ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2026

CONTENTS

kUSD: Thousands of U.S. dollars (dollars)

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Interim Consolidated Financial Statements as at June 30, 2026 (unaudited)

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Interim Consolidated Classified Statements of Financial Position for the period ending June 30, 2026 (unaudited) and the year ending December 31, 2025, in thousands of U.S. dollars

ASSETS	Note	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
		kUSD	kUSD
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	223,689	87,080
Other financial assets, current	7-21	2,277	11,768
Other non-financial assets, current	8	252,361	236,805
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, current	9	216,172	315,875
Related-entity receivables, current	10	8,382	699
Current inventories	11	49,333	50,396
Current tax assets	12	7,783	8,102
Total Current Assets		**759,997**	**710,725**
Non-Current Assets			
Other non-current financial assets	7-21	16,141	64,206
Other non-current non-financial assets	13	63,891	62,940
Related-entity receivables, non-current	10	19,371	18,730
Investments accounted for using the equity method	14	120,873	134,385
Intangible assets other than goodw ill	15	120,530	124,646
Goodw ill	16	32,784	32,784
Property, plant and equipment	17	4,186,199	3,907,037
Right-of-use assets	18	109,604	112,108
Deferred tax assets	19	45,828	50,206
Total Non-Current Assets		**4,715,221**	**4,507,042**
Total Assets		**5,475,218**	**5,217,767**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Interim Consolidated Financial Statements as at June 30, 2026 (unaudited)

Interim Consolidated Classified Statements of Financial Position for the period ending June 30, 2026 (unaudited) and the year ending December 31, 2025, in thousands of U.S. dollars

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
		kUSD	kUSD
Current Liabilities			
Other financial liabilities, current	20-21	92,135	177,401
Current lease liabilities	22	4,660	4,743
Trade payables and other accounts payable	24	366,148	353,409
Related-entity payables, current	10	16,051	53,157
Current tax liabilities	12	1,144	643
Current provisions for employee benefits	25	18,182	26,776
Other non-financial liabilities, current	26	2,386	7,773
Total Current Liabilities		**500,706**	**623,902**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Other non-current financial liabilities	20-21	2,429,515	2,287,030
Non-current lease liabilities	22	89,043	91,787
Related-entity payables, non-current	10	44,386	45,617
Other non-current provisions	27	260,250	268,737
Deferred tax liabilities	19	228,051	167,762
Non-current provisions for employee benefits	28	81	81
Other non-current non-financial liabilities	26	82	82
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**3,051,408**	**2,861,096**
Total Liabilities		**3,552,114**	**3,484,998**
Equity			
Issued capital		1,043,728	1,043,728
Retained earnings (cumulative losses)		487,855	282,954
Other reserves	29	391,521	406,087
Net equity attributable to the owners of the controller		**1,923,104**	**1,732,769**
Total Equity		**1,923,104**	**1,732,769**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**5,475,218**	**5,217,767**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Interim Consolidated Financial Statements as at June 30, 2026 (unaudited)

Interim Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income by Function for the periods ending June 30, 2026 and 2025, in thousands of U.S. dollars

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income by Function	Note	January-June		April-June	
		2026	2025	2026	2025
		kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Revenue	30	1,069,997	1,097,611	521,648	582,183
Cost of sales	31	(750,375)	(791,923)	(383,519)	(415,420)
Gross Earnings		**319,622**	**305,688**	**138,129**	**166,763**
Other income	32	11,685	8,298	10,806	7,418
Administrative expenses	33	(23,393)	(28,177)	(10,625)	(15,193)
Other expenses or income by function	35	(2,646)	(1,046)	(841)	(1,046)
Profit (loss) from operating activities		**305,268**	**284,763**	**137,469**	**157,942**
Finance income	36	5,978	13,244	3,096	8,665
Finance expenses	37	(47,274)	(61,519)	(24,332)	(28,996)
Share in earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	14	4,528	3,112	2,279	1,346
Exchange differences	38	8,856	14,120	(2,358)	8,893
Pre-tax profit (loss)		**277,356**	**253,720**	**116,154**	**147,850**
Tax income (expense) in continuing operations	19	(72,455)	(68,242)	(29,524)	(40,200)
Profit (loss) from continuing operations		**204,901**	**185,478**	**86,630**	**107,650**
Profit (loss) attributable to					
the owners of the controller		**204,901**	**185,478**	**86,630**	**107,650**
non-controlling interests		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Earnings per Share					
Profit (loss)		**204,901**	**185,478**	**86,630**	**107,650**
Basic earnings (loss) per basic share in continuing operations	39	USD 0.195	USD 0.176	USD 0.082	USD 0.102

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Interim Consolidated Financial Statements as at June 30, 2026 (unaudited)

Interim Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income for the periods ending June 30, 2026 and 2025, in thousands of U.S. dollars

Other comprehensive income	January-June		April-June	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Gain (loss)	**204,901**	**185,478**	**86,630**	**107,650**
Cash flow hedges				
Earnings (losses) on cash flow hedges, before taxes	(19,268)	5,716	4,209	22,486
Income tax related to cash flow hedges in other comprehensive income				
Income tax related to cash flow hedges in other comprehensive income	4,702	(3,621)	(2,418)	(6,334)
Other comprehensive income	**(14,566)**	**2,095**	**1,791**	**16,152**
Comprehensive income	**190,335**	**187,573**	**88,421**	**123,802**
Comprehensive Income attributable to:				
the owners of the controller	190,335	187,573	30,060	123,802
non-controlling interests	0	0	0	0
Total Comprehensive Income	**190,335**	**187,573**	**30,060**	**123,802**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Interim Consolidated Financial Statements as at June 30, 2026 (unaudited)

Interim Statements of Cash Flows – Direct Method, for the periods ending June 30, 2026 and 2025, in thousands of U.S. dollars

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow - Direct	Note	6/30/2026 kUSD	6/30/2025 kUSD
Cash flow from (used in) operating activities			
Types of collections in operating activities			
Collection of the sales of goods and provision of services		1,291,473	1,298,542
Collection of premiums and benefits, annuities and other obligations under policies		11,824	0
Types of cash payments in operating activities			
Payments to suppliers for the supply of goods and services		(721,119)	(778,977)
Payments to and for account of employees		(52,201)	(48,443)
Payments for premiums and benefits, annuities and other obligations under policies		(3,467)	(1,232)
Other payments in operating activities		0	(86)
Cash flow from (used in) operating activities			
Interest paid, classified as operating activity		(2,306)	(52,528)
Interest received, classified as operating activity		0	244
Income tax paid (refunded), classified as operating activity		(1,294)	(11,495)
Other cash inflows (outflows) classified as operating activities		(40,590)	(24,345)
Cash flow from (used in) operating activities		**482,320**	**381,680**
Cash flow from (used in) investing activities			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment, classified as investing activities		(384,096)	(301,974)
Dividends received		17,500	0
Interest received		7,908	8,196
Payments under futures, term, option and swap contracts		0	(79,068)
Collections under futures, term, option and swap contracts		0	79,648
Other cash inflows (outflows)		(109)	0
Cash flow from (used in) investing activities		**(358,797)**	**(293,198)**
Cash flow from (used in) financing activities			
Proceeds from long-term loans	6.3	336,411	0
Loan payments	6.3	(221,278)	(207,680)
Payment of financial lease liabilities		(3,172)	(1,474)
Dividends paid	29.1	(65,833)	(53,671)
Interest paid	6.3	(31,445)	0
Cash flow from (used in) financing activities		**14,683**	**(262,825)**
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents before the effect of variations in the exchange rate		**138,206**	**(174,343)**
Effects of the variation in the exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents		(1,597)	5,621
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**136,609**	**(168,722)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the period	6	87,080	498,643
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	6	**223,689**	**329,921**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Interim Consolidated Financial Statements as at June 30, 2026 (unaudited)

Statement of Changes in Consolidated Equity as at June 30, 2026, in thousands of U.S. dollars

Statement of Changes in Net Equity as of June 30, 2026	Changes in Issued Capital Common Shares	Changes in Other Reserves		Change in Retained Earnings (Cumulative Losses)	Net Equity Attributable to the Owners of the Controller, Total	Changes in Non-Controlling Interests	Changes in Net Equity, Total
		Other Sundry Reserves	Translation Reserves				
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Equity at 1/1/2026	1,043,728	406,087	0	282,954	1,732,769	0	1,732,769
Profit	0	0	0	204,901	204,901	0	204,901
Other Comprehensive Income	0	(14,566)	0	0	(14,566)	0	(14,566)
Total Comprehensive Income	**0**	**(14,566)**	**0**	**204,901**	**190,335**	**0**	**190,335**
Dividends	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increases (decreases) due to other changes in equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Changes in Equity	**0**	**(14,566)**	**0**	**204,901**	**190,335**	**0**	**190,335**
Final Balance as of 6/30/2026	**1,043,728**	**391,521**	**0**	**487,855**	**1,923,104**	**0**	**1,923,104**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Interim Consolidated Financial Statements as at June 30, 2026 (unaudited)

Statement of Changes in Consolidated Equity as at June 30, 2025, in thousands of U.S. dollars

Statement of Changes in Net Equity as of June 30, 2025	Changes in Issued Capital Common Shares	Changes in Other Reserves		Change in Retained Earnings (Cumulative Losses)	Net Equity Attributable to the Owners of the Controller, Total	Changes in Non-Controlling Interests	Changes in Net Equity, Total
		Other Sundry Reserves	Translation Reserves				
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Equity at 1/1/2025	1,043,728	394,102	0	126,967	1,564,797	0	1,564,797
Profit	0	0	0	185,478	185,478	0	185,478
Other Comprehensive Income	0	2,095	0	0	2,095	0	2,095
Total Comprehensive Income	**0**	**2,095**	**0**	**185,478**	**187,573**	**0**	**187,573**
Dividends	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increases (decreases) due to other changes in equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Changes in Equity	**0**	**2,095**	**0**	**185,478**	**187,573**	**0**	**187,573**
Final Balance as of 6/30/2025	**1,043,728**	**396,197**	**0**	**312,445**	**1,752,370**	**0**	**1,752,370**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTE 1 – GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Corporate Information

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A., hereinafter EECL, was created as a limited liability company on October 22, 1981, through contributions made by Empresa Nacional de Electricidad S.A. (ENDESA) and Corporación de Fomento de la Producción (CORFO, the Production Development Association of Chile).

The Company´s first registered address was in Antofagasta, where it began operating in June 1981.

On September 30, 1983, Engie Energia Chile S.A. was transformed into a continuing open corporation listed on the Chilean stock exchange. It was registered under number 273 on July 23, 1985, in the Securities Register, and is therefore subject to oversight by the Financial Market Commission. The company's taxpayer identification number is 88.006.900-4.

A Special Shareholder's Meeting held on April 26, 2016 resolved to change the company's name from E.CL S.A. to "ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A."

The registered and main offices of ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A. are at Isidora Goyenechea 2800, Suites 1601,1701 and 1801, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile, and its phone number is (56-2) 2353-3200.

The Company is controlled directly by the Engie Group through Engie AUSTRAL S.A., which owns 631,924,219 shares with no par value in one single series, equal to an interest of 59.99%. The remaining 40.01% is traded on the Santiago Stock Exchange.

The Company´s Board approved the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements of ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A. as at June 30, 2026 on July 27, 2026. The Company's Board approved the Consolidated Financial Statements of ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A. as at December 31, 2025 on January 27, 2026.

These Interim Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in thousands of U.S. dollars (unless otherwise expressly indicated), as this is the Company's functional currency.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basis of Presentation

These Interim Consolidated Financial Statements of Engie Energia Chile S.A. and Subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards of the International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

These Interim Consolidated Financial Statements fairly reflect the financial position of Engie Energia Chile S.A. as at June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, and the results of its operations, changes in net equity and cash flows for the fiscal years ending on those dates.

These Interim Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared using the accounting records kept by Engie Energia Chile S.A. and its Subsidiaries.

2.2 New IFRS, Interpretations and Amendments of the IFRS Interpretations Committee

The Company applied certain standards, interpretations and amendments for the first time that entered into effect for the periods beginning January 1, 2026 or later. The Company has not adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment early that was issued but had not yet entered into effect.

a) Existing accounting pronouncements

The following accounting pronouncements must be mandatorily applied as of the period beginning January 1, 2026:

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.2 New IFRS, Interpretations and Amendments of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (continued)

Amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards	Date of mandatory application
Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Post-Implementation Review)	Years beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Early adoption is allowed.
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11	Years beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Early adoption is allowed.
Nature-Dependent Electricity Contracts (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)	Years beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Early adoption is allowed.

Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Post-Implementation Review)

On May 30, 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) published this amendment to address matters found during the post-implementation review of the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, and to address the disclosure requirements in IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures.

The IASB published amendments to IFRS 9 that address the following topics:

- Derecognition of a financial liability settled by electronic transfer
- Financial asset classification: Contractual terms that are consistent with a basic loan agreement
- Financial asset classification: financial assets with non-recourse features
- Financial asset classification: contractually linked instruments

The new requirements will be applied retrospectively and an adjustment must be made to the opening balance of retained earnings (cumulative losses). Previous periods do not need to be restated. In addition, entities are required to disclose information on financial assets when their measurement category changes because of the amendments.

The IASB also published the following amendments to IFRS 7:

- Disclosures: Investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through changes in other comprehensive income
- Disclosures: Contractual terms that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows should a contingency occur (or not occur)

The need for these amendments came to light as a result of the IASB's post-implementation review of the classification and measurement requirements in IFRS 9.

The amendments took effect for years beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Early application was allowed. Entities are required to apply the amendments retroactively in their subsequent annual financial statements according to IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, unless otherwise specified. Entities are not required to restate prior periods.

The amendment is applicable for the first time in 2026, and according to our analysis, it has no impact on the entity's financial statements.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) published "Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11," which contains amendments to five standards as a result of the IASB's annual improvements project.

The IASB uses the annual improvement process to make necessary, but not urgent, changes to IFRS that will not be included as part of another major project.

The pronouncement includes the following amendments:

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.2 New IFRS, Interpretations and Amendments of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (continued)

- IFRS 1 – First-Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards: **Hedge accounting by a first-time adopter**. The amendment addresses the potential confusion arising from an inconsistency in wording between paragraph B6 of IFRS 1 and the hedge accounting requirements in IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.
- IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures: **Gain or Loss on Derecognition in Accounts**. The amendment addresses a potential confusion in paragraph B38 of IFRS 7 arising from an outdated reference to a paragraph that was removed from the standard when IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement was issued.
- IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures: **Disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price**. The amendment addresses an inconsistency between paragraph 28 of IFRS 7 and its accompanying implementation guidance that arose when the pertinent amendment was made to paragraph 28 because of the issuance of IFRS 13, but not to the relevant paragraph in the implementation guidance.
- IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures: **Introduction and Disclosure of Credit Risk Information**. The amendment addresses potential confusion by clarifying in paragraph IG1 that the guidance does not necessarily illustrate all the requirements in the paragraphs referred to in IFRS 7 and by simplifying some explanations.
- IFRS 9 – Financial instruments: **Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities**. The amendment addresses a potential lack of clarity in the application of IFRS 9 requirements for accounting for the termination of a lessee's lease liability. This arose because paragraph 2.1(b)(ii) of IFRS 9 includes a cross-reference to paragraph 3.3.1, but not also to paragraph 3.3.3 of IFRS 9.
- IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments: **Transaction Price**. The amendment addresses potential confusion arising from a reference in Appendix A to IFRS 9 to the definition of "transaction price" in IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, whereas the term "transaction price" is used in specific paragraphs of IFRS 9 with a meaning that is not necessarily consistent with the definition of that term in IFRS 15.
- IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements: **Determination of a de facto agent**. The amendment addresses potential confusion arising from an inconsistency between paragraphs B73 and B74 of IFRS 10 in relation to an investor's determination of whether another party is acting in their name. It aligns the language of both paragraphs.
- IAS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows: **Cost Method**. The amendment addresses a potential confusion in the application of paragraph 37 of IAS 7 arising from the use of the term "cost method," which is no longer defined in IFRS Accounting Standards.

The amendments are effective for reporting years beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Early application is allowed.

The amendment is applicable for the first time in 2026, and according to our analysis, it has no impact on the entity's financial statements.

Nature-Dependent Electricity Contracts (*Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7*)

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) published specific amendments to IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 to help companies better report the financial impacts of nature-dependent electricity contracts, which are often structured as power purchase agreements (PPAs).

Nature-dependent electricity contracts help businesses secure their power supply from sources such as wind and solar power. The amount of electricity generated under these contracts can vary because of uncontrollable factors, such as weather. Currently, accounting requirements may not adequately reflect how these contracts affect a company's performance.

To help companies better reflect these contracts in their financial statements, the IASB has made specific amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The amendments include:

- clarifying the application of "own use" requirements;
- allowing hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments; y
- adding new disclosure requirements to allow investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows.

The amendments entered into effect for years beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Early application was allowed.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.2 New IFRS, Interpretations and Amendments of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (continued)

The amendment is applicable for the first time in 2026, and according to our analysis, it has no impact on the entity's financial statements.

b) The standards, interpretations and amendments to IFRS that have been issued but have not yet entered into effect as of the date of these financial statements are described below. The Company has not applied these standards early:

New IFRS Accounting Standards	Date of mandatory application
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	Years beginning on or after January 1, 2027. Early adoption is allowed.
IFRS 20 Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities	Years beginning on or after January 1, 2029. Early adoption is allowed.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

On April 9, 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" which replaced IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements."

The main changes in the new standard compared to the previous requirements in IAS 1 included:

- The introduction of categories and subtotals defined in the income statement that are intended to provide additional relevant information and a structure for the income statement that is more comparable between entities. In particular:
- Income and expense items are required to be classified into the following categories in the income statement:
  - Operations
  - Investments
  - Financing
  - Income taxes
  - Discontinued operations

The classification differs, in some cases, for entities whose main business is to provide financing to customers or to invest in assets.

- Entities must present the following new subtotals:
  - Operating profit (loss)
  - Profit (loss) before financing and income tax

These subtotals structure the income statement into categories without the need to show category headings.

- The above categories must be presented unless doing so would reduce how effective the income statement is in providing a useful, structured summary of the entity's income and expenses.
- Requirements were introduced to improve aggregation and disaggregation in order to obtain additional relevant information and ensure that no material information is hidden. In particular:
- IFRS 18 provides guidance on whether the information should be in the main financial statements (whose function is to provide a useful, structured summary) or in the notes.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.2 New IFRS, Interpretations and Amendments of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (continued)

- Entities must identify assets, liabilities, equity, and income and expenses arising from individual transactions or other events, and classify them into groups based on shared features, which results in items in the main financial statements that share at least one feature. These groups are then separated based on other different features, which results in the separate disclosure of material items in the notes. It may be necessary to add immaterial items with different features to avoid overshadowing relevant information. Entities should use a descriptive label or, if that is not possible, provide information in the notes on the composition of such aggregated items.
- Stricter directives were introduced on whether the analysis of operating expenses should be done by nature or by function. The presentation should be made in a way that provides the most useful, structured summary of operating expenses in view of several factors. The presentation of one or more operating expense items classified by function requires disclosing the amounts of five specific types of expenses, such as raw materials, employee benefits, depreciation, and amortization.
- Disclosures on Management-Defined Performance Measures (MPM) were added to the notes to the financial statements to further transparency and a discipline in the use of such measures and disclosures in one single place. In particular:
- MPMs are defined as subtotals of income and expenses that are used in public communications with users of financial statements and are outside the financial statements. They supplement the totals or subtotals included in IFRS and communicate management's opinion on one aspect of an entity's financial performance.
- Accompanying disclosures are required to be provided in a single note that include:
  - a description of why the MPM provides management's view of performance
  - a description of how the MPM has been calculated
  - a description of how the measure provides useful information on an entity's financial performance
  - a reconciliation of the MPM to the most directly comparable subtotal or total specified by IFRS
  - a statement that the MPM provides management's view of one aspect of the entity's financial performance
  - the impact, separately, of taxes and non-controlling interests for each of the differences between the MPM and the most directly comparable subtotal or total specified by IFRS
  - an explanation of the reasons for, and the effect of, any change in how the MPM is calculated

Specific improvements to IAS 7 are intended to improve comparability between institutions. The changes include:

- using the operating profit subtotal as the sole starting point for the indirect method of reporting cash flows from operating activities; and
- removing the option of presenting interest and dividends as operating flows

IFRS 18 will take effect for years beginning on or after January 1, 2027. Early adoption is allowed. Entities are required to apply the amendments retroactively, according to IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, and there are specific transition provisions.

At this time, the Company has not determined the impacts resulting from early adoption. However, this evaluation is expected to be made during the 2026 fiscal year in order to provide comparative information once the regulation enters into force.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.2 New IFRS, Interpretations and Amendments of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (continued)

IFRS 20 Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities

On May 27, 2026, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued IFRS 20 "Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities."

IFRS 20 requires entities subject to a regulatory agreement to provide information on their regulatory assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. The IASB has developed an accounting model that requires companies subject to rate regulation to provide information on their incremental rights to add amounts and their incremental obligations to deduct amounts when determining future rates to be charged to customers for goods or services already supplied.

Until IFRS 20 was issued, there was no specific guidance in IFRS on the accounting of rate-regulated activities, and companies used different accounting models to report the effects of such regulation. Consequently, it was difficult to compare and understand the effects of rate regulation between different countries and companies.

IFRS 20 will replace IFRS 14 "Regulatory Deferral Accounts," published in January 2014, to provide a short-term interim solution to rate-regulated entities that had not yet adopted IFRS but were recognizing regulatory deferral balances according to their previous GAAP.

The purpose of IFRS 20 is to provide relevant information that accurately represents how regulatory income and expenses affect an entity's financial performance and how regulatory assets and liabilities affect its financial position.

Regulatory assets are defined in IFRS 20 as enforceable present rights to add an amount to future rates. Similarly, regulatory liabilities are defined as enforceable present obligations to deduct an amount from future rates. These amounts constitute compensation for regulatory goods or services already supplied but which have not yet been included in the entity's income.

An entity is required to recognize all existing regulatory assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period. If there is uncertainty about the existence of a regulatory asset or liability, the entity should recognize it if it is more likely to exist. The recognition of some regulatory assets and liabilities is subject to the fulfillment of specific conditions.

Entities must use a cash-flow-based technique to measure regulatory assets and liabilities. For the initial measurement, entities must include all estimated future cash flows from a regulatory asset or liability, discounted by the regulatory interest rate. For subsequent measurement, the entity must adjust estimates of future cash flows and continue to use the regulatory interest rate as the discount rate, unless amended by the regulatory agreement.

Entities must present regulatory income or expenses in the income statement and regulatory assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position. They must also disclose additional information on regulatory income, expenses, assets, and liabilities.

IFRS 20 will take effect for years beginning on or after January 1, 2029. Early adoption is allowed. Entities are required to apply IFRS 20 to all regulatory assets and all regulatory liabilities, either retrospectively or using a modified retrospective approach explained in the standard.

The Company will evaluate the impact of the amendment once it enters into effect.

2.3 Responsibility for the information, judgments and estimates

The Board of Engie Energia Chile S.A. has analyzed the information included in these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements and assumes liability for the veracity of the information contained in these financial statements as at June 30, 2026.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.3 Responsibility for the information, judgments and estimates (continued)

The preparation of the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements requires Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Relevant estimates and assumptions are reviewed on a regular basis. Any revision to these accounting estimates is recorded in the period in which such estimates are revised and in any future period affected.

The estimates mainly relate to:

- **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and impairment testing**

Management has estimated the useful life of each set of productive assets. This estimate could vary as a result of technological changes and/or other business factors. In addition, the Company has looked for any signs of impairment at the fiscal year closing, as required by IAS 36.

- **Assumptions used for the actuarial calculation of severance indemnities**

An actuarial study is the method that has been used to determine the respective liability, using the discount rate, employee turnover, the mortality rate, average retirements and, finally, the salary increase rate (Note 3.10.1).

- **Contingencies, lawsuits and litigation**

The Company evaluates the probability of losing its lawsuits and of contingencies from time to time based on estimates made by its legal counsel. No provisions have been made whenever Management and the Company's attorneys opine that the outcome will be favorable or is uncertain and the lawsuits are ongoing.

- **Intangible Assets**

The Company prepares pre-tax future cash-flow provisions to estimate value in use. If the recoverable amount is less than the net carrying value of the asset, the corresponding impairment loss provision is made for the difference, as a debit against amortization in the Statement of Income.

2.4 Subsidiaries

These Interim Consolidated Financial Statements include the financial statements of the Company and of entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the company:

- has power over the investee;
- has rights or is exposed to variable returns on its interest in the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect the investee's returns.

The Company re-evaluates whether it has control over an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes in one or more of the three elements of control mentioned above.

