company. Added to these efforts is the strategic Hiring plan that contains a talent attraction plan. The tools in this plan include an updated map of professionals

who could join the company and a referrals program under which the Company's employees can recommend acquaintances for a position. Finally, we conduct active searches on LinkedIn and are constantly holding conversations and making contact with potential candidates.

Every year management presents a proposal to the Directors Committee on salary structures, compensation policies and the indemnification of the chief executive officer and other senior officers. The Directors Committee must review and approve the proposal.

As with the ENGIE Group, our Company has a Compensation Policy and uses the HAY method to evaluate positions and define salary structures. The Company does not submit salary structures, compensation or indemnities of its senior officers to approval of shareholders. The salary structure is reported in the Annual Report together with the compensation of senior officers.

functional areas, namely Finance, Human Resources, Legal, IT, Communications, Corporate Affairs and GEMS.

- The Internal Control Unit—part of the Process Area—is in charge of the ENGIE Group’s INCOME Program that involves regularly reviewing the controls of the main operating risks of projects, sales, procurement, commodities, finance, human resources, IT, industrial safety, accounting and of tax, legal, environmental and occupational health and safety management. The risks are evaluated and reported from time to time on a Group level via the MOSAIC platform, including a description, quantification and mitigation plans.

IV. RISK MANAGEMENT DISCLOSURE PROGRAMS

ENGIE is constantly pushing the organization toward a culture that incorporates a risk management view in its work and decisions. To that end, we have a Risk Method Support area that provides ongoing training and education in risk management to ensure a standardization of its management at all sites and projects operated by ENGIE in Chile. A Risk Dashboard was implemented in 2024 using Power BI to visualize effectively the consolidation of all risks of projects and operating sites of the Company and thus aid in the leaders of each area making better decisions. The company also offers online courses on the subjects addressed by our risk management that are

available on the ULearn training platform of ENGIE University.

For internal culture, our Strategic Balance Plan is promoting a greater involvement of the organization in risk management. We are encouraging “Accountability” via our leadership model. This pillar aims to foster a culture of responsibility in decision-making and corporate management, including risk management and governance. For internal control, there is a regular control self-assessment according to the pertinent processes.



INTERNAL AUDITING

The main mission of our Internal Auditing unit is to supervise completion of processes and certifications. It works according to the worldwide procedures of the ENGIE Group and the guidelines of the Internal Auditors Institute of Chile. On a governance level, the Internal Audit area must report on its work semi-annually to the Board and monthly to the CEO. Some of the matters that are reported to the

Board include completion of the audit plan previously presented to the Board; the results of the monitoring of action plans; and the statistics on claims received and discussed by the Ethics Committee.

The action plans arising from audits are uploaded to an online platform (RADAR) where the progress in, and closing of, each can be tracked, and effectiveness can be measured.

6.2.2 Risk Factors

The Company is exposed, in the course of developing and operating the business, to several risk factors that may have a positive or negative impact on sustainability, reputation or strategic, financial and operating goals.

Some of the risks identified and monitored by our Company following the ERM and PRM methods are:

- I **Climate Change and the Energy Transition**
- II **Business Risks**
- III **Country Risks**
- IV **Market Risks**
- V **Human Rights, Violations and Reputation Damage Risks**
- VI **Risks resulting from Changes to the Regulatory Framework**



a.
Adaptation,
Risks and
Opportunities

b.
Decarbonization
Plan and Energy
Transition

c.
Social risks of
closing units

a. Adaptation, Risks and Opportunities

We adhered early on to the commitments and goals of the ENGIE Group of becoming Net-Zero Carbon by 2045 throughout the value chain (scopes 1, 2 and 3) by setting a path toward keeping the increase in the global temperature below 2°C, in line with the science.¹

Our first actions against global warming began in 2018, when we started a plan to replace our coal-fired generating assets in Chile by renewable energy comprised of generation assets and storage systems (BESS).

As to our exposure to climate change, we are focusing on a climate adaptation strategy that will allow us to adapt our operations to the real or expected effects of the climate to ensure our operational continuity and the ability to fulfill our long-term power purchase agreements.

According to a global study requested by the Group, climate change will affect the energy production capacity of renewable assets. If climate change alters climate patterns, such as wind, sunlight or precipitation (depending on the type of renewable energy involved), it could hinder fulfilling our minimum production commitments.

To address these risks, a clear governance of the process was defined in 2024. We began to quantify the risks and we defined the short- and medium-term action plans according to the different climate scenarios possible, with rises of 2, 3 and 4 degrees Celsius.

¹ The planet has a carbon budget that it cannot exceed if it is to maintain the increase in the global temperature below a critical threshold, such as 1.5°C or 2°C in comparison to pre-industrial levels. The carbon budget is distributed among countries and economic sectors so that individual companies can calculate their remaining budget.

b. Decarbonization Plan and Energy Transition

We have actively participated in all forums and workgroups convened by the Government. Between 2019 and 2023, we announced the closing or conversion of nine coal-fired units with a combined installed capacity of 1,500 MW, resulting in a total removal of coal-fired generation by mid-2026, as authorized to date by the National Energy Commission. These measures are part of an asset turnover plan to replace thermal generation by renewable energy and it entails several initiatives to mitigate the social impact of this change, including a drop in the capacity to create jobs with renewable assets. This plan will also use facilities and connections at the site where units 12 and 13 of Tocopilla are located, which have already been dismantled, to install a 660 MWh energy storage system, Tocopilla BESS, with an installed capacity of 116 MW. This initiative will help make both the National Grid and ENGIE's portfolio flexible and secure.

In 2023, in line with its intent to accelerate the energy transition, ENGIE Chile gave the National Energy Commission (CNE) notice that it would be converting the Mejillones Energy Infrastructure (IEM) to natural gas and disconnecting the coal-fired units 1 and 2 of the Mejillones Thermal Complex (CTM). The removal and disconnection of units CTM 1 and CTM 2—that, together, have an installed capacity of 334 MW—was reported to take place on December 31, 2025.

In May 2024, the Company announced the request to the National Energy Commission to close CTA and CTH, with a combined installed capacity of 356 MW. The Commission later authorized that closure for May 2026. The IEM conversion project (377 MW) has received Environmental Approval and that change is expected to occur in July 2026. These actions are in line with the ambitions of the ENGIE Group to no longer use coal in the countries where it operates.

At the end of 2026 or at a later date that means no risk of supply in the system, but which may be no later than December 31, 2027, we will have disconnected 1.1 GW of coal-fired installed capacity from the grid and converted 0.4 GW to natural gas. The disconnections will be of units 12 and 13 of the Tocopilla Thermal Complex (disconnected in June 2019), units 14 and 15 of the Tocopilla Complex (the first disconnected at the end of June and the second at the end of September 2022), CTM 1 and CTM 2 of the Mejillones Thermal Complex that will be disconnected toward the end of 2025, and CTA and CTH, that will stop being fired by coal in 2026 and will remain inactive while awaiting a decision on their potential conversion or closure.

The early closing of coal-fired units has meant asset impairment losses totaling close to US\$1 billion, net of income tax, which were recognized in our 2018, 2019, 2022 and 2023 financial statements. The conversion of the IEM to natural gas is expected to cost a total of approximately US\$75 million. Our transformation plan considers adding close to 2.5 GW of renewable energy installed capacity, including BESS, of which 1.4 GW were acquired or connected between 2019 and 2024 while another 1.1 GW of renewable energy and battery capacity are under construction and are expected to start injecting energy to the grid between 2025 and 2026.

Diverse bills are before the National Congress that might lead to even stricter limitations or prohibitions on power plants using fossil fuels. Although we are engaged in finding ways to accelerate our decarbonization by closing or converting the remaining units, bills of law of this nature, such as an increase in the CO₂ emissions tax or impediments against power generation using liquefied natural gas or natural gas, might mean a drop in operating income, an increase in asset impairment losses and the need to make additional investments in renewable assets and energy storage systems to honor our power purchase agreements.



Decarbonization is a world phenomenon that is not risk-free. To start with, the closing of coal-fired power plants has caused an impairment to assets, a greater dependence on fuels friendlier to the energy transition, like natural gas, and limitations on production, transport, financing and insurance for the exploitation of fossil fuels, which has resulted in significant rises in price. Geopolitical conflicts, like the Russia-Ukraine war, are aggravating the supply shortage, like what occurred in 2022 and the early months of 2023, where the prices of fossil fuels reached levels never before seen.



The construction of renewable generation assets on a large scale in the world has also brought with it difficulties and increases in the cost of obtaining inputs and their transport. In addition to the effects of the COVID 19 pandemic, the increase in the demand for the construction of renewable energy projects has brought to light the shortage of people skilled in building these assets and of contractors with an operational and financial capacity to be able to overcome the challenges of project construction. The high number of environmental, archeological and health permits, to name a few, and the growing complexity of securing them, means greater difficulties in the design and construction of projects, which may lead to higher costs and delays in project execution.

Since the first step in decarbonization was to restate the prices of power purchase agreements with some unregulated customers, leaving aside an indexation to the prices of fossil fuels and adopting inflation as the only price adjustment, there may be a mismatching during the transition between the prices in the contract portfolio and the variable costs of operation.

c. Social risks of closing units

Coal-fired units create significant demand for direct and indirect employment, unlike renewable generation units. They also need local services, which is helpful to the economic dynamism of the communities where they operate. Their operation also triggers several social benefits for communities, provided by formal mechanisms like Workgroups and Competitive Funding. In that context, decarbonization brings with it impacts for the employees working in these units—nearly all of them union members—and for communities. To manage these impacts, we designed our Fair Transition Plan early on, based on open, transparent dialog and the co-creation of solutions. Internally, this plan entails efforts regarding internal mobility, training and exit plans under conditions advantageous to those who accept them. Under our Engagement Plan, we, in conjunction with locals, made some changes to the lines of work in our social investment to strengthen even further individual entrepreneurship and the contribution to community development, to facilitate access to renewable energy and activities that are a contribution to social cohesiveness.



II. BUSINESS RISKS

<p>a. Fuels and supply chain</p>	<p>b. Customers</p>	<p>c. New Projects</p>	<p>d. Technology and cybersecurity</p>	<p>e. Risks of breakdowns that may affect the availability of our assets</p>
---	--------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---	---

a. Fuels and supply chain

Unavailability or interruptions in the fuel supply chain.

We import a significant part of our fuel supply under short-, medium-, and long-term contracts, which makes us vulnerable to potential supply shortages or default 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 our material suppliers were to experience a disruption in their production chain or were unable to fulfill their obligations under supply contracts, we might be forced to purchase either the same fuel or a substitute at a higher price or to purchase energy on the spot market

and we might be unable to adjust the price of electricity sold according to the price adjustment mechanisms stipulated in our power purchase agreements with customers, with the consequent reduction in our operating margins. This risk materialized in early 2023 because the main liquefied natural gas supplier did not confirm a total of close to 13.2 Tbtu for 2023 under one of the long-term contracts, which exposed the company to looking for alternative fuel supply, to increasing its exposure to the spot market, and to filing lawsuits.

Fuel price risk

ENGIE Energía Chile is exposed to the volatility of the prices of certain commodities because its power generation requires a continuous supply of fossil fuels, mainly coal, liquefied natural gas and diesel oil for which the international prices fluctuate according to market factors beyond the company's control. Most coal used to be purchased under annual or shorter term contracts in which the prices were indexed in the traditional way on the international coal market: API 2, API 10 or Newcastle. In the last two years, these purchases began to be made out to shorter periods because the decarbonization created higher inventories accumulated in 2022 at

high prices due to the uncertainty of the time, an extreme drought in Chile and a worldwide shortage in the supply of fossil fuels. The price of coal inventories is a determining factor in the decision to dispatch coal-fired generating units, so inventory management and the purchases of coal are key to attaining a security of power supply while simultaneously reducing inventories in line with the closing of coal-fired power plants. Diesel oil and certain liquefied natural gas purchases are made at prices based on international oil prices (ULSD or Brent). The company has long-term liquefied natural gas purchase agreements in which the prices are tied to Henry Hub.

The price and availability of the fuels are key factors in the dispatching of thermal power plants, in the mean generating cost of the Company, and in the marginal costs of the grid on which it operates. Historically, the company's policy has been to stipulate price indexation in its power purchase agreements based on fluctuations in the prices of the fuels pertinent to the determination of its variable operating costs. The company has thus been able to align its production and power supply costs to its contract power sales revenue. However, in its energy transformation plan, it has decided to give preference to indexing the prices of its contracts with unregulated customers to the variation in the consumer price index instead of fuel prices, especially since 2021, so it has temporarily increased its exposure to commodities price risk until it has a renewable generation asset base that suffices to support all supply contracts indexed to inflation. The company has made derivatives agreements to hedge against the exposure of its income and cash flows to the volatility of fuel prices, in line with its residual risk strategy.

This risk of a rise in the international prices of fossil fuels became real from 2021 to the first half of 2023, coincident with extremely dry hydrological years in Chile. This coincided with problems with the supply of coal and natural gas due to the rise in demand, accompanied by restrictions on the world production of those fuels and freight difficulties, aggravated by the war between Russia and Ukraine. Gas and coal prices reached levels never before seen. Accordingly, the mean costs of our own generation and the marginal costs of the grid rose to levels quite higher than previous years, reflected in a reduction in the operating margins of the electricity business. Please note that marginal costs were also affected by other factors, such as decoupling, congestion in transmission systems and the unavailability of power plants.

The Company partially mitigates its exposure to the risk of fuel price fluctuations by:

- (i) signing power purchase agreements with other generators in the system that have helped reduce its spot market power purchases (3.6 TWh contracted for 2024) and, therefore, reduce its exposure to the marginal cost;
- (ii) its long-term LNG supply contracts;
- (iii) the startup of new renewable energy generation projects that reduce the dependency on fossil fuels;
- (iv) the acquisition of non-contract renewable assets in areas where there is a greater exposure to the marginal cost; and
- (v) transferring cost increases to end prices.

b. Customers

Dependency on a limited number of customers who represent a significant volume of our sales.

In our power sales business, we depend on the capacity and willingness of a limited number of large-scale customers to fulfill their contractual commitments to us opportunistically. If any of these customers is unable or refuses to fulfill their payment obligations, our cash flow and financial position might be affected. Additionally, if any of these customers becomes insolvent, our ability to recover the payments owed under power purchase agreements might be limited.

Moreover, at the end of December 2024, the average remaining life of the power purchase agreement portfolio was 7 years, and we cannot guarantee that power purchase agreements will be renewed with important customers upon maturity or that they will be renewed in conditions at least as good as actual ones. The company considers that the risk concentration of trade receivables is acceptable because the customers are mainly large mining companies, power generators and power distributors with a great solvency. It is estimated that 85% of our actual power purchase agreement portfolio, with a mean total annual demand of close to 12 TWh, are investment-grade customers (international rating of BBB- or higher), 13% are customers with an acceptable risk, and 2% are smaller customers with a higher credit risk.



Impact of the drop in the price of copper on our main customers

Approximately 48% of our physical energy sales are to mining companies whose financial position depends largely on the international price of copper. Historically, copper prices have fluctuated due to factors beyond their control, such as international political and economic conditions, levels of supply and demand, the availability and cost of substitute products, inventory levels and different actions by agents on commodities markets. Our customers are among the largest copper producers in the world, but sustained drops in copper prices or prolonged drops in the demand for copper might have adverse impacts on their income and financial results, and they may be forced to reduce or suspend some of their mining operations, which would decrease their demand for electricity and their ability to fulfill their financial obligations under our power purchase agreements.

Plans for the expansion of installed capacity and for our customers

Historically, the increases in the demand for electricity in Chile have been correlated to the development of large-scale mining projects. The growing concern for global warming and the water shortage have also contributed to the stricter social and environmental limitations and regulations on the mining industry, resulting in relevant challenges to the development of large mining projects. We have responded to the requests of our customers to reduce their carbon footprint by renegotiating our power purchase agreements to change price indexing and sources of supply. Should our customers fail to complete the construction of new projects, they might become unable to honor the demand commitments in their power purchase agreements or they might terminate those agreements early. Usually, these types of agreements are backed by guarantees, but we might be exposed to selling electricity on the spot market or looking for alternative agreements, which might have adverse impacts on our financial position and our operating results.

Fines for failures in our supply to customers

The Company is exposed to fines for violating regulations in Chile, including total or partial outages of the grid and/or delays in restoring power after an outage. These fines could be imposed on all power companies participating in the SEN when the system outage is the result of an operating error of any generator or operator of the transmission system, including failures related to coordination of the obligations of the grid's participants. Generators might also be forced to pay indemnities to both unregulated customers and regulated customers impacted by a power supply shortage.

Power supply to regulated customers

Generators supplying electricity to regulated customers are exposed to additional risks. Approximately 48% of our contract electricity sales, measured in U.S. dollars, are made to regulated distribution companies. First of all, agreements for the supply of electricity to distribution companies have been subject to regulated customer price stabilization laws that have impacted the liquidity, indebtedness and financial results of the company, as described below.



Secondly, a generator that makes power purchase agreements with regulated customers has the obligation to make compensatory payments to regulated customers impacted by power outages when those outages are attributable to the generator. For example, if a generator is unable to fulfill its power purchase agreements with regulated customers in a period during which a rationing decree is in force, it has the obligation to indemnify those customers for the resulting power shortage. This differs in power purchase agreements with unregulated customers, which require an indemnity only if stipulated in the power purchase agreement.

Moreover, generators who have PPAs with regulated customers may not cite force majeure under those PPAs when a rationing decree has been enacted, be it as a consequence of a drought, a failure in generating units or a lack of gas transported via international pipelines.

Therefore, unlike power purchase agreements with unregulated customers, the supplier under a PPA with regulated customers assumes a greater risk should such events of force majeure occur.

Lawsuits, arbitration and other contingencies

We sell electricity under agreements to large mining and industrial customers and to power distribution companies. We also sign other commercial and legal agreements in the ordinary course of our business, including contracts with power suppliers as well as suppliers and contractors for the construction of our investment projects. The interpretation and enforcement of certain rules or clauses in our contracts could lead to disagreements or disputes between us and our customers, suppliers or other counterparties.

Risks relating to restrictions on transmission systems

Our power plants are connected to the SEN, the main power grid in Chile. We supply power through transmission lines that by law are open to all. Consequently, we can dispatch

electricity to a substation, but to satisfy the demand of our customers, we can withdraw electricity from the grid at another substation closer to their facilities. The marginal cost payable by the Company for energy withdrawal at a substation closer to demand may differ from the price it receives at the point where that energy is injected. This is what is known as decoupling risk. We also depend on services provided by third parties who own or control the transmission lines and substations that we use to supply energy. Any transmission restrictions imposed because of technical or design conditions could limit our ability to supply power to our customers, which would materially impact our business and financial position.

Consumer health and safety risks

There is no framework of risk management and internal control specifically for consumer health and safety. Given the nature of the power generation, transmission and sale business, to date there have been no activities to integrate end consumer health and safety risk management. ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. is subject to oversight by the Electricity and Fuels Commission whose purpose is, among others, to push energy markets toward higher standards by improving regulations and its oversight and ensuring that citizens have safe, quality products and services in the electricity and fuel systems.

c. New Projects

Delays or cost overruns in construction or startup of our new projects.