The subsidiaries Electroandina SpA, Gasoducto Nor Andino SpA, Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A., Inversiones Hornitos SpA, Edelnor Transmisión S.A., Solar Los Loros SpA, Eolica Monte Redondo SpA, Alba SpA, Alba Andes SpA, Alba Pacífico SpA, Río Alto SpA, Energías de Abtao SpA, Eolica Entre Cerros SpA, Parque Fotovoltaico Andino Las Pataguas SpA and NR Entre Ríos SpA are consolidated in these financial statements. The assets, liabilities and income are included in the annual consolidated financial statements after eliminating and/or adjusting transactions within the EECL Group (see Appendix 1.a).

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.5 Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method

These are interests in companies in which EECL has joint control with another company or over which it exercises a considerable influence.

The equity method consists of recording the interest as the fraction of net equity that the Company's interest represents in the issuer's adjusted capital.

Associates are entities over which the Company has a considerable influence but not control over financial and operating policies.

The companies accounted for using the equity method are described in Appendix 1.b.

Transmisora Electrica del Norte S.A. and Compañía Operadora de Infraestructuras Eléctricas S.A. are accounted for using the equity method.

A joint venture is a joint agreement whereby the parties who have joint control under the agreement have the right to the net assets in the joint venture. Joint control is a contractual agreement to share the control of an agreement, and it exists only when the decisions on the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The income, assets and liabilities of associates and/or joint venturees are included in these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements using the equity method, unless the investment is classified as held for sale. In this latter case, it is recorded according to IFRS 5 *Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*. Under the equity method, investments in associates and/or joint ventures are initially recorded at cost, and then adjusted by the changes occurring to the portion of net assets of the associate belonging to the Company after the acquisition, less any impairment in the value of the individual investments.

When the Company's share in losses of an associate or joint venture exceeds its share in the same, it will stop recognizing its share in further losses. The share in an associate or joint venture will be the carrying value of the investment in the associate or joint venture calculated using the equity method, as well as any long-term interest that essentially forms a part of the net investment by the entity in the associate or joint venture.

An investment in an associate and/or joint venture will be accounted for using the equity method as from the date when it becomes an associate or joint venture. Any cost of the investment exceeding the Company's share in the net fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities at the time of investment in the associate or joint venture will be recorded as goodwill and will be added to the carrying value of the investment. Any interest in the net fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee exceeding the investment cost, after a reassessment, will be immediately recognized in income in the period when the investment was acquired.

2.6 Principles of Consolidation

The operations of Engie Energia Chile S.A. and its subsidiaries have been consolidated line by line according to the following basic principles:

1. On the date that the Company takes control, the assets acquired and liabilities assumed by the subsidiary are recorded at the fair value, except for certain assets and liabilities, which are accounted for according to the valuation principles of the IFRS. If the fair value of the total transferred, plus the fair value of any non-controlling interest, exceeds the fair value of the net assets acquired in the subsidiary, this difference is recorded as goodwill. Any gain from a purchase in very advantageous terms is recorded as a credit to income, after re-evaluating whether the assets acquired and liabilities assumed have been correctly identified and after reviewing the procedures used to measure the fair value of such assets and liabilities.

2. If it is not possible to determine the fair value of all such assets and liabilities on the date of acquisition, the Company will report the provisional values recorded. During the measurement period, which may not exceed one year from the date of acquisition, the provisional values will be adjusted retrospectively and additional assets or liabilities will also be recognized to reflect new information on the facts and circumstances existing on the date of acquisition, but which were unknown to management at that time.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.6 Principles of Consolidation (continued)

3. The value of the interests of non-controlling shareholders in the equity and comprehensive income of subsidiaries is shown in *Non-Controlling Interests* in *Total Equity* in the consolidated statement of financial position and in *Earnings attributable to non-controlling interests* and *Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests* in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. Please note that the Company wholly owns all its subsidiaries, so non-controlling interests in the financial statements are equal to zero.

4. The balances and transactions among the consolidated companies have been eliminated in their entirety in the consolidation process.

5. The changes in interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a gain or loss of control are recorded as equity transactions and the carrying value of controlling and non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect changes in the relative shares in the subsidiary. Any difference that may exist between the adjustment to the non-controlling interests and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in *Equity attributable to the owners of the controller*.

2.7 Changes in material accounting policies

The accounting criteria applied during the 2026 fiscal year did not vary compared to those used in the previous fiscal year.

2.8 Functional Currency and Currency of Presentation

The functional currency and currency of presentation of the Company and its subsidiaries is the U.S. dollar. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand (kUSD).

2.9 Accounting Period

These Interim Consolidated Financial Statements cover the following periods:

- Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as at June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.
- Statements of Changes in Equity as at June 30, 2026 and 2025.
- Interim Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the periods ending June 30, 2026 and 2025.
- Statements of Direct Cash Flows for the years ending June 30, 2026 and 2025.

2.10 Foreign Currency Translation

The U.S. dollar is the functional currency of the Company and of all its subsidiaries and it is the presentation currency of the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements of ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A. Transactions in local and foreign currencies other than the functional currency are translated using the exchange rates on the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated at the functional currency exchange rate on the date of the general balance sheet. Foreign currency gains and losses resulting from these transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities in a foreign currency at the closing exchange rates are recognized under *Exchange Differentials* in the consolidated statement of income.

Assets and liabilities in a foreign currency were translated using the following closing exchange rates:

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.10 Foreign Currency Translation (continued)

Currency	6/30/2026	12/31/2025	6/30/2026
	USD 1	USD 1	USD 1
Chilean peso	922.3400	907.1300	933.4200
Euro	0.8781	0.8505	0.8493
Yen	161.7350	156.3583	144.1883
Argentine peso	1,474.7207	1,454.9167	1,189.8333
Pound sterling	0.7575	0.7424	0.7290
Unidad de Fomento	44.2573	43.7952	42.0680

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The main accounting standards applied in preparing the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements were as follows:

3.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are valued at either the acquisition cost or construction cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The historic cost of property, plant and equipment as at January 1, 2009, the date of transition to IFRS, was used to determine the cost of property, plant and equipment. Costs include expenses attributed directly to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of assets built by the Company includes the cost of materials, direct labor, and any other cost directly attributable to the process of making the asset ready for use. In addition to the price paid to acquire each element, cost also includes the following items, where relevant:

1. Financial expenses accrued during the construction period that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualified assets, and which require a substantial period of time before being ready to use. The specific loan interest rate was used, or if there was none, the mean financing rate of the company making the investment.

2. Subsequent costs: The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recorded as an asset when it is likely that the future economic benefits associated with it will be received by the company, provided they can be reliably determined. The value of the replaced component is charged off in the accounting.

The costs of maintaining property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as they are incurred.

Strategic spare parts are classified as Property, Plant and Equipment within Other Property, Plant and Equipment, and a distinction is made as to whether they will be used in major maintenance or are required for emergencies.

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss using the straight-line method for the economic useful life of each component of property, plant and equipment, without any residual value. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the term of the lease or their useful lives, unless the Company is certain that it will obtain ownership at the end of the lease.

Land is recorded separately from buildings or facilities that might be built on it, and it has an indefinite useful life, so it is not depreciable.

The following are the main classes of property, plant and equipment along with their estimated useful lives:

Estimated Useful Lives of the Company's Main Assets		Minimum	Maximum
Coal-fired power plants	Years of useful life	25	40
Combined cycle power plants	Years of useful life	25	25
Wind farm	Years of useful life	25	35
Photovoltaic power plants	Years of useful life	25	35
Civil works	Years of useful life	25	50
Hydraulic works	Years of useful life	35	50
Transmission lines	Years of useful life	10	50
Gas pipelines	Years of useful life	25	30
Control systems	Years of useful life	10	14
Auxiliary systems	Years of useful life	7	10
Furniture, vehicles and tools	Years of useful life	3	10
Other	Years of useful life	5	20

The Group reviews the useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each fiscal year being reported.

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.2 Business Combination and Goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, which is measured at the fair value on the acquisition date, and the amount or quantity of any non-controlling interests in the investee. The Group chooses, for each business combination, whether to measure non-controlling interests in the investee at the fair value or at the proportional part of its identifiable net assets. The costs related to the acquisition are recorded as expenses incurred and included in administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it evaluates the financial assets and liabilities acquired for their classification and designation according to the contract terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions on the date of acquisition. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in the investee's main contracts.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the buyer will be recognized at the fair value on the acquisition date.

The contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured, and any subsequent settlement is accounted for in net equity. A contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* is measured at the fair value, and changes in fair value are recognized through profit or loss according to IFRS 9.

Other contingent considerations outside the scope of IFRS 9 are measured at the fair value on each reporting date, and changes in fair value are recognized through profit or loss.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost (which is the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the sum recognized for non-controlling interests and any prior interest held in identifiable net assets acquired and liabilities assumed). If the fair value of the net assets acquired is above the consideration transferred, the Group re-evaluates whether it has correctly identified all assets acquired and all liabilities assumed, and it reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized on the acquisition date. If there is an excess fair value of the net assets acquired above the consideration transferred after this re-evaluation, then the gain is recognized in income.

After the initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost, less any accumulated impairment loss. For impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated from the acquisition date to each of the Group's cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, regardless of whether other assets or liabilities in the investee are allocated to those units.

When goodwill has been allocated to a cash generating unit (CGU) and part of the operation is eliminated from that unit, the goodwill associated with the eliminated operation is included in the carrying value of the operation to determine the gain or loss in the derecognition or impairment. Goodwill that has been written off or derecognized under these circumstances is measured at the value of the transferred operation and the portion retained in the cash generating unit.

3.3 Other Non-Current Non-Financial Assets

The Company includes assets among its other non-current non-financial assets that are by nature long term and are not classified as tangible assets, intangible assets or financial assets.

The Company classifies all its relevant projects under development in this line until they begin to operate or have tangible elements. As of that moment, they are reclassified to Property, Plant and Equipment.

3.4 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets in contracts with customers are comprised mainly of power purchase agreements of our subsidiaries Central Termoeléctrica Andina SpA and Inversiones Hornitos SpA, which are being amortized over 30 years and 15 years, respectively, since 2011. The amortization shown for intangible assets in contracts with customers in 2010 pertains to the gas transportation agreement of our subsidiary, Gasoducto Nor Andino SpA, and the amortization is being recorded as a cost of sale in the statement of income for a period of 11 years.

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.4 Intangible Assets (continued)

The other identifiable intangible assets are comprised of assignments and transfers of rights, transmission line concessions and other government-land concessions. These rights are recorded at the purchase price and are being amortized on a straight-line basis over a period of 30 years since 2012.

Intangibles	Useful Life of Intangibles	
	Minimum	Maximum
Rights and concessions	20 years	30 years
Contracts with customers	10 years	30 years

Nevertheless, the potential recovery of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that form a part of Cash-Generating Units is assessed annually.

The recoverable amount is the higher of its market value less the cost required to sell it, and its value in use, which is understood to be the present value of the estimated future cash flows. Value-in-use is the criterion that is almost always used by the Company to calculate the recoverable value of intangible assets.

To estimate the value in use, Engie Energia Chile S.A. prepares pre-tax future cash-flow projections based on the most recent available budgets. These budgets contain EECL Management's best estimates of income and costs of cash-generating units based on sectorial projections, past experience and future expectations. These projections cover the next five years. Cash flows are estimated for following years using reasonable growth rates that are never increasing or in excess of the mean long-term growth rates for the relevant sector and country.

3.5 Asset Impairment

The worth and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed annually to determine whether there are any signs of impairment. This occurs when there are events or circumstances indicating that the value of the asset might not be recoverable. When the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable value, a loss is recognized in the statement of income.

The recoverable value is the higher of the fair value, less the cost of sale, and its value in use. Fair value less the cost of sale is the amount that can be obtained by selling an asset or cash-generating unit in an arm's length transaction between interested and duly informed parties, less disposal costs. The value in use is the present value of the estimated cash flows from the continuous use of an asset. If this cannot be determined for a specific asset, the cash-generating unit to which it belongs is used.

Intangible assets and other non-current non-financial assets are evaluated during the fiscal year, especially on the closing date, for any sign of any impairment loss. If there is any impairment loss, an estimate is made of the recoverable value of the asset in order to determine the impairment, if any.

According to accounting standards, if there is an impairment to a Cash-Generating Unit (CGU), all impairment losses must be allocated to reducing the carrying value of the assets in a specific order: first, to reduce any existing goodwill; and second, proportionally to the other assets. Entities may not reduce the carrying value of an asset below the higher of its fair value less disposal costs, its value in use and zero. Lastly, when it is infeasible to estimate the recoverable amount of each individual asset in a CGU, IFRS require an arbitrary allocation of the impairment loss among the assets in that CGU.

For financial instruments, the Group's companies have established a generally applicable policy of recording an impairment provision based on the age of the balance past-due, except in cases where a certain particularity makes a specific collectability analysis advisable.

The process of determining the obsolescence of spare parts consists of an item-by-item review, and a provision is made for 100% of the impairment of spare parts for which:

- the related equipment is in permanent disuse;
- there is no related equipment;

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.5 Asset Impairment (continued)

- the spare part is damaged in such a way that it cannot be used; and
- there is no active market for its sale.

The provision for the rest of the spare parts inventory is calculated globally according to the following rule:

- 10% after 2 years without use
- 20% after 4 years without use
- 30% after 6 years without use
- 40% after 8 years without use
- 50% after 10 years without use
- 60% after 12 years without use
- 70% after 14 years without use
- 80% after 16 years without use
- 90% after 18 years without use
- 100% after 20 years without use

3.6 Leased Assets

3.6.1 Lessee

As a lessee, the Company recognizes an asset on the date the lease begins provided it represents the right to use the underlying asset during the period of the lease (a right-of-use asset) and a liability for rent payments (lease liability). Leases out to less than 12 months (and not renewable) may be excluded as well as leases where the value of the underlying asset is not significant. The Company recognizes separately the interest expense for the lease liability and the amortization expense for the right-of-use asset.

3.6.2 Classification

Lessees record a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the date the lease begins.

3.6.3 Depreciation Charge

Lessees will apply the depreciation requirements in IAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment*, when depreciating (amortizing) a right-of-use asset.

3.6.4 Impairment

Lessees will apply IAS 36, *Impairment of Assets*, to determine whether the right-of-use asset has become impaired and to account for identified impairment losses.

3.6.5 Lessor

The accounting of lessors under IFRS 16 is substantially the same as the accounting under IAS 17. Lessors will continue classifying at the start of the lease whether the lease is operative or financial based on the essence of the transaction. Leases that substantially transfer all risks and benefits inherent to ownership of the underlying asset are classified as financial leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

In the case of operating leases, the installments are recognized as expenses if the Company is lessee, or as revenue if it is lessor, on a straight-line basis for the term of the lease, unless another systematic basis of distribution is more representative.

3.7 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that simultaneously creates a financial asset in an entity and a financial liability or an equity instrument in another entity.

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.7 Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial assets mostly include investments in time deposits and fixed-income mutual funds, which are recognized at the fair value. They are classified as investments held through maturity and are settled in 90 days or less.

3.7.1 Fair Value Hierarchy

The Company measures financial instruments, such as derivatives, and non-financial assets, such as investment properties, at the fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- on the principal market for the asset or liability or
- in the absence of a principal market, on the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset for its greatest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset for its greatest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, thereby maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows:

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) price on active markets for identical assets and liabilities;

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices that are included in Level 1 and are observable for assets or liabilities, either directly (namely price) or indirectly (i.e., a price derivative). The methods and assumptions used to determine the fair values in this level take into consideration, by type of financial asset or financial liability, the estimated future cash flows discounted using the zero-coupon interest rate curves for each currency. All such appraisals are made using external tools like “Bloomberg”; and

Level 3: Inputs for assets or liabilities not based on observable market information (non-observable inputs).

3.7.2 Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition and in subsequent measurements, at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), or at fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset’s contractual cash flow characteristics and EECL’s business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, EECL initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.7 Financial Instruments (continued)

3.7.2 Financial Assets (continued)

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price as disclosed in the section (IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers).

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through OCI, it must generate cash flows that are "solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)" on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and it is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

EECL's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortized cost are held within a business model with the objective of holding financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and of selling.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular-way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

EECL's financial assets at amortized cost may include items such as trade receivables and loans to related parties, and they are included under other non-current financial assets.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)
For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognized in the statement of income and calculated in the same way as for financial assets measured at amortized cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognized in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognized in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

EECL's debt instruments at fair value through OCI include investments in listed debt instruments shown under other non-current financial assets.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)
Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI provided they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.7 Financial Instruments (continued)

3.7.2 Financial Assets (continued)

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in the income statement when the right of payment has been established, except when EECL benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Company elected to classify irrevocably its non-listed equity investments in this category.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the statement of income.

This category includes derivatives and listed equity investments which EECL had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are recognized as other income in the statement of income when the right of payment has been established.

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset outside the fair value through profit or loss category.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from EECL's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that EECL has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee on the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that EECL could be required to pay.

Impairment

The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that EECL expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.7 Financial Instruments (continued)

3.7.2 Financial Assets (continued)

ECLs are recognized in two stages:

- For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from events of default that may occur within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL).
- For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, EECL applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, EECL evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, EECL reassesses the internal credit rating of the debt instrument. In addition, EECL considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, EECL may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that EECL is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

3.7.3 Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, as loans and borrowings, as accounts payable, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans, borrowings, and accounts payable, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings, including bank overdrafts, and financial derivatives.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortized cost (loans and borrowings)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.7 Financial Instruments (continued)

3.7.3 Financial Liabilities (continued)

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchase in the near term. This category also includes financial derivatives entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the income statement. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. The Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost (loans and borrowings)
This is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of income.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled, or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of income.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.7.4 Derivatives and Hedge Transactions

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, interest rate swaps and forward commodity contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks, interest rate risks and commodity price risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or an unrecognized firm commitment;
- cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecasted transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognized firm commitment;
- hedges of a net investment in a foreign business.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which it wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge.

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.7 Financial Instruments (continued)

3.7.3 Derivatives and Hedge Transactions (continued)

The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Group will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements (including the analysis of sources of hedge ineffectiveness and how the hedge ratio is determined). A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if it meets all of the following effectiveness requirements:

- There is “an economic relationship” between the hedged item and the hedging instrument;
- The effect of credit risk does not “dominate the value changes” that result from that economic relationship;
- The hedge ratio is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Group actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Group actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

Hedges that meet all the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as described below:

Fair value hedges
The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognized in the statement of income as other expenses. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognized in the statement of income as other expenses.

For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortized cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortized through profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedge using the EIR method. The EIR amortization may begin as soon as an adjustment exists and no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged.

If the hedged item is derecognized, the unamortized fair value is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When an unrecognized firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognized as an asset or liability with the corresponding gain or loss recognized in profit or loss.

Cash flow hedges
The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized in the cash flow hedge reserve in OCI, while any ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the statement of income. The cash flow hedge reserve is adjusted to the lower of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument and the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item.

The Company uses forward currency contracts as hedges against its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecasted transactions and firm commitments, as well as forward commodity contracts for its exposure to the volatility of commodity prices. The ineffective portion relating to foreign currency contracts is recognized as other expenses and the ineffective portion relating to commodity contracts is recognized in other operating income or expenses.

The Company designates only the spot element of forward contracts as a hedging instrument. The forward element is recognized in OCI and accumulated in a separate component of equity, under hedging reserve cost.

The amounts accumulated in OCI are accounted for according to the nature of the underlying hedged transaction. If the hedged transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item, the amount accumulated in equity is removed from the separate component of equity and added to the initial cost or other carrying amount of the hedged asset or liability. This is not a reclassification adjustment and will not be recognized in OCI for the period. This also applies where the hedged forecasted transaction of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability subsequently becomes a firm commitment to which fair value hedge accounting is applied.

For any other cash flow hedges, the amount accumulated in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss.

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.7 Financial Instruments (continued)

3.7.4 Derivatives and Hedge Transactions (continued)

If cash flow hedge accounting is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in OCI must remain in accumulated OCI if the hedged future cash flows are still expected to occur. Otherwise, the amount will be immediately reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. After discontinuation, once the hedged cash flow occurs, any amount remaining in accumulated OCI must be accounted for according to the nature of the underlying transaction, as described above.

The financial risk management strategy of Engie Energia Chile S.A. and its subsidiaries focuses on mitigating the exchange rate risk related to income, costs, investments of cash surpluses, investments in general and debt denominated in a currency other than the U.S. dollar.

Delays or changes in the payment flows may produce a mismatch between the hedge flows and the hedged item. To reduce the impact of these mismatches on the effectiveness of the hedge, the main hedged instruments are complemented by other instruments contracted on their due date, such as: (a) time deposits in UF, (b) repo agreements, (c) extensions of forwards or (d) new, opposite forwards.

EECL's hedges may only be interrupted in the following cases:

- The position of the designated hedge instrument expires, and no situation or renewal is predicted if it is sold or liquidated, exercised or closed.
- The hedge no longer meets one of the requirements for special hedge accounting.
- There is evidence that the predicted future transaction being hedged will not be consummated.
- Any subsidiary of the Company suspends its designation separately from the other subsidiaries.

The Company only used cash flow hedging in the fiscal years covered by the financial statements.

3.8 Inventories

This category mainly includes spare parts for maintenance and inputs used in generating electricity. Inventories are recorded at cost, based on the weighted average. The cost of inventories excludes financing expenses and exchange differentials. The cost of inventories is debited against income as the inventories are consumed.

3.9 Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

The Company classifies property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investments in associates, joint ventures and disposal groups (a group of assets that will be sold together with the directly associated liabilities) as non-current assets held for sale, provided actions are being taken as of the closing date of the statement of financial position to sell them and it is considered highly likely that the sale will be consummated within twelve months following that date.

These assets or disposal groups are appraised at the lower of the carrying value or the estimated sale price after deducting the costs of sale, and they are no longer amortized as of the date that they are classified as non-current assets held for sale.

The assets no longer classified as held for sale or no longer considered part of a disposal group are appraised at the lower of the carrying value prior to classification, less depreciation, amortization or revaluation that would have been recognized if they had not been so classified, and the recoverable value on the date on which they will be reclassified in *Non-Current Assets*.

3.10 Provisions

A provision is made if:

- the Company has a legal or implicit obligation as a result of a past event;
- it can be estimated reliably;

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.10 Provisions (continued)

- it is likely that a cash outflow will be required to settle the obligation.

Obligations existing as at the date of the financial statements as a consequence of past events that are likely to result in equity damage for the Company, but the amount and payment date of which are uncertain, are recorded as provisions at the current value of the most probable amount that is estimated to be disbursable to discharge the obligation.

3.10.1 Post-Employment Benefits and Other Similar Benefits

The Company recognizes the present value of severance indemnity obligations in liabilities (severance for years of employment) as at the closing date of its financial statements. These obligations are appraised using an actuarial calculation that utilizes assumptions on mortality rates, employee turnover, interest rates, derecognition dates, effects of employee salary raises, and the effects on benefit variations resulting from changes in the rate of inflation. The actuarial losses or gains from variations in the pre-established obligations are recorded directly in other comprehensive income. The actuarial losses and gains originate in the deviations between the estimated and real values of the actuarial assumptions or the reformulation of the established actuarial assumptions (see Note 28).

3.11 Classification of Current and Non-Current Assets and Liabilities

The Company classifies its assets and liabilities by maturity. Current assets and liabilities mature in twelve months or less and any maturing beyond one year are classified as non-current.

Liabilities maturing in less than twelve months but securely refinanced in the long term, at the Company's discretion, through unconditional long-term credit facilities, may be classified as non-current liabilities, and the short-term portion as a current liability.

3.12 Income Tax and Deferred Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to calculate the amount are those that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in net equity, not in the statement of income. Management periodically evaluates positions adopted in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation, and it establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred taxes

Deferred taxes are calculated, using the liability method, on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes as at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, it affects neither the book profit nor taxable profit or loss;

- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry-forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.12 Income Tax and Deferred Taxes (continued)

- when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, it affects neither the book profit nor taxable profit or loss;

- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will be reversed in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed on each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed on each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized, or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted on the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

3.13 Recognition of Income and Expenses

Revenue is recognized when there is a gross entry of economic benefits originating in the normal course of the Company's business in the period, provided that entry causes an increase in total equity unrelated to contributions from the owners of that equity and those benefits can be reliably appraised. Revenue is appraised at the fair value of the counter-entry received or receivable as a result.

EECL analyzes and takes into consideration all relevant facts and circumstances when it applies each step of the IFRS 15 model for contracts with customers: (i) identification of the contract; (ii) identification of performance obligations; (iii) determination of the transaction price; (iv) allocation of the price; and (v) recognition of revenue.

EECL also evaluates whether there are any incremental costs of obtaining a contract as well as the costs directly related to contract performance. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

EECL recognizes revenue when the steps in IFRS 15 have been completed satisfactorily and it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the company.

Revenue comes mainly from the sale of energy, capacity, port services, industrial services and electricity transmission, including services provided but not yet invoiced at the close of the period. Revenue is shown net of taxes, refunds, rebates and discounts and it is recorded when the amount can be reliably measured and it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company. Said benefits are allocated on an accrual basis.

- Energy sales: Energy supplied and not invoiced as at the last day of the closing month is recorded as revenue, appraised at the prices in force in the relevant period of consumption. The energy cost is also included in income.

- Sales of services: Services are recorded in income in the period that the services are provided.

- Interest income: Interest income is recorded on the basis of the proportion of time elapsed, using the effective-interest-rate method.

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.13 Recognition of Income and Expenses (continued)

- Leases: The current value of the payments for leased assets recognized as a financial lease is recorded as an account receivable. The difference between the gross amount receivable and the current value of such payments is recognized as a financial yield. This amount is recorded in income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

3.14 Earnings (Loss) per Share

The basic earnings per share are calculated as a quotient between the net earnings (losses) in the fiscal year attributable to the Parent Company and the weighted average number of common shares in the Parent Company outstanding during the fiscal year, excluding the average number of Parent Company shares held by subsidiaries, if any.

3.15 Dividends

EECL's dividend policy is to pay the minimum dividend required by the law and the Company's bylaws. Dividends above the legal minimum can be approved if the company's conditions allow. Each year the board proposes a dividend payment based on financial results, available cash and the estimated financing needed for capital investments. The dividend proposed by the Board must be approved at an Ordinary Shareholders Meeting pursuant to law.

In relation to Circulars 1945 and 1983 of the Financial Market Commission, the Company's Board decided that the net distributable profit will be the fiscal year profit attributable to shareholders shown in the financial statements, without any adjustment.

A proposal may be made to the respective Ordinary Shareholders Meeting to distribute, as a final dividend, the profits not distributed as a dividend, which must be done within thirty days following the date of the respective Meeting.

3.16 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash on hand, unrestricted bank checking accounts, time deposits and marketable securities maturing within 90 days, which are easily convertible into known amounts of cash with negligible risk of significant changes in value.

3.17 Operating Segments

The Company´s principal business is the generation and sale of electricity. It has thermal, combined-cycle, solar, wind and hydroelectric power plants that produce the energy that is sold to customers with whom it has power purchase agreements, pursuant to the Electricity Law. Its customers are classified as regulated customers, unregulated customers and the spot market.

There is no direct relationship between any one generating unit and the power purchase agreements as power purchase agreements are made in line with the Company's total capacity. PPAs are supplied by any of its power plants or, otherwise, energy is acquired from other generating companies.

EECL is part of the National Grid (SEN). The National Electricity Coordinator (CEN) defines how much each of the generating units will generate.

As EECL only operates on the National Grid, geographic segmentation does not apply.

Chilean electricity regulations define energy and capacity separately, not because they are different physical elements, but rather in order to set economically efficient prices. Energy prices are thus set in monetary units per unit of energy (KWh, MWh, etc.), and capacity prices are set in monetary units per unit of capacity–unit of time (KW-month).

Consequently, in accordance with IFRS 8, EECL's only operating segment is the entire business described above.

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.18 Contingent Assets and Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are not recorded in the financial statements but rather are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements unless it is unlikely that they will occur. Contingent assets are not recorded in the financial statements and are disclosed only if the cash inflow is likely.

NOTE 4 – SECTORAL REGULATION AND OPERATION OF THE ELECTRICITY SYSTEM

4.1 Description of the Business

The objectives of ENGIE ENERGIA CHILES.A. are the production, transmission, distribution and supply of electricity; the purchase, sale and transportation of fuels, either in a liquid, solid or gaseous state; and the provision of engineering and management consultancy services as well as electrical system maintenance and repair services.

As at June 30, 2026, ENGIE ENERGIA CHILES.A. had an installed capacity of 3,014 MW on the National Grid, thus giving it an approximate 7.4% share of the system's total gross capacity. The Company's transmission lines are operated over a distance of 2,046.5 kilometers, and it has a natural gas pipeline with the capacity to transport 8 million cubic meters per day for gas distribution and sale in the north of Chile.

4.2 Regulation and Operation of the Electricity System

The electricity sector in Chile is regulated by the General Electricity Law contained in Statutory Decree 1, issued in 1982 by the Ministry of Mining, and by the Regulations to that law contained in Executive Decree 327 of 1998. Three government agencies are responsible for the enforcement of, and compliance with, the law: the National Energy Commission (*Comisión Nacional de Energía*, or NEC), which has the authority to propose regulated prices (node price) and to design indicative plans for the construction of new generation units; the Electricity and Fuels Commission (*Superintendencia de Electricidad y Combustibles*, or EFC), which supervises and enforces compliance with the laws, regulations and technical standards for the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, liquid fuels and gas; and the Ministry of Economy, which reviews and approves the prices proposed by the NEC and regulates concessions granted to electricity generation, transmission and distribution companies based on a report prepared by the EFC. The law establishes a panel of experts primarily responsible for resolving any disputes that might arise among electricity companies.

The National Grid runs from Arica to Chiloe.

According to the Electricity Law, companies that generate for a power grid must coordinate their operations through the CEN so that the system operates at minimum cost while preserving service security. The CEN therefore plans and manages the operation of the system, including the calculation of the hourly marginal cost, which is the price used to appraise energy transfers among generators. Each company´s generation is subject to the CEN operating plan. Companies may freely decide whether to sell electricity to regulated or unregulated customers. Any surplus or deficit between customer sales and production is sold to, or purchased from, other generators at the marginal cost.

4.3 Types of Customers

a) Regulated customers: Residential, commercial and small and mid-sized businesses with a connected capacity of no more than 5,000 KW that are located in a distribution company's concession area. The transfer price between generation and distribution companies will be the price resulting from tenders by distribution companies.

b) Unregulated customers: Customers that have an installed capacity above 5,000 KW, mainly mining and industrial companies. These customers can negotiate their power supply prices freely with generators and/or distributors. Customers with a capacity of 500 to 5,000 KW have the option of contracting energy at prices agreed with their suppliers, or to continue to be subject to regulated prices. They must remain in the chosen regime for a minimum of four years.

c) Spot or short-term market: Power purchase transactions between generating companies resulting from the coordination of the CEN to ensure an economic operation of the system. Any production surpluses (deficits) as compared to a generator's commercial commitments are transferred through sales to (purchases from) other generators who are members of the CEN. Energy transfers are appraised at the marginal cost, while capacity is appraised at the appropriate node price set by the authority every six months.

The capacity payable to each generator in Chile depends on the annual system-wide calculation made by the CEN that shows the sufficiency capacity for each power plant. This value is separate from load dispatching.

With the enactment of Law 20,018, since 2010 distribution companies must have a supply available constantly for their entire demand, which requires that they hold long-term public tenders.

NOTE 4 – SECTORAL REGULATION AND OPERATION OF THE ELECTRICITY SYSTEM (continued)

4.4 Principal Assets

The generating capacity of EECL and its subsidiaries is comprised mainly of combined-cycle thermal and coal-fired power plants that combined supply 3,014 MW to the National Grid, 7.4% of the total gross generation supplied to that grid.

The renewable power plants have a total capacity of 1,589 MW and are located along the SEN. There are 5 coal-fired and combined-cycle power plants in the Region of Antofagasta, 4 located in Mejillones and 1 in Tocopilla, with a total capacity of 1,425 MW.

4.5 Renewable Energy

Renewable Energy Law 20,257 was enacted in April 2008 and amended by Law 20,698 passed in October 2013. It encourages the use of unconventional renewable energy (UCRE). The principal aspect of this law is that it obliges generators to generate at least 5% of their energy sold from renewable sources between 2010 and 2014. That requirement then rises progressively by 0.5% per annum from 2015 to 2024, the year when a total of 10% should be generated for contracts signed after August 31, 2007 but prior to July 1, 2013. For contracts signed after July 1, 2013, this requirement is 5% by 2013, with annual increases of 1% from 2014 until it totals 12% by 2020, and then annual increases of 1.5% as of 2021 to total 18% by 2024, followed by an increase of 2% in 2025 to become 20%.

In 2013, EECL opened the El Aguila I Photovoltaic Power Plant that has an installed capacity of 2 MWp.

The Pampa Camarones Photovoltaic Solar Power Plant began commercial operation on September 9, 2016. It has an installed capacity of 6 MWp.

On April 17, 2019, the Company acquired the subsidiary “Solar Los Loros SpA,” that has an installed capacity of 46 MWp.

On July 1, 2020, the Company acquired “Eolica Monte Redondo SpA” that added to its renewable generation assets the Monte Redondo Wind Farm, with an installed capacity of 48 MW, and the Laja Hydroelectric Power Plant, with an installed capacity of 34.4 MW.

The Calama Wind Farm began commercial operation on October 29, 2021 and has an installed capacity of 152.6 MW.

The Tamaya Solar Farm began operation on January 14, 2022 and it has an installed capacity of 114 MWp.

The Capricornio Solar Farm began commercial operation on November 21, 2022. It has an installed capacity of 87.9 MWp.

On December 15, 2022, the Company acquired subsidiaries Alba SpA, Alba Andes SpA, Alba Pacifico SpA, Rio Alto S.A. and Energias de Abtao S.A. Those acquisitions included the renewable generation assets called the San Pedro I Wind Farm, with an installed capacity of 36 MW, and the San Pedro II Wind Farm, with an installed capacity of 65 MW.

The Coya Solar Farm began commercial operation on March 24, 2023, and has an installed capacity of 184.85 Mwac.

The Coya BESS began commercial operation on February 28, 2024, and has an installed capacity of 140.97 MW.

The Tamaya BESS began commercial operation on January 17, 2025, and has an installed capacity of 76 MW.

The Kallpa Wind Farm began commercial operation on March 7, 2025, and has an installed capacity of 344.74 MW.

The Capricornio BESS began commercial operation on May 19, 2025, and has an installed capacity of 48 MW.

The Tocopilla BESS began commercial operation on February 5, 2026, and has an installed capacity of 119.52 MW.

The Company purchases unconventional renewable energy (UCRE) on the market in order to comply with governing regulations.

NOTA 5 – CORPORATE REORGANIZATIONS

5.1 Acquisition of subsidiaries

5.1.1 The subsidiary Central Termoeléctrica Andina SpA was merged with Engie Energía Chile S.A. on April 14, 2025.

5.1.2 The Company acquired the subsidiary NR Entre Ríos SpA from Andes Mainstream SpA on November 28, 2025.

Details are provided in Appendix 1.a).

NOTE 6 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents as at June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, classified by type of cash, are shown below:

Types of Cash and Cash Equivalents (Presentation)	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD
Cash	22	23
Bank balances	53,189	13,015
Short-term deposits classified as cash equivalents	170,478	74,042
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**223,689**	**87,080**

The balances of cash and cash equivalents shown in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Financial Position do not differ from those shown in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow and are not subject to any type of restriction.

Cash and cash equivalents are itemized below:

6.1 Cash Available

Cash available is comprised of cash held in tills and in bank current accounts, and the carrying value is the same as the fair value.

NOTE 6 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)

6.2 Time Deposits

Time deposits as at June 30, 2026 include principal plus accrued interest and adjustments as at the closing date.

Entity	Currency	Annual Rate %	Expiration	6/30/2026
				kUSD
Banco BICE	USD	4.30%	15-Jul-2026	15,029
Banco BICE	USD	4.40%	27-Jul-2026	10,070
Banco BTG PACTUAL	USD	4.30%	15-Jul-2026	5,010
Banco BTG PACTUAL	USD	4.45%	9-Sep-2026	10,020
Banco Chile	USD	4.40%	15-Jul-2026	4,527
Banco Chile	USD	4.45%	11-Aug-2026	2,012
Banco Chile	USD	4.70%	9-Sep-2026	13,602
Banco Chile	USD	4.70%	10-Sep-2026	4,000
Banco Chile	USD	4.70%	25-Sep-2026	4,801
Banco Estado	USD	4.00%	7-Jul-2026	10,005
Banco Estado	USD	4.30%	14-Jul-2026	6,045
Banco Itaú	USD	4.23%	7-Jul-2026	10,011
Banco Itaú	USD	4.65%	9-Jul-2026	20,168
Banco Santander	USD	4.35%	15-Jul-2026	20,138
Banco Santander	USD	4.40%	11-Aug-2026	10,019
Banco Santander	USD	4.44%	9-Sep-2026	5,010
Scotiabank	USD	4.16%	7-Jul-2026	10,010
Scotiabank	USD	4.20%	9-Jul-2026	10,001
Consolidated Total				**170,478**

Time deposits as at December 31, 2025, include principal plus accrued interest and adjustments as at the closing date.

Entity	Currency	Annual Rate %	Expiration	12/31/2025
				kUSD
Banco BTG	USD	4.80%	8-Jan-2026	15,164
Banco Itaú Corpbanca	USD	4.60%	14-Jan-2026	10,073
Banco Santander	USD	4.60%	14-Jan-2026	6,050
Banco Santander	USD	4..61%	14-Jan-2026	10,073
Banco Santander	USD	4.67%	14-Jan-2026	9,048
Scotiabank	USD	4.65%	6-Jan-2026	8,501
Banco Estado	USD	4.60%	20-Jan-2026	9,080
Banco Estado	USD	4.65%	22-Jan-2026	6,053
Consolidated Total				**74,042**

NOTE 6 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)

6.3 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Liabilities originating in financing activities	Balance at 1/1/2026 (1)	Financing cash flows			Changes not representing cash flows			Balance at 6/30/2026 (1)
		From	Used	Total	Exchange differences	New financial leases	Other changes (2)	
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Unsecured bonds (Note 20)	1,352,825	136,411	(28,182)	108,229	0	0	34,737	1,495,791
Interest-bearing loans (Note 20)	1,038,254	200,000	(255,488)	(55,488)	0	0	31,956	1,014,722
Total	**2,391,079**	**336,411**	**(283,670)**	**52,741**	**0**	**0**	**66,693**	**2,510,513**

(1) The balance includes the current and non-current portions.
(2) Interest accrued.

Liabilities originating in financing activities	Balance at 1/1/2025 (1)	Financing cash flows			Changes not representing cash flows						Balance at 12/31/2025 (1)
		From	Used	Total	Acquisition of subsidiaries	Sale of subsidiaries	Changes in fair value	Exchange differences	New financial leases	Other changes (2)	
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Unsecured bonds (Note 20)	1,205,579	122,012	(182,408)	(60,396)	0	0	0	3,795	0	203,847	1,352,825
Interest-bearing loans (Note 20)	1,040,012	100,000	(142,989)	(42,989)	0	0	0	0	0	41,231	1,038,254
Related company loans (Note 10.5)	45,240	108,781	(100,864)	7,917	0	0	0	0	0	0	53,157
Total	**2,290,831**	**330,793**	**(426,261)**	**(95,468)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,795**	**0**	**245,078**	**2,444,236**

NOTE 7 – OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Current

Description of Instruments	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD
Forward (1)	1,504	11,459
Mutual Funds	773	309
Total, Other Financial Assets	**2,277**	**11,768**

(1) See further details in Note 21 – Derivative and Hedge Transactions

Non-Current

Description of Instruments	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD
Forward (1)	16,141	64,206
Total, Other Financial Assets	**16,141**	**64,206**

(1) See further details in Note 21 – Derivative and Hedge Transactions

7.1 Fixed-Income Mutual Fund Shares

Mutual fund shares are recorded at their fair value and break down as follows:

Entity	Currency	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
		kUSD	kUSD
Banco Santander Rio	USD	773	309
Total, Mutual Funds		**773**	**309**

NOTE 8 – OTHER CURRENT NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

The amounts that the Company has recorded in this category correspond to services that will be provided in subsequent months, within one year from the closing date of the period being reported.

Types of Payments	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD
Prepaid insurance (1)	140	13,062
Output VAT (2)	172,721	213,215
Supplier advances (3)	79,134	8,829
Miscellaneous	366	1699
Total	**252,361**	**236,805**

(1) Damage, business interruption, civil liability and other insurance policies for EECL and subsidiaries.
(2) The VAT credit remaining and accumulated on the purchases of inputs used in generation, mainly coal and gas, and, to a lesser extent, the VAT credit related to the construction of renewable energy projects according to the company’s investment plan.
(3) Payments for spare parts for overhauls.

NOTE 9 – TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

In general, balances in this category do not accrue interest.

There are no restrictions on the disposal of significant amounts of this type of accounts receivable.

As required by paragraph 36 of IFRS 7, the Company carries no collateral for its commercial credit to customers.

The average maturity of customers' obligations is 15 calendar days from the invoice date. No individual customer has significant balances as compared to the Company's total sales or accounts receivable.

See Note 22 *Risk Management* for further analysis of the risk of uncollectibles.

The Company establishes a receivables impairment estimation at the close of each quarter, taking into account aspects such as the age of its accounts receivable and a case-by-case analysis of each.

The Company has no protested portfolio or customers from whom collection is being sought through the courts.

The amounts included in this category relate to the following types of documents:

9.1 Current Trade Receivables and Other Accounts Receivable

Current trade receivable and other accounts receivable	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD
Invoices and accounts receivable (*)	212,898	313,275
Sundry receivables, current	0	6
Other accounts receivable, current	3,274	2,594
Total	**216,172**	**315,875**

(*) The balance of invoices and trade receivables as at December 31, 2025, included USD 58.9 million owed by Total Energies as a consequence of the arbitration procedure. As at June 30, 2026, this amount had been reduced to USD 34.7 million as a result of the discount made on a liquefied natural gas purchase invoice.

On January 3, 2023, ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. began international arbitration against Total Energies Gas & Power Limited ("Total Energies") because of its breach of contractual obligations under an LNG supply contract made in August 2011. On June 13, 2025, the arbitration court issued an award deciding that Total Energies had defaulted on its contractual obligations and had to pay damages to ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. (for approximately 100 million U.S. dollars plus interest). As the appeals available and the legal grounds that can be invoked to challenge the award are very limited, the damages have been recorded in the income statement as at December 31, 2025 (see Note 30).

On October 21, 2025, ENGIE and Total Energies agreed to the term and conditions under which the latter will pay ENGIE the compensation set by the arbitral court, plus interest. The amount was disclosed in a Material Disclosure to the Financial Market Commission of Chile (CMF in Spanish) on June 18, 2025. These terms and conditions stipulate, among other things, that the amount outstanding will be partially offset against the price of certain LNG deliveries during 2025 and 2026 under the SPA between the parties. If the LNG is not delivered, the amounts owed will be paid in cash, together with accrued interest, if warranted.

The aged balances of the Company´s gross receivables were as follows as at June 30, 2026:

NOTE 9 – TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (continued)

Receivables	Balances as of June 30, 2026											
	Compliant Portfolio	Payment Arrears 1-30 days	Payment Arrears 31-60 days	Payment Arrears 61-90 days	Payment Arrears 91-120 days	Payment Arrears 121-150 days	Payment Arrears 151-180 days	Payment Arrears 181-210 days	Payment Arrears 211-250 days	Payment Arrears More than 250 days	Total Current	Total Non-Current
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Trade account receivables	162,121	29,262	19,572	2,607	217	1,504	431	1,587	190	967	218,458	0
Estimated uncollectibles	(118)	(390)	(115)	(41)	(217)	(1,504)	(431)	(1,587)	(190)	(967)	(5,560)	0
Current sundry receivables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated uncollectibles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other current accounts receivable	3,274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,274	0
Total	**165,277**	**28,872**	**19,457**	**2,566**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**216,172**	**0**

The aged balances of the Company´s gross receivables were as follows as at December 31, 2025:

Receivables	Balances as of December 31, 2025											
	Compliant Portfolio	Payment Arrears 1-30 days	Payment Arrears 31-60 days	Payment Arrears 61-90 days	Payment Arrears 91-120 days	Payment Arrears 121-150 days	Payment Arrears 151-180 days	Payment Arrears 181-210 days	Payment Arrears 211-250 days	Payment Arrears More than 250 days	Total Current	Total Non-Current
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Trade account receivables	231,394	45,482	35,550	1,663	586	221	530	65	207	623	316,321	0
Estimated uncollectibles	(140)	(539)	(75)	(60)	(586)	(221)	(530)	(65)	(207)	(623)	(3,046)	0
Current sundry receivables	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Estimated uncollectibles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other current accounts receivable	2,594	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,594	0
Total	**233,854**	**44,943**	**35,475**	**1,603**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**315,875**	**0**

Balances expired for which no provision has been made correspond to customers who have no liquidity or solvency troubles. However, they have objected to a charge in some invoices and we were negotiating a solution on the date of these financial statements.

The rescheduled portfolio is defined as a non-performing portfolio or a portfolio with a significant increase in risk. No lower risk rating can be assigned until the entire debt is repaid. This ensures that a rescheduling will not cause any reduction in provisions.

NOTE 9 – TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (continued)

Segments of Payment Arrears as of June 30, 2026	Rescheduled Portfolio		Portfolio Not Rescheduled		Total Gross Portfolio	
	Number of Customers	Amount kUSD	Number of Customers	Amount kUSD	Number of Customers	Amount kUSD
Compliant	-	0	1,483	165,395	1,483	165,395
From 1 to 30 days	-	0	8	29,262	8	29,262
From 31 to 60 days	-	0	47	19,572	47	19,572
From 61 to 90 days	-	0	83	2,607	83	2,607
From 91 to 120 days	-	0	31	217	31	217
From 121 to 150 days	-	0	81	1,504	81	1,504
From 151 to 180 days	-	0	61	431	61	431
From 181 to 210 days	-	0	30	1,587	30	1,587
From 211 to 250 days	-	0	28	190	28	190
More than 251 days	-	0	302	967	302	967
Total		**0**		**221,732**		**221,732**

Segments of Payment Arrears as of December 31, 2025	Rescheduled Portfolio		Portfolio Not Rescheduled		Total Gross Portfolio	
	Number of Customers	Amount kUSD	Number of Customers	Amount kUSD	Number of Customers	Amount kUSD
Compliant	-	0	1,352	233,994	1,352	233,994
From 1 to 30 days	-	0	522	45,482	522	45,482
From 31 to 60 days	-	0	61	35,550	61	35,550
From 61 to 90 days	-	0	63	1,663	63	1,663
From 91 to 120 days	-	0	120	586	120	586
From 121 to 150 days	-	0	42	221	42	221
From 151 to 180 days	-	0	12	530	12	530
From 181 to 210 days	-	0	19	65	19	65
From 211 to 250 days	-	0	28	207	28	207
More than 251 days	-	0	266	623	266	623
Total		**0**		**318,921**		**318,921**

Provisions and write-offs	6/30/2026 kUSD	12/31/2025 kUSD
Starting balance	**3,046**	**4,026**
Provision for portfolio not rescheduled	2,646	194
Recoveries in the period	(123)	(682)
Reversal of write-offs in the period	0	(522)
Miscellaneous	(9)	30
Ending balance	**5,560**	**3,046**

NOTE 10 – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED ENTITIES

10.1 Compensation of Key Management Personnel

The Company is managed by a Board of Directors comprised of seven members who hold office for a period of two years and may be re-elected.

The shareholders appointed all the members of the board, in accordance with Law 18,046, at the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting held on April 28, 2026. The Company has identified key personnel to be the Chief Executive Officer and Corporate Managers.

The Ordinary Shareholders Meeting held April 28, 2026, approved compensation of UF 160 per meeting per director for the 2026 fiscal year, payable until the next Ordinary Shareholders Meeting. The chairman of the board receives compensation of U.F. 320 per meeting. The shareholders also resolved that alternate directors would receive no compensation for their duties, except when they attend meetings in replacement of a regular director.

No other compensation is paid but the fees received by the directors for their directorships, except as explained in the next paragraph.

In accordance with the article 50-bis of Companies Law 18,046, the minutes of the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting show that although the Company has no obligation to create a director´s committee, it has done so voluntarily. The members of this committee are the independent directors. Their compensation will be UF 55 monthly, and the committee approved an annual expense budget of UF 5,000. The committee has not disbursed against this budget of kUSD 15 in this period of 2026.

Board Compensation	6/30/2026	6/30/2025
	kUSD	kUSD
Cristian Eyzaguirre, Director	57	53
Carolina Schmidt, Director	57	53
Joanna Davidovich, Director	57	53
Total Board Compensation	**171**	**159**

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILES.A. has not paid any member of the Company's Board of Directors for any additional consulting thus far in 2026, and it recorded expenses of kUSD 34.

Key Manager Compensation	January-June		April-June	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Compensation	1,235	2,300	589	1,192
Short-term benefits	288	239	152	139
Total	**1,523**	**2,539**	**741**	**1,331**

The costs include recurrent monthly salaries, part of which is variable and earned in the form of bonuses based on individual performance and the Company's results for the fiscal year. They also include severance indemnities.