Delays in construction or in the commercial startup of new projects could affect our business adversely, although we carry insurance and have protective clauses in our contracts with suppliers and contractors. Some of the factors that could impact our ability to build or start up new projects are:

- (i) delays in receiving permits, including environmental and sectoral permits;
- (ii) adverse court rulings on existing government approvals, such as environmental approvals;
- (iii) a scarcity of equipment, materials or personnel or an increase in their prices;
- (iv) the inability of contractors to complete the main or ancillary works by the agreed dates due to technical, operating or financial difficulties;

(v) opposition by political, environmental or ethnic groups, both local and international;

(vi) strikes;

(vii) adverse political and regulatory changes in Chile;

(viii) adverse weather; and

(ix) difficult terrains; and

(x) national disasters, accidents or other unforeseen events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic that wreaked havoc in our country in 2020 and had varying adverse effects due to quarantines, the closing of ports, and restrictions on the transport of inputs, to name a few. The simultaneous construction of several different generation and transmission projects in different geographic localities entails a major effort of preparation, work and coordination of different areas of the company and its advisors, contractors and lenders. Our framework of identification and management of risks in projects, PRM, steering committees and monthly project progress reports are intended

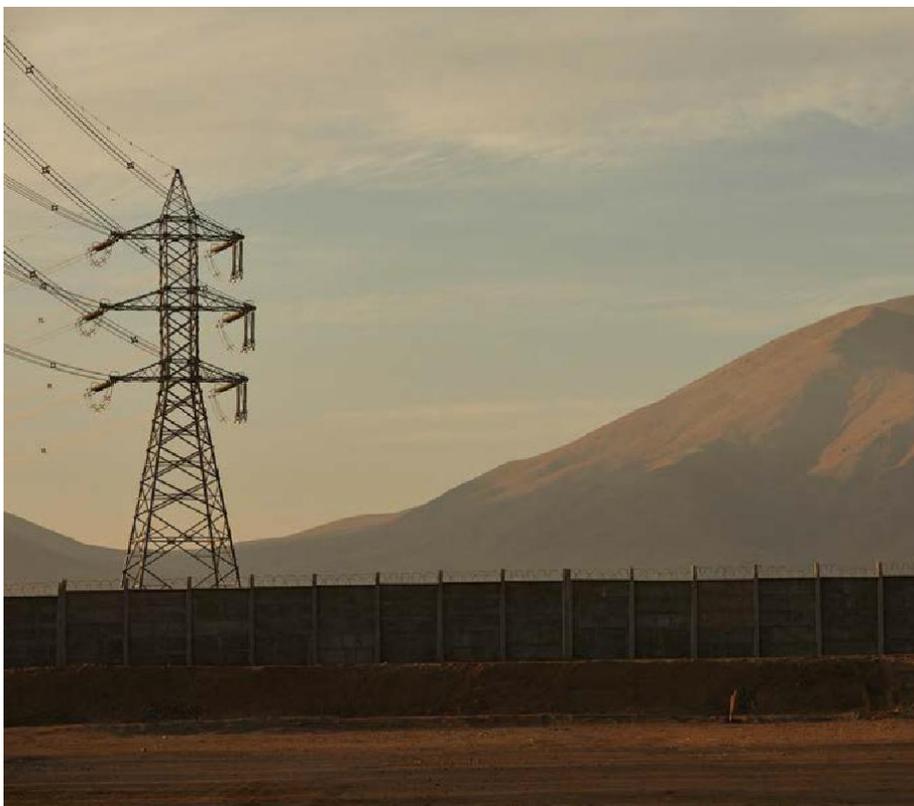
to map the risks of each project, establish action plans and constantly monitor those risks to ensure that the project progresses according to schedule, the budget and the required quality standards.

Necessary capital investments

Our business is capital-investment intensive. Major investments are required to build, repair, replace and improve our generation, transmission and energy transport facilities. The response to increases in competition and greater social and environmental requirements, satisfying new customer demands and improving the capacity of our power generation, transmission and transportation facilities could cause an increase in our capital expenditures needed in the future.

Entering new communities

Our plan to add 3.5 GW of renewable energy means a great deployment of solar and wind farms from north to south; and entering new communities that are alert to the changes that may impact their environment. We have an Early Approach Model and an Associativity Policy that give us the guidelines for our engagement plans, means of communication, social investment and impact management. We have a team assigned to each of the zones where we operate and this allows us to maintain an in-person engagement with the local authorities, social leaders and inhabitants in general, and answer their questions opportunistically.



d. Technology and cybersecurity

Technological change and greater competition

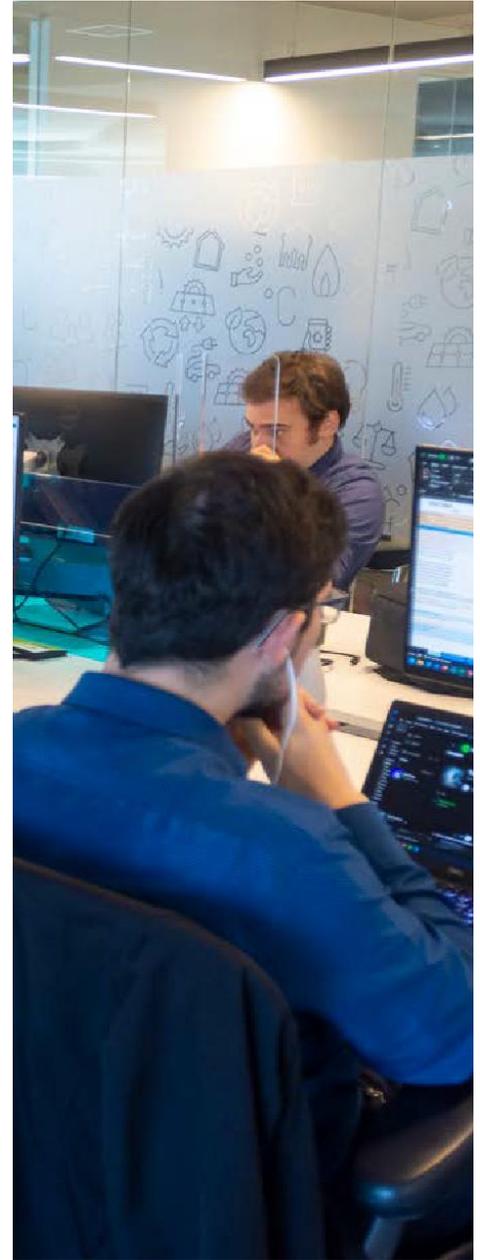
Thanks to the evolution of technology, the cost of developing wind and solar power projects has fallen significantly in recent years in comparison to the traditional thermoelectric and hydroelectric technologies. This was one of the main reasons for the massive entry of new suppliers to a market traditionally dominated by a limited number of producers, which led to a decrease in the prices of energy offered in the power supply tenders held between 2016 and 2020 by the Chilean government for account of power distribution companies. The construction of unconventional renewable energy (URE) power plants easily met the goals of the Chilean State of having 20% URE by 2025. The increase in renewable power generation capacity by new participants and incumbents increased the pressure to lower power prices, put on by our customers, competitors and society, forcing changes in the terms of our power purchase agreements. This process has undergone a reversal because of the pandemic, the war and the massive demand for materials, inputs and personnel specializing in this type of project, which has translated into an across-the-board rise in costs and in a greater perception of the risks of investing in renewable energy projects. The excess renewable power generation in certain sectors and at certain times of the day has also caused dumping and decoupling costs due to the different locations of power supply and demand. The intermittency of renewable power generation, which does not yet have enough storage capacity, causes a dependency on sources of hydraulic and thermal generation at night. If there is insufficient hydraulic generation because of droughts, the dependency on thermoelectric generation at higher costs will cause the marginal costs of the grid to be unstable, frequently down to zero during the daytime and at very high prices at night.

The increased costs of investment and operation of renewable energy projects due to these risks became evident in the most recent power supply tender for regulated customers, which did not result as expected. The volatility of prices and marginal costs during the transition may have a temporary adverse impact on our financial position and on our ability to finance the construction of the renewable energy projects needed for our asset conversion plans. In the future, the greater share of renewable energy and storage systems in our power generation matrix is expected to translate into a significant reduction in our operating costs, which would help offset the trend toward lower energy sale prices. The country expects to attain energy prices consistent with a predominantly renewable energy matrix and with adequate transmission and storage systems that will reduce the risks now seen of decoupling and of energy dumping.

Hacking and cyber attacks

Information security risks have increased in general in recent years because of the proliferation of new technologies and the greater sophistication and activities of hackers, in addition to the increase in the number of machines and systems connected to the internet. Our commercial operations could be interrupted by a cyberattack, which would produce losses and response costs, as well as litigation and damage to our reputation. A cyberattack could adversely impact our businesses, operating results and financial position.

Cybersecurity management is part of a global effort by the ENGIE Group that gives us the guidelines under its Cybersecurity Policy and Data Protection Policy.



Cybersecurity is governed by a Cybersecurity Committee that monitors and controls the progress in implementing the controls under the ICS (Industrial Control Systems) Framework to manage our risks. The members are the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO), Cybersecurity Points of Contact (advisors) for each GBU, Site Managers and Project Managers.



The Cybersecurity Committee meets monthly and its duties include sending a report on the degree of compliance with the ICS Framework to chief officers, area leaders and process owners. The report also contains a description of the progress in, and compliance with, cybersecurity.

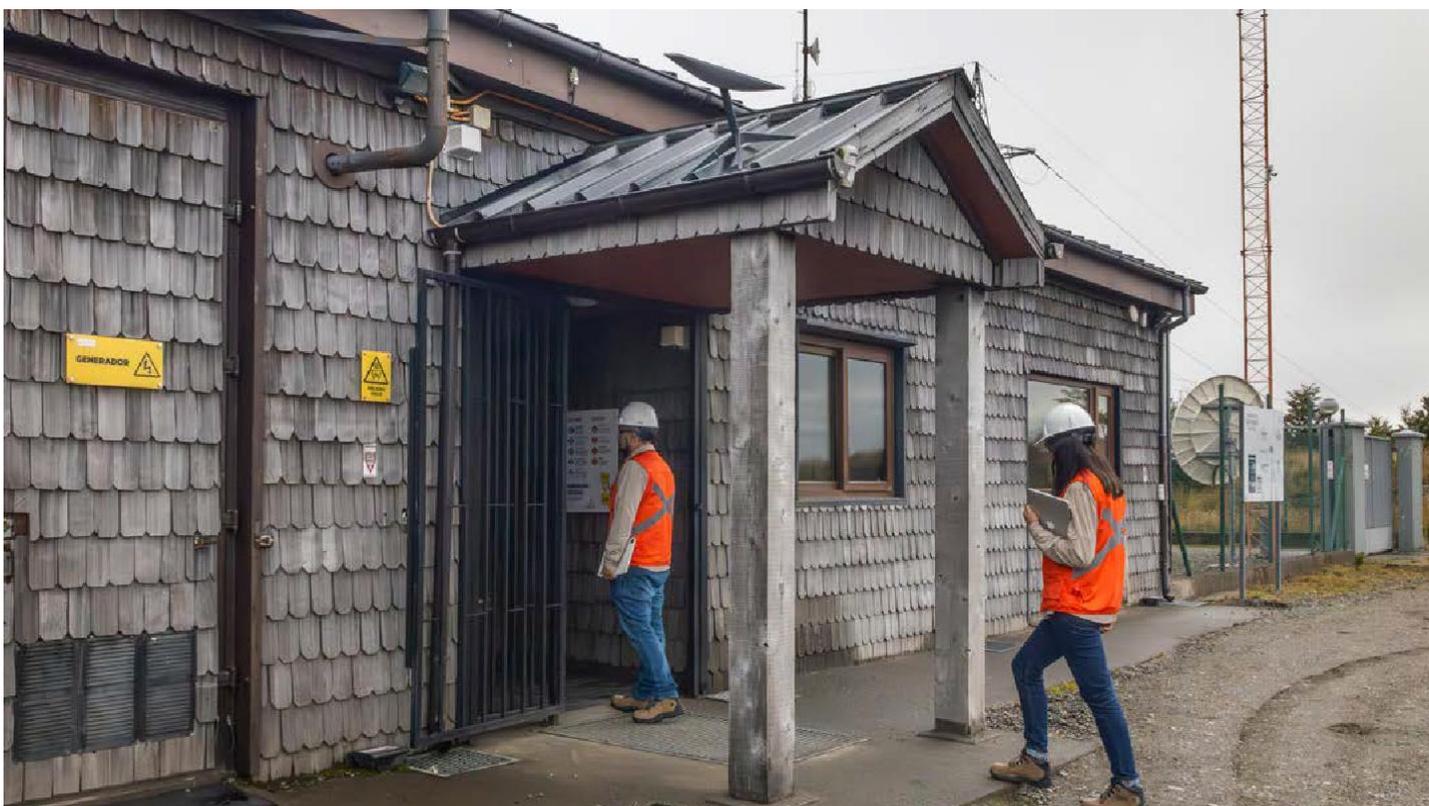
Critical cybersecurity risks are: phishing, ransomware and loss of information and availability. The Company's Risk Management Model, Enterprise Risk Management (ERM), is used to maintain the reputation and value of the assets of the ENGIE Group, mitigate risks, hold sensitization campaigns and provide mandatory training to all employees, hold workshops, provide support in audits, hold

drills on the hacking of our services and platforms (SAP-HEC and PENTEST platforms) to monitor our degree of vulnerability and implement or strengthen controls, among other things.

The People Data Policy aims to ensure that rules and regulations are fulfilled regarding personal data in the goal of helping to efficiently protect the personal information of employees, customers, contractors and suppliers. DATAFRIEND was created, a community comprised of different areas that work with data.

e. Risks of breakdowns that may affect the availability of our assets to supply energy

Although we perform maintenance regularly, make operating improvements to guarantee the commercial availability of our power plants, and carry insurance against damages and business interruption, mechanical or electrical failures or accidents could result in outages for certain periods of time. Environmental or legal incidents or issues with operating permits could also cause interruptions, closures or an unavailability of supply. Our financial performance could be negatively impacted if our power plants are inoperative for long periods of time because we would be forced to purchase electricity on the spot market at a higher price or to make up for this unavailability by increasing the energy produced by our higher-operating-cost power plants in order to fulfill our contractual obligations. To manage this risk, the Company carries insurance for damages and business interruption caused by events disrupting our services. Any greater difficulty in contracting insurance policies to cover coal-fired power plants and higher premiums due to an increased accident rate, both for operating reasons and geological or weather phenomena beyond our control, could have a negative impact on our businesses, operating results and financial position.



III. COUNTRY RISKS

<p>a. The country's social and economic situation</p>	<p>b. Natural disasters</p>	<p>c. Health crises: epidemics, endemic illnesses and pandemics</p>	<p>d. Exposure to inflation</p>	<p>e. Tax risks</p>
--	--	--	--	--------------------------------

a. The country's social and economic situation

Our business, operating results and financial condition depend considerably on the economic conditions prevailing in Chile. The Chilean economy proved that it was strong during the most recent international financial crisis, but it is smaller than other economies and the economic conditions in Chile depend substantially on the export of raw materials like copper, and those exports depend in turn on international prices. When prices drop, copper exports decrease, which reduces the electricity demand of our mining customers and could negatively impact our sales and operating results. In particular, the power sales of the Company, including its

subsidiaries, depend to a significant degree on the mining industry, especially the copper mining industry.

Moreover, changes in social, political, regulatory and economic conditions or in the laws and policies governing foreign trade, manufacturing, development and investment in other countries, including China, the USA, Brazil, and countries in the European Community, among other nations and regions, combined with political crises and uncertainty in other countries in Latin America and the world, could have a harmful impact on the

economic growth of Chile and neighboring countries, and consequently, an adverse impact on our business.

Social and political events, such as the “mass protesting” in October 2019, with episodes of violence and destruction of public and private property, may cause disruptions in industry, transportation and trade, impacting, among other things, the demand for electricity. Citizen demands have, in the case of the October 2019 events, led the government to announce a social agenda, including an increase in the minimum pension, an expansion of health care coverage, an increase in

in the taxes on the rich, a reduction in the workweek and a reduction in, and stability of, the prices of public transportation and electricity. To finance the social agenda, the government began to process a change in the tax reform under debate in Congress. In November 2019, the government and the leading political parties agreed to convene a referendum to determine the willingness of citizens to change the political constitution of the country, which was passed by a wide majority. Although the new proposals on the constitution presented by the two constitutional assemblies were rejected by a large majority in September 2022 and December 2023, leaving the existing constitution in effect, those assemblies led to a period of uncertainty of four years. The social and political situation of the country has returned to a relative normalcy, but the mass social protesting, followed by the Covid-19 pandemic and the mass withdrawal of pension fund savings, have had economic impacts, such as a rising inflation, increase in unemployment, slowdown in economic growth and a depreciation of the exchange rate, among other impacts, and there continues to be a great polarization in the country and episodes of violence in different regions of the country.

Among the measures adopted because of the mass protesting at the end of 2019, the one of greatest impact on the electricity industry and our Company in particular has been the Regulated Customer Price Stabilization Law passed in November 2019, which was supplemented by the Consumer Protection Mechanism Law passed in August 2022 and April 2024 (more information on page xx).

b. Natural disasters

Natural disasters could damage our power plants and transmission systems, adversely impact our generation and transmission capacity, and increase our production costs, and they could also affect our customers and their demand for electricity and our competitors' electricity production capacity and electricity injection to the grid. Should these operating difficulties occur, we might find that we need to purchase energy on the spot market or to enter into additional power purchase agreements in order to fulfill our contractual obligations, all of which could negatively impact our financial position and operating results. We cannot guarantee that natural disasters have no adverse impact on our facilities in the future. Chile is in a seismic area that exposes our facilities to earthquakes and tidal waves. Moreover, because of climate change, phenomena like El Niño and La Niña are occurring more frequently and with greater intensity, causing flooding, mudslides, droughts and massive fires. To mitigate the potential effects of these risks, the Company's management adopts the measures that it deems pertinent, such as carrying property and business interruption insurance, preparing evacuation plans in coordination with the authorities, holding drills, having contingency sites and other business continuity measures.



c. Health crises: epidemics, endemic illnesses and pandemics

A health crisis, either in the form of an epidemic or pandemic, could have adverse impacts on our employees, operations, the demand for electricity and the payment capacity of our customers, among other multiple effects that could negatively affect our financial position and operating results. The Company sets up a Crisis Committee immediately when an important health crisis occurs, like the COVID-19 pandemic that began to appear in Chile in March 2020, and it



implements contingency plans that contain all pertinent on-site sanitary measures in observance of the orders by the authority, to ensure the health and wellbeing of our employees. The actions taken by our contractors and suppliers are also monitored in the same way and they are required to meet the necessary standards to keep their respective workers safe. In health crises, we give preference to three courses of action: assuring the wellbeing of all our employees; assuring the operational continuity of our company, fundamental to maintaining a power supply in the country; and coordinating as best possible with our stakeholders, such as shareholders, customers, suppliers and communities, to maintain a direct

dialogue and collaborate with each to the extent possible. The Company is highly digitalized and a great percentage of its employees are able to telecommute to avoid the contagion and spread of any virus. A pandemic can lead to an international financial crisis that could negatively impact our ability to obtain funding on the financial market, or it could affect financing costs. In addition, it might affect international trade, causing impacts on material inputs that we need to ensure our operation and the construction of investment projects.

The first case of Coronavirus, or COVID-19, in Chile was recorded on March 3, 2020. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization officially recognized that Coronavirus was a pandemic. From 2020 to 2022, the Company's results were affected by the pandemic because of a drop in the demand for electricity by regulated customers, a slight increase in the delay in payments by our customers, and delays and cost increases in the construction of projects due to temporary interruptions in the supply of equipment, the closing of ports in the countries of origin, difficulties in the carriage of materials and the infection of contractors' employees.

d. Exposure to inflation

Chile has experienced high rates of inflation in the past. Although inflation rates in Chile remained at one-digit levels from 1994 to 2021, that trend changed at the end of 2021, not just in Chile but also in other countries in the world. The measures adopted by the monetary authority in different countries to control inflation have caused increases in interest rates, which restricts liquidity and the availability of credit, thereby slowing down economic growth. However, thanks in part to these measures, in 2023 and 2024, Chile's inflation fell to 3.94% and 4.5%, respectively, after having reached 12.8% in 2022. In the United States, inflation reached 6.5% in 2022, falling to 3.4% in 2023 and 2.9% in 2024. Although some of our costs and expenses are increasing because of inflation, this is mitigated by the prices in our power purchase agreements that are generally denominated in dollars and partially indexed to the U.S. CPI.

e. Tax risks

On July 7, 2022, the Government of Chile presented a tax reform bill to Congress that contained, among other things, amendments to the income tax and Tax Code. In March 2023, the House of Representatives rejected that bill. The Executive Branch later separated the proposals and Congress passed Law 21,713 on Compliance with Tax Obligations in September 2024, intended mainly to combat tax evasion and informal trade. The government is currently saying that it will send a new income tax bill to Congress, but the content is uncertain thus far to date.