NOTE 10 – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED ENTITIES (continued)

10.2 Key Management Personnel

Managers and Senior Executives	
Name	**Position**
Juan Villavicencio	Managing Director, Res & Batt., Chile Country Manager & EECL CEO
Francisca Vasquez	Chief Legal & Ethics Officer
Vincent Sorel	Chief Finance Officer
Juliana Caleffi	Chief Human Resources Officer
Lailla Ducousso	Managing Director, Chile Generation
Pilar Acevedo	Managing Director, Chile Networks
Vicente Camino	Managing Director, Chile SEM
Diane de Galbert	Chief Strategy and Digital Solutions Officer

10.3 Current Related-Entity Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable from and payable to, and transactions with, related entities are in compliance with articles 44 and 49 of Companies Law 18,046. The Company has made no provisions for doubtful accounts because these obligations are paid when due, which varies from 7 to 30 days.

Related-entity accounts receivable were as follows:

Tax I.D.	Company	Country	Relationship	Currency	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
					kUSD	kUSD
96.885.200-0	ENGIE Austral S.A.	Chile	Parent	UF	6	0
96.885.200-0	ENGIE Austral S.A.	Chile	Parent	CLP	18	3
96.885.200-0	ENGIE Austral S.A.	Chile	Parent	USD	74	1
Foreign	Engie GBS Latam SA de CV	Mexico	Common Parent	USD	67	0
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Venture	USD	1,127	1
76.215.533-8	Engie Stream Solutions Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	USD	4,679	664
76.215.533-8	Engie Stream Solutions Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	CLP	8	1
76.215.533-8	Engie Stream Solutions Chile SpA	Chile	Common Parent	UF	9	0
76.775.710-7	Sociedad GNL Mejillones S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	USD	2,066	0
76.775.710-7	Sociedad GNL Mejillones S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	UF	4	0
76.775.710-7	Sociedad GNL Mejillones S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	CLP	36	0
77.209.127-3	Engie Impact Chile SpA	Chile	Common Parent	USD	46	1
76.715.352-K	Cia. Operadora de Infraestructuras Eléctricas S.A.	Chile	Joint Venture	USD	133	19
76.715.352-K	Cia. Operadora de Infraestructuras Eléctricas S.A.	Chile	Joint Venture	UF	106	9
76.058.076-7	Tractebel Engineering S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	UF	3	0
Related-Entity Receivables, Current					**8,382**	**699**

(*) Engie Gas merged with Engie Stream on February 1, 2025, in which Engie Stream was the legal continuer.

10.4 Non-Current Related-Entity Accounts Receivable

Tax I.D.	Company	Country	Relationship	Currency	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
					kUSD	kUSD
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A. (1)	Chile	Joint Venture	USD	19,371	18,730
Related-Entity Receivables, Non-Current					**19,371**	**18,730**

(1) A loan granted to Transmisora Electrica del Norte S.A. Interest accrues annually at the Term SOFR of 5.82106% plus a spread of 2.7%. The loan expires on July 17, 2027.

NOTE 10 – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED ENTITIES (continued)

10.5 Current Related-Entity Accounts Payable

Tax I.D.	Company	Country	Relationship	Currency	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
					kUSD	kUSD
Foreign	Electrabel Corporate HQ Benelux	Belgium	Common Parent	USD	0	133
96.885.200-0	Engie Austral S.A.	Chile	Parent	USD	0	40,107
Foreign	Engie GBS Latam SA de CV	Mexico	Common Parent	USD	76	0
76.215.533-8	Engie Stream Solutions Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	USD	278	117
Foreign	Engie Information et Technologies	France	Common Parent	EUR	63	441
Foreign	Engie Renouvelables SAS	France	Common Parent	EUR	0	2,537
Foreign	Engie S.A.	France	Common Parent	EUR	0	43
59.281.960-0	Laborelec Latin America	Chile	Common Parent	EUR	296	127
76.775.710-7	Sociedad GNL Mejillones S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	USD	5,885	5,617
76.058.076-7	Tractebel Engineering S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	UF	124	30
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Venture	USD	6,146	1,583
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.(1)	Chile	Joint Venture	USD	2,350	2,238
76.715.352-K	Cia. Operadora de Infraestructuras Eléctricas S.A.	Chile	Joint Venture	UF	833	184
Related-Entity Payables, Current					**16,051**	**53,157**

(*) Engie Gas merged with Engie Stream on February 1, 2025, in which Engie Stream was the legal continuer.

(1) The short-term portion of the lease payable for transmission facilities, in monthly installments over a period of 20 years.

10.6 Non-Current Related-Entity Accounts Payable

Tax I.D.	Company	Country	Relationship	Currency	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
					kUSD	kUSD
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A. (1)	Chile	Joint Venture	USD	44,386	45,617
Related-Entity Payables, Non-Current					**44,386**	**45,617**

(1) The long-term portion of the lease payable for transmission facilities, in monthly installments over a period of 20 years.

NOTE 10 – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED ENTITIES (continued)

10.7 Related-Entity Transactions

Entity						6/30/2026		12/31/2025	
Tax I.D.	Company	Country	Relationship	Currency	Transaction Description	Amount	Impact on Income	Amount	Impact on Income
						kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
76.715.352-K	Cia. Operadora de Infraestructuras Eléctricas S.A.	Chile	Joint Venture	UF	Leases	46	46	85	85
76.715.352-K	Cia. Operadora de Infraestructuras Eléctricas S.A.	Chile	Joint Venture	UF	Services Provided	232	232	332	332
76.715.352-K	Cia. Operadora de Infraestructuras Eléctricas S.A.	Chile	Joint Venture	UF	Services Received	640	(640)	1,151	(1,151)
Foreign	Electrabel Corporate HQ Benelux	Belgium	Common Parent	USD	Services Received	10	(10)	204	(204)
Foreign	Engie (China) Energy Technology Co Ltd	China	Common Parent	USD	Services Received	202	0	449	0
96.885.200-0	Engie Austral S.A.	Chile	Parent	USD	Dividends	0	0	40,107	0
96.885.200-0	Engie Austral S.A.	Chile	Parent	UF	Leases	52	52	95	95
96.885.200-0	Engie Austral S.A.	Chile	Parent	USD	Services Provided	318	318	640	640
Foreign	Engie EBL SA - EMS	Belgium	Common Parent	EUR	Services Received	5	0	0	0
76.134.397-1	Engie Gas Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	UF	Leases	0	0	2	2
76.134.397-1	Engie Gas Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Services Provided	0	0	20	20
76.134.397-1	Engie Gas Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Services Received	0	0	15	(15)
76.134.397-1	Engie Gas Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Sale of Gas	0	0	363	363
76.134.397-1	Engie Gas Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Gas Transport	0	0	204	204
Foreign	Engie GBS Latam S.A. de CV	Mexico	Common Parent	USD	Services Received	457	(457)	923	(923)
Foreign	Engie GBS Latam S.A. de CV	Mexico	Common Parent	USD	Services Provided	67	67	134	134
Foreign	Engie Information et Technologies	France	Common Parent	EUR	Services Received	220	(220)	1,139	(1,086)
Foreign	Engie Information et Technologies	France	Common Parent	EUR	Services Provided	140	140	1,139	(1,086)
Foreign	Engie Management Company	France	Common Parent	EUR	Services Received	0	0	489	(489)
Foreign	Engie Renouvelables SAS	France	Common Parent	EUR	Services Received	0	0	3,004	(3,004)
Foreign	Engie S.A.	France	Common Parent	EUR	Services Received	0	0	1,115	(1,115)
Foreign	Engie Brasil Participações Ltda.	Brazil	Common Parent	EUR	Services Received	0	0	56	(56)
Foreign	Engie University S.A.S.	France	Common Parent	EUR	Services Received	0	0	58	(58)
76.215.533-8	Engie Stream Solutions Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	CLP	Expense Recovery	8	8	9	9
76.215.533-8	Engie Stream Solutions Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	UF	Leases	23	23	42	42
76.215.533-8	Engie Stream Solutions Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Services Provided	108	108	482	482
76.215.533-8	Engie Stream Solutions Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Sale of Gas	2,689	2,689	3,242	3,242

(*) Engie Gas merged with Engie Stream on February 1, 2025, in which Engie Stream was the legal continuer.

10.7 Related-Entity Transactions (continued)

Entity						6/30/2026		12/31/2025	
Tax I.D.	Company	Country	Relationship	Currency	Transaction Description	Amount	Impact on Income	Amount	Impact on Income
						kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
76.215.533-8	Engie Stream Solutions Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Gas Transport	1,227	1,227	1,915	1,915
76.215.533-8	Engie Stream Solutions Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Services Received	93	(93)	199	(199)
76.215.533-8	Engie Stream Solutions Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Gas regasification service	88	(88)	98	(98)
59.281.960-0	Laborelec Latin America	Chile	Common Parent	EUR	Services Received	0	0	2,258	(1,170)
76.775.710-7	Sociedad GNL Mejillones S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Sale of Energy, Capacity and Services	792	792	876	876
76.775.710-7	Sociedad GNL Mejillones S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Gas regasification service	30,030	(30,030)	54,686	(54,686)
76.775.710-7	Sociedad GNL Mejillones S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	CLP	Expense Recovery	16	16	20	20
76.775.710-7	Sociedad GNL Mejillones S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	UF	Leases	22	22	41	41
76.775.710-7	Sociedad GNL Mejillones S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Toll	0	0	1,307	1,307
76.775.710-7	Sociedad GNL Mejillones S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Services Provided	319	319	638	638
77.209.127-3	Engie Impact Chile SpA	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Leases	20	20	47	47
77.209.127-3	Engie Impact Chile SpA	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Services Provided	20	20	48	48
77.209.127-3	Engie Impact Chile SpA	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Services Received	0	0	71	(71)
76.058.076-7	Tractebel Engineering S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	UF	Leases	40	40	121	121
76.058.076-7	Tractebel Engineering S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	UF	Services Received	1,418	(364)	1,766	(69)
76.058.076-7	Tractebel Engineering S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	CLP	Services Provided	5	5	7	7
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	USD	Loans (interest)	641	641	1,331	1,331
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	USD	Services Provided	320	320	734	734
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	UF	Services Received	0	0	25	(25)
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	UF	Lease of facilities	311	311	263	263
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	UF	Leases	20	20	44	44
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	CLP	Expense Recovery	3	3	8	8
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	CLP	Tolls	2,432	(2,432)	7,366	(7,366)
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	CLP	Sale of energy and capacity	0	0	303	303
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	USD	Lease-Purchase Amortization (Principal)	1,119	0	2,034	0
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	USD	Lease-Purchase Amortization (Interest)	3,505	(3,505)	6,954	(6,954)

(*) Engie Gas merged with Engie Stream on February 1, 2025, in which Engie Stream was the legal continuer.

Guarantees have been granted or received for transactions with related parties (see Note 40).

There are no doubtful accounts related to outstanding balances that warrant a provision or expense for this reason.

All transactions with related parties were performed under market terms and conditions.

NOTE 11 – CURRENT INVENTORIES

The composition of the Company's inventories was as follows at the close of this period in 2026 and of the 2025 fiscal year:

Types of Inventories	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD
Operating materials and inputs	81,788	81,824
Obsolescence provision	(34,209)	(37,210)
Spare parts impairment provision	(33,148)	(33,148)
Coal	12,499	13,509
Bunker oil 6	236	236
Diesel oil	9,546	9,203
Limestone - Biomass - Silica Sand	965	1,441
LNG	11,502	14,388
Lubricants	154	153
Total	**49,333**	**50,396**

Details on the inventory costs recorded in the income statement in 2026 and in 2025 are shown in the next table:

Expenses in the period	January-June		April-June	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Fuel for operations	123,232	165,023	66,163	103,582
Other operating inputs	340	3,816	(338)	2,648
Materials and spare parts	(3,484)	6,050	(10,731)	2,860
Total	**120,088**	**174,889**	**55,094**	**109,090**

The movements in the obsolescence provision were as follows:

Inventories Obsolescence Provision (1)	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD
Starting balance	37,210	25,681
Increase (decrease) in the provision	(3,001)	11,529
Ending Balance	**34,209**	**37,210**

(1) See the provision criteria in Note 3.5 (Asset Impairment)

NOTE 12 – CURRENT TAXES

General Information

The balances of income tax recoverable and payable shown in current assets and liabilities, respectively, are comprised of the following:

a) Current Tax Assets

Recoverable Taxes	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD
Provisional monthly tax payments	18	199
Taxes recoverable from previous fiscal years	7,765	7,903
Total Recoverable Taxes	**7,783**	**8,102**

b) Current Tax Liabilities

Income Tax	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD
Current tax expense	1,144	643
Total Taxes Payable	**1,144**	**643**

NOTE 13 – OTHER NON-CURRENT NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Other Non-Financial Assets	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD
Rights to other assets	2,161	2,161
Project under development - Solar, Wind and Storage Pow er Plants (1)	51,802	51,670
Other projects under development (2)	9,928	8,780
Other assets	0	329
Total	**63,891**	**62,940**

The Company´s policy is to show the costs of projects in a development stage in Other Non-Financial Assets in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as long as the technical viability and economic profitability of the project are reasonably assured.

The projects that continue to be active are:

(1) Solar and wind power plants and storage plants: photovoltaic and wind projects in an early stage of development, located between the Region of Arica and Parinacota and the Lake Region of Chile.
(2) Other projects under development: small other renewable energy projects.

NOTE 14 – INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

Companies under Joint Control

The details on the companies accounted for by the equity method and the movements as at June 30, 2026, were as follows:

Type of Relationship	Company	Number of Shares	Percentage Interest	Balance at 12/31/2025	Paid-In Capital	Profit (Loss) Accrued	Dividend Provision	Variation in the Hedge Derivatives Reserve as of 6/30/2026	Total at 6/30/2026
			%	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Joint Control	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	1,438,448	50.00%	**133,183**	0	4,527	0	(18,040)	**119,670**
Joint Control	Cía. Operadora de Infraestructuras Eléctricas S.A.	300,000	50.00%	**1,202**	0	1	0	0	**1,203**
Total				**134,385**	**0**	**4,528**	**0**	**(18,040)**	**120,873**

Profit (Loss) Accrued	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD
Share in earnings (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	4,528	6,479

Tax I.D.	Company Name	Interest	Current Assets	Non-Current Assets	Total Assets	Current Liabilities	Non-Current Liabilities	Total Liabilities	Net Equity	Revenue	Ordinary Expenses	Net Profit (Loss)
		%	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	50.00%	102,458	640,482	742,940	48,344	559,919	608,263	134,677	41,035	12,851	10,248
76.715.352-K	Cia.Operadora de Infraestructuras Eléctricas S.A.(1)	50.00%	2,369	750	3,119	633	80	713	2,406	894	878	2

The details on the companies accounted for by the equity method and the movements as at December 31, 2025, were as follows:

Type of Relationship	Company	Number of Shares	Percentage Interest	Balance at 12/31/2024	Paid-In Capital	Profit (Loss) Accrued	Dividend Provision	Variation in the Hedge Derivatives Reserve as of 12/31/2025	Total at 12/31/2025
			%	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Joint Control	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	1,438,448	50.00%	**137,729**	0	6,516	0	(11,062)	**133,183**
Joint Control	Cía. Operadora de Infraestructuras Eléctricas S.A.(1)	300,000	50.00%	**1,239**	0	(37)	0	0	**1,202**
Total				**138,968**	**0**	**6,479**	**0**	**(11,062)**	**134,385**

Tax I.D.	Company Name	Interest	Current Assets	Non-Current Assets	Total Assets	Current Liabilities	Non-Current Liabilities	Total Liabilities	Net Equity	Revenue	Ordinary Expenses	Net Profit (Loss)
		%	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	50.00%	125,090	646,458	771,548	46,031	565,008	611,039	160,509	75,766	25,249	15,420
76.715.352-K	Cia.Operadora de Infraestructuras Eléctricas S.A.(1)	50.00%	1,848	900	2,748	265	79	344	2,404	1,576	1,749	(74)

NOTE 15 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS OTHER THAN GOODWILL

Below are the movements and reconciliation of intangible assets of the Company as at June 30, 2026, and December 31, 2025.

Intangible Assets, Net	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD
Intangibles, Contracts with Customers, net (1)	114,045	117,847
Easements, net	6,485	6,799
Net Total	**120,530**	**124,646**

(1) Intangible assets related to contracts with customers mainly come from power purchase agreements associated with projects of our subsidiary Central Termoeléctrica Andina SpA, which began to be amortized in 2011 over a period of 30 years. See the criteria in Note 3.4.

Intangible Assets, Gross	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD
Intangibles, Contracts with Customers, gross	238,139	238,139
Easements, gross	18,369	18,372
Gross Total	**256,508**	**256,511**

Amortization of Intangible Assets	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD
Amortization of Intangibles, Contracts with Customers	(104,806)	(101,004)
Amortization of Easements	(11,884)	(11,573)
Gross Total	**(116,690)**	**(112,577)**

Impairment of Intangible Assets	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD
Impairment of Intangibles, Contracts with Customers	(19,288)	(19,288)
Gross Total	**(19,288)**	**(19,288)**

The movement in intangible assets by type is shown below for this period in 2026 and for the 2025 fiscal year.

The amortization of intangible assets is recorded under the cost of sales in the statement of income (Note 31).

In December 2009, the Company recognized intangible assets associated with contracts with customers of Central Termoelectrica Andina SpA (CTA), according to IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*.

These contracts were appraised using the multi-excess earning method (MEEM) that considers the value of the contracts with customers to be the present value of the excess cash flows generated by the intangible asset during its useful life, after deducting the cash flows associated with the remaining tangible and intangible operating assets, deducted at a discount rate that represents the risk of each asset.

Intangible Assets	Starting Gross Balance	Additions (Derecognitions) in the Period	Ending Gross Balance at	Cumulative Amortization at	Amortization in the Period	Cumulative Amortization (Derecognitions)	Cumulative Amortization at	Impairment	Net Balance at
	01/01/2026		6/30/2026	12/31/2025		6/30/2026	6/30/2026	6/30/2026	6/30/2026
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Contracts with Customers (business combinations)	238,139	0	238,139	(101,004)	(3,802)	0	(104,806)	(19,288)	114,045
Easements	18,372	(3)	18,369	(11,573)	(311)	0	(11,884)	0	6,485
TOTAL	**256,511**	**(3)**	**256,508**	**(112,577)**	**(4,113)**	**0**	**(116,690)**	**(19,288)**	**120,530**

NOTE 15 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS OTHER THAN GOODWILL (continued)

Intangible Assets	Starting Gross Balance	Additions (Derecognitions) in the Period	Ending Gross Balance at	Cumulative Amortization at	Amortization in the Period	Cumulative Amortization (Derecognitions)	Cumulative Amortization at	Impairment	Net Balance at
	01/01/2025		12/31/2025	12/31/2024		12/31/2025	12/31/2025	12/31/2025	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Contracts with Customers (business combinations)	238,139	0	238,139	(93,401)	(7,603)	0	(101,004)	(19,288)	117,847
Easements	16,100	2,272	18,372	(10,919)	(654)	0	(11,573)	0	6,799
TOTAL	**254,239**	**2,272**	**256,511**	**(104,320)**	**(8,257)**	**0**	**(112,577)**	**(19,288)**	**124,646**

The Company's ownership of intangible assets is unrestricted and there are no commitments to acquire new intangible assets (IAS 38, paragraph 122(c) and (d)).

NOTE 16 – GOODWILL

16.1 Goodwill in the acquisition of San Pedro I and San Pedro II

Goodwill	Balance at	Balance at
	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD
Fair purchase value	**59,859**	**59,859**
Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed		
Fair value of property, plant and equipment	49,054	49,054
Fair value of ARO liability	(11,964)	(11,964)
Deferred tax liabilities	(10,015)	(10,015)
Subtotal	**27,075**	**27,075**
Goodwill	**32,784**	**32,784**

NOTE 17 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The movements recorded in Property, Plant and Equipment were as follows in this period in 2026:

Movement in 2026	Construction in progress	Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Information Technology Equipment	Fixed Facilities and Accessories	Motor Vehicles	Other Property, Plant and Equipment	Total Property, Plant and Equipment
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Gross Value	**1,241,655**	**40,275**	**326,968**	**5,168,604**	**21,075**	**546,509**	**8,130**	**290,068**	**7,643,284**
Cumulative Depreciation	**0**	**0**	**(144,312)**	**(2,055,339)**	**(16,630)**	**(258,993)**	**(6,700)**	**(143,433)**	**(2,625,407)**
Impairment	**(3,176)**	**(9,995)**	**(117,194)**	**(949,442)**	**(365)**	**0**	**(67)**	**(30,601)**	**(1,110,840)**
Starting balance at 1/1/2026	**1,238,479**	**30,280**	**65,462**	**2,163,823**	**4,080**	**287,516**	**1,363**	**116,034**	**3,907,037**
Additions	363,550	0	0	0	0	0	117	0	**363,667**
Derecognitions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Impairment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Depreciation expenses	0	0	(1,551)	(71,977)	(977)	(8,910)	(187)	(903)	**(84,505)**
Closing of work in progress	(497)	0	0	0	0	24	0	473	**0**
Total Changes	**363,053**	**0**	**(1,551)**	**(71,977)**	**(977)**	**(8,886)**	**(70)**	**(430)**	**279,162**
Ending balance at 6/30/2026	**1,601,532**	**30,280**	**63,911**	**2,091,846**	**3,103**	**278,630**	**1,293**	**115,604**	**4,186,199**

NOTE 17 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

The movements recorded in Property, Plant and Equipment were as follows in the 2025 fiscal year:

Movement in 2025	Construction in progress	Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Information Technology Equipment	Fixed Facilities and Accessories	Motor Vehicles	Other Property, Plant and Equipment	Property, Plant and Equipment
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Gross Value	**1,055,763**	**40,004**	**326,272**	**4,506,902**	**18,204**	**524,598**	**10,577**	**257,860**	**6,740,180**
Cumulative Depreciation	**0**	**0**	**(138,844)**	**(2,030,449)**	**(15,084)**	**(294,421)**	**(9,168)**	**(153,709)**	**(2,641,675)**
Impairment	**(3,176)**	**(9,995)**	**(117,464)**	**(952,081)**	**(402)**	**(14,927)**	**(67)**	**(31,147)**	**(1,129,259)**
Starting balance at 1/1/2025	**1,052,587**	**30,009**	**69,964**	**1,524,372**	**2,718**	**215,250**	**1,342**	**73,004**	**2,969,246**
Additions	1,061,571	0	0	52,120	0	0	137	(659)	**1,113,169**
Derecognitions	0	0	(297)	(23,770)	(310)	(15,039)	(24)	(2,713)	**(42,153)**
Impairment	0	0	272	2,639	38	14,925	0	545	**18,419**
Depreciation expenses	0	0	(5,616)	(109,375)	(2,675)	(18,097)	(369)	(15,512)	**(151,644)**
Closing of work in progress	(875,679)	271	1,139	717,837	4,309	90,477	277	61,369	**0**
Total Changes	**185,892**	**271**	**(4,502)**	**639,451**	**1,362**	**72,266**	**21**	**43,030**	**937,791**
Ending balance at 12/31/2025	**1,238,479**	**30,280**	**65,462**	**2,163,823**	**4,080**	**287,516**	**1,363**	**116,034**	**3,907,037**

The movements recorded in the dismantling provision within Property, Plant and Equipment were as follows as at June 30, 2026, and December 31, 2025:

Movement in Assets due to Dismantling in 2026	Combined Cycle Thermal Power Plants	Thermal Power Plants	Hydroelectric Power Plants	Photovoltaic Power Plants	Wind Farms	Transmission Lines	Total Dismantling
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Gross Value	11,206	103,058	3,483	48,150	42,576	1,059	**209,532**
Cumulative Depreciation	(3,432)	(15,384)	(573)	(4,236)	(9,423)	(88)	**(33,136)**
Impairment	0	(60,882)	0	0	0	0	**(60,882)**
Balance on 1/1/2026	**7,774**	**26,792**	**2,910**	**43,914**	**33,153**	**971**	**115,514**
Movement	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Depreciation	(556)	(1,538)	(50)	(964)	(965)	(22)	**(4,095)**
Ending Balance on 6/30/2026	**7,218**	**25,254**	**2,860**	**42,950**	**32,188**	**949**	**111,419**

Movement in Assets due to Dismantling in 2025	Combined Cycle Thermal Power Plants	Thermal Power Plants	Hydroelectric Power Plants	Photovoltaic Power Plants	Transmission Lines	Transmission Lines	Total Dismantling
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Gross Value	11,206	75,027	3,483	43,456	26,632	1,059	**160,863**
Cumulative Depreciation	(2,321)	(13,488)	(474)	(2,520)	(8,047)	(44)	**(26,894)**
Impairment	0	(40,197)	0	0	0	0	**(40,197)**
Balance on 1/1/2025	**8,885**	**21,342**	**3,009**	**40,936**	**18,585**	**1,015**	**93,772**
Movement	0	28,031	0	4,694	15,944	0	**48,669**
Impairment	0	(20,685)	0	0	0	0	**(20,685)**
Depreciation	(1,111)	(1,896)	(99)	(1,716)	(1,376)	(44)	**(6,242)**
Ending Balance on 12/31/2025	**7,774**	**26,792**	**2,910**	**43,914**	**33,153**	**971**	**115,514**

NOTE 17 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Property, plant and equipment were comprised as follows as at June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025:

Types of Property, Plant and Equipment, Net (Presentation)	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD
Construction in Progress		
Renewable Energy Plants	1,300,470	995,535
Transmission Substations	149,834	129,430
Other Projects	151,228	113,514
Land	30,280	30,280
Buildings	63,911	65,462
Plant and Equipment		
Combined Cycle Thermal Power Plants	14,894	25,334
Thermal Power Plants	578,095	595,993
Diesel-Fired Power Plants	392	428
Hydroelectric Power Plants	16,998	17,356
Photovoltaic Power Plants	1,025,938	1,049,406
Wind Farm	365,428	383,214
Gas pipelines	48,119	49,316
Ports	41,982	42,776
Information Technology Equipment	3,103	4,080
Fixed Facilities and Accessories		
Power lines and substations	277,333	285,788
Other fixed facilities and accessories	1,297	1,728
Motor Vehicles	1,293	1,363
Other Property, Plant and Equipment		
Leased Buildings	10,015	10,173
Leased Power Lines and Substations	37,313	37,969
Other Leased Property, Plant and Equipment	3,178	3,226
Other Property, Plant and Equipment	65,098	64,666
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	**4,186,199**	**3,907,037**

NOTE 17 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Property, plant and equipment were comprised as follows as at June 30, 2026, and December 31, 2025 (continued):

Types of Property, Plant and Equipment, Gross (Presentation)	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD
Construction in Progress		
Renewable Energy Plants	1,300,470	995,535
Transmission Substations	149,834	129,430
Other Projects	154,404	116,690
Land	40,275	40,275
Buildings	326,968	326,968
Plant and Equipment		
Combined Cycle Thermal Power Plants	337,929	337,929
Thermal Power Plants	2,475,415	2,475,415
Diesel-Fired Power Plants	53,603	53,603
Hydroelectric Power Plants	40,875	40,875
Photovoltaic Power Plants	1,132,370	1,132,370
Wind Farm	559,975	559,975
Gas pipelines	429,290	429,290
Ports	139,147	139,147
Information Technology Equipment	21,075	21,075
Fixed Facilities and Accessories		
Power lines and substations	488,306	488,282
Other fixed facilities and accessories	58,227	58,227
Motor Vehicles	8,247	8,130
Other Property, Plant and Equipment		
Leased Buildings	12,716	12,716
Leased Power Lines and Substations	52,386	52,386
Other Leased Property, Plant and Equipment	3,990	3,990
Other Property, Plant and Equipment	221,449	220,976
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	**8,006,951**	**7,643,284**

NOTE 17 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Property, plant and equipment were comprised as follows as at June 30, 2026, and December 31, 2025 (continued):

Types of Cumulative Depreciation, Property Plant and Equipment (Presentation)	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD
Buildings	(145,863)	(144,312)
Plant and Equipment		
Combined Cycle Thermal Power Plants	(312,213)	(301,773)
Thermal Power Plants	(1,020,417)	(1,002,519)
Diesel-Fired Power Plants	(41,261)	(41,225)
Hydroelectric Power Plants	(23,877)	(23,519)
Photovoltaic Power Plants	(106,432)	(82,964)
Wind Farm	(194,547)	(176,761)
Gas pipelines	(360,857)	(359,660)
Ports	(67,712)	(66,918)
Information Technology Equipment	(17,607)	(16,630)
Fixed Facilities and Accessories		
Power lines and substations	(210,973)	(202,494)
Other fixed facilities and accessories	(56,930)	(56,499)
Motor Vehicles	(6,887)	(6,700)
Other Property, Plant and Equipment		
Leased Buildings	(2,701)	(2,543)
Leased Power Lines and Substations	(15,073)	(14,417)
Other Leased Property, Plant and Equipment	(812)	(764)
Other Property, Plant and Equipment	(125,750)	(125,709)
Total Cumulative Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	**(2,709,912)**	**(2,625,407)**

Types of Impairment, Property Plant and Equipment (Presentation)	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD
Construction in Progress	(3,176)	(3,176)
Land	(9,995)	(9,995)
Buildings	(117,194)	(117,194)
Plant and Equipment		
Cumulative Impairment of Diesel-Fired Power Plants	(11,950)	(11,950)
Cumulative Impairment of Thermal Power Plants	(876,903)	(876,903)
Cumulative Impairment of Combined Cycle Thermal Power Plants	(10,822)	(10,822)
Cumulative Impairment of Ports	(29,453)	(29,453)
Cumulative Impairment of Gas Pipelines	(20,314)	(20,314)
Information Technology Equipment	(365)	(365)
Fixed Facilities and Accessories	0	0
Motor Vehicles	(67)	(67)
Other Property, Plant and Equipment	(30,601)	(30,601)
Total Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment	**(1,110,840)**	**(1,110,840)**
Total Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment	**(3,820,752)**	**(3,736,247)**

NOTE 17 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

The Company's ownership of property, plant and equipment is unrestricted.

Property, Plant and Equipment are appraised at the amortized cost, which does not differ significantly from the fair value.

The Company had no items of property, plant and equipment temporarily out of service on the date of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

17.1 Capitalized Financing Costs

Project	6/30/2026		12/31/2025	
	Interest Rate	kUSD	Interest Rate	kUSD
Renewable Energy Projects	5.209%	27,535	5.551%	31,973
Substation Projects	5.209%	1,617	5.551%	3,036
Other Projects	5.209%	1,795	5.551%	1,771
Total		**30,947**		**36,780**

The rate used is the weighted rate of the Company's loans.

17.2 Reconciliation of minimum payments for leased assets

Reconciliation of minimum financial lease payments by lessee	June 30, 2026		
	Gross Value kUSD	Interest kUSD	Present Value kUSD
Less than one year	7,023	4,673	2,350
From 1 to 5 years	28,093	16,097	11,996
More than 5 years	45,651	13,261	32,390
Total	**80,767**	**34,031**	**46,736**

Reconciliation of minimum financial lease payments by lessee	December 31, 2025		
	Gross Value kUSD	Interest kUSD	Present Value kUSD
Less than one year	7,023	4,785	2,238
From 1 to 5 years	28,093	16,669	11,424
More than 5 years	49,163	14,970	34,193
Total	**84,279**	**36,424**	**47,855**

See Notes 10.5 and 10.6.

On February 25, 2026, the Company entered into a sale promise with Puerto Ventanas S.A. in which the Company promised to sell the assets comprising the maritime and ground facilities forming part of the mechanized wharf, maritime and ground structures for the loading, unloading and transfer of bulk products in general, located in Mejillones Bay, municipality of Mejillones, Antofagasta Province and Antofagasta Region ("Port Andino"). The Transaction also included the assignment of the part of the maritime concession covering Port Andino.

NOTE 17 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

17.2 Reconciliation of minimum payments for leased assets (continued)

As is customary in this type of agreement, the Transaction was subject to a series of conditions precedent, including: (i) approval of the Transaction by the National Economic Prosecutor's Office; (ii) authorization of the Ministry of National Defense of the transfer of the part of the maritime concession covering Port Andino; and other contractual conditions and stipulations common to this type of transaction.

On June 24, 2026, the National Economic Prosecutor's Office (abbreviated as FNE in Spanish) approved the transaction between Puerto Ventanas (PVSA), a subsidiary of Sigdo Koppers, and Engie Chile, thus meeting one of the requirements in the promise to sell the Port Andino terminal, located in Mejillones Bay.

NOTE 18 – RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

June 30 31, 2026, the balance of right-of-use assets was kUSD 109,604, which was the net carrying value of the assets subject to a lease. EECL currently records leases for its vehicles and concessions with the Government. The right-of-use assets in use are being amortized over the term of the leases. The right-of-use assets recognized as leases as at June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are shown below:

Movements in 2026	Land	Motor Vehicles	Total
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Right-of-Use Assets	**139,535**	**0**	**139,535**
Cumulative Amortization	**(27,427)**	**0**	**(27,427)**
Starting balance at 1/1/2026	**112,108**	**0**	**112,108**
Finished contracts (**)	0	0	**0**
Amortization Expense	(1,723)	0	**(1,723)**
Amortizatión (*)	(781)	0	**(781)**
Finished Contracts Amortización (**)	0	0	**0**
Total Changes	**(2,504)**	**0**	**(2,504)**
Final Balance as of 6/30/2026	**109,604**	**0**	**109,604**

Movements in 2025	Land	Motor Vehicles	Total
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Right-of-Use Assets	**139,756**	**2,907**	**142,663**
Cumulative Amortization	**(22,636)**	**(2,907)**	**(25,543)**
Starting balance at 1/1/2025	**117,120**	**0**	**117,120**
Finished contracts (**)	(221)	(2,907)	**(3,128)**
Amortization Expense	(2,860)	0	**(2,860)**
Amortizatión (*)	(2,152)	0	**(2,152)**
Finished Contracts Amortización (**)	221	2,907	**3,128**
Total Changes	**(5,012)**	**0**	**(5,012)**
Final Balance as of 12/31/2025	**112,108**	**0**	**112,108**

(*) The amortization of some leases (rights of use) has been capitalized in the pertinent construction projects.

18.1 Reconciliation of minimum payments for right-of-use assets

Reconciliation of minimum financial lease payments by lessee	June 30, 2026			
	Gross kUSD	Interest kUSD	Short-Term Present Value kUSD	Long-Term Present Value kUSD
Less than one year	7,542	2,882	4,660	0
From 1 to 3 years	17,579	8,035	0	9,544
From 3 to 5 years	9,656	4,920	0	4,736
More than 5 years	108,295	33,532	0	74,763
Total	**143,072**	**49,369**	**4,660**	**89,043**

Reconciliation of minimum financial lease payments by lessee	December 31, 2025			
	Gross kUSD	Interest kUSD	Short-Term Present Value kUSD	Long-Term Present Value kUSD
Less than one year	7,711	2,968	4,743	0
From 1 to 3 years	18,406	8,282	0	10,124
From 3 to 5 years	9,856	5,060	0	4,796
More than 5 years	112,031	35,164	0	76,867
Total	**148,004**	**51,474**	**4,743**	**91,787**

NOTE 19 – DEFERRED TAXES

Deferred taxes correspond to the taxes that the Company will have to pay (liabilities) or that it may recover (assets) in future years, related to temporary differences between the tax base and carrying value of certain assets and liabilities.

Our subsidiary Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A. takes the following into account:

The Tax Reform Law 27,430, amended by Law 27,478 and Law 27,541, stipulates the following regarding the tax adjustment for inflation, effective for the fiscal years starting January 1, 2018:

(a) The adjustment will apply in the fiscal year in which the CPI varies by more than 100% in the thirty-six months prior to the close of the fiscal year being taxed;

(b) This procedure will apply to the first, second and third fiscal years after it takes effect provided the CPI variation, calculated since the start through the close of each of those fiscal years, exceeds 55% for the first year, 30% for the second year and 15% for the third year the adjustment is applicable; and

(c) One-sixth of the tax inflation adjustment, whether positive or negative, for the first and second fiscal years as from January 1, 2019, to be calculated should the assumptions in letters (a) and (b) above hold true, must be allocated in that fiscal year and the remaining five-sixths in equal portions in the next succeeding fiscal years.

The Company determines the impact of the income tax using the deferred income tax method, which consists of recognizing the tax effect of temporary differences between the book value and tax value of assets and liabilities as a credit or debt, at the rate of 30% or 25%, which is then allocated to income in the fiscal years in which they are reversed, also considering the possibility of applying the tax breaks in the future.

The temporary differences result in deferred income tax assets or liabilities provided the future reversal will decrease or increase the taxes calculated. When cumulative tax breaks may reduce future taxable profits or when income tax deferred due to temporary differences becomes an asset, they are recognized in the accounting as credits provided the Company's Management believes they can be used.

The Tax Reform passed December 27, 2017, amended by Law 27,541, introduced a reduction in the tax aliquot of income tax that will be implemented gradually, as follows:

Fiscal year starting	Tax Rate	
	Minimum	Maximum
January 1, 2025	25%	35%
January 1, 2026	25%	35%

The impact of the gradual change in the income tax aliquot mentioned above was considered in the measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities originating in temporary differences that are estimated to be reversed in the periods in which the new aliquots are in effect.

19.1 Deferred tax assets at closing

Deferred Tax Assets	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD
relating to provisions	77,207	77,296
relating to tax losses	117,939	170,935
relating to intangibles	320	338
relating to deferred income	32	61
relating to other items	15,039	15,020
Deferred Tax Assets	**210,537**	**263,650**

NOTE 19 – DEFERRED TAXES (continued)

19.1 Deferred tax assets at closing (continued)

The recovery of deferred tax assets depends on whether there will be enough taxable income in the future. According to the Company´s management, future income as forecasted should suffice for the recovery of these assets.

19.2 Deferred tax liabilities at closing

Deferred tax liabilities	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD
relating to depreciation	237,533	224,459
relating to post-employment benefit obligations	1,154	1,154
relating to intangibles	70,218	69,459
relating to compoundable interest	60,894	60,985
for the historic cost differential of property, plant and equipment of Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A.	3,648	4,999
relating to other items	11,978	12,524
Adjustment for Purchase Price Allocation (1)	7,335	7,626
Deferred Tax Liabilities	**392,760**	**381,206**

(1) A purchase price allocation (PPA) was made among the subsidiaries Alba SpA, Alba Andes SpA, Alba Pacífico SpA, Río Alto SpA. and Energías de Abtao SpA as a result of their purchase on December 15, 2022. They are called the Chilote Project. The impacts are shown retroactive to the purchase date in 2022.

Deferred taxes are shown in the balance sheet as explained below:

	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD
Non-current deferred tax assets	45,828	50,206
Non-current deferred tax liabilities	228,051	167,762
Net	**182,223**	**117,556**

The Company is potentially subject to income tax audits by the tax authorities of each country. Those audits are limited to a number of tax years, which are generally not open to audit after the statute of limitations has expired. Tax audits are, by nature, often complex and may take several years. The tax periods potentially subject to audit are summarized below:

Country	Period
Chile	2020-2026
Argentina	2021-2026

NOTE 19 – DEFERRED TAXES (continued)

19.3 Reconciliation of Effective Rates

The reconciliation of tax expense was as follows as at June 30, 2026 and 2025:

19.3.1 Consolidated

Item	January-June				April-June			
	2026		2025		2026		2025	
	27% Tax	Effective Rate	27% Tax	Effective Rate	27% Tax	Effective Rate	27% Tax	Effective Rate
	kUSD	%	kUSD	%	kUSD	%	kUSD	%
Theoretical tax on financial income	**74,861**	**27.00**	**68,480**	**27.00**	**31,636**	**27.00**	**39,921**	**27.00**
Present value of permanent differences in subsidiaries	(1,223)	(0.45)	(840)	(0.33)	(616)	(0.07)	(363)	0.13
Other permanent differences	(1,183)	(0.43)	602	0.23	(1,496)	(0.44)	642	0.28
Total Permanent Differences	**(2,406)**	**(0.88)**	**(238)**	**(0.10)**	**(2,112)**	**(0.51)**	**279**	**0.41**
Income Tax Expense (Income)	**72,455**	**26.12**	**68,242**	**26.90**	**29,524**	**26.49**	**40,200**	**27.41**

19.3.2 Domestic Entities

Item	January-June				April-June			
	2026		2025		2026		2025	
	27% Tax	Effective Rate	27% Tax	Effective Rate	27% Tax	Effective Rate	27% Tax	Effective Rate
	kUSD	%	kUSD	%	kUSD	%	kUSD	%
Theoretical tax on financial income	**74,538**	**27.00**	**68,174**	**27.00**	**31,362**	**27.00**	**39,940**	**27.00**
Present value of permanent differences for subsidiaries	(1,223)	(0.44)	(840)	(0.33)	(616)	(0.06)	(363)	0.12
Other permanent differences [(1)]	(574)	(0.21)	386	0.15	(1,172)	(0.59)	403	0.17
Total Permanent Differences	**(1,797)**	**(0.7)**	**(454)**	**(0.18)**	**(1,788)**	**(0.65)**	**40**	**0.29**
Income Tax Expense	**72,741**	**26.35**	**67,720**	**26.82**	**29,574**	**26.35**	**39,980**	**27.29**

(1) Mainly comprised of non-recoverable deferred taxes.

19.3.3 Foreign Entities

Item	January-June				April-June			
	2026		2025		2026		2025	
	25% Tax	Effective Rate	25% Tax	Effective Rate	25% Tax	Effective Rate	25% Tax	Effective Rate
	kUSD	%	kUSD	%	kUSD	%	kUSD	%
Theoretical tax on finance income, Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A.	**323**	**25.00**	**306**	**25.00**	**274**	**25.00**	**(19)**	**25.00**
Other permanent differences	(609)	(47.15)	216	17.72	(324)	(3.84)	239	19.49
Total Permanent Differences	**(609)**	**(47.15)**	**216**	**17.72**	**(324)**	**(3.84)**	**239**	**19.49**
Income Tax Expense	**(286)**	**(22.15)**	**522**	**42.72**	**(50)**	**21.16**	**220**	**44.49**

NOTE 19 – DEFERRED TAXES (continued)

19.3 Reconciliation of Effective Rates (continued)

19.3.4 Effects of income tax and deferred taxes on income

The debit or credit against income for income tax was as follows:

Item	January-June		April-June	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Current tax expense (tax provision)	12,464	(5,411)	(4,009)	(15,817)
Tax expense adjustment (previous fiscal year)	0	(13)	0	(13)
Impact of deferred tax assets and liabilities in the fiscal year	11,165	14,542	6,517	9,204
Tax benefit for tax losses	53,502	55,479	24,598	40,494
Tax differences for other jurisdictions	26	24	0	(2)
Income tax on investments in equity instruments in other comprehensive income	(4,702)	3,621	2,418	6,334
Total	**72,455**	**68,242**	**29,524**	**40,200**

19.3.5 Income tax related to other comprehensive income

Item	January-June		April-June	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Income tax on investments in equity instruments in other comprehensive income	4,702	(3,621)	(2,418)	(6,334)
Total	**4,702**	**(3,621)**	**(2,418)**	**(6,334)**

19.4 Taxable Income of Domestic Subsidiaries at the end of the period

Taxable income was kUSD 7,600 as at June 30, 2026, and kUSD 10,066 as at June 30, 2025.

NOTE 20 - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

As at June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, other financial liabilities were:

Other Financial Liabilities	6/30/2026		12/31/2025	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Interest-bearing loans	87,878	2,422,635	136,814	2,254,265
Hedge derivatives (see note 21)	598	6,880	14,569	32,765
Other financial liabilities	3,659	0	26,018	0
Total	**92,135**	**2,429,515**	**177,401**	**2,287,030**

The Company’s financial liabilities are described in detail in Notes 20.1 and 20.2.

NOTE 20 - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

Interest-bearing loans

Types of interest-bearing loans	6/30/2026		12/31/2025	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Bank loans	60,756	953,966	116,769	921,485
Bonds	27,122	1,468,669	20,045	1,332,780
Total	**87,878**	**2,422,635**	**136,814**	**2,254,265**

20.1 Interest-Bearing Loans

20.1.1 Interest-Bearing Loans, Current

Borrower			Lender							Out to 90 days		91 days to 1 year		Total	Total
Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Currency	Type of Amortization	Effective Rate	Nominal	6/30/2026	12/31/2025	6/30/2026	12/31/2025	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
									Rate	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	IDB Invest (1)	USA	USD	Amortizable	6.685	6.685	0	0	4,270	3505	**4,270**	**3,505**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	IDB Invest (1)	USA	USD	Amortizable	6.685	6.685	0	0	2,077	1705	**2,077**	**1,705**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	IDB Invest (1)	USA	USD	Bullet	1.000	1.000	0	0	7	0	**7**	**0**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	97.018.000-1	Scotiabank (2)	Chile	USD	Bullet	4.616	4.621	2,866	2,964	0	0	**2,866**	**2,964**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	97.018.000-1	Scotiabank (3)	Chile	USD	Bullet	4.616	4.616	1,911	1,981	0	0	**1,911**	**1,981**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	97.036.000-K	Banco Santander (4)	Chile	USD	Bullet	6.268	6.268	0	0	0	461	**0**	**461**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	97.030.000-7	Banco Estado (5)	Chile	USD	Bullet	4.810	4.810	1,136	53,129	0	0	**1,136**	**53,129**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	IFC (6)	USA	USD	Amortizable	6.755	6.755	22,616	27,738	16,551	18419	**39,167**	**46,157**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	DEG (6)	Germany	USD	Amortizable	6.755	6.755	3,596	3,910	2,632	2632	**6,228**	**6,542**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	CAF - Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (7)	Multilateral Financial Institution	USD	Amortizable	5.349	4.859	0	0	3,094	325	**3,094**	**325**
Total Interest-Bearing Loans, Current										**32,125**	**89,722**	**28,631**	**27,047**	**60,756**	**116,769**

(1) The interest accrued on the IDB Invest loan described in Note 20.1.2. and the principal installments payable in December 2026 (USD 2.75 million) and June 2026 (USD 3.3 million).

(2) and (3) The interest accrued on the Scotiabank loan for USD 250 million described in Note 20.1.2.

(4) The interest accrued on the loan from Banco Santander and other banks that totals USD 170 million and is described in Note 20.1.2. This loan was prepaid in full on June 15, 2026.

(5) A short-term loan for USD 50 million with Banco Estado expiring January 12, 2026, as explained in number (5) of Note 20.1.2, that was renewed and will now expire in December 2028.

(6) The interest accrued and the principal installments of the loans from International Finance Corporation (IFC) and Deutsche Investitions und Entwicklungsgesellschaft (DEG) that totaled of USD 287.8 million as at June 30, 2026, described in Note 20.1.2.

(7) The interest accrued on the loan from Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (abbreviated as “CAF” in Spanish), described in Note 20.1.2.

NOTE 20 - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

20.1 Interest-Bearing Loans (continued)

20.1.2 Interest-Bearing Loans, Non-Current

Borrower			Lender							1 to 3 years		3 to 5 years		More than 5 years		Total as of	
Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Currency	Type of Amortization	Effective Rate	Nominal Rate	6/30/2026 kUSD	12/31/2025 kUSD	6/30/2026 kUSD	12/31/2025 kUSD	6/30/2026 kUSD	12/31/2025 kUSD	6/30/2026 kUSD	12/31/2025 kUSD
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	IDB Invest (1)	USA	USD	Amortizable	6.685	6.685	33,119	16,841	23,869	40,541	9,112	10,883	**66,100**	**68,265**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	IDB Invest (1)	USA	USD	Amortizable	6.685	6.685	16,096	8,194	11,596	19,724	4,431	5,297	**32,123**	**33,215**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	IDB Invest (1)	USA	USD	Bullet	1.000	1.000	0	0	0	0	14,961	14,959	**14,961**	**14,959**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	97.018.000-1	Scotiabank (2)	Chile	USD	Bullet	4.616	4.616	149,506	0	0	149,279	0	0	**149,506**	**149,279**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	97.018.000-1	Scotiabank (2)	Chile	USD	Bullet	4.616	4.616	99,671	0	0	99,519	0	0	**99,671**	**99,519**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	97.036.000-K	Banco Santander (3)	Chile	USD	Bullet	6.268	6.268	0	0	0	170,000	0	0	**0**	**170,000**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	IFC (4)	USA	USD	Amortizable	5.181	5.181	64,764	72,776	65,243	10,399	81,833	15,529	**211,840**	**98,704**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	DEG (4)	Germany	USD	Amortizable	5.181	5.181	10,323	10,399	10,391	0	13,016	0	**33,730**	**10,399**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	97.030.000-7	Banco Estado (5)	Chile	USD	Bullet	4.810	4.810	50,000	0	0	72,776	0	108,758	**50,000**	**181,534**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	CAF - Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (6)	Multilateral Financial Institution	USD	Amortizable	5.349	4.859	63,722	0	83,106	0	149,207	95,611	**296,035**	**95,611**
Total Interest-Bearing Loans, Non-Current										**487,201**	**108,210**	**194,205**	**562,238**	**272,560**	**251,037**	**953,966**	**921,485**

(1) On December 23, 2020, EECL signed a loan agreement for USD 125,000,000 with IDB Invest, consisting of a senior loan from IDB Invest and the China Fund for co-financing of USD 110,000,000 in Latin America and the Caribbean (China Fund) and a loan of USD 15,000,000 provided by the Clean Technology Fund (CTF). On August 27, 2021, the Company drew down all of these loans. The loan tranches that are at a variable rate total USD 110 million and their base rate was changed from 180-day LIBOR to SOFR, compounded daily starting December 15, 2023. The company made a swap with Banco de Chile to set the interest rate for as much as 50% of the principal of the debt at all times, thereby fixing the base rate at 4.15% annually on an initial notional amount of USD 55 million.