At the end of August 2024, the Executive Branch presented a bill of law to expand coverage of the electricity subsidy that financed part of the payment of the electricity bills of the most vulnerable population. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on January 13, 2025 and is currently in the second round of constitutionality with the Senate Mining and Energy Committee. To expand the subsidy, the

bill proposes, among other measures, applying a surcharge of USD 5/tCO₂ on the CO₂ equivalent emissions tax, applicable solely to power plants connected to the National Grid (SEN), excluding generators in mid-sized systems and without forming part of the CO₂ emissions tax to keep it from being transferred to regulated customers. The company is waiting for final approval of the bill before evaluating the ultimate impacts of it.

IV. MARKET RISKS

a. Exchange Rate	b. Interest Rates	c. Share Price	d. Credit	e. Trade receivables	f. Liquidity
---------------------	----------------------	-------------------	--------------	-------------------------	-----------------

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument fluctuate due to changes in market prices. This risk is comprised of four types: interest rate, exchange rate, commodities and other risks.

The financial instruments exposed to market risk are mainly loans and bank debt, time deposits and mutual funds, and financial derivatives.

a. Exchange Rate

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. Since most of our income, costs and financial debt are denominated in dollars, our exposure to the risk of exchange rate fluctuations is limited. Our income is mostly denominated in dollars or indexed to that currency. For regulated PPAs with distributors, the price is set in dollars and converted to pesos at the monthly average observed dollar exchange rate, so the exchange rate exposure of these PPAs is limited in terms of impact on the Company's statement of income. However, there is an impact on the company's cash flow because of the lags in publication of Average Node Price Decrees, which translates into monthly invoicing at exchange rates other than the monthly exchange rates stipulated in each PPA. Although these temporary differences are resettled after the Average Node Price decrees are published, the uncertainty about the time of resettlement does not allow for effective hedging through derivatives. This lag in collecting receivables

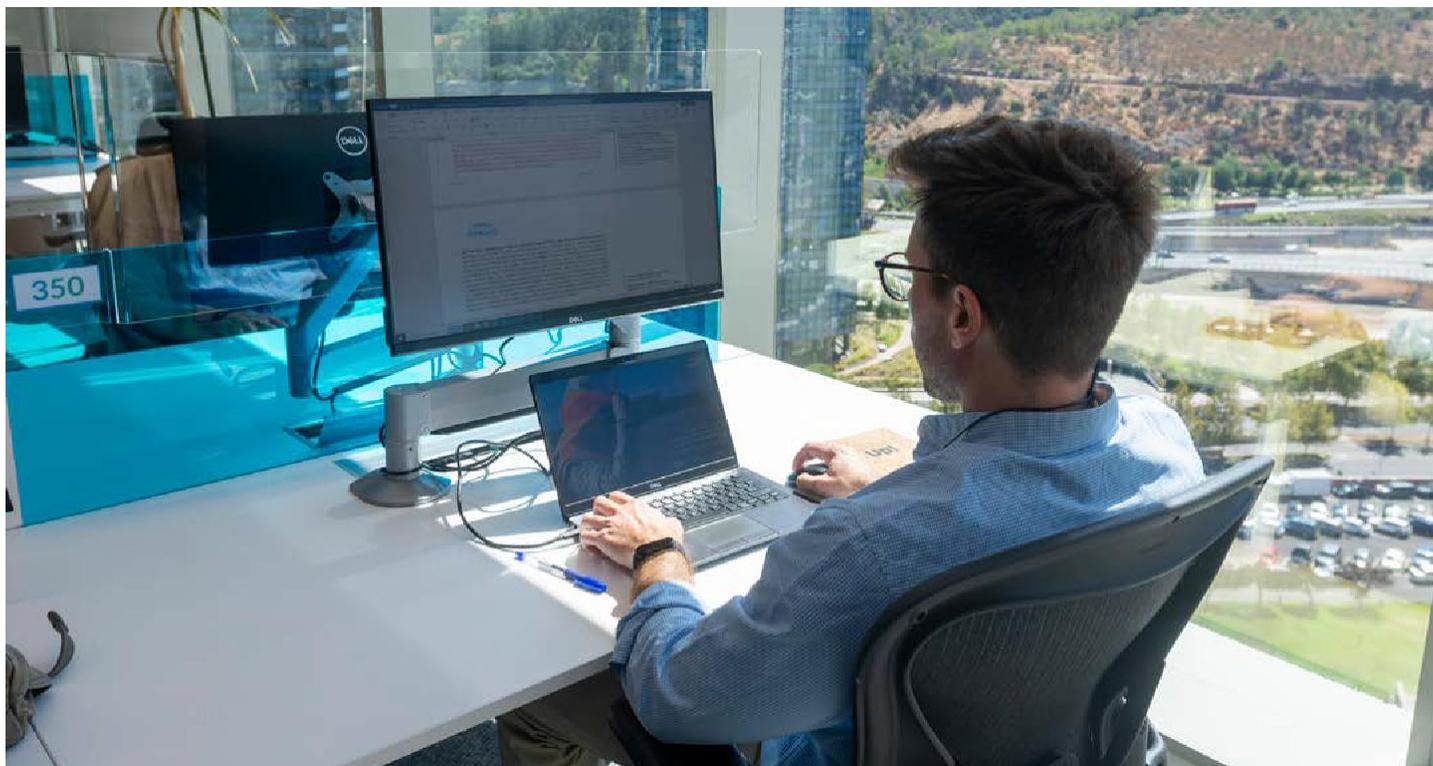
from distribution companies because of the differences between the exchange rates effectively invoiced and the exchange rates applicable according to governing law increased significantly after approval of the Power Price Stabilization Law in November 2019 and the technical rules of implementation established in Exempt Resolutions of the National Energy Commission. These laws and rules have caused an increase in the receivables from the distribution companies where the pace of the increase and subsequent recovery will largely depend on the behavior of exchange rates and fuel prices, among other variables.

To confront this risk and mitigate its effects on cash flow, in early 2021 the Company signed agreements with Goldman Sachs and IDB Invest to sell these receivables to a special-purpose company called Chile Electricity PEC SpA, with no recourse to the Company. To finance the purchase of receivables from generators, Chile Electricity PEC SpA placed 144A/Reg S bonds on the international market and made private 4a2 placements with Allianz, IDB Invest and Goldman Sachs. From 2021 to 2023, EECL made six sales of receivables under the PEC-1 program for a nominal total of US\$272.9 million, receiving cash resources of US\$193.8 million and reporting a total finance expense of US\$71.9 million. Since the sales were in dollars, at a discount, without recourse to the generators, the Company was able to reduce its exchange rate exposure and credit risk associated with these receivables and to recover liquidity, at the cost of a discount that

had the aforesaid impact of US\$71.9 million on the 2021, 2022 and 2023 financial statements.

On August 30, October 30 and December 28, 2023, and on January 17, May 30, August 9 and September 30, 2024, seven sales of payment documents issued under the PEC-2 program, associated with the MPC Law, were made that were not subject to any financial discounts and resulted in cash income of US\$290.7 million, interest included.

On October 7, 2023, the Company reached an agreement with the Inter-American Investment Corporation ("IDB Invest") under which the Company sold IDB Invest payment documents ("PDs") resulting from the price stabilization mechanisms under Law 21,472, amended by Law 21,677 ("PEC-3") and associated exempt resolutions. On that same date, Chile Electricity Lux MPC II S.a.r.l., a special-purpose company incorporated under the laws of Luxembourg, issued Rule 144-A/Regulation S bonds for account of the Price Stabilization Fund (FET in Spanish) established according to Law 21,471 (the MPC Law) and managed by the Treasury General of the Republic. The purpose of this issue was to finance part of the purchase of payment documents issued by the Treasury to power generators to back the receivables of power distribution companies as a result of the price stabilization. IDB Invest bought payment documents from generators by means of an A/B Bond structure that had an A tranche of approximately US\$161 million, funded directly by IDB Invest, and a B tranche for approximately 1.440 billion funded by the 144A/Reg S bond issue. These resources were used on October 24, 2024 to make the first purchase of payment documents totaling US\$1.555 billion under the PEC-3 program from 26 power generators. The payment to ENGIE Energía Chile, including its subsidiary,



Eolica Monte Redondo, totaled US\$356 million, thereby reducing the long-term receivables and significantly reducing the exposure of this asset to exchange rate fluctuations. That exposure will continue to drop because Law 21,667 stipulates a normalization of the pricing mechanism and puts an end to the accumulation of balances resulting from the price stabilization.

The main cost in Chilean pesos relates to employees and administrative expenses that account for approximately 10% of our operating costs. Therefore, since most of the Company's income is denominated in or linked to the dollar while some operating costs are in Chilean pesos, the Company has decided to partially hedge, by forwards, the peso payment flows for recurrent items with known payment dates, such as wages and salaries and some service contracts. As of December 31, 2024, the Company held dollar forwards with banks for a notional total of US\$144.4 million where from US\$10.6 to US\$13.1 million would expire each month from January to December 2024, the purpose being to reduce the effects of dollar/peso exchange rate fluctuations on the company's financial results. The company has signed cash flow hedge derivatives associated with payments under EPC contracts for the

construction of projects, which normally consider regular payment flows in currencies other than the dollar (CLF and EUR) through the end of the respective periods of project construction. The Company has thus avoided variations in the cost of investing in fixed assets because of fluctuations in exchange rates beyond its control. As of December 31, 2024, it held dollar forwards for a total notional amount of US\$23.5 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, formerly called the Lomas de Taltal project, and of the synchronous condenser project at Tocopilla Unit 15. These derivatives were contracted with Banco de Chile, BCI and Banco Santander.

Moreover, in order to reduce the exposure to exchange rate volatility, the company's Cash Surplus Investment Policy stipulates that at least 80% of cash surpluses must be invested in U.S. Dollars unless a different percentage is needed to maintain a natural matching of assets and liabilities by currency. This policy allows for a natural hedging of commitments or obligations in currencies other than the dollar. As of December 31, 2024, 99% of current accounts and short-term investments associated with cash management were denominated in U.S. dollars. The Company's exposure to other foreign currencies is immaterial.

The Company has a purely accounting exchange rate exposure related to pay-for-use concession agreements or 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 assets recorded at their initial cost in dollars, the Company's functional currency. The counter-entry is a monetary liability that reflects the present value of the installments payable under the financial leases. Most of these liabilities are denominated in Unidades de Fomento (UF) or Monthly Tax Units (UTM in Spanish). Since the liabilities are monetary, they are adjusted from time to time and are converted to dollars using the observed exchange rate at the close of each fiscal year. In the end, the liability in CLP, UF or UTM is subject to periodic adjustment, and is therefore exposed to fluctuations in exchange rates while the asset remains fixed in dollars. This mismatching may lead to book losses or profits in our statements of income. However, financially, the right-of-use asset value is closely related to the value of the liability since both should reflect the present value of the installments payable under the financial leases. As of December 31, 2024, lease liabilities in currencies other than the dollar totaled US\$91.9 million.

b. Interest rates

Interest rate risk is the risk created by changes in the fair value of the cash flows of financial instruments in the balance sheet because of changes in the market interest rates. Interest rate exposure occurs mainly because of long-term debt at floating interest rates. The company and its subsidiaries manage interest rate risk through fixed-rate debt or Interest Rate Swaps (IRS) under which the Company agrees to swap from time to time an amount resulting from the differences between a fixed rate and a variable rate calculated on an agreed notional amount.

To minimize the risk of interest rate fluctuations, we endeavor to contract fixed interest rates for our financial debt, except for a portion of the debt equal to the cash balances of the Company that are invested at interest rates that fluctuate in line with the changes in the base rate of variable-rate liabilities. As of December 31, 2024, 86.05% of our financial debt was at a fixed rate or hedged by derivatives, and 13.95% of the financial debt was at a variable rate, excluding leasing debt according to IFRS 16 (US\$55 million of the IDB Invest loan, US\$75 million of the Scotiabank loan, US\$51 million of the Santander loan and US\$151.6 million of the IFC and DEG loans).

c. Share price

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, EECL and its subsidiaries held no investments in equity instruments.

d. Credit

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 or depletion of mineral resources or other operating, climate-related, labor, social, environmental, political and tax problems. Our customers have proven to be very 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 delays in payments by smaller regulated customers have been seen, such as cooperatives. A decreased growth in power demand by end consumers could affect our financial position, operating results and cash flows. Although the Power Price Stabilization Law enacted in November 2019 has not had a material impact on our income, as recognized in the statement of income, it has adversely impacted our cash flow, with the consequent financial cost associated with a higher level of working capital. To confront this risk and mitigate the effects on cash flow, in early 2021, the Company signed agreements with Goldman Sachs and IDB Invest to sell these accounts receivable to a special-purpose company called Chile Electricity PEC SpA, without recourse to the Company. From February 8, 2021 to May 12, 2023, the company performed 6 transactions for the sale of receivables for a total nominal amount of US\$272.9 million. It received liquid resources of US\$193.8 million in these transactions and it reported a total financial cost of US\$79.1 million. After the enactment of the MPC Law, balances receivable have continued to be generated because of the difference between the stabilized price (PEC in Spanish) and the contract prices. After the publication of the July 2022 Average Node Price Decree and the Exempt Resolution that set down the terms and conditions for effective enforcement of the Law, the Treasury Service issued Payment Documents that the Company sold under a mechanism similar to the one used for the PEC law, but this time without assuming the costs of financial discounts. The deferral of collection because of the delay in publication of the decrees has had a material impact on the Company's liquidity and debt. Seven sales of Payment Documents were made from August 30, 2023 to September 30, 2024, in which the Company received net resources totaling US\$290.7 million, interest included. With the

approval of the PEC-3 law and the pertinent monetization mechanisms, Payment Documents were sold on October 24, 2024 for a total of US\$356 million, interest included. The Company expects to make a second and last sale of Payment Documents under PEC-3 in 2025 for an estimated sum of US\$109 million, which is expected to put an end to the accumulation of balances arising from the regulated customer price stabilization.

In previous years, the electricity industry began to evolve towards a greater atomization of its customer base because of the right of consumers with demands of 500 kV to 5 MW to contract their power supply (currently 300 KW) directly from generators instead of from power distribution companies. As a result of this elimination of intermediaries, the company signed PPAs with smaller commercial and industrial customers who might 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 before signing power purchase agreements. At this time, agreements with small and mid-sized commercial and industrial customers represent a small percentage of our PPA portfolio and the company has reduced its sales to that segment in order to balance its PPA portfolio and reduce its buying position on the power spot market.

e. Trade receivables

Credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the policy, procedures and controls established by the Company. The Company sets credit limits for all its customers based on internal policies, which require assigning risk ratings to each customer. Credit limits, 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 individually on each reporting date 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.

Given its contractual position, the Company is usually one of the main net payers in the chain of payments in the electricity sector. It is exposed to delinquency or failure by operators in the electricity sector to make payment, but these amounts account for a relatively small percentage of monthly collections.

Default by other operators in the power grid might expose the Company to an increase in the volume of sales to regulated customers at the prices under the existing agreements. Events of insolvency of other operators in the electricity sector with which the Company has PPAs to reduce its spot market exposure might expose the Company to resuming its buying exposure to 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 on investments with each counterparty in order to manage and diversify our credit risk.

f. Liquidity

Liquidity risk relates to the need for funding to pay obligations when due. The goal of the company is to maintain a balance between fund availability and financial flexibility through regular operating flows, loans, short-term investments and credit facilities. The company recurrently evaluates risk concentration in respect of debt refinancing.

The Company's liquidity has been impacted by the regulated customer price stabilization law because that law limits collection in full stipulated in power purchase agreements with distribution companies, so balances accumulated that were estimated to total approximately US\$108.7 million as of December 31, 2024. This balance is significantly lower than in 2023 and after the sale of payment documents expected in 2025, it should become zero.

As of December 31, 2024, EECL held cash totaling



US\$498.6 million on a consolidated basis, while total nominal financial debt was US\$2.385 billion, including debt for US\$230.4 million expiring within one year. The Company received US\$500 million from a Rule 144-A/Reg S bond placement on April 17, 2024, which it used to make early payment of US\$214.5 million of the US\$350 million bond expiring in January 2025 and of a short-term loan for US\$35 million.

On September 26, 2024, the Company made a bond placement on the Swiss market for a total of 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"). To mitigate the exposure to exchange rates and interest rates, the Company closed a cross-currency swap in which the bond principal was converted to US\$225,118,483.41 dollars at a fixed annual dollar interest rate of 5.4272%. The

money from both bonds will be used to finance or refinance eligible projects, as defined in the Green Financing Framework of ENGIE S.A. After these bond placements and debt prepayment, the Company was left with cash to pay renewable energy project financing needs and to refinance liabilities. From January to September 2024, the company also monetized payment documents totaling US\$58.8 million, interest included, issued by the Treasury General of the Republic according to the second regulated customer price stabilization law (MPC Law or "PEC-2") using the mechanisms agreed with the Inter-American Development Bank. This concluded the monetization of payment documents under PEC-2. The Company received US\$356 million on October 24, 2024 from the first sale of payment documents under the PEC-3 program. The money received from these monetization programs is helping to (i) restore the liquidity affected since 2020 by the price stabilization mechanisms, (ii) finance the

investments needed for the energy transition, and (iii) extend the debt maturity profile. The Company holds investment-grade risk ratings and has open access to financial markets.

The payment, renewal and assumption of debt are explained in Note 20 of the financial statements and in the Rationale in the Financial Statements.

V. HUMAN RIGHTS, VIOLATIONS AND REPUTATION DAMAGE RISKS

a. Internal Policies and Codes	b. Human Rights	c. Risk of Regulatory Non-Compliance	d. Reputation and Image
---	----------------------------------	---	--

a. Internal Policies and Codes

ENGIE Energía Chile has an internal regulatory framework that contains the guidelines, conduct and business practices supporting everyday strategic and operating decisions. This framework is comprised of internal policies, procedures and rules, which include our Code of Ethics and Conduct in Business that we keep current. We also have a Code of Corporate Governance, Manual on Information of Interest to the Market, Crime Prevention Manual and Competition Manual. This set of declarations contains the commitments we have assumed to manage our business dealings according to high ethical and sustainability standards while protecting human rights in compliance with the regulations applicable to us.

b. Human Rights

Our Company is profoundly committed to human rights. We have a Duty of Oversight Plan and an Oversight Committee to manage the observance of human rights and risks.

Each Division must ensure a respect for the commitments we have assumed in this respect and to that end, we have put the following measures into place:

- We have incorporated a provision in contracts with suppliers, contractors and partners where they state a respect for the commitments of

ENGIE Energía Chile. In addition to acting responsibly and ethically, we ask our providers of services and inputs to extend their commitment to the protection of Human Rights to their subcontractors.

- We assess the risks of impacting Human Rights annually and we establish a plan to manage each risk identified.
- We evaluate potential human rights violations in new projects, in any new business relationship and any new ENGIE Energía Chile establishment, and we integrate the evaluation and preventive measures to the project file by filling in the pertinent form.
- We report and resolve all Human Rights incidents.
- We report annually on the action plans implemented in the annual ethical compliance report.

We have an Oversight Committee comprised of the representatives of the Human Resources, Communities and Sustainability, Procurement, and Occupational Safety Divisions that must ensure that the measures adopted in Chile and the Duty of Oversight Plan are fulfilled in connection with human rights and the basic freedoms, the environment and social responsibility, and occupational health and safety, which must be observed by the ENGIE Group and its subsidiaries according to the French law on the Duty of Oversight.

c. Risk of Regulatory Non-Compliance

In addition to the environmental and electricity industry regulations, our business must abide by a significant number of laws, rules and regulations, including relating to competition, anti-trust, no bribery or corruption, health, safety and the environment, labor and employment, and taxation. We could be the subject of investigations or proceedings of the authorities because of alleged violations of these laws.

To mitigate these risks, we have compliance procedures and internal control systems to prevent or detect inadequate practices, fraud or violations of the law by our subsidiaries, directors, officers, employees, contractors or other individuals acting on our behalf.

Free competition

Our Company is exposed to risks related to a violation of competition regulations. To mitigate this risk, we have a Competition Manual that provides guidelines on how to act, which we reinforce with our annual talks on competition and other types of training targeting the entire organization.