(2) On July 26, 2022, the Company signed a green loan agreement with Scotiabank for USD 250 million. It drew down the first loan for USD 150 million on July 28th, and the remainder was disbursed on September 7th, both with semi-annual interest payments and principal payable in one single installment in July 2027. The loan is accruing interest at a variable rate, based on the SOFR plus a spread. To hedge against interest rate risk, the Company invested in interest rate swaps with Banco de Chile for a notional amount equivalent to 70% of the loan principal. The SOFR then became fixed at an average rate of 2.872% annually.

(3) On December 15, 2022, the Company signed a five-year loan agreement with Banco Santander for a total committed amount of USD 170 million. It drew down the first USD 77 million on December 15, 2022 to pay for the purchase of shares in the San Pedro Wind Farms in Chiloe. The remaining USD 93 million were drawn down on February 15, 2023. The principal is payable in one single installment on December 14, 2027. The loan is accruing interest at a variable rate, based on the 6-month SOFR plus a spread. To hedge against interest rate risk, the Company invested in interest rate swaps with Banco Santander for a notional amount equivalent to 70% of the loan principal. The SOFR then became fixed at an average rate of 3.493% annually for that portion of the loan. Banco Santander assigned portions of the loan to other banks during 2023 and each of those banks finally is owed a principal amount of USD 34 million. The banks include Banco Santander, Rabobank, Banco Estado, Société Générale and Intesa Sanpaolo. The Company prepaid this loan in its entirety on June 15, 2026 and settled the pertinent derivative.

(4) On June 20, 2023, the Company signed a USD 350 million green, sustainability-linked loan with International Finance Corporation (IFC), a member of the World Bank Group, which, when combined with a parallel loan from DEG, a German bank and member of the KFW development bank group, meant a committed total of USD 400 million out to 10 years. USD 200 million of the loan was provided by IFC, USD 114.5 million by investors under the IFC-managed co-lending portfolio program, USD 35.5 million by the ILX Fund, an SDG-centered investor, under the IFC B Loan Program, and USD 50 million by the DEG loan. The Company drew down the first USD 200 million under this loan on July 28, 2023. The remaining USD 200 million were disbursed on December 19, 2023. The loan is payable in 19 equal, semi-annual installments beginning July 15, 2024 and ending July 15, 2033. It accrues interest at a variable rate based on the SOFR, compounded daily, plus a spread, and 60% of the interest-rate risk is hedged via an interest-rate swap with Banco de Chile. The SOFR was set at an average of 3.815% annually.

NOTE 20 - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

20.1 Interest-Bearing Loans (continued)

20.1.2 Interest-Bearing Loans, Non-Current (continued)

The loan requires meeting certain sustainability indicators that, if met, would mean a reduction in the loan spread by 0.2% annually beginning in 2027. On January 15, 2026, the company renegotiated the terms of this loan. That renegotiation included prepaying the ILX loan balance for USD 28 million and reducing the IFC and DEG loan spread by an average of 121.6 bps, effective January 16, 2026. Both the loan expiration date and accompanying interest rate derivatives remained unchanged and the hedging of the interest rate derivatives rose from 60% to 65.8%. The sustainability covenant was removed, so there is no longer a possible reduction in the interest rate on the loans in 2027 if the KPIs or relevant indicators are met.

(5) The company renewed a USD 50 million loan from Banco Estado originally expiring January 12, 2026, extending the expiration date to December 2028. This loan is documented by a peso promissory note and a cross-currency swap agreement under which the company's obligation is in dollars at a fixed interest rate.

(6) On October 15, 2025, Engie Energía Chile entered into a Green Senior Unsecured A/B Loan Facility agreement with the Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean, as lender, among other parties, under which CAF made a non-revolving loan for US$400 million available to Engie. The loan is structured in two tranches: (i) Tranche A for US$250 million expiring in 2032; and (ii) Tranche B for US$150 million expiring in 2029, syndicated with three commercial banks—BBVA, SMBC and CACIB--, each for US$50 million. The money from the loan will be used for the expenses of investment, development and construction of renewable energy and energy storage projects that meet the eligibility requirements set down in the loan agreement, and for refinancing existing debt. The company closed two derivatives agreements with BBVA and SMBC to set the interest rate for 80% of the loan amount. The fixed interest rate, which covers 80% of the loan, was set at 4.7713% annually. The company drew down a first disbursement of US$100 million under this agreement on December 9, 2025, and a second disbursement of USD 200 million on January 20, 2026. The remaining US$100 million are available to the company to continue financing its investment projects during 2026.

20.2. Bonds

20.2.1 Bonds, current

Borrower			Lender							Out to 90 days		91 days to 1 year		Total	Total
Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Currency	Type of Amortization	Effective Rate	Nominal	6/30/2026	12/31/2025	6/30/2026	12/31/2025	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
									Rate	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	The Bank of New York Mellon (1)	USA	USD	Bullet	3.669	3.400	7,225	7,225	0	0	7,225	7,225
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	The Bank of New York Mellon (2)	USA	USD	Bullet	6.708	6.375	0	0	6,552	6,552	6,552	6,552
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	UBS AG and BNP Paribas (3)	Switzerland	USD	Bullet	5.650	5.427	9,333	0	0	3,224	9,333	3,224
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	97.004.000-5	Banco de Chile (4)	Chile	UF	Bullet	5.859	5.823	3,052	0	0	3,044	3,052	3,044
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	97.004.000-5	Banco de Chile (5)	Chile	UF	Bullet	5.760	5.823	0	0	960	0	960	0
Total for Bonds										19,610	7,225	7,512	12,820	27,122	20,045

(1) This is the interest accrued on the bond placement described in Note 20.2.2(1).

(2) This is the interest accrued on the bond placement described in Note 20.2.2(2).

(3) This is the interest accrued on the bond placement described in Note 20.2.2(3).

(4) This is the interest accrued on the bond placement described in Note 20.2.2(4).

(5) This is the interest accrued on the bond placement described in Note 20.2.2(5).

NOTE 20 - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

20.2 Bonds (continued)

20.2.2 Bonds, non-current

Borrower			Lender								1 to 3 years		3 to 5 years		More than 5 years		Total as of	
Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Currency	Type of Amorti-zation	Effective Rate	Nominal Rate	Face Value	6/30/2026	12/31/2025	6/30/2026	12/31/2025	6/30/2026	12/31/2025	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
											kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	The Bank of New York Mellon (1)	USA	USD	Bullet	3.669	3.400	568,000	0	0	495,530	494,950	0	0	**495,530**	494,950
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	The Bank of New York Mellon (2)	USA	USD	Bullet	6.708	6.375	755,000	0	0	0	0	490,001	489,519	**490,001**	489,519
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	UBS AG and BNP Paribas (3)	Switzerland	USD	Bullet	5.650	5.427	273,989	0	0	223,718	223,511	0	0	**223,718**	223,511
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	97.004.000-5	Banco de Chile (4)	Chile	UF	Bullet	5.589	5.823	271,043	0	0	0	0	124,826	124,800	**124,826**	124,800
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	97.004.000-5	Banco de Chile (5)	Chile	UF	Bullet	5.760	5.390	188,659	0	0	0	0	134,594	0	**134,594**	0
Total for Bonds											**0**	**0**	**719,248**	**718,461**	**749,421**	**614,319**	**1,468,669**	**1,332,780**

(1) On January 28, 2020, EECL made a 10-year 144-A/Reg S bond issue on the international market for a total of USD 500,000,000. A significant part of the funds from the new issue was allocated to payment of the offer made under the voluntary early redemption of bonds for USD 400,000,000 originally expiring in January 2020 ("Any and All Tender Offer"). The Company then made use of the prepayment option contained in the documentation on the bond expiring in January 2021 to be able to retire the bond and pay the balance outstanding to bondholders who did not participate in the voluntary redemption program. In February 2020, the Company was able to pay the USD 400M bond in full that was to expire in January 2021. The remainder of the new issue was allocated to debt payment, transaction costs and other general purposes of the company. The USD 500M bond bears a coupon interest rate of 3.400% annually. Interest is payable semi-annually starting July 28, 2020, and principal will be amortized in one single installment on January 28, 2030.

(2) On April 17, 2024, EECL issued 144-A/Reg S bonds on the international market totaling USD 500,000,000 out to 10 years at a coupon interest rate of 6.375% annually. The funds were used to pay part of the Any and All Tender Offer made to redeem USD 350,000,000 in bonds early, originally to expire in January 2025. A total of 61.28% of the bonds were redeemed early under that offer, resulting in a prepayment of USD 214,471,000 plus interest accrued through that date. The remainder of the bonds, totaling USD 135,529,000 at a coupon rate of 4.50% annually, will remain in effect until the original expiration date of January 29, 2025. The funds remaining from this new issue will be used to finance and refinance green projects eligible under the Green Financing Framework of the ENGIE group.

(3) On September 26, 2024, as reported in the Material Disclosure on August 30, 2024, the company placed bonds on the Swiss market totaling CHF 190,000,000 (one hundred and ninety million Swiss francs) according to article 51(2) of the Swiss Financial Services Act of June 15, 2018 ("FinSA"). The bonds are out to 5 years, with a principal bullet payment coming due September 26, 2029 and annual interest payments at an annual interest rate of 2.1275%. The funds from this placement were allocated to the financing or refinancing of eligible projects, as defined in Engie S.A.'s Green Financing Framework. To mitigate currency and interest rate exposure, the company closed a cross-currency swap in which the bond principal was converted to USD 225,118,483.41 at a fixed annual dollar interest rate of 5.4272%.

(4) On September 3, 2025, the company made its first green bond issue on the local market for UF 3,000,000, payable in one single principal installment on August 1, 2045. The Series C was placed at an interest rate of 3.57% annually under the Dutch Auction Method. The bond is accruing interest at a coupon rate of 3.6% annually starting August 1, 2025, payable semi-annually on August 1st and February 1st of each year. The company closed a cross-currency sway with Scotiabank to convert the obligation to dollars at an annual average fixed rate of 5.823%.

(5) As reported in a Material Disclosure made June 4, 2026, the Company completed its second green bond placement on the domestic market for UF 3,000,000 out to 7 years. The coupon rate is 2.95% annually and the placement rate was 3.17% annually. The Company closed a cross-currency swap with Banco Santander to convert this bond to dollars at an average annual fixed rate of 5.39%.

NOTE 20 - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

20.2 Bonds (continued)

20.2.3 Bonds, face value

2026

Borrower			Lender								0 to 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Currency	Type of Amortization	Effective Rate	Nominal Rate	Face Value	6/30/2026	6/30/2026	6/30/2026	6/30/2026	
											kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	The Bank of New York Mellon	USA	USD	Bullet	3.669	3.400	568,000	17,000	34,000	517,000	0	568,000
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	The Bank of New York Mellon	USA	USD	Bullet	6.708	6.375	755,000	31,875	63,750	63,750	595,625	755,000
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	UBS AG and BNP Paribas	Switzerland	USD	Bullet	5.650	5.427	273,989	12,218	24,435	237,336	0	273,989
	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	97.004.000-5	Banco de Chile	Chile	UF	Bullet	5.859	5.823	271,043	7,427	14,874	14,854	233,888	271,043
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	97.004.000-5	Banco de Chile	Chile	UF	Bullet	5.760	5.390	188,659	7,456	14,932	14,911	151,360	188,659
Total										**2,056,691**	**75,975**	**151,991**	**847,851**	**980,873**	**2,056,691**

2025

Borrower			Lender								0 to 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Currency	Type of Amortization	Effective Rate	Nominal Rate	Face Value	12/31/2025	12/31/2025	12/31/2025	12/31/2025	
											kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	The Bank of New York Mellon	USA	USD	Bullet	3.669	3.400	576,500	17,000	34,000	525,500	0	576,500
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	The Bank of New York Mellon	USA	USD	Bullet	6.708	6.375	802,812	31,875	63,750	63,750	643,437	802,812
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	IBS AG and BNP Paribas	Switzerland	USD	Bullet	5.650	5.427	261,772	12,218	24,436	225,118	0	261,772
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	97.004.000-5	Banco de Chile	Chile	UF	Bullet	3.650	3.600	210,925	4,392	8,784	8,784	188,965	210,925
Total										**1,852,009**	**65,485**	**130,970**	**823,152**	**832,402**	**1,852,009**

NOTE 21 – DERIVATIVES AND HEDGE TRANSACTIONS

The assets and liabilities in financial derivatives classified as hedge transactions were recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position as at June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, as shown below:

Exchange Rate Hedge	6/30/2026				12/31/2025			
	Asset		Liability		Asset		Liability	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Cash flow hedges	1,504	16,141	598	6,880	11,459	64,206	14,569	32,765
Total	**1,504**	**16,141**	**598**	**6,880**	**11,459**	**64,206**	**14,569**	**32,765**

The financial hedge derivatives and underlying asset or liability are shown below:

Hedge Instrument	Description of Hedge Instrument	Description of Hedged Instruments	Fair Value of Hedged Instruments		Nature of the Risks Hedged
			6/30/2026	12/31/2025	
			kUSD	kUSD	
Forward	Exchange rate	Costs in pesos (CLP)	290,000	248,000	Cash flow
Forward	Exchange rate	Investment Projects	28,317	67,435	Cash flow
Swap	Exchange rate	Interest rates	657,003	629,734	Cash flow
Cross-Currency Swap	Interest rate/exchange rate	Interest rates and currencies (CHF/USD)	235,178	240,202	Cash flow
Cross-Currency Swap	Interest rate/exchange rate	Interest rates and currencies (CLF/USD)	265,581	131,386	Cash flow
Cross-Currency Swap	Interest rate/exchange rate	Interest rates and currencies (USD/CLP)	48,004	50,658	Cash flow

At the close of the period ending June 30, 2026, the Company recognized cash-flow hedge ineffectiveness losses of kUSD 185. At the close of the fiscal year ending December 31, 2025, the Company had not recognized any gains or losses due to the ineffectiveness of cash flow hedges.

NOTE 21 – DERIVATIVES AND HEDGE TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Derivative contracts have been made to hedge against interest-rate risk exposure. The effects of forwards are shown in income when the Company does not meet the formal documentation requirements needed to qualify those instruments as hedge instruments.

Forwards that qualify as cash-flow hedges are to reduce the variability of the cash flows in a currency other than the functional currency (USD) and under fuel purchase and sale contracts.

The financial instruments recorded at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position are classified at their fair value, according to the levels indicated in Note 3.7.1.

Financial Instruments	6/30/2026	6/30/2026	12/31/2025	12/31/2025
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Cash and cash equivalents				
Cash on hand	22	22	23	23
Bank balances	53,189	53,189	13,015	13,015
Short-term deposits classified as cash equivalents	170,478	170,478	74,042	74,042
Financial assets				
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, current and non-current	216,172	216,172	315,875	315,875
Related-entity receivables	8,382	8,382	699	699
Financial liabilities				
Other financial liabilities	2,521,650	1,491,380	2,464,431	1,412,698
Trade payables and other accounts payable	366,148	366,148	353,409	353,409
Related-entity payables, current and non-current	60,437	60,437	98,774	98,774

Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value	6/30/2026	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Financial Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	17,645	17,645	0	0
Total	**17,645**	**17,645**	**0**	**0**
Financial Liabilities				
Financial derivatives used as a cash-flow hedge	7,478	0	7,478	0
Total	**7,478**	**0**	**7,478**	**0**

Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value	12/31/2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Financial Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	75,974	75,974	0	0
Total	**75,974**	**75,974**	**0**	**0**
Financial Liabilities				
Financial derivatives used as a cash-flow hedge	47,334	0	47,334	0
Total	**47,334**	**0**	**47,334**	**0**

NOTE 21 – DERIVATIVES AND HEDGE TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Hedge Effectiveness – Prospective

Hedge effectiveness should be measured prospectively, simulating different scenarios in the USD-Libor interest-rate curve using the "hypothetical derivative" method, which consists of structuring a derivative in such a manner that it is 100% effective in hedging the syndicated loan. The changes in the fair value of the hypothetical derivative will be compared to the changes in the fair value of the "real derivative," which is the derivative obtained by the Company on the market to make the hedge. The quotient of the change in both fair values attributable to the hedged risk must range between 80%-125% throughout the life of the hedge. This test is performed at each accounting closing, simulating different scenarios in the USD-Libor interest-rate curve, which are described below:

Scenario 1: -50 bps
Scenario 2: -25 bps
Scenario 3: -15 bps
Scenario 4: +15 bps
Scenario 5: +25 bps
Scenario 6: +50 bps

The results support the fact that the expected effectiveness of the hedge is high in the case of changes in cash flows attributable to the hedged risk (USD Libor), satisfactorily achieving the set-off.

Hedge Effectiveness – Retrospective

The effectiveness of the hedge should be measured retrospectively, using the hypothetical derivative method. This effectiveness must be measured by evaluating changes in the fair value of the hypothetical derivative and of the real derivative using the real changes that occurred on the market for the inputs used in the appraisal.

Hedge Ineffectiveness

The ineffectiveness of a hedge is the difference between the fair value of the real derivative and that of the hypothetical derivative, which must be recognized as a gain or loss in the statement of income for the period of measurement.

NOTE 22 – LEASE LIABILITIES

Lease liabilities were as follows as at June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025:

Lease Liabilities	6/30/2026		12/31/2025	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
IFRS 16 - Leases	4,660	89,043	4,743	91,787
Total	**4,660**	**89,043**	**4,743**	**91,787**

NOTE 22 – LEASE LIABILITIES (continued)

22.1 Lease Liabilities, current

Lessee			Lessor					Out to 90 days		91 days to 1 year		Total	
Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Name	Currency	Type of Amortization	Effective Rate	Nominal Rate	6/30/2026	12/31/2025	6/30/2026	12/31/2025	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
								kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of National Defense	Monthly Tax Unit	Semi-Annual	4.455	4.455	49	50	26	25	75	75
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	3.810	3.810	421	106	0	189	421	295
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	3.810	3.810	300	76	0	135	300	211
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	3.810	3.810	107	27	66	67	173	94
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Deka Inmobiliaria Chile One SpA	UF	Monthly	2.430	2.430	173	174	513	513	686	687
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Sencorp Rentas Inmobiliarias SpA	UF	Monthly	2.450	2.450	97	97	286	286	383	383
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	2.940	2.940	779	216	0	311	779	527
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	3.560	3.560	4	19	31	30	35	49
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	2.670	2.670	33	8	22	23	55	31
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	2.870	2.870	115	25	0	61	115	86
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	2.640	2.640	133	23	0	85	133	108
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	2.590	2.590	34	5	0	22	34	27
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	3.010	3.010	111	802	772	761	883	1,563
76.019.239-2	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	Chile	Monte Redondo S.A.	USD	Quarterly	4.006	4.006	127	128	121	121	248	249
76.247.976-1	Solar Los Loros SpA	Chile	Sociedad Agrícola Río Escondido Ltda.	UF	Annual	4.371	4.371	84	84	195	191	279	275
76.708.710-1	Central Termoeléctrica Andina SpA.	Chile	Ministry of National Defense	Monthly Tax Unit	Semi-Annual	2.500	2.500	20	83	41	0	61	83
Total Lease Liabilities								2,587	1,923	2,073	2,820	4,660	4,743

22.2 Lease Liabilities, non-current

Lessee			Lessor					1 to 3 years		3 to 5 years		more than 5 years		Total as of	
Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Name	Currency	Type of Amortization	Effective Rate	Nominal Rate	6/30/2026	12/31/2025	6/30/2026	12/31/2025	6/30/2026	12/31/2025	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
								kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of National Defense	Monthly Tax Unit	Semi-Annual	4.455	4.455	166	165	124	123	760	802	1,050	1,090
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	3.810	3.810	605	613	443	449	5,461	5,529	6,509	6,591
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	3.810	3.810	432	437	316	320	3,898	3,946	4,646	4,703
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	3.810	3.810	214	217	157	158	3,789	3,836	4,160	4,211
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Deka Inmobiliaria Chile One SpA	UF	Monthly	2.430	2.430	1,474	1,839	0	0	0	0	1,474	1,839
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Sencorp Rentas Inmobiliarias SpA	UF	Monthly	2.450	2.450	822	1,025	0	0	0	0	822	1,025
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	2.940	2.940	976	988	700	708	15,547	15,737	17,223	17,433
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	3.560	3.560	99	96	72	70	554	598	725	764
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	2.670	2.670	75	76	58	58	715	724	848	858
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	2.870	2.870	193	195	138	139	1,663	1,683	1,994	2,017
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	2.640	2.640	266	269	189	191	1,500	1,518	1,955	1,978
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	2.590	2.590	70	70	49	50	356	361	475	481
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	3.010	3.010	2,463	2422	1,768	1737	39,725	41,120	43,956	45,279
76.708.710-1	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of National Defense	Monthly Tax Unit	Semi-Annual	2.500	2.500	712	756	0	87	0	0	712	843
76.019.239-2	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	Chile	Monte Redondo S.A.	USD	Quarterly	4.006	4.006	840	824	618	606	336	495	1,794	1,925
76.247.976-1	Solar Los Loros SpA	Chile	Sociedad Agrícola Río Escondido Ltda.	UF	Annual	4.371	4.371	137	132	104	100	459	518	700	750
Total Lease Liabilities								9,544	10,124	4,736	4,796	74,763	76,867	89,043	91,787

NOTE 23 – RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial Risk Management Policy

Our company is exposed in the ordinary course of business and operations to several risk factors that may positively or negatively impact sustainability, reputation or strategic, financial and operational goals.

The market risk management policy of the Company and its subsidiaries can be summarized as follows.

Risk Factors

23.1 Business Risk

23.1.1 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 agreements, which makes us vulnerable to potential supply shortages or defaults by our suppliers. We also acquire a significant portion of coal, natural gas and other fuels from a limited number of suppliers. If any of those material suppliers experiences a disruption in their production chain or is incapable of fulfilling their obligations under supply contracts, we might be forced to purchase at higher prices, either the same fuel or a substitute, or to buy energy on the spot market, and we might be incapable of adjusting the price of electricity sold under the price adjustment mechanisms in our agreements with customers, with the consequent reduction in our operating margins.

Fuel price risk: ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE is exposed to the volatility of the prices of certain commodities since its generation activities require a continuous supply of fossil fuels, mainly liquefied natural gas, coal, and diesel oil. The international prices of those fuels fluctuate according to market factors beyond the company's control. Coal used to be purchased mostly under annual contracts in which prices were linked to traditional indexes for the international coal market, such as API 2, API 10 and Newcastle. As a result of the company's decarbonization, coal purchases have become more sporadic and are made specifically instead of under annual contracts. Diesel oil and certain purchases of liquefied natural gas are bought at prices based on international oil prices (ULSD or Brent). The company has made long-term liquefied natural gas purchase agreements in which the prices are linked to the Henry Hub index and it has bought LNG on the spot market. Fuel prices and availability are key factors in the dispatching of the company's thermal power plants, in its average generation costs, and in the marginal costs on the grid where it operates. The Company is mitigating its exposure to fuel price fluctuations by (i) signing supply contracts with other generators in the system that have helped reduce its purchase of power on the spot market and, therefore, its marginal cost exposure; (ii) its long-term LNG supply contracts and LNG purchases on the spot market; (iii) the startup of new renewable energy generation projects that are reducing the dependency on fossil fuels; (iv) the acquisition of renewable assets with no contracts in areas where there is greater exposure to the marginal cost; and (v) the transfer of the cost increases to end prices.

23.1.2 Customers

Reliance on a limited number of customers who account for a significant portion of our sales: In our electricity sales business, we depend on the ability and willingness of a limited number of large-scale customers to fulfill their contractual obligations to us in a timely manner. If any of these customers is unable or refuses to meet its payment obligations, our cash flow and financial condition could be adversely affected. Additionally, if any of these customers becomes insolvent, our ability to recover payments due under supply contracts could be limited.

Impact of a drop in copper prices on our major customers: Approximately 37% of our physical electricity sales are to mining companies, whose financial condition depends largely on the international price of copper. Although our customers are among the world's largest copper producers, sustained declines in copper prices or prolonged drops in demand for copper could have adverse impacts on our customers' revenues and financial results, potentially forcing them to reduce or suspend some of their mining operations, thereby decreasing their demand for electricity and their ability to meet their financial obligations under our power purchase agreements and installed capacity expansion plans.

NOTE 23 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk Factors (continued)

23.1 Business Risk (continued)

23.1.2 Customers (continued)

Historically, increases in electricity demand in Chile have been correlated with the development of large-scale mining projects. Growing concerns about global warming and the scarcity of water have also led to stricter environmental and social regulations and constraints on the mining industry, resulting in significant challenges to the development of large-scale mining projects. We have responded to our customers' requirements regarding a reduction in their own carbon footprint by renegotiating our power purchase agreements to change rate indexation and supply sources. Potential failures by our customers to complete the construction of new projects could result in their inability to honor their contracted demand commitments under their power purchase agreements or in the early termination of those agreements. Although these agreements are usually backed by guarantees, we could be exposed to having to sell electricity on the spot market or find alternative contracts, which could have adverse effects on our financial condition and operating results.