Crime Prevention

We manage the risks of corruption, bribery and other risks through our Crime Prevention Model that we amended in 2024 to adapt it to the new requirements in the Economic Crimes



Law and the amendments made to Law 20,393, which establishes the criminal liability of legal entities.

The changes in the model, among other things,

- (i) set down the protocols and procedures to prevent and detect criminal conduct in the activities of ENGIE Energía Chile identified in the Crime Risk Matrix;
- (ii) appointed an Owner (SR in Spanish) in charge of applying those protocols who was fully independent and had managerial and supervisory authority. The SR has direct access to the Company's management, will be responsible for reporting on measures and plans, and may request that additional actions be taken;
- (iii) defined an initial employee and contractor training plan that includes training in our CPM and Code of Ethics.

Strengthening of complaints channels:

We have a Whistleblower Channel to facilitate detecting any suspicion and/or certainty of any violation or infringement in, or in relation to, the Company. We updated it in 2023 and 2024 and it is available to all employees, shareholders, Board members, the community,

contractors, suppliers, NGOs and society in general.

We re-designed access in 2024 so that complaints related to (i) workplace and sexual harassment (according to the Karin Law), (ii) possible breaches of the Code of Ethics, and (iii) possible violations of Law 20,393 could be reported.

The channel also offers a notification alternative, hosted in the whistleblower channel, known as a "direct line with the community," required by the lenders who granted financing to the Company's generation projects.

d. Reputation and Image

The corporate reputation is tied to a license to operate, so we manage it like an asset and we care for it by handling positive and negative social and environmental impacts caused by our work, by our engagement with stakeholders and by compliance with laws and regulations. Any failure in these respects might have an adverse impact on our reputation and image.

VI. RISKS RESULTING FROM CHANGES IN THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Company is subject to regulations governing in Chile that may encompass diverse aspects of the business. Its operations must abide by broad regulations on rates and other aspects regulating its business in Chile. Accordingly, any new laws or regulations or amendments to existing ones could impact its activities, economic situation and the results of its operations. The Company's activities are also required to abide permanently by broad environmental regulations. Eventual changes in these regulations could affect activities, the economic situation and the results of operations. Among other things, environmental regulations require that environmental impact studies be prepared for projects under study; that licenses, permits and other regulatory authorizations be received; and that all requirements in such licenses, permits and standards be met. Like what occurs with any regulated company, the Company cannot guarantee that the government authorities will approve the environmental impact studies; that public opposition will not result in delays or changes to a proposed project; that laws or regulations will not be amended or interpreted in a way that increases expenses or affects operations, plants or plans of the Company. More information in Chapter 3.



LEGAL INFORMATION

188

7.1 Legal Information

191

7.2 Shares, their characteristics and rights

193

7.3 Main Suppliers

194

7.4 Trademarks, patents and licenses, royalties and/or concessions as of December 2024

196

7.5 Properties and facilities

198

7.6 Corporate Organization Chart

200

7.7 Subsidiaries and Associates

209

7.8 Material Disclosures

211

7.9 Comments by shareholders and the directors committee

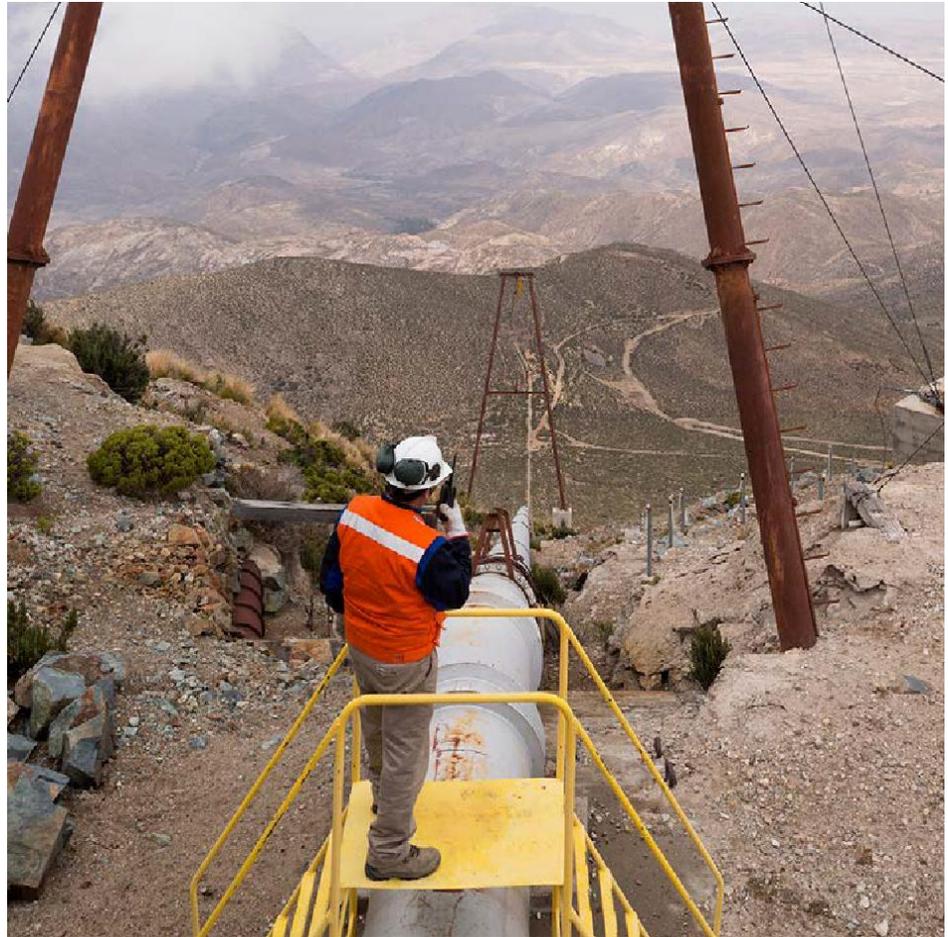
212

7.10 Directors Committee Report

7.1 Legal Information

I. CHARTER DOCUMENTS

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. (Paris) through ENGIE Austral S.A., which holds an interest of 59.99% in ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., and 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. (France) 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. Its ownership is atomized into hundreds of shareholders, but the French government held an interest of 23.64% at the close of 2024.

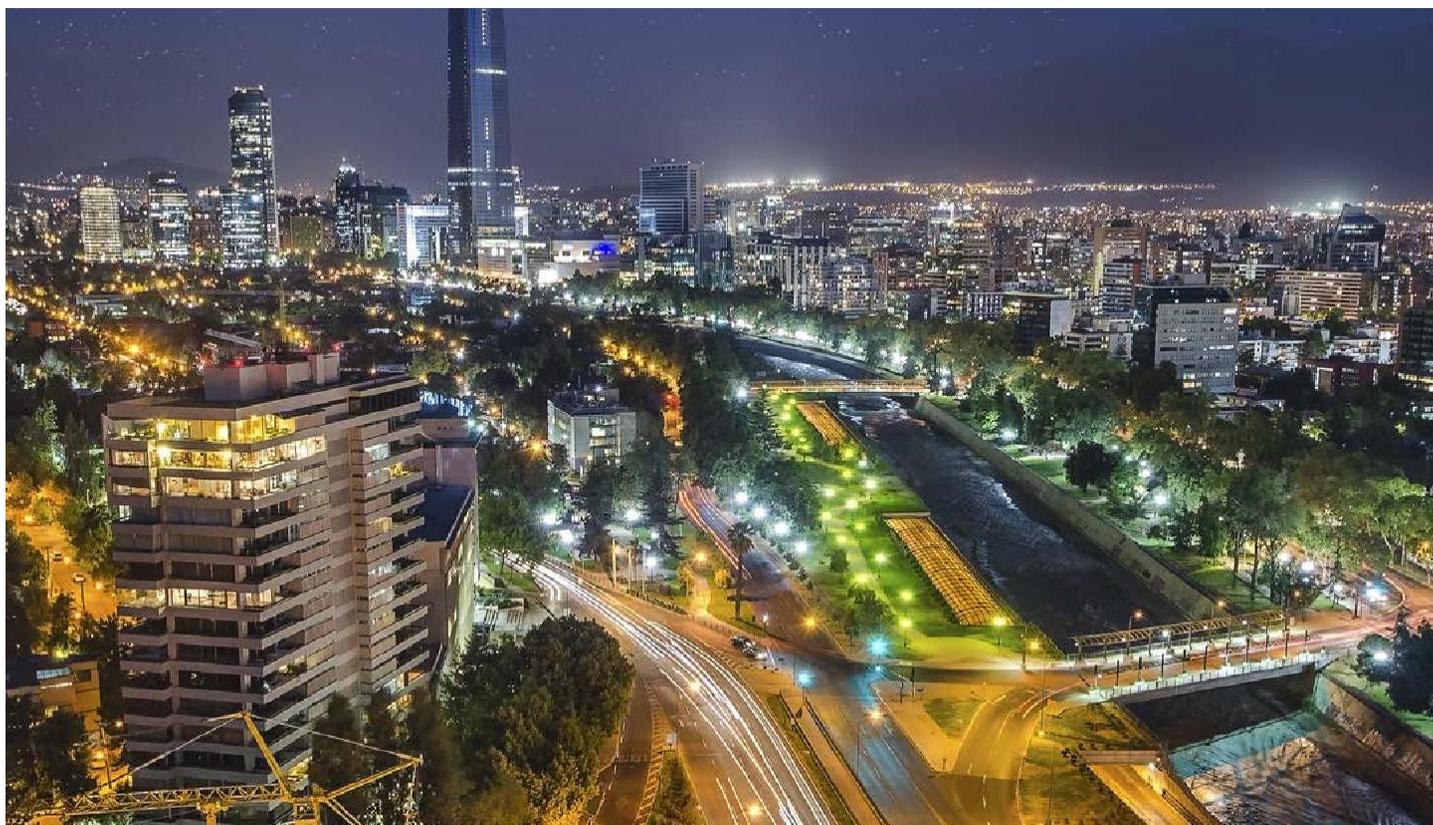
At the close of 2024, senior officers and directors of the Company held no equity interests.

There were no material changes in the shareholdings in the Company in 2024.

II. MAIN MODIFICATIONS

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 8,180, #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 ipso jure 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

COMPANY SHAREHOLDERS

Name of the Largest Shareholders as of December 31, 2024	Number of Shares	Interest
ENGIE Austral S.A.	631,924,219	59.99%
Banco de Chile for account of State Street	25,173,411	2.39%
Compass Small Cap Chile Fondo de Inversion	23,062,292	2.19%
Banco Santander for account of foreign investors	21,143,021	2.01%
Larrain Vial S.A. Corredora de Bolsa	20,068,051	1.91%
BCI Corredores de Bolsa S.A.	16,863,019	1.60%
AFP Habitat S.A. Type CFund	16,523,824	1.57%
AFP Provida S.A. Type C Fund	13,449,112	1.28%
Larrain Vial Domestic Shares Mutual Fund	11,861,280	1.13%
BANCHILE Corredores de Bolsa S.A.	11,737,975	1.11%
AFP Habitat S.A. Type A Fund	11,265,838	1.07%
AFP Provida S.A. Type B Fund	10,667,639	1.01%
Other shareholders	239,570,095	22.74%
Total	1,053,309,776	100.00%

7.2 Shares, their characteristics and rights

I. CHARACTERISTICS

ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. has no series of shares.

II. DIVIDEND POLICY

The Company's dividend policy 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.

On July 27, 2021, the company's Board approved the distribution of an interim dividend against 2021 fiscal year profits amounting to MUSD 41.5, or a dividend of USD 0.0393996153 per share, which was paid August 26, 2021. This dividend represented a distribution equal to 87.6% of the net profits in 2021, so in May 2022, the board decided to propose to the Shareholders Meeting that no final dividend be paid against 2021 profits.

In view of the net losses in the 2022 fiscal year, the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting held April 25, 2023, decided not to approve dividends from 2022 results. The Ordinary Shareholders Meeting held April 30, 2024 resolved not to distribute dividends for the 2023 fiscal year and to absorb the 2023 fiscal year loss by the Company's retained earnings fund.

II. DIVIDEND POLICY

Below are the dividends paid in the last three years:

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

IV. RELATED-PARTY STOCK TRADING

STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS OF SHARES IN ENGIE ENERGÍA CHILE IN 2024

Period	Units	Amount	Average Price in CLP\$
January	13,565,623	11,879,236,522	875.60
February	19,102,880	16,034,291,079	839.10
March	23,681,898	18,755,759,839	792.20
April	21,156,998	17,180,889,034	812.58
May	25,715,491	21,220,075,518	824.99
June	11,135,698	9,221,807,507	828.21
July	17,314,992	14,521,700,730	839.01
August	16,709,048	14,387,452,088	861.04
September	8,705,517	7,459,001,785	856.80
October	15,250,092	13,534,898,915	887.48
November	10,277,652	9,092,795,337	884.97
December	15,254,110	13,504,472,513	885.51

V. NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS

Type of Shareholder	Number of Shareholders	Percentage Interest	Number of Paid-in Shares
Individual	1,360	0.34%	3,602,909
Legal Entity	370	99.66%	1,049,706,867
Total	1,730	100%	1,053,309,776

VI. OTHER SECURITIES

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 amortizable 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 accrue interest of 2.1275% annually.

7.3 Main suppliers

As of December 31, 2024, no Company supplier accounted for 10% of the spending on goods and services. The main suppliers of ENGIE Energía Chile, which combined represent 80% of purchases, are:

SPARE PARTS AND SERVICES FOR GENERATING UNITS

- G.E. (General Electric)
- ANSALDO ENERGÍA SpA
- DOOSAN SKODA POWER SRO

SPARE PARTS AND GENERATION AND TRANSMISSION SERVICES

- Siemens S.A.
- ASEO INDUSTRIAL
- SOC. POR ACCIONES LSV INDUSTRIAL SpA
- ISS CHILE S.A.

PROJECT TRANSMISSION EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES

- SIEMENS
- GRID SOLUTIONS
- CRUZ Y DÁVILA INGENIEROS
- TOZZI LATAM SpA

WIND FARM EQUIPMENT

- SIEMENS

INFRASTRUCTURE

- FLESAN MINERÍA
- SERVICIOS SUBMARINOS
- SOLMATEK SERVICIOS INDUSTRIALES

INDUSTRIAL PROTECTION

- SOCIEDAD DE MANTENCIÓN, CONSERVACIÓN Y REPARACIÓN S.A. (SOMACOR)

IT SUPPORT

- ACT

GAS PIPELINE SERVICES

- COMGAS ANDINA

INDUSTRIAL OPERATION

- SOC MARÍTIMA Y COMERCIAL SOMARCO LTDA.
- SERVICIOS INDUSTRIALES LIMITADA (AXINNTUS)
- IMA INDUSTRIAL SpA
- ADECCO RECURSOS HUMANOS S.A.
- ABB S.A.
- ARQUITECTURA Y CONSTRUCCIÓN WORKPLACE

SOLAR FARM EQUIPMENT

- TRINA
- SUNGROW

FUEL SUPPLY

- COPEC



7.4 Trademarks, patents and licenses, royalties and/or concessions as of December 2024

Denomination	Type of Coverage	Class(es)	Application # Application Date	Status	Registration # Registration Date - Expiration Date
CENTRAL TERMOELÉCTRICA ANDINA S.A.					
CENTRAL TERMOELECTRICA ANDINA	Denominative Services	37 39 40 42	848563 17/Dec/2008	Registered	873762 25/Jan/2010 - 25/Jan/2030
CTA	Denominative Services	38 39 40 42	848564 17/Dec/2008	Registered	1027608 02/Aug/2013 - 02/Aug/2033
PUERTO ANDINO	Denominative Services	36	1249504 06/Apr/2017	Registered	1259247 14/Sep/2017 - 14/Sep/2027
PUERTO ANDINO	Denominative Services	37	1249505 06/Apr/2017	Registered	1269674 15/Feb/2018 - 15/Feb/2028
PUERTO ANDINO	Denominative Services	39	1249507 06/Apr/2017	Registered	1265467 13/Dec/2017 - 13/Dec/2027
PUERTO ANDINO	Denominative Services	42	1249508 06/Apr/2017	Registered	1261415 18/Oct/2017 - 18/Oct/2027
INVERSIONES HORNITOS S.A.					
CTH	Denominative Services	37 39 40 42	848565 17/Dec/2008	Registered	872006 07/Jan/2010 - 07/Jan/2030
HORNITOS	Denominative Services	37 39 40 42	848566 17/Dec/2008	Registered	872007 07/Jan/2010 - 07/Jan/2030
EÓLICA MONTE REDONDO SPA					
ELÉCTRICA MONTE REDONDO	Denominative Services	4	1044242 31/Jan/2013	Registered	1146160 17/Dec/2014 - 17/Dec/2024
ELÉCTRICA MONTE REDONDO	Denominative Services	7	1044204 31/Jan/2013	Registered	1146157 17/Dec/2014 - 17/Dec/2024
ELÉCTRICA MONTE REDONDO	Denominative Services	9	1044205 31/Jan/2013	Registered	1078843 12/Feb/2014 - 12/Feb/2034
ELÉCTRICA MONTE REDONDO	Denominative Services	35	1044206 31/Jan/2013	Registered	1146158 17/Dec/2014 - 17/Dec/2024
ELÉCTRICA MONTE REDONDO	Denominative Services	37	1044207 31/Jan/2013	Registered	1082035 26/Feb/2014 - 26/Feb/2034
ELÉCTRICA MONTE REDONDO	Denominative Services	40	1044209 31/Jan/2013	Registered	1154131 03/Feb/2015 - 03/Feb/2025
ELÉCTRICA MONTE REDONDO	Denominative Services	42	1044211 31/Jan/2013	Registered	1146159 17/Dec/2014 - 17/Dec/2024
EMR	Denominative Products	4	976952 28/Oct/2011	Registered	987763 18/Jan/2013 - 18/Jan/2033
EMR	Denominative Products	7	976953 28/Oct/2011	Registered	1056309 12/Nov/2013 - 12/Nov/2033
EMR	Denominative Products	9	976954 28/Oct/2011	Registered	1181338 05/Oct/2015 - 05/Oct/2025

Denomination	Type of Coverage	Class(es)	Application # Application Date	Status	Registration # Registration Date - Expiration Date
--------------	------------------	-----------	-----------------------------------	--------	---

E.CL S.A.

E-CL GREEN	Mixed Services	1164325 30/Jul/2015	1164325 30/Jul/2015	Registered	1218377 26/Aug/2016 - 26/Aug/2026	
------------	----------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------	--------------------------------------	---

GASODUCTO NOR ANDINO S.A.

	Label Products	4	809737 29/Feb/2008	Registered	847321 27/Feb/2018 - 27/Feb/2028	
	Label Services	39	809736 29/Feb/2008	Registered	838560 09/Jan/2009 - 27/Feb/2028	
GASODUCTO NOR ANDINO	Denominative Services	39	942751 01/Mar/2011	Registered	917542 22/Jun/2021 - 22/Jun/2031	
GASODUCTO NOR ANDINO	Denominative Products	4	943489 08/Mar/2011	Registered	917823 30/May/2021 - 30/May/2031	

TRANSMISORA ELÉCTRICA DEL NORTE S.A.

TEN	Denominative Services	37 39 40 42	1162942 20/Jul/2015	Registered	1232831 05/Jan/2017 - 05/Jan/2027	
TEN	Mixed, Services	38 39 40 42	1162940 20/Jul/2015	Registered	1211970 07/Jul/2016 - 07/Jul/2026	
TEN	Mixed, Services	37	1375329 23/Sep/2020	Registered	1357976 28/Oct/2021 - 28/Oct/2031	
TEN	Mixed, Services	39	1375330 23/Sep/2020	Registered	1344535 11/May/2021 - 11/May/2031	
TEN	Mixed, Services	40	1375354 23/Sep/2020	Registered	1359543 25/Nov/2021 - 25/Nov/2031	
TEN	Mixta Services	42	1375355 23/Sep/2020	Registered	1341825 06/Apr/2021 - 06/Apr/2031	
TEN UNA EMPRESA RED ELÉCTRICA INTERNACIONAL	Mixed, Services	37	1375356 23/Sep/2020	Registered	1357977 28/Oct/2021 - 28/Oct/2031	
TEN UNA EMPRESA RED ELECTRICA INTERNACIONAL	Mixed, Services	39	1375331 23/Sep/2020	Registered	1344536 11/May/2021 - 11/May/2031	
TEN UNA EMPRESA RED ELECTRICA INTERNACIONAL	Mixed, Services	40	1375332 23/Sep/2020	Registered	1380805 30/Sep/2022 - 30/Sep/2032	
TEN UNA EMPRESA RED ELÉCTRICA INTERNACIONAL	Mixed, Services	42	1375333 23/Sep/2020	Registered	1341824 06/Apr/2021 - 06/Apr/2031	

Denomination	TLD	Country	Owner	Origin	Application Date	Expiration Date	Status
--------------	-----	---------	-------	--------	------------------	-----------------	--------

GENERAL DOMAIN REPORT

engielaw	cl	Chile	ENGIE	Pretrial Proceedings	30-Sep-20	07-Sep-25	Assigned
suezenergy	cl	Chile	ENGIE	Pretrial Proceedings	11-May-22	24-May-25	Assigned
distrinor	cl	Chile	ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.	Pretrial Proceedings	15-Mar-21	24-May-25	Under renewal
engie-energiachile	cl	Chile	ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.	Other Proceedings			Assigned
ima	cl	Chile	Instrumentación Menchaca Amadori Industrial Ltda	Administration	23-Jul-98	18-Aug-29	Assigned
tennorte	cl	Chile	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Administration	15-Jul-15	15-Jul-24	Assigned
tentransmisora	cl	Chile	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Administration	15-Jul-15	15-Jul-24	Assigned
transmisoraten	cl	Chile	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Administration	15-Jul-15	15-Jul-24	Assigned

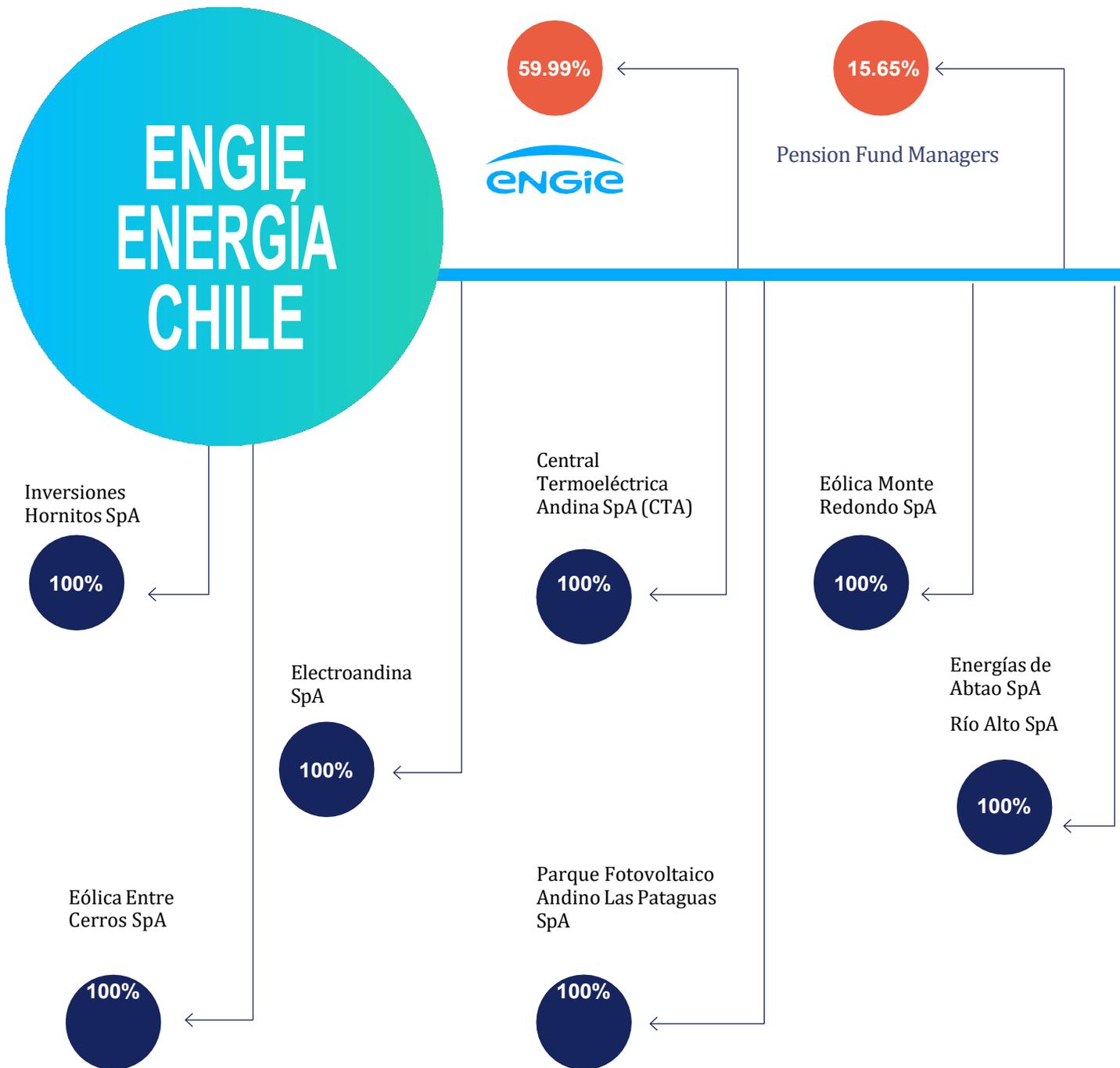
7.5 Properties and Facilities

Type	Name	Location
OFFICES		
Office	Titanium Building	Isidora Goyenechea 2800, 16 th Floor, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile.
	Antofagasta Office	Rómulo Peña 4008, Antofagasta, Chile. Phone: (56-55) 642
POWER GENERATION		
Combined Cycle Thermoelectric Power Plants	Tocopilla Thermal Complex	Avda. Dr. Leonardo Guzmán 0780, Tocopilla, Chile. Phone: (56-55) 819 176. Region of Antofagasta
Thermoelectric Power Plants	Mejillones Thermal Complex	Camino a Chacaya 3910, Mejillones, Chile. Phone: (56-55) 658 100 Fax: (56-55) 658 099
Diesel-fired Power Plants	Arica Diesel-fired Power Plant	Region of Arica and Parinacota
Hydroelectric Power Plants	Chapiquiña Power Plant	Region of Arica and Parinacota
	Laja Power Plant	Region of the Biobío
Photovoltaic Power Plants	El Águila	Region of Arica and Parinacota
	Pampa Camarones	Region of Arica and Parinacota
	Coya	Region of Antofagasta
	Tamaya	Region of Antofagasta
	Capricornio	Region of Antofagasta
	Los Loros	Region of Atacama
Wind Farms	Calama	Region of Antofagasta
	Monte Redondo	Region of Coquimbo
	San Pedro	Lake Region
Construction in progress	Lomas de Taltal	Region of Antofagasta
STORAGE SYSTEMS		
BESS	Arica BESS	Region of Arica and Parinacota
	Coya BESS	Region of Antofagasta
Construction in progress	Tamaya BESS	Region of Antofagasta
GAS TRANSPORTATION		
Gas Pipeline	NorAndino (Chile)	
	NorAndino (Argentina)	

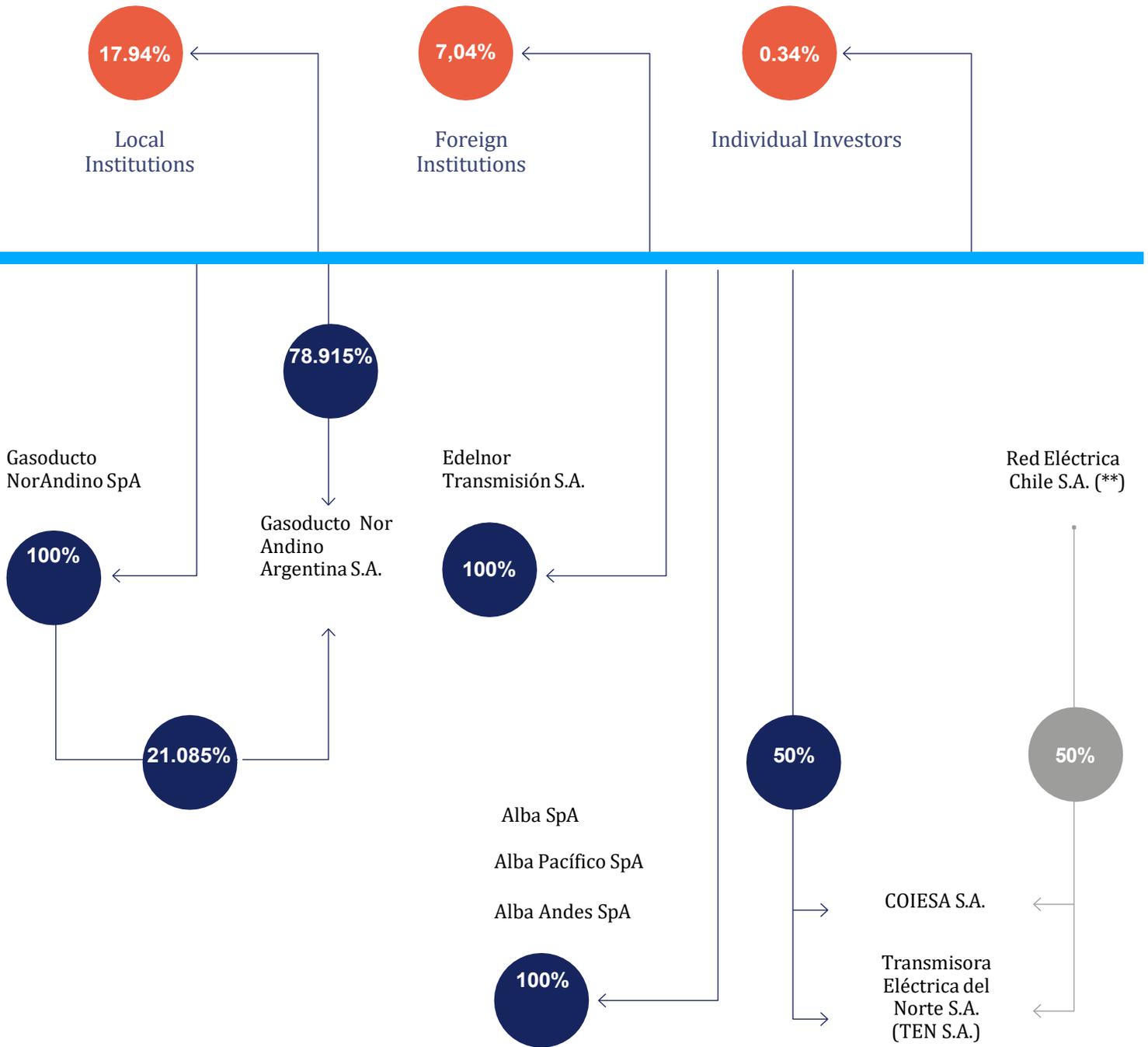
Type	Name	Location	Owned, leased or lease-purchase
PORT ACTIVITY			
Ports	Puerto Andino	Region of Antofagasta	
	Puerto Tocopilla	Region of Antofagasta	
TRANSMISSION			
Transmission Lines and Substations (SS)	Arica SS	Region of Arica and Parinacota	
	Vitor SS	Region of Arica and Parinacota	
	Iquique SS	Region of Tarapacá	
	Pozo Almonte SS	Region of Tarapacá	
	Enlargement of Pozo Almonte SS	Region of Tarapacá	
	Tamarugal SS	Region of Tarapacá	
	Dolores SS – Enlargement of Dolores SS	Region of Tarapacá, Huara	
	New Chuquicamata SS	Region of Antofagasta	
	Changos – TEN	Region of Antofagasta	
	TEN GIS SS – TEN	Region of Antofagasta	
	Antofagasta SS	Region of Antofagasta	
	El Negro SS	Region of Antofagasta	
	Capricornio SS	Region of Antofagasta	
	Chacaya SS	Region of Antofagasta	
	Crucero SS	Region of Antofagasta	
	El Cobre SS	Region of Antofagasta	
	El Loa SS	Region of Antofagasta	
	Tamaya SS	Region of Antofagasta	
	Cumbre SS – TEN	Region of Atacama	
	New Cardones SS – TEN	Region of Atacama	
Algarrobal SS	Region of Atacama		
El Rosal SS	Region of the Biobío, Los Angeles		
Construction in progress	Liqcau SS	Region of Antofagasta	

7.6 Corporate Organization Chart

(as of December 31, 2024)



(**) Red Eléctrica Chile S.A. is owned by Red Eléctrica de España.



7.7 Subsidiaries and Associates

I. SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND INVESTMENTS IN OTHER COMPANIES

We can report the following regarding subsidiaries and associates (direct and indirect), as defined in IFRS:



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

Owner(s): ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., 100%

Management: ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.

Percentage the investment represents of the parent company's assets: 0.84%

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 2024 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 2025 fiscal year.

Material contracts: Contracts for operation and maintenance services, administration and back-office services, the supply of spare parts and other inputs.

CENTRAL TERMOELÉCTRICA ANDINA SpA

Incorporation: This subsidiary was incorporated by public deed dated November 20, 2006, in the Santiago Notarial Office of Juan Ricardo San Martin Urrejola. An abstract of that deed was registered on page 48,227, number 34,417, of the 2006 Santiago Commercial Register of the Santiago Real Estate Registrar and was published in the *Official Gazette* on November 29, 2006.

Company Name: Central Termoelectrica Andina SpA

Tax I.D.: 76.708.710-1

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 the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity.

Subscribed Capital: KUSD 30,000

Paid-In Capital: KUSD 30,000

Owner(s): ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., 100%

Management: ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.

Percentage the investment represents of the parent company's assets: 3.25%

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 2024 fiscal year, EECL maintained business relationships with Central Termoelectrica Andina 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, the purchase of fuel, unloading of coal/limestone, and other services. This relationship is expected to remain stable during the 2025 fiscal year.

Material 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 supply of spare parts, unloading of coal and limestone, and other services.

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

Owner(s): ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., 100%

Management: ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.

Percentage the investment represents of the parent company's assets: 1.27%

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 2024 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, the purchase of fuel, and other services. This relationship is expected to remain stable during the 2025 fiscal year.

Material 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 supply of spare parts, unloading of coal and limestone, 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 main purpose of the company is the generation, transmission, sale, commercialization and distribution of electricity.

Subscribed Capital: KUSD 396,101

Paid-In Capital: KUSD 396,101

Owner(s): ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., 100%

Management: ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.

Percentage the investment represents of the parent company's assets: 1.87%

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 2024 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 2025 fiscal year.

Material 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.

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 Electric 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 600,000

Paid-In Capital: USD 600,000

Owner(s): ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., 50%

Board of Directors: Regular members are Carlos Alberto Arias, Robin Cuevas Canales, Paul Baillarie Rosenmann, Juan Majada Tortosa, Laura de Rivera García de Leániz and Carlos Puente Pérez; and their respective alternates are Evelyn Becerra Aravena, Norberto Moreno Gutierrez, Sergio Beaumont Vargas, David Montero Escribano, Emilio Cerezo Diez, and Luis Velasco Bodega.

Chief Executive Officer: 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, 2024, 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 2025 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 it is a member or the name it may be given. This therefore includes its own dedicated national transmission facilities, zonal 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

Owner(s): ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., 50%

Board of Directors: Board members are Rosaline Corinthien (Chairwoman), Demián Talavera, André Cangucu, Carlos Puente Pérez, Juan Majada Tortosa and Laura de Rivera.

Chief Executive Officer: David Montero.

Percentage the investment represents of the parent company's assets: 2.74%

Individuals who hold similar positions in the parent company and subsidiary: Not applicable.

Business relationship between Engie and TEN: During the 2024 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 and regulatory matters, and other services, such as information technology and maintenance services. This relationship is expected to remain stable during the 2025 fiscal year.

Material contracts: Contracts for power transmission, the provision of consulting and back-office services in financial, accounting, administrative, legal, human resource, commercial and regulatory matters, and other services; the provision of information technology and maintenance 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 1,972

Paid-In Capital: KUSD 1,972

Owner(s): ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., 100%

Board of Directors: Board members are Eduardo Milligan Wenzel, Fernando Valdés Urrutia, Carlos Arias, Gabriel Marcuz, Enzo Quezada Zapata and Demián Talavera.

Chief Executive Officer: Rosaline Corinthien.

Percentage the investment represents of the parent company's assets: 0.25%

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 2024 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 2025 fiscal year.

Material 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

Owner(s): ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., 100%

Management: ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.

Percentage the investment represents of the parent company's assets: 1.08%

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 2024 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 and regulatory matters, and other services. This relationship is expected to remain stable during the 2025 fiscal year.

Material contracts: A contract for the provision of consulting and back-office services in financial, accounting, administrative, legal, human resource, commercial and regulatory matters, and other services.

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 86,158,790.33

Paid-In Capital: KUSD 86,158,790.33

Owner(s): ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., 100%

Management: ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.

Percentage the investment represents of the parent company's assets: 0.76%

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 2024 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 and regulatory matters, operation and maintenance, and other services. This relationship is expected to remain stable during the 2025 fiscal year.

Material contracts: Contract for the provision of consulting and back-office services in financial, accounting, administrative, legal, human resource, commercial and regulatory matters, operation and maintenance, and other services.

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

Owner(s): 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 2024 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 and regulatory matters, operation and maintenance, and other services. This relationship is expected to remain stable during the 2025 fiscal year.

Material contracts: Contract for the provision of consulting and back-office services in financial, accounting, administrative, legal, human resource, commercial and regulatory matters, operation and maintenance, and other services.

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

Owner(s): ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., 100%

Management: ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.

Percentage the investment represents of the parent company's assets: 0.23%

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 2024 fiscal year, EECL maintained business relationships with Alba Andes SpA, consisting of the collection of interest on a long-term loan.

Material contracts: Not applicable.

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

Owner(s): ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., 100%

Management: ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.

Percentage the investment represents of the parent company's assets: 0.05%

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 2024 fiscal year, EECL maintained business relationships with Alba Pacifico SpA, consisting of the collection of interest on a long-term loan

Material contracts: Not applicable.

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 business and energy in general in all forms and modes.

Subscribed Capital: CLP\$8,678,871,582

Paid-In Capital: CLP\$8,678,871,582

Owner(s): ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., 100%

Management: ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.

Percentage the investment represents of the parent company's assets: 0.21%

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 2024 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 and regulatory matters, operation and maintenance, and other services. This relationship is expected to remain stable during the 2025 fiscal year.

Material contracts: Contract for the provision of consulting and back-office services in financial, accounting, administrative, legal, human resource, commercial and regulatory matters, operation and maintenance, and other services.

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 business and energy in general in all forms and modes.

Subscribed Capital: CLP\$5,973,264,828

Paid-In Capital: CLP\$5,973,264,828

Owner(s): ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., 100%

Management: ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.

Percentage the investment represents of the parent company's assets: 0.33%

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 2024 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 and regulatory matters, operation and maintenance, and other services. This relationship is expected to remain stable during the 2025 fiscal year.

Material contracts: Contract for the provision of consulting and back-office services in financial, accounting, administrative, legal, human resource, commercial and regulatory matters, operation and maintenance, and other services.

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

Owner(s): ENGIE Energía Chile S.A., 100%

Management: ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.

Percentage the investment represents of the parent company's assets: 0.14%

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.

II. OTHER INVESTMENTS

ENGIE Energía Chile has no investments that are not in the form of subsidiaries or associates.

7.8 Material disclosures

Day and time	Entity	Subject
2/Apr/2024 6:59:28 p.m.	ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.	Ordinary shareholders meeting, notices, resolutions and motions.
17/Apr/2024 12:19:02 p.m.	ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.	Placement of securities on international and/or national markets.
30/Apr/2024 4:02:11 p.m.	ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.	Ordinary shareholders meeting, notices, resolutions and motions.
04/May/2024 7:25:58 p.m.	ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.	Signature or renewal of contracts.
28/Aug/2024 11:44:14 a.m.	ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.	Other subjects.
30/Aug/2024 5:15:49 p.m.	ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.	Placement of securities on international and/or national markets.
26/Sep/2024 3:18:06 p.m.	ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.	Placement of securities on international and/or national markets.
08/Oct/2024 9:44:46 p.m.	ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.	Signature or renewal of contracts. Loss of independence of judgment of the company, partners, or employees in charge of auditing.