Fines for failures in our supply to customers: We are exposed to fines for violations of regulations in force in Chile, including total or partial blackouts of the power grid and/or delays in restoring power following those events. These fines may be imposed on all power utilities participating in the National Grid (SEN in Spanish) when the system outage is the result of an operational error by any generating company or transmission system operator, including failures related to the coordination of system participants' obligations. Generating companies may also be required to pay compensation to unregulated customers or regulated customers impacted by power supply shortages.

Power Supply to Regulated Customers: Generating companies that supply electricity to regulated customers are exposed to additional risks. Approximately 58% of our contracted power sales are to regulated distribution companies and are denominated in U.S. dollars. In recent years, power purchase agreements with distribution companies have been subject to rate stabilization laws in favor of regulated customers, which have had impacts on the company's liquidity, indebtedness, and financial results. Additionally, a generating company that enters into power purchase agreements with regulated customers is obligated to make compensatory payments to regulated customers affected by power outages when such outages are attributable to the company. For example, if a power generation company cannot fulfill its power purchase agreements with regulated customers during a period when a rationing decree is in effect, it is obligated to compensate those customers for the resulting power shortage.

This contrasts with power purchase agreements with unregulated customers, which require compensation only if so stipulated in the power purchase agreement. Furthermore, power generation companies that have power purchase agreements with regulated customers may not invoke force majeure under those agreements when a rationing decree has been issued, whether as a result of a drought, a breakdown of generating units, or a shortage of gas transported via international pipelines. Therefore, unlike power purchase agreements with unregulated customers, the supplier under a power purchase agreements with regulated customers assumes greater risk arising from the occurrence of such events of force majeure.

23.2 Financial Risks

23.2.1. Exchange Rate Risk

Exchange rate risk is the risk that the value of an asset or liability (including the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument) fluctuate due to variations in exchange rates for currencies other than the company's functional currency, the U.S. dollar. Since most of our income, costs and financial debt are denominated in dollars, our exposure to the risk of fluctuations and exchange rates is limited. The Company's income is mostly denominated in, or indexed to, dollars. The rate for regulated contracts with distribution utilities is set in dollars and converted to pesos using the average monthly observed dollar exchange rate, so the exposure of these contracts to the exchange rate is limited in terms of the impact on the company's results. However, there is an impact on the company's cash flow because of the backlog in publishing the decrees on the Average Node Price. This means that monthly invoicing is at exchange rates different from the monthly exchange rates stipulated in each contract. Although these temporary differences are re-settled once the Average Node Price decrees are published, effective hedging by derivatives is not possible given the uncertainty of the time of re-settlement. This backlog in collecting the differences between the exchange rates invoiced

NOTE 23 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk Factors (continued)

23.2 Financial Risks (continued)

23.2.1. Exchange Rate Risk (continued)

and the exchange rates applicable by law to the accounts receivable from distribution companies rose significantly after enactment of the Electricity Rate Stabilization Laws starting in November 2019, which caused an increase in the accounts receivable from distribution companies. To confront this risk and mitigate its impacts on cash flow, the Company signed agreements with IDB Invest and other financial institutions to sell these receivables, without recourse to the Company, to special-purpose companies that secured funding by placing Rule 144A/Regulation S bonds on the international market and by making Form 4a2 private placements. From 2021 to 2025, the Company sold accounts receivable under PEC-1 and payment documents under PEC-2 and PEC-3 for a nominal total of USD 1.007 billion and a net finance expense of USD 54 million. After the last sale of payment documents in April 2025 and the end of the accumulation of balances under the regulated customer price stabilization laws, the exposure of trade receivables was reduced to exchange volatility.

The main cost in Chilean pesos relates to employees and administrative expenses, which account for approximately 10% of our operating costs. Therefore, since most of the company's income is denominated in, or linked to, the dollar, but some operating costs are in Chilean pesos, the Company has decided to partially hedge the peso payment flows for recurrent items that have known payment dates, such as wages and salaries and some service contracts, through forwards. As at June 30, 2026, the Company held forward dollar sales contracts with banks for a total notional amount of USD 84 million and monthly expirations of USD 14 million from July to December 2026, and for a total notional amount of USD 156 million and monthly expirations of USD 13 million from January to December 2027. The purpose was to reduce the effects of the dollar/peso exchange rate fluctuation on the company's financial results. In addition, the Company has signed derivative agreements to hedge the cash flows associated with the payments under the EPC agreements for project construction until the end of the respective periods of construction, which usually entail regular payment flows in currencies other than the Dollar (CLF and EUR). The Company has thus avoided variations in the costs of investments in property, plant and equipment as a result of fluctuations in exchange rates beyond its control. At the close of the fiscal year, the Company had dollar forwards for a total notional amount of USD 28.3 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, of the Tocopilla Unit 15 synchronous condensers, and of the supply of towers. These derivatives were contracted with Banco de Chile, Banco Estado, BCI and Banco Santander.

In the aim of reducing exposure to exchange rate volatility, the Cash Surplus Investment Policy of the company stipulates that at least 80% of the cash surpluses must be invested in U.S. dollars unless a different percentage is required to keep assets and liabilities naturally matched by currency. This policy provides a natural hedge of commitments or debt in currencies other than the dollar. As at June 30, 2026, 97.5% of the current accounts and short-term investments used in cash management were denominated in U.S. dollars. The company's exposure to other foreign currencies is immaterial.

The company has an book exchange-rate risk related to the pay-for-use concessions and other types of contracts, such as the rental of vehicle fleets that are considered financial leases under IFRS 16. These contracts cover right-of-use assets that are non-monetary and recorded at their initial cost in dollars, the Company's functional currency. The counter-entries are the monetary liabilities that reflect the present value of the installments payable under the financial contracts. Most of these liabilities are denominated in Unidades de Fomento (UF) or Monthly Tax Units (UTM). Since these liabilities are monetary, they are adjusted from time to time and are translated to dollars using the observed dollar exchange rate at the close of each accounting period. Liabilities in CLP, UF and UTM are ultimately subject to periodic adjustments and are exposed to exchange rate fluctuations, while assets are fixed in dollars. This mismatching can lead to accounting profits or losses because assets are fixed in dollars. However, financially, the value of right-of-use assets is intimately related to the liability's value since both should reflect the present value of the installments payable under financial contracts. As at June 30, 2026, lease liabilities in currencies other than the dollar totaled USD 93.7 million.

NOTE 23 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk Factors (continued)

23.2 Financial Risks (continued)

23.2.1. Exchange Rate Risk (continued)

As at June 30, 2026, the Company held output VAT in inflation-adjustable pesos equal to USD 172.6 million, which constitutes an asset exposed to exchange rate variations. As at June 30, 2026, the Company had dollar forwards to hedge items in the general balance sheet exposed to exchange-rate risk for a notional total of USD 50 million expiring in August 2026. It also issued two local market bonds equal to UF 6 million, thus creating a liability exposed to exchange rate fluctuations. Both bonds were hedged by cross-currency swaps with Scotiabank and Banco Santander to convert the obligation to dollars at a fixed rate.

23.2.2 Interest-rate risk

Interest-rate risk is the risk that arises from changes in the fair value of the cash flows from the financial instruments in the general balance sheet due to changes in market interest rates. Exposure to interest-rate risk arises mainly from long-term debt at floating interest rates. The Company and its subsidiaries manage interest rate risk through fixed interest rates or interest-rate swaps (IRS) in which the Company agrees to swap from time to time the difference between a fixed rate and a variable rate calculated on an agreed notional amount.

To minimize the risk of interest rate fluctuations, we try to contract our financial debt at fixed interest rates, except for a portion of the debt equal to the company's cash balances, which are invested at interest rates that fluctuate in line with the changes in the base rate of variable-rate liabilities. As at June 30, 2026, 88% of our financial debt was at a fixed rate or hedged via derivatives, and USD 302.6 million, or 12% of the financial debt, excluding IFRS 16 lease debt, was at a variable rate (USD 52.5 million of the IDB Invest loan, USD 75 million of the Scotiabank loan, USD 115.1 million of the IFC and DEG loan, and USD 60 million, consisting of 20% of the first two disbursements under the CAF loan, totaling USD 300 million).

	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
Fixed interest rate	88.00%	85.91%
Variable interest rate	12.00%	14.09%
Total	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

23.2.3 Share Price Risk

Neither EECL nor its subsidiaries held investments in equity instruments as at June 30, 2026 or December 31, 2025.

23.2.4 Credit risk

We are exposed to credit risk in the ordinary course of our business and when investing our cash balances. In the power generation business, our main customers are large mining companies of renowned solvency who generally present a low level of risk. However, those companies are subject to the variation in the world prices of copper and other raw materials and to a decrease in, or depletion of, mineral resources or other operating, climate, political, tax, social, environmental or labor issues. Our customers have proven to be strong in confronting adverse cycles, and our Company conducts regular reviews of commercial risks.

NOTE 23 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk Factors (continued)

23.2.4 Credit risk (continued)

We also have regulated customers who supply residential and commercial customers whose credit risk is low, although we have occasionally seen delays in the payments by small, regulated customers like cooperatives. A lower growth in energy demand by end users could impact our financial condition, operating income and cash flows.

The electricity industry has evolved toward a greater atomization of its customer base due to the right of consumers with a demand of 500 kV to 500 MW to contract their power supply directly with generating companies instead of through power distribution companies. As a result of this elimination of intermediaries, the Company has signed PPAs with smaller commercial and industrial customers who could entail a greater credit risk. To mitigate this risk, the Company has implemented a commercial counterparty risk policy that requires, among other things, a review of the credit risk prior to signature of power purchase agreements. At this time, PPAs with small and mid-sized commercial and industrial customers represent a small percentage of our contract portfolio.

Credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the policy, procedures and controls established by the company, which require assigning risk ratings to each customer and then monitoring them. Risk ratings and policies are reviewed regularly. Trade receivables are monitored periodically for performance in consideration of the different risk factors to which they are exposed. Impairment is analyzed on each reporting date individually for all material customers, and provisions are made according to IFRS 9 in which each receivable is assigned a probability of default and a percentage loss in the event of default. The maximum exposure to credit risk on the reporting date is the current value of trade receivables. The company has evaluated the concentration of risk in trade receivables as acceptable.

The company is usually one of the main net payers in the chain of payments in the Chilean electricity sector because of its contractual position. It is exposed to delinquency and failure to pay by operators in the electricity sector, but the amounts represent a relatively small percentage of monthly collections. Default by other operators in the electricity system could expose the company to an increase in the volume of sales to regulated customers at the rates in their outstanding contracts. The insolvency of other operators on the electricity market with whom the company has power purchase agreements to reduce its exposure to the spot market might make the company vulnerable once again to having to buy on the spot market.

Our investment policy stipulates investing our cash resources in the short term with investment-grade institutions. We also consider the financial risk of our counterparties when contracting exchange rate or interest rate derivative hedges and we set maximum limits for investments with each counterparty in order to manage and diversify our credit risk.

The credit risk to which the Company is exposed in transactions with banks and financial institutions for current accounts, time deposits, mutual funds, guarantees received and financial derivatives is managed by the Corporate Finance Division in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments can only be made with authorized counterparties within the credit limits assigned to each counterparty. The Company also has term and risk diversification limits per financial counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are set on the basis of the national or international risk rating and of liquidity and solvency indicators for each institution, which are reviewed from time to time by management. Limits are set in order to minimize the concentration of risk and thus mitigate losses in the event of default by counterparties.

23.2.5 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is related to the need for money to meet payment obligations when due. The Company´s objective is to maintain a balance between cash availability and financial flexibility through normal operating cash flows, loans, short-term investments and lines of credit. The company regularly evaluates the concentration of risk in relation to debt refinancing. The Company holds investment-grade risk ratings and has open access to financial markets, as discussed below.

NOTE 23 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk Factors (continued)

23.2.5 Liquidity risk (continued)

As at June 30, 2026, EECL had consolidated cash resources of USD 224.5 million while total nominal financial debt was USD 2.495 billion, including USD 44.4 million of debt expiring in one year. During 2025 and 2026, the company received funding from several important sources, in addition to the sale of payment documents issued by the Treasury General of the Republic of Chile under the regulated-customer price stabilization laws (PEC-2 and PEC-3). This funding was used to finance investment projects and improve liquidity. The main sources of external financing in 2025 were USD 112.4 million received in April from the second and last sale of payment documents under PEC-3; the company's first local market bond issue for a face amount of UF 3 million in September (approximately USD 123.5 million) and the USD 100 million drawn in December under a new loan agreement with CAF for a total of USD 400 million, leaving USD 300 million available for use by the company in 2026. In 2025, the company paid the balance of USD 135.5 million outstanding of a 144-A bond originally for USD 350 million, as well as a loan for USD 50 million with BCI, with the consequent reduction in its short-term debt and strengthening of its liquidity. In the first semester of 2026, the company continued its efforts to strengthen its liquidity by extending the maturity date of the USD 50 million loan with Banco Estado through December 2028, disbursing USD 200 million under the financing provided by CAF, prepaying USD 30 million along with the renegotiation of the interest rate on the IFC and DEG loan, prepaying the USD 170 million syndicated loan with Banco Santander and issuing a new local bond for a nominal amount of UF 3 million in May (approximately USD 136.4 million).

The payment, renewal and assumption of debt are described in Note 20 of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

23.3 Insurance

We have insurance programs for our properties, operations, third-party liability, directors and executives, as well as our employees.

We carry Operational All-Risk policies for EECL and associates to cover material damages and business interruption. These policies cover physical assets, including plants, warehouses and substations, as well as losses resulting from business interruption. The coverage includes risks like machinery damage, fire, explosion, events of nature and other sudden and unforeseen external occurrences.

In addition, the company and its subsidiaries have insurance coverage for their transportation activities, including cargo insurance with limits that vary depending on the type of goods transported—whether fuels or spare parts—, and charterer's liability insurance, which covers risks and damages associated with vessel operations.

We also carry General Liability policies, which cover liability for bodily harm and property damage to third parties arising from our operations, including coverage for employer liability, damage to third-party property, and consequential damages, among others. Directors and officers are covered under a Directors and Officers (D&O) Liability policy.

The company also has other insurance programs, such as life insurance, insurance for administrative buildings and their contents, mobile equipment, and contractor liability (OCIP).

Construction projects are covered by Comprehensive All Risks of Construction (CAR) policies that include coverage for property damage and coverage for loss of revenue due to delays in start-up (DSU – Delay in Start-Up). Liability and transportation insurance policies are also purchased to cover these risks during the construction of projects.

NOTE 23 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk Factors (continued)

23.4 Risk Rating

As at June 30, 2026, EECL was risk-rated as follows:

International Risk Rating		Solvency	Outlook
Standard and Poor's		BBB	Stable
Fitch Ratings		BBB	Stable

National Risk Rating	Solvency	Outlook	Shares
Feller - Rate	AA	Stable	1st Class, Level 2
Fitch Ratings	AA	Stable	1st Class, Level 2

On July 3, 2026, Standard and Poor's ratified ENGIE Energia Chile's international risk rating of BBB with a Stable outlook. Fitch Ratings ratified the BBB rating and Stable outlook in February 2026. Nationally, on December 23, 2025, Fitch Ratings raised the Company's solvency rating to AA, with a Stable outlook, while on May 15, 2026, Feller-Rate raised the rating to AA with a Stable outlook. Both agencies maintain the rating of Engie Energia Chile's shares as 1st Class, Level 2.

NOTE 24 – TRADE PAYABLES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Trade payables and other accounts payable are itemized below:

Trade Payables and Other Accounts Payable, Current	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD
Invoices payable to foreign suppliers	19,597	14,757
Invoices payable to domestic suppliers	293,183	287,341
Dividends payable	0	26,802
Invoices receivable for domestic and foreign purchases	53,368	24,509
Total	**366,148**	**353,409**

The carrying value of these obligations does not differ significantly from their fair value because they are paid on average at 30 days.

Type of supplier	Amounts by Expiration							Average Period of Payment (days)
	Out to 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	121-365 days	366 days and longer	6/30/2026	
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	
Products	98,419	0	0	0	0	0	**98,419**	30
Services	247,413	0	0	0	0	0	**247,413**	30
Dividends payable	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	
Total kUSD	**345,832**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**345,832**	

Type of supplier	Amounts by Days Past-Due						
	Out to 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	121-365 days	366 days and longer	6/30/2026
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Products	572	71	281	40	11	0	**975**
Services	17,695	289	1,141	199	12	5	**19,341**
Dividends payable	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total kUSD	**18,267**	**360**	**1,422**	**239**	**23**	**5**	**20,316**

NOTE 24 – TRADE PAYABLES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE (continued)

Type of supplier	Amounts by Expiration							Average Period of Payment (days)
	Out to 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	121-365 days	366 days and longer	12/31/2025	
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	
Products	112,552	0	0	0	0	0	**112,552**	30
Services	213,150	0	0	0	0	0	**213,150**	30
Dividends payable	0	0	0	0	26,802	0	**26,802**	
Total kUSD	**325,702**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**26,802**	**0**	**352,504**	

Type of supplier	Amounts by Days Past-Due						
	Out to 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	121-365 days	366 days and longer	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Products	42	0	4	0	0	0	**46**
Services	825	25	4	0	2	3	**859**
Dividends payable	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total kUSD	**867**	**25**	**8**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**905**

The amounts by days past-due may be for different situations, such as credit notes pending receipt, invoices not collected by suppliers, and invoices lacking support for payment.

NOTE 25 – CURRENT PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Provisions for Employee Benefits, Current	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD
Vacation provision	8,451	9,837
Annual bonus provision	5,080	10,169
Social security and health insurance deductions	1,073	1,113
Tax withholdings	1,181	1,137
Other compensation	2,397	4,520
Total	**18,182**	**26,776**

NOTE 26 – OTHER NON-FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Other current non-financial liabilities were as follows:

Other Current Non-Financial Liabilities	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD
Input VAT	0	841
Withholding taxes	569	952
Prepaid income (1)	1,817	5,980
Total	**2,386**	**7,773**

(1) Unique Charges invoiced but not yet transferred to end customers.

The carrying value of these obligations does not differ significantly from their fair value since they are paid on average within 60 days.

NOTE 26 – OTHER NON-FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

Other Non-Current Non-Financial Liabilities are shown below:

Other Non-Current Non-Financial Liabilities	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD
Income from guarantees	82	82
Total	**82**	**82**

NOTE 27 – OTHER NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS

Other Non-Current Provisions	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD
Dismantling Provision		
Starting balance	252,937	183,074
Movement (1)	(2,487)	69,863
Subtotal	**250,450**	**252,937**
Onerous Contract Provision		
Starting balance (2)	11,800	11,800
Movement	(2,000)	0
Subtotal	**9,800**	**11,800**
Miscellaneous		
Starting balance	4,000	4,000
Movement	(4,000)	0
Subtotal	**0**	**4,000**
Total	**260,250**	**268,737**

(1) Dismantling Provision

The ENGIE Group is working on reaching Net Zero Carbon by the year 2045.

All generating units, the renewable energy Calama Wind Farm, Capricornio Solar Farm, Tamaya Solar Farm, Coya Solar Farm, the San Pedro I and San Pedro II Power Plants, the former Iquique Power Plant and the Kallpa Wind Farm were included in the adjustment of the dismantling provision.

(2) The Onerous Contract Provision is the present value of the loss expected on the agreements of Port Mejillones and Port Tocopilla.

NOTE 28 – NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The balance of employee benefit obligations was as follows:

Non-Current Provisions for Employee Benefits	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD
Severance indemnities	81	81
Total	**81**	**81**

Changes in the benefits obligations were:

Non-Current Provisions for Employee Benefits	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD
Starting balance	43	43
Actuarial severance indemnities (appraised at the closing rate)	38	38
Total	**81**	**81**

Expenses recognized in the Statement of Income

Non-Current Provisions for Employee Benefits	6/30/2026	12/31/2025	Line where recognized in the Statement of Income
	kUSD	kUSD	
The cost of interest on defined benefit obligations	12	12	Ordinary and administrative expenses
The cost of benefits under the defined plan	13	13	Ordinary and administrative expenses
Total	**25**	**25**	

Actuarial assumptions

Actuarial Assumptions Used	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
Nominal discount rate	1.63%	1.63%
Expected rate of salary increase	Change in CPI	Change in CPI
Turnover rate	1.36%	1.36%
Women's retirement age	60 years	60 years
Men's retirement age	65 years	65 years
Mortality table	RV-2009	RV-2009

NOTE 29 - EQUITY

The Company´s capital is represented by 1,053,309,776 issued, subscribed and paid-up shares in one single series of no par value, that are officially traded on Chilean stock exchanges.

The Company has not issued any shares or convertible instruments during the period, so the number of shares remained the same as at June 30, 2026.

Other Equity Reserves	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
	kUSD	kUSD
Investment in subsidiaries, business combination (1)	327,043	327,043
Balance of investment to take over control of subsidiary (2)	47,912	47,912
Cash flow hedge net of taxes	16,566	31,132
Total	**391,521**	**406,087**

(1) Increase in the fair value of capital due to the acquisition of Electroandina S.A., Gasoducto Nor Andino SpA, Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A., Central Termoeléctrica Andina SpA. and Inversiones Hornitos SpA on December 29, 2009.

(2) The differential between absorbing the minority interest and the valuation of the investment of 40% under the agreement with AMSA dated June 30, 2020, reported as a material disclosure to the Financial Market Commission.

29.1 Dividend Policy

EECL’s dividend policy is flexible. At least the minimum mandatory dividend of 30% is distributed pursuant to law and the bylaws. If the business situation allows, taking into consideration the company’s projects and development plans, final or interim dividends may be paid in excess of the mandatory minimum. Subject to the pertinent approvals, the company endeavors to pay two interim dividends and a final dividend in May of each year.

In relation to Circulars 1945 and 1983 of the Financial Market Commission, the Company’s Board of Directors decided that distributable net profits will be the Fiscal Year Profit attributable to shareholders shown in the Consolidated Financial Statements, without any adjustment.

The net distributable profit was kUSD 204,901 as at June 30, 2026, and kUSD 222,839 as at December 31, 2025.

The Company’s Board of Directors approved the distribution of a final dividend of kUSD 66,852 against 2025 fiscal year profits at its meeting held April 28, 2026.

On April 28, 2026, the Shareholders Meeting approved distribution of a final dividend of kUSD 66,852 against 2025 fiscal year profits.

29.2 Capital Management

The corporate objective is to maintain an appropriate equilibrium so that there is sufficient capital to support operations and provide prudent leverage while optimizing the return for shareholders and maintaining a sound financial position.

Capital calls are made on the basis of the Company’s financing needs, taking care to maintain an adequate level of liquidity and comply with the financial covenants set down in outstanding loan agreements.

NOTE 30 – REVENUES

Revenues

Definition (See Note 3.13)

Revenue	January-June		April-June	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Power sales	939,412	869,683	477,575	436,946
Gas sale and transportation	22,910	162,430	8,556	108,389
Toll sales	78,085	61,469	34,640	34,871
Lease of facilities	76	449	(134)	182
Port services	250	233	136	(52)
Recovery of CTM 3 Unit and Mejillones IEM Losses	26,529	0	0	0
Other sales - income	2,735	3,347	875	1,847
Total	**1,069,997**	**1,097,611**	**521,648**	**582,183**

Revenue from Main Customers

Main Customers	January-June				April-June			
	2026		2025		2026		2025	
	kUSD	%	kUSD	%	kUSD	%	kUSD	%
Regulated customers representing more than 10% (1)	342,705	32.03%	264,421	24.09%	149,821	28.72%	132,700	22.79%
Unregulated customers representing more than 10% (1)	90,788	8.48%	141,219	12.87%	44,055	8.45%	69,972	12.02%
Other regulated customers	346,694	32.40%	204,078	18.59%	234,317	44.91%	96,383	16.56%
Other unregulated customers	289,810	27.09%	487,893	44.45%	93,455	17.92%	283,128	48.63%
Total Sales	**1,069,997**	**100.00%**	**1,097,611**	**100.00%**	**521,648**	**100.00%**	**582,183**	**100.00%**

(1) As at June 30, 2026, there was one regulated customer who individually accounted for more than 10% of EECL's sales and one unregulated customer who individually accounted for more than 8% of EECL's sales.