I. SUMMARY

(i) On April 2, 2023, the company made a Material Disclosure that the EECL Board of Directors convened an Ordinary Shareholders Meeting to be held at 9:45 a.m. on April 30, 2024, to be attended and voted at by shareholders remotely. The meeting purpose was to discuss and decide on, among other matters, the use of profits from the fiscal year ending December 31, 2023. The Board proposed that no new dividends be distributed for that fiscal year. As of this date, there were no impacts other than those reported in this disclosure.

(ii) On April 17, 2024, the Company made a Material Disclosure of the following: (i) On that same date, EECL completed the issue of bonds on international markets totaling USD 500,000,000 (five hundred million U.S. dollars)

according to the rules of Rule 144-A and Regulation S of the U.S. Securities Act; (ii) The bonds are out to ten years and bear a coupon interest rate of 6.375%, payable semi-annually starting October 17, 2024. The principal will be amortized in one single installment on April 17, 2034; and (iii) The obligations under the bonds are unsecured and will not be registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) or the CMF of Chile, so they will not be publicly offered in the United States of America or the Republic of Chile. As of this date, there were no impacts other than those reported in this disclosure.

(iii) On April 30, 2024, the Company made a Material Disclosure on the following decisions by its Ordinary Shareholders Meeting held on that same date:

(a) no distribution of final dividends will be made for the 2023 fiscal year; (b) the individuals indicated in the minutes of the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting were elected regular and alternate directors; and (c) EY Servicios Profesionales de Auditoría y Asesoría SpA was appointed the external auditing firm for the 2024 fiscal year. It was also disclosed that at a meeting held on that same date, the Company's Board: (a) appointed Pascal Renaud Chairman of the Board; and (b) appointed María Carolina Schmidt Zaldívar, Cristián Eyzaguirre Johnston and Joanna Davidovich Gleiser, all independent directors, members of the Directors Committee established according to Article 50-bis of Law 18,046. As of this date, there were no impacts other than those reported in this disclosure.



- (iv) On May 4, 2024, the Company made a Material Disclosure that on May 3, 2024, EECL and its subsidiary, Central Termoeléctrica Andina SpA (CTA), agreed with Corporación Nacional del Cobre de Chile (Codelco), a customer, to amend the power purchase agreement between CTA and Codelco signed June 21, 2007 (PPA) and the toll agreement for the line transmitting energy to Codelco, mainly for the purpose of decarbonizing the supply under the existing PPA. They agreed, among other things, that a new price will apply from 2026 to 2032 that releases the CTA power plant from the PPA. As of this date, there were no impacts other than those reported in this disclosure.
- (v) On August 28, 2024, the Company made a Material Disclosure that at a meeting held August 27, 2024, the EECL Board, based on approval by the Directors Committee, resolved to approve a new Related-Party Transactions Policy according to General Rule 501 of the

Financial Market Commission. As of this date, there were no impacts other than those reported in this disclosure.

- (vi) On August 30, 2024, the Company made a Material Disclosure that on August 29, 2024, EECL agreed to the terms and conditions for the issue and placement of bonds totaling CHF 190,000,000 (one hundred and ninety million Swiss francs) on international markets, which were placed on September 26, 2024, according to the rules in article 51(2) of the Swiss Financial Services Act ("FinSA") of June 15, 2018.
- (vii) On September 26, 2024, the Company made a Material Disclosure that it had issued and placed bonds totaling CHF 190,000,000 (one hundred and ninety million Swiss francs) on international markets, according to the rules in article 51(2) of the Swiss Financial Services Act ("FinSA") of June 15, 2018, in accordance with the information sent to the CMF in a Material Disclosure made August 30, 2024. The bonds are out to 5 years and bear interest of 2.1275% annually. The

money from the placement will be allocated, in whole or in part, to the financing or refinancing of eligible projects, as defined in the Green Financing Framework of ENGIE S.A. These bonds will not be registered in the Securities Register kept by the CMF. As of this date, there were no impacts other than those reported in this disclosure.

- (viii) On October 8, 2024, the Company made a Material Disclosure that on October 7, 2024, EECL signed an agreement with Inter-American Investment Corporation ("IIC") according to which, subject to certain conditions, the Company sold payment documents (PDs) to IIC that resulted from the application of the price stabilization mechanism under Law 21,472 that created a Price Stabilization Fund and established a New Temporary Power Price Stabilization Mechanism for Price-Regulated Customers ("PEC-II Law"), and according to Exempt Resolution 86 and Exempt Resolution 334, both of the National Energy Commission. As of this date, there were no impacts other than those reported in this disclosure.



7.9 Comments by Shareholders and the Directors Committee

There were no comments or proposals by shareholders during the 2024 fiscal year.

In compliance with Law 18,046, the Directors Committee did make the following recommendations to shareholders:

- (i) Approval of the annual report for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2024, of the balance sheet, other financial statements, and external auditing opinion on the company for that fiscal year.
- (ii) Appointment of Ernst & Young Servicios Profesionales de Auditoría y Asesorías Limitada as the external auditing firm for the 2025 fiscal year and Deloitte Auditores y Consultores Limitada as the second alternative, stating that the Committee preferred the first of such firms.
- (iii) Appointment of Feller Rate Clasificadora de Riesgo Ltda. and Fitch Chile Clasificadora de Riesgo Ltda. as the private risk rating agencies for the 2025 fiscal year.

7.10 Directors Committee Report



I. 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 2024, in compliance with number 5 in the eighth subparagraph of article 50-bis of Law 18,046, which was approved at its meeting held March 25, 2025.

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 2024 fiscal year;
- (3) Approval of the new Related-Party Transactions Policy;
- (4) The expenses defrayed by the Company for account of the Committee; and
- (5) The recommendations by the Committee to shareholders.

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE DIRECTORS COMMITTEE IN 2024

The Directors Committee met regularly during 2024 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 2024.
- (2) It met with the Internal Auditor and the Crime Prevention Officer.
- (3) It examined the compensation plans and systems of the company’s managers, senior executives and employees.
- (4) It examined the information on the tenders of services held by the Company and decided in each case on whether related companies could participate in them and if they did, the Directors Committee received the commercial proposals of the participants and

expressed its opinion on the award of the contracts under the tender.

- (5) In July and August 2024, the Committee actively participated in updating the new Crime Prevention Model of the Company. Work meetings were held with the internal team and it coordinated directly with Prieto Abogados, a law firm and outside consultant. The new Crime Risk Matrix was also reviewed and discussed, regarding which the Committee asked that reputation risks be included. It also analyzed the content of the new 2024 Crime Prevention Model. In this same period, the Committee proposed and approved the appointment of Fernando Valdes Urrutia as model Owner, including the attributions and resources needed to perform his duties.
- (6) It examined the information on work orders issued by the Company under master agreements with related companies.
- (7) It was informed of the related-party transactions approved generically by the Company’s Board in the Related-Party Transactions Policy, according to article 147.b) of Law 18,046 and article 171 of the Companies Regulations.
- (8) It examined the information on related-party transactions described in the next point.



IV. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

In accordance with article 50-bis of Law 18,046, in 2024, 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 according to arm's length conditions similar to those prevailing on the market:

- (1) An amendment to the counterparty engineering agreement with Tractebel to include additional hours in the review of the engineering for the Lomas de Taltal wind farm project.
- (2) A master agreement with Consultora y Asesorías Plataforma Dinámica SpA to provide support in the design, creation of content and implementation of the Fair Transition strategy in Mejillones, of EECL's

social and community engagement strategy and of the Company's political engagement strategy.

- (3) An agreement with Electrabel Corporate HQ Benelux under which the latter will loan 3L-Rings to the Company for the CTM3 gas turbine for a customs clearance value of € 77,571.
- (4) An agreement with ENGIE Lab to implement a pilot plan for 22 autonomous cleaning robots—BOSON OPUS G2—at different sites on the Pampa Camarones photovoltaic farm.
- (5) The purchase of 1.7 TBtu of liquefied natural gas (LNG) from ENGIE Energy Marketing Singapore for a price of no more than US\$10.5 per million Btu; and the purchase and acquisition of additional

rights for the unloading, storage and regasification of the quantities of LNG to be supplied by ENGIE Energy Marketing Singapore at the GNLM regasification terminal under the plan in the TUA.

- (6) An agreement with Tractebel for the provision of counterparty engineering services for implementation of different renewable energy projects (ten) to be implemented by EECL, for the price of approximately KUS\$23. Such service will include the activities needed to conclude the counterparty engineering under the wind turbine supply agreement for the Lomas de Taltal Wind Farm project.
- (7) An agreement with ENGIE China for the provision of in-factory inspection of the manufacturing and FAT of the wind turbine components by Goldwind, the

- contractor for the Lomas de Taltal Wind Farm project.
- (8) An agreement with ENGIE Information et Technologies for Darwin software licenses for the processing and analysis of solar and wind projects for a price of KUS\$546 (quarterly payments), for a period of three years (automatically renewable upon expiration).
 - (9) The award to ENGIE Lab of a power transformer monitoring agreement and technical assistance for an analysis of its condition, as well as specialized technical assistance, with the option to buy monitoring equipment.
 - (10) An agreement with ENGIE Information et Technologies on contracting RaptorMaps, a tool for analyzing the condition of solar panels, for a period of 3 years, automatically renewable.
 - (11) A change to the risk hedging strategy because of EECL's long position regarding the Henry Hub indicator, by contracting swaps for the equivalent to 9.5 TBtu of gas in 2024 with different financial service providers, including JP Morgan, BNP Paribas and ENGIE Energy Marketing North America, a related company.
 - (12) A 3-year agreement (2024-2026) with ENGIE Information et Technologies, automatically renewable, for the Procore software for projects under construction to be able to track renewable generation projects under construction.
 - (13) An agreement with ENGIE Lab for different services to the Lile BESS project in Mejillones. The services include drafting the Technical Specifications for the BESS that will form part of the Quotation Request file; the preparation of a spreadsheet to compare the orders received from BESS suppliers; a review and comparison of the offers received; a Q&A to be sent to each supplier after the initial review; and a first round of answers to each BESS supplier.
 - (14) An agreement with ENGIE Lab for the monitoring of the CTM3 steam turbine vibrations through December 2024. The service includes remote support to ensure that the LVMS is properly installed and to guarantee that it will operate correctly and send data remotely. Also included is the monitoring of vibrational behavior for 6 months, remote support regarding the analysis of vibrations, monthly reports with conclusions from the analysis and, if necessary, an emergency line available 24 hours a day. The agreement will be performed in August 2024.
 - (15) An agreement with ENGIE Lab for the extension of the monitoring of the CTM3 steam turbine vibrations by means of monthly analyses of vibrations data. In addition to the monthly reports, the service includes monthly data backup, a 24-hour help line and the monthly rental of LVMS. The agreement was extended for 6 months, from July to December 2024.
 - (16) An agreement with ENGIE Lab on the preparation of a report and executive letter on all CTM3 events.
 - (17) An agreement with ENGIE Lab on the provision of the services of evaluation and annual cleaning of SCR catalysts in the IEM unit.
 - (18) An agreement with ENGIE Lab for the evaluation of the unit 15 power generator, including inspection and electrical testing.
 - (19) An agreement with ENGIE Renouvelables SAS for the years 2024 and 2025 for the services of the Global Industrial Platform ("GIP"), to have a platform to improve performance and competitiveness in the development, implementation, construction and operation of renewable energy projects according to international standards inherent to the markets in which the ENGIE Group participates.
 - (20) An increase of US\$800,000 in the total price of the master agreement with ENGIE Lab for support in EECL's expert advisory services, and a renewal of that agreement for 2 years, from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2026.
 - (21) An increase of US\$2,200,000 in the price of the master agreement with Tractebel for support in Type 1, 2 and 3 engineering services under the proposed conditions, maintaining the same expiration date of December 31, 2026.
 - (22) An agreement with Tractebel for counterparty engineering for the wind turbines of the Pemuco and Pampa Fidelia wind farm projects. The service consists of reviewing plans and technical documentation of Goldwind during the detailed engineering stage and construction of these wind farms.

VI. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS POLICY

The Directors Committee expressed its affirmative opinion on approval of the new Related-Party Transactions Policy of the Company, according to the requirements in General Rule 501 of the Financial Market Commission. This approval was based on the considerations in the Policy itself, which explain its implementation and support the ordinary, recurrent nature of the transactions that it covers.

The Committee also agreed with the proposal to generically authorize the transactions with related parties contained in Article 147 a), b) and c) of Companies Law 18,046. Regarding the transactions in letter a), the Committee specifically approved increasing the overall amount of acts and contracts that can be made or signed in each calendar month to the equivalent to US\$80,000 without requiring a specific decision by the Board on those transactions.



VI. USE OF THE EXPENSE BUDGET.

The Ordinary Shareholders Meeting of the Company held April 30, 2024 approved an expense budget of 5,000 UF for the Directors Committee for 2024, but the Committee made no expenditures against that budget.

VII. 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) Approval of the annual report for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2024, of the balance sheet, other financial statements, and external auditing opinion on the company for that fiscal year;
- (2) Appointment of EY Servicios Profesionales de Auditoría y Asesorías SpA (EY) as the external auditing firm for the 2025 fiscal year;
- (3) Appointment of Feller Rate Clasificadora de Riesgo Ltda. and Fitch Chile Clasificadora de Riesgo Ltda. as the private risk rating agencies for the 2025 fiscal year.





METHODOLOGY, INDICES AND APPENDICES

222

8.1 Methodology

228

8.2 GR 461/ 519 Index

242

8.3 SASB Standards Index

245

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, 2024.

The report meets the requirements in General Rule 519 of the Financial Market Commission (which amended GR 461) and it is according to the standards of the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) for Electric Utilities & Power Generators and to the 2021 standards of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI).

Significant information was gathered during the process and stakeholders were consulted. The contents covered in this report were

validated by the individuals responsible in the specialized areas, by managing directors and senior officers, and by the Board of ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.

Under the new Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) of the European Union, organizations are required to verify their Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) on a limited basis. So, all Chilean KPIs included in this report are part of the global CSRD report of the ENGIE Group that have 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 order to guarantee that its integrated report meets the goal of ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. of creating a document that responds to the concerns of all stakeholders, the materiality process involved a consultation great in scope. That consultation helped identify the priority reporting requirements of its stakeholders.

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 arise in the industry's setting.

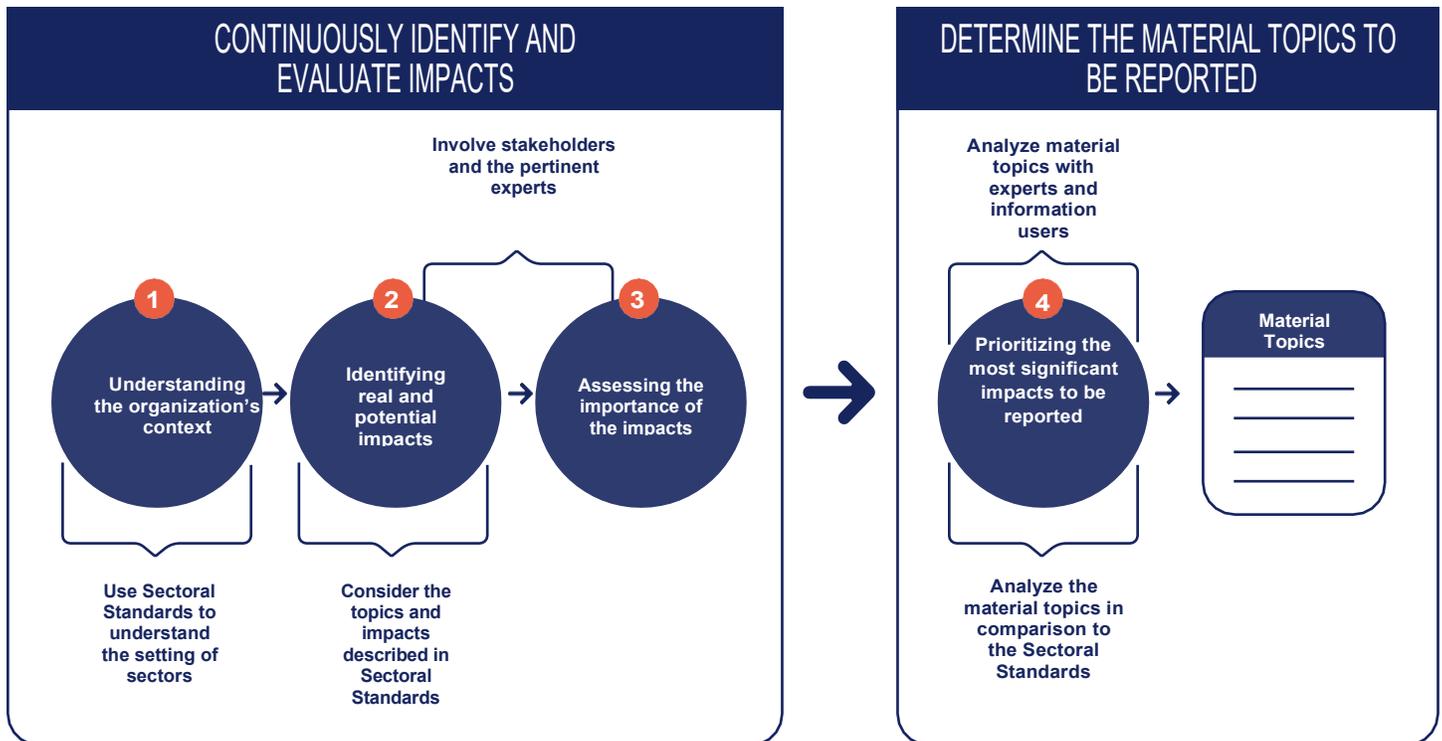
Secondary sources of information were also reviewed and the reporting requirements of the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) for Electric Utilities & Power Generators were taken into account and what corporations must report. Also considered were the requirements of the TCFD (Task Force 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 aligned 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 process:

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 2023 Integrated Report of the Company and the ENGIE Group and any new corporate policies implemented or amended in 2024.
- 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 networks 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 and the materiality of the ENGIE Group that it began to report in 2024 according to the new CSRD indicators for French reporting added by the new European Union Directive.



We also used the GRI Standards as a reference, in particular the impacts in GRI 11 Oil and Gas Sector since the company uses gas.

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 are included in 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 to 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, break 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 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 being 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 to mitigate the effects of climate change. 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 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 3.5 GW by 2027. It assumed the challenge of leading the Energy Transition by developing innovative, integrated, flexible, safe and affordable low-carbon solutions. In renewable energy, gas and storage systems (BESS) play a fundamental role.
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 reputation 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 them without social conflict.	Positive	Real	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 Workgroups, among others.
		+			+		

TOPIC	IMPACT MATERIALITY			FINANCIAL MATERIALITY			MANAGEMENT
	Impact	Negative / Positive	Real / Potential	Impact	Negative / Positive	Real / Potential	
WORKING CONDITIONS BASED ON EQUITY, NON-DISCRIMINATION AND DIVERSITY							
Working conditions that include compensation and benefits competitive on the market, job-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 people development strategies that cover 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							
Impact 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	In 2024, the Company was 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

TOPIC	SUB-TOPIC	COMMENTS	PAGES
1. Table of Contents			9
2. Entity Profile	2.1. Mission, vision, purpose, and values		147
	2.2 Historic information		23-24
	2.3 Ownership		
	2.3.1 Control	Chapter 7 Legal Information	192
	2.3.2 Major changes in ownership or control	Chapter 7 Legal Information	193
	2.3.3 Majority partners or shareholders	Chapter 7 Legal Information	193
	2.3.4 Shares, their characteristics and rights	Chapter 7 Legal Information	195
	2.3.5 Other securities	Chapter 7 Legal Information	196
3. Corporate Governance	3.1 Governance Framework		
	i. Assessment of how well corporate governance works	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	147 to 153
	ii. Strategic sustainability focus	Chapter 2 Strategy// 2.3 Sustainability in the Strategy	50
	iii. Detecting and preventing conflicts of interest	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	149
	iv. Identification of, and engagement with, stakeholders	Chapter 2 Strategy// 2.3 Sustainability in the Strategy	52 to 53
	v. Promotion and innovation of R+D	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	149
	vi. Detecting and reducing organizational barriers to diversity and inclusion	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	148
	vii. Preservation of diversity in the organization	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	
	3.1.2. Organization chart	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	154
	3.2 Board of Directors		
	3.2.i Identification of the Board	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	156
	3.2.ii. How members join	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	161
	3.2.iii Policy on retaining advisors	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	158
	3.2.iv. Matrix	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	157
	3.2.v. Induction	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	158
	3.2.vi. Meeting with risk management units	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	160
	3.2.vii. Environmental and social reporting	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	159-160
	3.2.viii Site visits	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	158
	3.2.ix. Performance evaluation	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	158
	3.2.x. Number of meetings (minimum number of meetings to be attended)	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	158
	3.2.xi. Crises	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	158
	3.2.xii. Remote access to information	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	158
	3.2.xiii. Composition of the Board	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	156
	3.2.xiii.a. Directors by sex	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	157
	3.2.xiii.b. Directors by nationality and sex	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	156
	3.2.xiii.c. Directors by age range and sex	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	157
	3.2.xiii.d. Directors by time in office and sex	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	157
	3.2.xiii.e. Disabled Directors by sex	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	157
	3.2.xiii.f. Pay gap	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	161
	3.3 Board Committees		
	i. Description of Committees	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	161
	ii. Members of Committees	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	161
	iii. How members join	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	161
iv. Main activities	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	161	

TOPIC	SUB-TOPIC	COMMENTS	PAGES	
3. Corporate Governance	v. Consulting	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	161	
	vi. Meeting of the Directors Committee and risk management units	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	161	
	vii. Reporting to the Board	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	161	
	3.4 Senior Executives: identification, compensation and equity interests.			
	i. Identification of senior executives	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	163	
	ii. Compensation	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	162	
	iii. Compensation plans	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	162	
	iv. Equity interests	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	162	
	3.5 Observance of national and international codes			148
	3.6 Risk Management			
	i. Risk management directives	Chapter 6 Governance/ 6.2. Risk Management	165	
	ii. Risks and opportunities	Chapter 6 Governance/ 6.2. Risk Management	169	
	iii. Risk detection	Chapter 6 Governance/B 6.2. Risk Management	166	
	iv. Role of the Board in monitoring risks	Chapter 6 Governance/6.2. Risk Management	165	
	v. Risk management unit	Chapter 6 Governance/ 6.2. Risk Management	165	
	vi. Internal Auditing Unit	Chapter 6 Governance/6.2. Risk Management	168	
	vii. Code of Ethics	Chapter 6 Governance/6.2. Risk Management	148	
	viii. Risk management reporting and training	Chapter 6 Governance/ 6.2. Risk Management	168	
	ix. Whistleblower channel	Chapter 6 Governance/ 6.2. Risk Management	153	
	x. Succession plan	Chapter 6 Governance/ 6.2. Risk Management	167	
	xi. Review of salary structures by the Board	Chapter 6 Governance/ 6.2. Risk Management	160	
	xii. Review of compensation policies	Chapter 6 Governance// 6.2 Risk Management	161	
	xiii. Crime Prevention Model	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	152-153	
3.7 Relationship with stakeholders and the public at large				
i Relationships with stakeholders	Chapter 2 Strategy// 2.3 Sustainability in the Strategy	52 to 53		
ii Improvement in the preparation and dissemination of information	Chapter 2 Strategy// 2.2.1 Investment and Financing	46		
iii Procedure to inform shareholders of the abilities and characteristics of new directors	Chapter 6. Governance// 6.1 Corporate Governance	156		
iv Remote participation by shareholders	Chapter 2 Strategy// 2.2.1 Investment and Financing	46		
4. Strategy	4.1 Time horizons			
	4.2 Strategic objectives	Chapter 2 Strategy// 2.2.1 Progress in Our Strategy	37	
	4.3 Investment plans	Chapter 2 Strategy// 2.2.1 Investment and Financing	46	
5. People	5.1 Number of employees			
	5.1.1 Number of people by sex	Chapter 8 Methodology, Indices and Appendices	242	
	5.1.2 Number of people by nationality	Chapter 8 Methodology, Indices and Appendices	242	
	5.1.3 Number of people by age range	Chapter 8 Methodology, Indices and Appendices	244	
	5.1.4 Time of employment	Chapter 8 Methodology, Indices and Appendices	244	
	5.1.5 Number of people with disabilities	Chapter 8 Methodology, Indices and Appendices	245	
	5.2 Employment Arrangements	Chapter 8 Methodology, Indices and Appendices	245	

TOPIC	SUB-TOPIC	COMMENTS	PAGES
5. People	5.3 Flexible work arrangements	Chapter 8 Methodology, Indices and Appendices	245
	5.4 Equal pay by sex: Equity Policy and Pay Gap		
	5.4.1 Equity Policy	Chapter 8 Methodology, Indices and Appendices	246
	5.4.2 Pay Gap	Chapter 8 Methodology, Indices and Appendices	247
	5.5 Workplace and sexual harassment	Chapter 8 Methodology, Indices and Appendices	247
	5.6 Occupational safety	Chapter 8 Methodology, Indices and Appendices	248
	5.7 Maternity leave	Chapter 8 Methodology, Indices and Appendices	248
	5.8 Training and benefits		
	5.8.i. Training policies	Chapter 8 Methodology, Indices and Appendices	249
	5.8.ii. Amount of monetary resources for training	Chapter 8 Methodology, Indices and Appendices	249
	5.8.iii. Number of employees trained	Chapter 8 Methodology, Indices and Appendices	249
	5.8.iv. Average annual number of hours of training	Chapter 8 Methodology, Indices and Appendices	249
	5.8.v. Main subjects of training	Chapter 8 Methodology, Indices and Appendices	249
	5.8.vi. Benefits	Chapter 4 People 4.2.4 Labor relations and benefits	97
5.9 Subcontracting policy	Chapter 4 People 4.2.4 Labor relations and benefits	98	
6. Business Model	6.1 Industrial sector		
	i. Nature of the entity's products and/or services	Chapter 1 WE ARE ENGIE ENERGÍA CHILE/ 1.1 ENGIE Energía Chile at a glance	12-13
	ii. Competition	Chapter 1 WE ARE ENGIE ENERGÍA CHILE/ 1.6 Our Industry.	20 to 21
	iii. Legal framework	Chapter 3 Performance. 3.1 Regulatory Framework	59 to 63
	iv. Regulators	Chapter 3 Performance. 3.1 Regulatory Framework	59
	v. Stakeholders	Chapter 2 Strategy/2.3.3 Stakeholders	52-53
	vi. Membership in trade associations	Chapter 2 Strategy/2.3.4 Reputation Management	54
	6.2 Businesses		
	i Main goods and services	Chapter 1 WE ARE ENGIE ENERGÍA CHILE/ 1.1 ENGIE Energía Chile at a glance	12-13
	ii Sales and distribution channels	Chapter 1 WE ARE ENGIE ENERGÍA CHILE/ 1.1 ENGIE Energía Chile at a glance	12-13
	iii Suppliers representing 10% of purchases	Chapter 7 Legal Information 7.3 Suppliers	197
	iv Customers representing 10% of income	Chapter 2 Strategy/2.1.3 Customers	198-199
	v Trademarks used	Chapter 7 Legal Information 7.4 Trademarks, patents and licenses, royalties and/or concessions	200
	vi Patents owned	Chapter 7 Legal Information 7. Properties and facilities	200
	vii Licenses, franchises, royalties and/or concessions owned	Chapter 7 Legal Information 7.4 Trademarks, patents and licenses, royalties and/or concessions	200
	viii Other factors relevant to the business		
	6.3 Stakeholders	Chapter 2 Strategy/2.3.3 Stakeholders.	52-53
	6.4 Properties and Facilities		
	i. Characteristics of the main properties		
	ii. Description of concession areas (extractive companies)	N/A	N/A
	iii. Types of property contracts	N/A	N/A

TOPIC	SUB-TOPIC	COMMENTS	PAGES
6. Business Model	6.5 Investments in other companies		
	6.5.1 Subsidiaries and associates	Chapter 7 Legal Information 7.7 Subsidiaries and Associates	204 to 212
	6.5.2 Investments in other companies	Chapter 7 Legal Information 7.7 Subsidiaries and Associates	204 to 212
7. Supplier Management	7.1 Supplier payment policy	Chapter 4 Personas. 4.4.1 Sustainable Procurement Strategy	106 to 110
	7.1.i Number of invoices paid	Chapter 4 Personas. 4.4.1 Sustainable Procurement Strategy	107
	7.1.ii Total amount of invoices paid	Chapter 4 Personas. 4.4.1 Sustainable Procurement Strategy	107
	7.1.iii. Total amount past-due	Chapter 4 Personas. 4.4.1 Sustainable Procurement Strategy	107
	7.1.iv Number of suppliers of invoices paid	Chapter 4 Personas. 4.4.1 Sustainable Procurement Strategy	107
	7.1.v. Agreements registered in the Register of Agreements with an Exceptional Period of Payment	Chapter 4 Personas. 4.4.1 Sustainable Procurement Strategy	107
	7.2 Supplier Evaluation	Chapter 4 Personas. 4.4.1 Sustainable Procurement Strategy	106
	8. Compliance Indicators	8.1 Legal and regulatory compliance	
8.1.1 In relation to Customers			
i. Do you have procedures to prevent and detect regulatory violations of customer rights, especially under Law 19,496?		Not applicable to ENGIE Energía Chile	
ii. Number of penalties enforced in this respect in 2024		0	
iii. Peso amount of penalties		0	
8.1.2 In relation to employees			
i. 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.	
ii. Number of penalties enforced in this respect in 2024		0	
iii. Peso amount of penalties		0	
iv. Have any labor actions been filed against you?		No	
8.1.3 Environmental			
i. 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 permanent outside consultants. The Company has a team of experts in charge of this in the Environmental and Permitting Division.	
ii. Number of penalties imposed in the Public Penalties Register of the Environmental Commission or equivalent agency in foreign jurisdictions,		The Environmental Commission has imposed no penalties on ENGIE. Two decisions on environmental damage rendered by Environmental Courts were served in 2024: i) to ENGIE, regarding the former Iquique Diesel-Fired Power Plant (FGBU) ii) to EMR, for the Laja Hydroelectric Power Plant (RGBU)	
iii. Total amount of fines		ENGIE paid no fines in 2024	

TOPIC	SUB-TOPIC	COMMENTS	PAGES	
8. Compliance Indicators	iv. Number of compliance programs approved	There were no environmental compliance programs in 2024.		
	v. Number of environmental damage reparation plans presented	Two reparation plans were approved by the Environmental Court.		
	vi. Number of compliance programs satisfactorily implemented	There were no environmental compliance programs in 2024.		
	vii. Number of environmental damage reparation plans satisfactorily implemented	Two environmental damage reparation plans are under development.		
	8.1.4 Free competition			
	i. 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.		
	ii. Number of penalties imposed in this respect	0		
	iii. Peso amount of penalties		Zero	
	8.1.5 Miscellaneous: Please report whether the entity has procedures to prevent and detect regulatory violations under Law 20,393 that establishes the criminal liability of legal entities. Please also report the number of penalties imposed in this respect and the peso amount of penalties.			
	Do you have procedures to prevent and detect regulatory violations under Law 20,393?	As indicated above, in connection with compliance, in August 2024, the Company amended its Crime Prevention Model as part of the Crime Prevention System in place for many years. Consequently, we currently have implemented a Crime Prevention System according to the requirements and exigencies of Law 20,393 by which we can identify and prevent potential risks of crimes under Law 20,393 that establishes the Criminal Liability of Legal Entities. An Owner (Crime Prevention Officer) has also been appointed and a secure whistleblower channel is hosted on our website. We give talks annually to the organization and contractors to keep people apprised of these matters and of any recent amendments to Law 20,393. Moreover, all our contracts with third parties contain a clause on the criminal liability of legal entities.		
Number of penalties imposed under Law 20,393	0			
Peso amount of penalties	0			
9. Sustainability	9.1 Indicators by type of industry			
	9.2 Independent assurance of ESG data	As to assurance, under the new Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) of the European Union, organizations are required to have a limited verification of their Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). In this respect, all Chilean KPIs are included in this report, and they are part of the global CSRD report of the ENGIE Group that has undergone external auditing and is managed centrally from the Group's headquarters.		
10. Material Disclosures		Chapter 7 Legal Information, 7.8 Material Disclosures	214	
11. Comments by shareholders and the Directors Committee		Chapter 7 Legal Information, 7.9. Comments by Shareholders and the Directors Committee.	215 to 219	
12. Comments by shareholders and the Directors Committee			263	

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	8	4
Management	52	17
Supervisors	161	39
Manual Workers	333	10
Salesforce	7	9
Administrative Staff	12	25
Ancillary Staff		
Other Professionals	216	173
Other Technicians	26	5
TOTAL	815	282

5.1.2 NUMBER OF PEOPLE BY SEX, NATIONALITY 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	8	4	3	2			3							
Management	52	17	37	10		1		1	1	1			2	1
Supervisors	161	39	145	33	1		2	1	1					
Manual Workers	333	10	327	9										
Salesforce	7	9	7	9										
Administrative Staff	12	25	12	23										
Ancillary Staff														
Other Professionals	216	173	192	147			1	1	2	1	1	1	1	
Other Technicians	26	5	26	4										
TOTAL	815	282	749	237	1	1	6	3	4	2	1	1	3	1

5.1.1 NUMBER OF PEOPLE BY SEX

Position, Responsibility or Function	Chinese		Colombian		Salvadoran		Spanish		French		Italian		Mexican	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Upper Management										2				
Management			1	2			3		1	1	1			
Supervisors			2		1								2	1
Manual Workers	1		2				1							
Salesforce														
Administrative Staff										1				
Ancillary Staff														
Other Professionals		1	2	4						1			3	
Other Technicians														
TOTAL	1	1	7	6	1	0	4	0	1	5	1	0	5	1

Position, Responsibility or Function	Panamanian		Peruvian		Portuguese		Czech		Turk		Uruguayan		Venezuelan	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Upper Management			1						1					
Management			2		2								2	
Supervisors		1	1	1									6	2
Manual Workers													2	1
Salesforce														
Administrative Staff														1
Ancillary Staff														
Other Professionals			2	3		1	1					1	11	12
Other Technicians														1
TOTAL	0	1	6	4	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	21	17

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					4	2	3	2	1			
Management			17	5	21	8	8	4	6			
Supervisors	1	1	48	14	68	20	34	4	10			
Manual Workers	6	2	120	7	101	1	72		34			
Salesforce	1		2	3	1	2	1	4	1		1	
Administrative Staff	1		4	4	2	15	4	5	1	1		
Ancillary Staff												
Other Professionals	14	25	103	99	63	42	29	5	6	2	1	
Other Technicians	1	1	4	2	3	2	7		10		1	
TOTAL	24	29	298	134	263	92	158	24	69	3	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		From 9 to 12 years		More than 12 years	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Upper Management	2	4	1		1		1		3	
Management	24	14	9	2	4		4	1	11	
Supervisors	46	22	36	7	11	3	11	3	57	4
Manual Workers	53	2	40	3	24	5	39		177	
Salesforce	2	1	1	2					4	6
Administrative Staff	3	6	4	5		5	1	3	4	6
Ancillary Staff										
Other Professionals	122	129	35	22	16	8	13	3	30	11
Other Technicians	4	2	3	1	2		2		15	2
TOTAL	256	180	129	42	58	21	71	10	301	29

5.1.5 NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Number of disabled individuals by sex and type of functions	Men	Women	Total in 2023
Upper Management			
Management		1	1
Supervisors	1		1
Manual Workers			
Salesforce			
Administrative Staff	1		1
Ancillary Staff			
Other Professionals			
Other Technicians			
TOTAL	2	1	3

5.2. EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS

5.2.1 NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH A CONTINUING CONTRACT, FIXED-TERM CONTRACT OR PER-PROJECT CONTRACT

CONTINUING EMPLOYEES	
Men	Women
Total Men: 815	Total Women: 282
% Total Men: 100%	% Total Women: 100%

FIXED-TERM EMPLOYEES	
Men	Women
Total Men: 0	Total Women: 0
% Total Men: 0	% Total Women: 0

PER-PROJECT EMPLOYEES	
Men	Women
Total Men: 0	Total Women: 0
% Total Men: 0	% Total Women: 0

FEE-BASED CONTRACTS	
Men	Women
Total Men: 0	Total Women: 0
% Total Men: 0	% Total Women: 0

5.3 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 # of Men: 815	Total # of Women: 282	Total # of Men: 0	Total # of Women: 0
% of all Men: 100%	% of all Women: 100%	% of all Men: 100%	% of all Women: 100%

PEOPLE TELECOMMUTING FULL-TIME		PEOPLE TELECOMMUTING PART-TIME	
Men	Women	Men	Women
Total # of Men: 1	Total # of Women: 1	Total # of Men: 292	Total # of Women: 208
% of all Men: 0.12%	% of all Women: 0.35%	% of all Men: 35.83%	% of all Women: 73%

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 # of Men: 3	Total # of Women: 4	Total # of Men: 0	Total # of Women: 0
% of all Men: 0.36%	% of all Women: 1.42%	% of all Men: 0%	% of all Women: 0%

5.4 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 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.

5.4.2. PAY GAP BY TYPE OF POSITION (MEAN AND MEDIAN)

Type of Position	Mean Pay Gap	Median Pay Gap
Upper Management	88%	83%
Management	89%	95%
Supervisors	92%	93%
Manual Workers	93%	90%
Salesforce	94%	92%
Administrative Staff	99%	99%
Other Professionals	99%	93%
Other Technicians	99%	94%
TOTAL	94.65	89.56

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	92%
Percentage of employees trained in the investigation and penalization procedure implemented by the entity to which such conduct is subject	92%

Complaints	Complaints presented by men	Complaints presented by women
Total number of sexual harassment complaints	0	1
Number of sexual harassment complaints submitted to the company	0	1
Number of sexual harassment complaints submitted to the Labor Bureau	0	0
Total number of workplace harassment complaints	5	5
Number of workplace harassment complaints submitted to the company	5	5
Number of workplace harassment complaints submitted to the Labor Bureau	0	0
Total number of workplace violence complaints	0	0
Number of workplace violence complaints submitted to the company	0	0
Number of workplace violence complaints submitted to the Labor Bureau	0	0

(*) Effective immediately, the CMF amended the scope of this number in October 2024. The new text issued by the authority is as follows: "Please report separately by sex the number of individuals working a regular workweek, working part-time, telecommuting part-time, telecommuting full-time, under a flexible working arrangement for family reasons, and working certain hours because they care for children age 12 or younger; and the total percentage of employees of the entity that those individuals represent for each of these categories."

(**) Effective immediately, the CMF amended the scope of this number in October 2024 and replaced the second paragraph of the original text by the following: "Please disclose the percentage of company employees trained in the protocol on the prevention of sexual and workplace harassment and workplace violence and the percentage of employees trained in the investigation and penalization procedure implemented by the entity to which such conduct is subject. Please also disclose the number of sexual harassment, workplace harassment and workplace violence complaints, separate by the sex of the individuals who filed the complaint and by the number of complaints submitted to the entity and to the Labor Bureau or equivalent agency."

5.6 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY

Occupational Safety	2023	2024
Incidence rate per 100 employees	0.21	0
Incidence 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	5	0
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 employees to live this stage peacefully. We therefore guarantee payment of their total fixed and variable salary during the Maternity Leave, which includes both a prenatal and postnatal periods, to avoid any financial impairment. We know that co-responsibility is key to an inclusive, equitable culture, so last year we implemented Paternity Leave, a benefit that extends the legal period of parental leave for the birth of a child from 5 days to 4 weeks, in line with our ENGIE Care Policy and in the aim of helping to improve the balance between personal and family life and working life.
Number of days stipulated in that policy	Answer.
Is one of the objectives of that policy to encourage parental co-responsibility?	Yes, answered above.

PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE, SEPARATED BY SEX, WHO TOOK MATERNITY 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	89%	86%
Venezuelan	11%	7%
Brazilian		7%

PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE, SEPARATED BY SEX, WHO TOOK PARENTAL LEAVE COMPARED TO ALL PEOPLE ELIGIBLE FOR SUCH LEAVE

Maternity 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	0	0	
Supervisors	252	28	
Manual Workers	252	28	
Salesforce	0	28	
Administrative Staff	0	0	
Other Professionals	630	28	
Other Technicians	0	0	

5.8. TRAINING AND BENEFITS

Description	2024
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.	kUSD 970
Percentage of total annual income allocated to education and professional development of individuals working in the entity	0.05%
Total number of individuals trained	1,096
Percentage of employees trained as compared to total number of employees	100%

ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF TRAINING HOURS THAT EMPLOYEES DEDICATED, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE ENTITY, TO TRAINING, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF POSITION

Type of Position	Annual Average Number of Training Hours – Men	Annual Average Number of Training Hours- Women
Upper Management	53.70	64.80
Management	41.60	41.00
Supervisors	36.00	47.60
Manual Workers	6.20	5.90
Salesforce	75.90	98.80
Administrative Staff	6.70	33.20
Ancillary Staff	0.00	0.00
Other Professionals	26.90	24.20
Other Technicians	5.60	11.60
Total Number of Hours	17,023	8,812
Average Number of Hours	20.9	31.4

5.9 SUBCONTRACTING POLICY

<p>Is there a policy setting down the directives to be considered in choosing subcontractors whose employees will perform duties in the entity?</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>It also defines a four-stage contracting procedure based on ESG criteria. Those stages are: qualification, selection, contracting and evaluation.</p> <p>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.</p>
--	--

SUCCESSION PLAN

<p>The company must report whether it has procedures to establish a Succession Plan that includes identification of the employees of, or external to, the entity, who are potential replacements of the chief executive officer and other senior officers. It should indicate whether that Succession Plan will mean that the chief executive officer and other senior officers are replaced on a timely basis and will transfer their duties and relevant information before an unforeseen absence to minimize the impact that this would have on the organization</p>	<p>There is a succession plan for all critical positions in ENGIE Energía Chile. There are development plans for all individuals who will be successors intended to develop the actual and future position. For positions for which there is no internal successor, we have mapped external individuals who can assume them. We therefore have identified more than 2,000 individuals and we have a referral program under which company employees can recommend acquaintances for a position. Finally, we also conduct head-hunting on LinkedIn and are in constant contact and conversation with potential candidates. Globally, in 2024, the ENGIE Group launched a new People Development strategy in which one of the pillars is the Succession Plan and key are the employee's performance, aspirations related to their personal ambition, their motivation and their interest in mobility, and their potential, which is measured according to 5 criteria: Inspires Others, Develops Relationships, Drives Change, Dares to be Brave and Continuously Adapts. The purpose of this strategy is to build a stronger, more efficient and integrative organization in which each employee can develop their entire potential, thereby accelerating their growth to lead the energy transition.</p>
--	--

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
(i) Number of invoices paid: the number of invoices paid in the year to suppliers for each of such ranges.	74,270	1,065	559
(ii) Total (in millions of pesos): the sum of the invoices paid in the year to suppliers for each of such ranges.	1,238,861	22,826	63,297
(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
(iv) Number of suppliers: the number of suppliers for the invoices paid in the year for each of such ranges	4,232	415	200

Subject	2024
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	PAGE	METRIC IN 2024
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 (%)	130	2.2 MtCO ₂ eq
	IF-EU-110a.2	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with power deliveries	Quantitative	Metric tons (t) of CO ₂ -e	130	2.2 MtCO 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	128-132	ENGIE Energía Chile is driving the energy transition in the country through a decarbonization of our energy matrix that we began in 2019. This decarbonization entailed replacing close to 1.5 GW of installed coal-fired capacity by 2 GW of renewable energy and energy storage systems. We are measuring the carbon footprint according to ISO 14604 and the stationary combustion emission factors proposed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). By disconnecting our coal-fired units, our carbon footprint has continued to trend downward as well as the intensity of Scope 1 emissions and polluting gases in general. We are therefore approaching our goal of being Net-Zero Emissions by 2045. On an exceptional basis, we saw an increase in our direct (Scope 1) emissions in 2024 because units that were undergoing maintenance in 2023 entered production in the 2024 fiscal year.
	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 (%)		Not applicable. The Chilean market does not regulate this.
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	Percentage of each in or near areas of dense population		0
		NO _x			(1) NO _x : 1,036 (tons/year)	
		SO _x			(2) SO _x : 590 (tons/year)	
		PM			(3) PM: 39 (tons/year)	
		Pb (lead)			(4) Pb . We were not using this indicator at the close of this report.	
		Hg (mercury)			(5) Hg: 21 (tons/year)	
				Metric tons (t), percentage (%)		

TOPIC	CODE	ACCOUNTING METRIC	CATEGORY	UNIT OF MEASURE	PAGE	METRIC IN 2024
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	Thousand cubic meters (m3), percentage (%)	141	(1) 841,786,713 M3
						(2) 31,848,097
		0%				
	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	141	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 use freshwater for human consumption 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	Amount of coal combustion residuals (CCR) generated; percentage recycled	Quantitative	Metric tons (t)	140	60,487.1
				Percentage (%)		12.73%
	IF-EU-150a.2	Total number of coal combustion residual (CCR) impoundments, broken down by hazard potential classification and structural integrity assessment	Quantitative	Number		Two authorized dumps with a low risk potential and satisfactory structural integrity. They receive ash from our Tocopilla and Mejillones thermal complexes. The Tocopilla dump received its last ash disposal in 2022 after the closing of our coal-fired units in Tocopilla.
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.2	Typical monthly electric bill for residential customers for (1) 500 kWh and (2) 1,000 kWh of electricity delivered per month.	Quantitative	Reporting currency		Not applicable. ENGIE Energía Chile has no residential customers.
	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),	Quantitative	Rate		(1) Total recordable incident rate (TRIR). No.
		(2) Fatality rate			(2) Fatality rate: 0	
		(3) Near-miss frequency rate (NMFR)			(3) Frequency Rate: 1.38	

TOPIC	CODE	ACCOUNTING METRIC	CATEGORY	UNIT OF MEASURE	PAGE	METRIC IN 2024
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 to ENGIE Energía Chile.
	IF-EU-420a.2	Percentage of electric load served by smart grid technology	Quantitative	Percentage % by megawatt hours (MWh)		Not applicable. ENGIE Energía Chile has no smart grids.
	IF-EU-420a.3	Customer electricity savings from efficiency measures, by market	Quantitative	Megawatt hours (MWh)		Not applicable. ENGIE Energía Chile is not currently developing any energy efficiency services.
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 has no sources of nuclear energy in its energy matrix.
	IF-EU-540a.2	Description of efforts to manage nuclear safety and emergency preparedness	Discussion and Analysis	N/A		Not applicable. ENGIE Energía Chile has no sources of nuclear energy in its energy matrix.
Grid resiliency	IF-EU-550a.1	Number of incidents of non-compliance with physical and/or cybersecurity standards or regulations	Quantitative	Number		N/A. As a power generator, we have no residential customers.
	IF-EU-550a.2	(1) System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI),	Quantitative	Minutes, Number		N/A. As a power generator, we have no residential customers.
		(2) System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI),				
(3) Customer Average Interruption Duration Index (CAIDI), inclusive of major event days						

ACTIVITY METRICS

CODE	ACTIVITY METRIC	CATEGORY	UNIT OF MEASURE	PAGE	ANSWER
IF-EU-000.A	Number of: (1) residential, (2) commercial and (3) industrial customers served	Quantitative	Number		142
	Number of residential customers				N/A. As a power generator, we have no residential customers.
	Number of commercial customers				N/A. As a power generator, we have no residential customers.
	Number of industrial customers				142
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)		0
	Residential customers				0
	Commercial customers				0
	Industrial customers				12,466,000
IF-EU-000.C	Length of transmission and distribution lines	Quantitative	Kilometers (Km)	12	1,990
IF-EU-000.D	Total electricity generated, percentage by major energy source, percentage in regulated markets	Quantitative	Megawatt hours (MWh) Percentage %	12	5,200,000
	Coal				34%
	Gas				34%
	Renewable energy				32%
	Diesel fuel				0
IF-EU-000.E	Total wholesale electricity purchased	Quantitative	Megawatt hours (MWh)		7,539,000

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	12-13
	2-2 Entities included in the organization's sustainability report	2024
	2-3 Reporting period, frequency and contact point	Annually. This report covers 2024.
	2-4 Restatements of information	There are no restatements.
	2-5 External assurance	There is no external assurance.
	2-6 Activities, value chain and other business relationships, by non-guaranteed hours, full-time and part-time employees	12-13; 21-22
	2-7 Employees	252-253-257
	2-8 Workers who are not employees	Not public information
	2-9 Governance structure and composition	143 to 163
	2-10 Nomination and selection of the highest governance body	155-156
	2-11 Chair of the highest governance body	The chairperson of the board does not hold or perform executive positions.
	2-12 Role of the highest governance body in overseeing the management of impacts	The Board approves the company's policies and strategies. Further information on pages 147-154.
	2-13 Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts	158-159-160
	2-14 Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting	The Board approves the integrated report
	2-15 Conflicts of interest	149-216-219
	2-16 Communication of critical concerns	158-159-160
	2-17 Collective knowledge of the highest governance body	157
	2-18 Evaluation of the performance of highest governance body	Our Board has no formal collective and/or individual performance evaluation system. The need for, and areas of, training that may be required are addressed through talks on regulatory changes and new regulations.
	2-19 Remuneration policies	161-162
	2-20 Process to determine remuneration	161-162
	2-21 Annual total compensation ratio	Not public information
	2-22 Statement on sustainable development strategy	July 4
	2-23 Policy commitments	The Company's policies are approved by the Board and are available on the Investors Page of its website.

GRI STANDARDS / OTHER SOURCE	CONTENT	PAGES/COMMENTS
GENERAL CONTENT		
GRI 2: General disclosures 2021	2-24 Embedding policy commitments	160
	2-25 Processes to remediate negative impacts	51
	2-26 Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns	54
	2-27 Compliance with laws and regulations	152-153
	2-28 Membership associations	52-53
	2-29 Approach to stakeholder engagement	52-53
	2-30 Collective bargaining agreements	95

STANDARD	CONTENT	LOCATION/PAGE
PERFORMANCE		
ENGIE INDICATOR OF PROGRESS IN THE DECARBONIZATION PLAN	3-3 Management of material topics	71
	EE 1 Incorporation of new renewable energy projects	71-72-73
	EE 2 Closure of units	68
PEOPLE		
ENGIE FAIR TRANSITION INDICATOR	GRI 402 Labor / management relations 2016	
	3-3 Management of material topics	83
	402-1 Minimum notice periods regarding operational changes	83-84
	GRI 404: Training and education	
	404-2 Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	83-84
	EE. 3 Exit Plans	83-84
OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY	OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY	
	3-3 Management of material topics	119
	403-1 Occupational health safety management system	120-124
	403-2 Hazard identification, risk assessment and incident investigation	124
	403-4 Worker participation, consultation and communication on occupational health and safety	122
CONDITIONS	GRI 401 Employment	
	3.3 Management of material topics	86
	401-1 New employee hires and employee turnover	
	401-2 Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees	
	401-3 Parental leave	97
	GRI 404: Training and education 2016	
	404-1 Average hours of training per year per employee	

STANDARD	CONTENT	LOCATION/PAGE
PEOPLE		
SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT	GRI 204 Suppliers	
	3.3 Management of material topics	106
	204-1 Proportion of spending on local suppliers	107
	414-1 New suppliers that were screened using social criteria	106
DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION	GRI 405: Diversity and equal opportunity	
	3.3 Management of material topics	83
	405-1 Diversity of governance bodies and employees	83-84
	405-2 Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men	
	Territorial Management Indicator	
	3.3 Management of material topics	83-84
	EE 3 Promotion of local employment and entrepreneurship.	83-84
PLANET		
GHG EMISSIONS	GRI 305: Emissions 2016	
	3-3 Management of material topics	129
	305-1 Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	130
	305-2 Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	130
	305-3 Other indirect (Scope 3) emissions	131
	305-4 GHG emissions intensity	130
	305-5 Reduction of GHG emissions	130
	305. Nitrogen oxides (NOX), sulfur oxides (SOX) and other significant air emissions	132
BIODIVERSITY	GRI 304 Biodiversity	
	3-3 Management of material topics	135
	304-1 Operational sites owned, leased, managed in or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas	136-137
	304-2 Significant impacts of activities, products and services on biodiversity	136-139
	304-3 Habitats protected or restored	136-139
	304-4 IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations	136
WASTE	GRI 306 Waste	
	3-3 Management of material topics	
	306-1 Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts	140
	306-2 Management of significant waste-related impacts	140
	306-3 Waste generated	140
	306-4 Waste diverted from disposal	140
	306-5 Waste directed to disposal	140
	404-1 Average hours of training per year per employee	

STANDARD	CONTENT	LOCATION/PAGE
PLANET		
WATER	GRI 303: WATER	
	3-3 Management of material topics	
	303-1 Interactions with water as a shared resource	Seawater is used at Mejillones and Tocopilla, mainly as cooling water and secondarily to cool the steam from the steam turbines and ancillary equipment. The water discharged, which has a higher temperature, is returned to the ocean.
	303-2 Management of water discharge-related impacts	The water discharged into the ocean is in compliance with ED 90, the Emission Standard for Regulation of Pollutants associated with the Discharge of Liquid Waste into Marine and Continental Surface Water, which is monitored weekly.
	303.3 Water withdrawal	141
	303-4 Water discharge	141
	303-5 Water consumption	141
ENERGY	GRI 3: MATERIAL TOPICS 2021	
	302-1 Energy consumption within the organization	133
	302-2 Energy consumption outside of the organization	133
	302-3 Energy intensity	133
	302-4 Reduction of energy consumption	133
GOVERNANCE		
GOVERNANCE	GRI 3: MATERIAL TOPICS 2021	
	3.3 Management of material topics	147-148-150
	ENGIE indicator on the promotion of high ethical standards	
	EE 7 New contract due diligence processes	150-151
	GRI 206: Anti-competitive behavior 2016	
	206-1 Legal actions for anti-competitive behavior, anti-trust and monopoly practices	There are no legal actions regarding anti-competitive behavior.
	GRI 205 Anti-corruption 2016	
	205-1 Operations assessed for risks related to corruption	152-153
	205-2 Communication and training	153

GRI INDEX APPENDICES

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

2.7 EMPLOYEES BY REGION

Region	Contract Employees		Temporary Employees (1)		Non-Guaranteed Hours Employees		Full-Time		Part-Time	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Region of Arica and Parinacota	25	3					25	3		
Total	28						28			
Region of Tarapacá	18	2					18	2		
Total	20						20			
Region of Antofagasta	442	65					443	65		
Total	507						508			
Region of Atacama	5						5			
Total	5						5			
Region of Coquimbo	2						2			
Total	2						2			
Region of Valparaíso										
Total										
Metropolitan Region	308	209					307	209		
Total	517						516			
Region of O'Higgins										
Total										
Region of the Maule										
Total										
Region of the Biobío	9						9			
Total	9						9			
Region of Ñuble	1	1					1	1		
Total	2						2			
Region of La Araucanía		1						1		
Total	1						1			
River Region										
Total										
Lake Region de Los Lagos	5	1					5	1		
Total	6						6			
Region de Aysén										
Total										
Region of Magellan										
Total										
Total	774	231					774			

401-1 1 NEW HIRES

Region	New Employees by Gender		New Employees by Age Range			Total New Hires in 2024
	Men	Women	Under 30	From 30 to 50	Older than 50	
Region of Arica y Parinacota	2			2	2	1
Region of Tarapacá	2	1		1	2	3
Region of Antofagasta	23	16	12	27	39	31
Region of Atacama	3			3	3	1
Region of Coquimbo						1
Region of Valparaíso						0
Metropolitan Region	51	56	16	84	7	107
Region of O'Higgins						0
Region of the Maule						0
Region of the Biobío						0
Region of Ñuble	1				1	1
Region of La Araucanía						0
River Region						0
Lake Region	1			1	1	4
Region of Aysén						0
Region of Magellan						0
Total	83	73	28	118	10	156

401-3 PARENTAL LEAVE

Description	2024		
	Men	Women	Total
Employees entitled to parental leave, by gender.	16	9	25
Employees who have used parental leave, by gender.	15	9	24
Employees who have returned to work in the period covered by the Report after completing parental leave, by gender	15	4	19
Employees who have returned to work after completing parental leave and continued to be employees 12 months after returning to work, by gender	15	4	19
Employees who have returned to work in the period covered by the Report after completing parental leave, by gender	15	4	19
Rates of return to work and retention of employees who took parental leave, by gender	100	44%	76%

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					
	2023			2024		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Management	16.6	28.5	820.04	47.7	52.9	49.4
Supervisors	56.2	32.5	2,152.46	36	47.6	38.3
Manual Workers	63.3	15.1	392.46	6.2	5.9	6.2
Salesforce	11.8	24.7	1,047.84	75.9	98.8	88.8
Administrative staff	19.6	8.8	482.16	6.7	33.2	24.6
Other professionals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other technicians	26	13.5	668.2	26.9	24.2	25.7
Other professionals	39.5	9.8	260.7	5.6	11.6	6.6
Total	42.6	28.5	5,823.86	20.9	31.4	23.6

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 professionals	100%	100%	100%
Other technicians	100%	100%	100%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE TRAINED IN THE YEAR

Gender	2023	2024
Men	740	815
Women	225	281
TOTAL	965	1,096

TOTAL ANNUAL INVESTMENT IN TRAINING (IN USD)

2023	2024
\$676,691,854 (USD)	kUSD 970

LABOR RELATIONS

UNIONIZATION

Unionization	2023	2024
Number of unions	7	7
% of employees unionized	67.60%	66.50%
Coverage of collective bargaining agreements (number of people)	1,003	1,091
Number of years with no strikes	19	20

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS IN FORCE

Unions (name)	# of Members	GBU represented	From	To	Type of Bargaining
Sindicato ENGIE Energía Chile N°1 de Tocopilla	104	FlexGen - GEMS - Net - Res	01-Aug-24	31-Jul-27	Regulated
Sindicato ENGIE Energía Chile N°2 de Tocopilla	82	FlexGen - GBS - Net - RES - T&G	01-Feb-24	31-Jan-27	Early
Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de ECL	42	GBS - NET - Res - T&G	01-Jul-23	30-Jun-26	Early
Sindicato De La Empresa Eléctrica del Norte Grande S.A.	95	FlexGen - GBS - GEMS - Net- Res - T&G	01-Jul-23	30-Jun-26	Early
Sindicato de Ingenieros y Profesionales ENGIE Energía Chile	126	FlexGen - GBS - GEMS - Net - Res - T&G	01-Jul-23	30-Jun-26	Early
Sindicato de Supervisores de ENGIE Energía Chile S.A.	185	FlexGen - GBS - GEMS - Net - Res - T&G	18-Sep-24	17-Sep-27	Regulated
Sindicato Trabajadores Empresa Eléctrica del Norte Grande	95	FlexGen - Net - Res - T&G	01-Jul-23	30-Jun-26	Early

UNIONIZATION PER GBU

Unions (name)	GEMS	Net	Res	T&G	TH
Sindicato 1	2.90%	2.90%	15.40%	0.00%	78.80%
Sindicato 2	0.00%	31.70%	4.90%	12.20%	51.20%
Sindicato Edel Arica.Par	0.00%	16.70%	66.60%	16.70%	0.00%
Sindicato Edelnor S.A.	6.30%	4.20%	10.60%	30.50%	48.40%
Sindicato Ing. Eje.	10.30%	33.30%	36.50%	11.10%	8.80%
Sindicato Supervisores	4.30%	13.50%	25.40%	10.30%	46.50%
Sindicato Trab. Edel II R	0.00%	31.60%	1.00%	2.10%	65.30%