Revenues

Revenues	January-June		April-June	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Power sales	939,412	869,683	477,575	436,946
Other income	130,585	227,928	44,073	145,237
Total Sales	**1,069,997**	**1,097,611**	**521,648**	**582,183**

NOTE 31 – COST OF SALES

Costs of sales

Costs of Sale	January-June		April-June	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Fuel, lubricants and other materials	168,148	173,254	88,222	106,054
Energy and capacity	350,429	342,540	183,807	146,961
Wages and salaries	25,400	20,422	13,514	13,179
Annual benefits	5,318	6,085	835	3,299
Other employee benefits	4,049	951	1,664	(615)
Post-employment obligations	11	11	0	0
Fuel	4,918	40,714	(5,977)	16,838
Wharfage	3,633	6,518	1,026	2,988
Maintenance and repairs	4,484	17,658	2,078	10,196
Outsourcing	22,174	20,902	14,459	19,397
Consulting and fees	7,073	1,387	5,725	701
Gas pipeline operation and maintenance	0	288	0	155
Tolls	46,976	44,994	22,009	25,737
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	83,024	66,199	41,173	38,536
Right-of-use asset amortization	1,172	696	585	347
Depreciation of spare parts	0	10,862	0	10,508
Amortization of intangibles	4,113	4,077	2,056	2,038
Property taxes and business licenses	1,888	3,427	4,283	1,903
Insurance	15,641	16,403	7,525	8,236
Other disbursements	1,924	14,535	535	8,962
Total	**750,375**	**791,923**	**383,519**	**415,420**

NOTE 32 – OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES

Other Operating Income and Expenses

Other Operating Income and Expenses	January-June		April-June	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Sale of w ater	1,392	1,547	1,143	869
Recovery of uncollectibles	123	663	96	238
Uncollectible receivables	0	(208)	0	410
Other income	10,170	6,296	9,567	5,901
Total	**11,685**	**8,298**	**10,806**	**7,418**

NOTE 33 – ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Administrative Expenses

Administrative Expenses	January-June		April-June	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Wages and salaries	7,784	7,872	3,778	3,895
Annual benefits	2,962	2,087	1,823	1,213
Other employee benefits	1,670	2,499	703	1,080
Post-employment obligations	14	14	0	0
Outsourcing and consulting	5,696	11,071	2,138	6,610
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1,481	1,159	738	578
Right-of-use asset amortization	551	635	275	317
Property taxes and business licenses	570	152	428	81
Insurance	34	28	8	4
Miscellaneous	2,631	2,660	734	1,415
Total	**23,393**	**28,177**	**10,625**	**15,193**

NOTE 34 – PERSONNEL EXPENSES

Employee Expenses

Employee expenses	January-June		April-June	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Wages and salaries	33,184	28,294	17,292	17,074
Annual benefits	8,280	8,172	2,658	4,512
Other employee benefits	5,719	3,450	2,367	465
Post-employment obligations	25	25	0	0
Total	**47,208**	**39,941**	**22,317**	**22,051**

NOTE 35 – OTHER EXPENSES (INCOME)

Other Expenses (Income)

Other expenses (income)	January-June		April-June	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Receivables impairment	2,646	0	841	0
Derecognition of property, plant and equipment	0	923	0	923
Other expenses (income)	0	123	0	123
Total	**2,646**	**1,046**	**841**	**1,046**

NOTE 36 – FINANCE INCOME

Finance Income

Finance Income	January-June		April-June	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Finance interest	5,978	13,244	3,096	8,665
Total	**5,978**	**13,244**	**3,096**	**8,665**

In the first half of 2026, finance income decreased by USD 7.3 million compared to the first half of 2025, in line with lower average cash balances and lower market interest rates seen in 2026. The decrease was also due to the fact that the company earned interest of USD 3.73 million in the first semester of 2025 from the sale of Treasury payment documents issued under the PEC-3 law.

NOTE 37 – FINANCE COSTS

Finance Costs

Finance costs	January-June		April-June	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Finance interest	43,769	58,042	22,575	27,257
Lease finance interest	3,505	3,477	1,757	1,739
Total	**47,274**	**61,519**	**24,332**	**28,996**

The USD 14.2 million decrease in finance costs in the first half of 2026 compared to the first half of 2025 was primarily due to a USD 16.0 million increase in interest capitalization and lower interest rates that offset the increase in the Company's total debt. Interest capitalized in investment projects increased to USD 30.9 million in the first semester of 2026, up from the USD 14.9 million capitalized in the first semester of 2025.

NOTE 38 – EXCHANGE DIFFERENTIALS

Assets and liabilities that gave rise to exchange differentials and the profit or loss on indexation units were as follows as at June 30, 2026 and 2025:

Exchange Differentials	Currency	January-June		April-June	
		2026	2025	2026	2025
		kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Assets					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	CLP	(72)	(3,678)	(4,689)	(4,209)
Cash and Cash Equivalents	EUR	1	8,812	(5)	5,100
Cash and Cash Equivalents	Argentine Peso	(1,324)	569	(201)	(75)
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, current	CLP	7,703	7,690	(1,402)	7,444
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, current	EUR	0	472	0	501
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, current	Argentine Peso	1,049	(141)	615	(112)
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, current	UF	0	2	0	14
Current tax assets	Argentine Peso	1,517	(51)	14	67
Related-entity receivables, current	UF	0	0	18	0
Related-entity receivables, current	CLP	0	(73)	3	(27)
Other financial assets	CLP	(20,598)	0	(15,461)	0
Other financial assets	UF	6,984	0	3,151	0
Other financial assets	CHF	9,712	0	(5,128)	0
Other non-financial assets	CLP	15,946	13,261	25,296	4,193
Other non-financial assets	EUR	(74)	125	(30)	(12)
Other non-financial assets	Argentine Peso	6	149	(504)	(107)
Other non-financial assets	UF	0	1	0	3
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, non-current	CLP	0	0	0	(101)
Other non-financial assets, non-current	UF	0	19	0	10
Other financial assets, non-current	CLP	(95)	0	(95)	0
Total Assets		**20,755**	**27,157**	**1,582**	**12,689**
Liabilities					
Lease liabilities, current	CLP	54	(244)	(44)	(47)
Other current financial liabilities	CLP	(22,833)	0	2,391	0
Other current financial liabilities	UF	0	0	(3)	0
Other current financial liabilities	CHF	0	0	3	0
Trade payables and other accounts payable, current	CLP	9,785	(2,308)	(202)	(285)
Trade payables and other accounts payable, current	EUR	234	(844)	118	(424)
Trade payables and other accounts payable, current	GBP	(203)	(33)	1	(30)
Trade payables and other accounts payable, current	Argentine Peso	(2)	33	6	22
Trade payables and other accounts payable, current	UF	(313)	(1,151)	(260)	(483)
Trade payables and other accounts payable, current	CHF	(1,427)	(24)	17	(25)
Current tax liabilities	Argentine Peso	0	189	(6)	6
Related-entity payables, current	CLP	(2,704)	(653)	196	(123)
Related-entity payables, current	EUR	4	(56)	4	23
Related-entity payables, current	UF	(4)	(1)	(4)	(21)
Other non-financial liabilities	CLP	2,317	(1,044)	(2,119)	(1,056)
Deferred tax liabilities	Argentine Peso	2	(32)	(3)	(20)
Non-current lease liabilities	CLP	1,087	(5,143)	(880)	(991)
Other non-current financial liabilities	CLP	6,842	0	530	0
Other non-current financial liabilities	UF	(3,638)	0	(3,638)	0
Employee benefit provisions	CLP	(1,100)	(1,726)	(47)	(342)
Total Liabilities		**(11,899)**	**(13,037)**	**(3,940)**	**(3,796)**
Total Exchange Differentials		**8,856**	**14,120**	**(2,358)**	**8,893**

NOTE 39 – EARNINGS PER SHARE

Disclosures on Basic Earnings per Share	January-June		April-June	
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Earnings (loss) attributable to holders of equity instruments of the Controller	204,901	185,478	86,630	107,650
Basic earnings available to common shareholders	204,901	185,478	86,630	107,650
Basic w eighted average number of shares	1,053,309,776	1,053,309,776	1,053,309,776	1,053,309,776
Basic Earnings per Share	**USD 0.195**	**USD 0.176**	**USD 0.082**	**USD 0.102**

Shareholders in the Company

Majority Shareholders as of June 30, 2026	Number of Shares	Percentage Interest
ENGIE Austral S.A.	631,924,219	59.99%
Banco Santander for account of foreign investors	30,702,989	2.91%
Banco de Chile for account of Citi NA NEW YORK Clients	23,183,508	2.20%
Larrain Focus Mutual Fund	19,315,654	1.83%
Banchile Select Chilean Shares Mutual Fund	17,438,778	1.66%
Santiago Stock Exchange	14,399,154	1.37%
AFP Habitat S.A. Type C Fund	14,008,077	1.33%
Banco de Chile for account of State Street	11,797,496	1.12%
BANCHILE Corredores de Bolsa S.A.	11,664,732	1.11%
Larrain Vial S.A. Corredora de Bolsa	11,566,344	1.10%
AFP Provida S.A. Type C Fund	10,900,044	1.03%
AFP Cuprum S.A. Type C Fund	10,312,056	0.98%
Other shareholders	246,096,725	23.37%
Total	**1,053,309,776**	**100.00%**

NOTE 40 – GUARANTEES PROVIDED TO THIRD PARTIES, OTHER CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND OTHER ITEMS

40.1 Direct Guarantees

Name of Recipient	Type of Collateral	Balance Outstanding on the Financial Statement Closing Date	
		6/30/2026	12/31/2025
		kUSD	kUSD
Regional Office of the Ministry of Public Property	Bank Guarantee	32,092	34,362
Ministry of Energy	Bank Guarantee	12,312	12,922
National Electric Coordinator	Bank Guarantee	7,341	65,739
Sierra Gorda Sociedad Contractual	Bank Guarantee	3,000	1,500
Director General of the Maritime Territory and Merchant Marine	Bank Guarantee	2,676	2,792
Hidroeléctrica San Andrés S.A.	Bank Guarantee	2,200	2,200
Albemarle Chile Ltda.	Bank Guarantee	2,000	1,000
Hidroeléctrica Dos Valles SpA	Bank Guarantee	980	980
Hidroeléctrica Rio Lircay S.A.	Bank Guarantee	801	1,648
Ministry of Public Works	Bank Guarantee	657	689
CGE Transmisión S.A.	Bank Guarantee	649	1,704
Regional Roadw orks Office	Bank Guarantee	640	921
Transelec S.A.	Bank Guarantee	343	347
Hidroeléctrica Punta del Viento SpA	Bank Guarantee	310	310
Alfa Transmisora de Energía S.A.	Bank Guarantee	264	184
Sociedad Transmisora Metropolitana S.A.	Bank Guarantee	231	149
Hidroeléctrica Roblería SpA	Bank Guarantee	210	210
El Agrio Hidro SpA	Bank Guarantee	200	200
Hidroeléctrica Palacios SpA	Bank Guarantee	200	200
Sistema de Transmisión del Sur S.A.	Bank Guarantee	176	368
Transelec Holdings Rentas Limitada	Bank Guarantee	176	184
Transmisora Parinas S.A.	Bank Guarantee	176	184
Interconexiones del Norte S.A.	Bank Guarantee	176	0
Los Padres Hidro SpA	Bank Guarantee	160	160
Empresa de Transporte Ferroviario S.A.	Bank Guarantee	138	145
Sociedad Austral de Transmisión Troncal S.A.	Bank Guarantee	89	95
Eólica La Estrella SpA	Bank Guarantee	88	92
Empresa de Transmisión Eléctrica Transemel S.A.	Bank Guarantee	88	92
Forestal Mininco SpA	Bank Guarantee	84	88
National Copper Corporation - Codelco	Bank Guarantee	1	3
Sociedad Química y Minera de Chile S.A.	Bank Guarantee	1	3
Parque Solar Fotovoltaico Sol del Desierto SpA	Bank Guarantee	0	2,000
Interchile S.A.	Bank Guarantee	0	2,850
Enaex S.A.	Bank Guarantee	0	405
ENAEX Servicios S.A.	Bank Guarantee	0	64
National Customs Service	Bank Guarantee	0	63
Dr. Ernesto Torres Galdames Hospital	Bank Guarantee	0	12
San Jose del Carmen Hospital	Bank Guarantee	0	11
Dr. Juan Noé Crevanni Hospital	Bank Guarantee	0	10
San Pablo Hospital	Bank Guarantee	0	9
Huasco Provincial Hospital	Bank Guarantee	0	5
Dr. Marcos Macuada Hospital	Bank Guarantee	0	2
Dr. Héctor Reyno Gutiérrez Family Health Care Center	Bank Guarantee	0	1
Total		**68,459**	**134,903**

No assets have been given in guarantee.

NOTE 40 – GUARANTEES PROVIDED TO THIRD PARTIES, OTHER CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND OTHER ITEMS (continued)

40.2 Indirect Guarantees

At the close of the financial statements, the Company had provided indirect guarantees for its subsidiary, Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A. (TEN).

Name of Recipient	Type of Collateral	Balance Outstanding on the Financial Statement Closing Date	
		6/30/2026	12/31/2025
		kUSD	kUSD
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones	Corporate guarantee	6,000	6,000
MUFG Union Bank, N.A.	Corporate guarantee	10,000	10,000
Alstom Grid Chile S.A.	Corporate guarantee	314,941	314,755
Ing. y Construcción Sigdo Koppers S.A.	Corporate guarantee	341,827	339,767
Total		**672,768**	**670,522**

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Interim Consolidated Financial Statements as at June 30, 2026 (unaudited)

NOTE 40 – GUARANTEES PROVIDED TO THIRD PARTIES, OTHER CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND OTHER ITEMS (continued)

40.3 Guarantees received from third parties

Name		6/30/2026	12/31/2025
		kUSD	kUSD
In favor of ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.			
Goldwind Chile SpA	Contract performance bond	70,807	81,961
Sungrow Power Supply Co. Ltd.	Contract performance bond	58,871	138,748
China and Goldwind Chile SpA	Contract performance bond	38,344	38,344
Metka EGN Chile SpA	Contract performance bond	26,895	26,803
Energía Eólica CJR Wind Chile Ltda.	Contract performance bond	26,198	35,115
Strabag SpA	Contract performance bond	20,856	20,740
Besalco Energía Renovables S.A.	Contract performance bond	11,684	10,749
Cox Chile S.A.	Contract performance bond	8,614	8,227
Soletanche Bachy Chile S.A.	Contract performance bond	8,203	0
Copiapó Solar SpA	Contract performance bond	6,000	0
Doosan Enerbility Co., Ltd.	Contract performance bond	5,777	9,629
Huawei Chile S.A.	Contract performance bond	4,708	17,009
Trafigura Chile Ltda.	Contract performance bond	3,900	0
Ingeniería y Construcción Sigdo Koppers A.A.	Contract performance bond	3,692	3,629
Chint Electric Co., Ltd.	Contract performance bond	3,605	2,382
CJR Wind Chile SpA	Contract performance bond	3,201	0
Siemens Energy SpA	Contract performance bond	3,010	3,415
Hitachi Energy Chile S.A.	Contract performance bond	2,676	1,336
Tamarugal Solar SpA	Contract performance bond	2,500	0
Parque Solar Fotovoltaico Sol del Desierto	Contract performance bond	2,000	0
GE Power Conversion IDT Chile S.A.	Contract performance bond	1,939	1,939
Aguas de Antofagasta	Contract performance bond	1,923	1,923
Andaluza de Montajes Eléctricos y Telefónicos S.A.	Contract performance bond	1,833	413
Soc. de Mantención Conservación y Reparación S.A.	Contract performance bond	1,705	1,788
Promet Servicios SpA	Contract performance bond	1,280	3,240
Equans Industrial SpA	Contract performance bond	1,094	1,113
Cinergia Chile SpA	Contract performance bond	900	0
Inerco Tecnología Chile SpA	Contract performance bond	835	0
Hidroeléctrica Rio Lircay S.A.	Contract performance bond	801	847
Astroenergy New Energy Technology	Contract performance bond	789	789
Grid Solutions Chile S.A.	Contract performance bond	297	1,484
Servicios Industriales Limitada (Axinntus)	Contract performance bond	208	673
Soc. Fabric. Comerc. y Servicios Seguridad Ltda.	Contract performance bond	128	0
Siemens S.A.	Contract performance bond	116	52
Hyosung Heavy Industries Corporation	Contract performance bond	66	503
B. Bosch S.A.	Contract performance bond	51	901
Ametel Agencia en Chile	Contract performance bond	0	1,299
Inversiones Bosquemar SpA	Contract performance bond	0	800
Ingeniería Eléctrica y Construcción Ltda.	Contract performance bond	0	762
Sergio Cortes Alucema e Hijo Ltda.	Contract performance bond	0	500
Siemens Gesa Renewable Energy SpA	Contract performance bond	0	10,993
Global Energy Services Siemsa S.A.	Contract performance bond	0	300
Miscellaneous	General contract performance guarantee	6,520	5,806
Subtotal		**332,026**	**434,212**

NOTE 40 – GUARANTEES PROVIDED TO THIRD PARTIES, OTHER CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND OTHER ITEMS (continued)

40.3 Guarantees received from third parties (continued)

Name		6/30/2026 kUSD	12/31/2025 kUSD
In favor of Electroandina SpA			
Saimic Ltda.	Contract performance bond	0	4
Sitrans Serv. Integrados	Contract performance bond	0	2
Subtotal		**0**	**6**
In favor of Inversiones Hornitos SpA			
Servicios Industriales Ltda.	Contract performance bond	61	183
Equans Industrial SpA	Contract performance bond	119	121
Miscellaneous	Contract performance bond	49	42
Subtotal		**229**	**346**
In favor of Edelnor Transmisión S.A.			
Hyosung Heavy Industries Corporation	Contract performance bond	1,471	1,471
Kalpataru Power Chile SpA	Contract performance bond	1,660	1,660
Ingeniería Eléctrica y Construcción Ltda.	Contract performance bond	1,653	1,576
Globaltec Servicios y Construcción Ltda.	Contract performance bond	865	1,267
Siemens S.A.	Contract performance bond	859	784
B. Bosch S.A.	Contract performance bond	910	550
Cía. Minera Zaldivar SpA	Contract performance bond	360	
HMV Chile	Contract performance bond	208	224
Elecnor Chile S.A.	Contract performance bond	0	285
Hitachi Energy Chile S.A.	Contract performance bond	0	173
Pozo Almonte Solar 3 S.A.	Contract performance bond	37	37
El Sol de Vallenar SpA	Contract performance bond	0	1,511
Servicios de Respaldo de Energia Teknica SpA	Contract performance bond	0	56
Miscellaneous	Contract performance bond	449	342
Subtotal		**8,472**	**9,936**
In favor of Eólica Monte Redondo SpA			
Hitachi Energy Chile S.A.	Contract performance guarantee	173	0
Vai PS Ing. y Servicios SpA	Contract performance guarantee	34	0
Globaltec Servicios y Construcción Ltda.	Contract performance guarantee	0	64
Miscellaneous	Contract performance guarantee	56	78
Subtotal		**263**	**142**
In favor of Solar Los Loros SpA			
Huawei Chile S.A.	Contract performance guarantee	4,456	9,172
Energia Eolica CJR Wind Chile Ltda.	Contract performance guarantee	4,544	4,544
Emerson Electric	Contract performance guarantee	0	25
Miscellaneous	Contract performance guarantee	225	298
Subtotal		**9,225**	**14,039**
In favor of Rio Alto SpA			
Sistemas Eléctricos Ingeniería y Servicios S.A.	Contract performance guarantee	11	0
Gamesa Chile SpA	Contract performance guarantee	0	6,825
Subtotal		**11**	**6,825**
In favor of Energías de Abtao SpA			
Sistemas Eléctricos Ingeniería y Servicios S.A.	Contract performance guarantee	11	0
Subtotal		**11**	**0**
In favor of Alba SpA			
Sistemas Eléctricos Ingeniería y Servicios S.A.	Contract performance guarantee	11	0
Subtotal		**11**	**0**
Total		**350,237**	**465,506**

NOTE 40 – GUARANTEES PROVIDED TO THIRD PARTIES, OTHER CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND OTHER ITEMS (continued)

40.4 Restrictions

Short-term bank debt: As at June 30, 2026, the current portion of long-term debt amounted to USD 44.4 million, consisting of two principal installments on the IFC and DEG loan, each for USD 19.2 million payable in July 2026 and January 2027, in addition to two principal installments under the IDB Invest loan due in December 2026 (USD 2.75 million) and June 2027 (USD 3.3 million).

Long-term bank debt: Medium- and long-term bank debt totaled USD 963.4 million as at June 30, 2026, including USD 50 million with Banco Estado, USD 114 million with IDB Invest, USD 250 million with Scotiabank, USD 215.2 million, the long-term portion of the IFC loan, plus USD 34.2 million with DEG, and USD 300 million for the first two disbursements of a loan agreement with CAF for a committed total of USD 400 million. These loans are described in the following paragraphs. Please note that the USD 170-million syndicated loan with Banco Santander, Banco Estado, Rabobank, Société Générale and Intesa Sanpaolo was prepaid in full in May 2026.

Banco Estado: In January 2026, the company renewed a USD 50 million loan with Banco Estado, extending its maturity to December 2028. This loan bears interest at a fixed rate and is documented by a promissory note in Chilean pesos accompanied by a cross-currency swap agreement that converts the obligation into a fixed-rate loan in dollars. It has no financial or operational covenants and includes a prepayment option.

IDB Invest: On December 23, 2020, EECL signed a loan agreement for USD 125,000,000 with IDB Invest, comprised of a senior loan for USD 110,000,000 from IDB Invest and the China Fund for co-financing in Latin America and the Caribbean, and a loan for USD 15,000,000 from the Clean Technology Fund (CTF). The Company drew down the entire amount of these loans on August 27, 2021. The loan tranches at a variable rate total USD 110 million and the base rate changed from the 180-day LIBOR to SOFR, compounded daily starting December 15, 2023. The company contracted an interest-rate swap with Banco de Chile to set the interest rate for 50% of the loan principal at any time, so the base rate was set at 4.15% annually on an initial notional amount of USD 55 million.

Scotiabank: On July 26, 2022, EECL signed a loan agreement with Scotiabank for USD 250,000,000, which was drawn down in two disbursements. It drew down the first loan for USD 150 million on July 28, 2022, and the second for USD 100,000,000 on September 7, 2022. Both loans stipulate semi-annual interest payments in January and July of each year, and one single principal payment on July 26, 2027. The loans are accruing interest at a variable rate, equal to the SOFR, compounded daily, plus a spread. On August 19, 2022, EECL signed two interest rate swaps with Banco de Chile for a notional amount equivalent to 70% of these loans, for a total of USD 175,000,000. The purpose was to set the base rate of the loans and thus hedge the company's cash flow against the risk of a rise in market interest rates. The fixed base rate resulting from these transactions was 2.874% annually.

Santander: On December 15, 2022, the company signed a five-year loan agreement with Banco Santander for a total committed amount of USD 170 million. It drew down the first USD 77 million under this loan to pay for the purchase of shares in the San Pedro Wind Farms in Chiloe. The remaining USD 93 million were disbursed on February 15, 2023. The loan is accruing interest at a variable rate, based on the 6-month Term SOFR plus a spread. To hedge against interest rate risk, the Company made interest rate swaps with Banco Santander for a notional amount equivalent to 70% of the loan principal. The SOFR was fixed via those swaps at an average rate of 3.493% annually for that portion of the loan. Banco Santander assigned portions of the loan during 2023 and there are now five lenders each owed USD 34 million: Banco Santander, Banco Estado, Rabobank, Société Générale and Intesa Sanpaolo. This loan was prepaid in its entirety on June 15, 2026.

NOTE 40 – GUARANTEES PROVIDED TO THIRD PARTIES, OTHER CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND OTHER ITEMS (continued)

40.4 Restrictions (continued)

IFC and DEG: At the end of June 2023, the company signed a USD 350-million green, sustainability-linked loan with International Finance Corporation (IFC), a member of the World Bank Group, which, coupled with a parallel loan from DEG, a German bank and member of the KFW development bank group, meant a total commitment of USD 400 million out to 10 years. The Company drew down the first USD 200 million under this loan on July 28, 2023. The remaining USD 200 million were disbursed on December 19, 2023. The company contracted interest-rate swaps with Banco de Chile to hedge 60% of the notional amount of the loan at any time. This fixed the base interest rate at 3.815% annually on an initial notional amount of USD 240 million. Originally, the financing included USD 200 million provided by IFC, USD 114.5 million from investors under the co-financing portfolio program managed by IFC, USD 35.5 million from the SDG-focused investor ILX Fund under IFC's B-Loan Program, and a USD 50 million loan from DEG. On January 15, 2026, the company renegotiated the terms of this loan. This renegotiation entailed the prepayment of the remaining balance of the ILX loan amounting to USD 28 million and a reduction in the spread on the IFC and DEG loans by an average of 121.6 basis points, effective as of January 16, 2026. Both the loan's maturity date and the associated interest rate derivatives remained unchanged, with the hedging of the latter increasing from 60% to 65.8%. The sustainability linkage condition was eliminated, so the loans no longer contain a potential interest rate reduction starting in 2027 should the relevant KPIs or indicators be met. This loan is payable in 19 equal semi-annual installments beginning on July 15, 2024, and ending on July 15, 2033. The balance of these loans amounted to USD 287.8 million as at June 30, 2026.

CAF: On October 15, 2025, Engie Energía Chile entered into an Unsecured A/B Loan Facility agreement with the Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (abbreviated as "CAF" in Spanish), as lender, among other parties, under which CAF made a non-revolving loan for USD 400 million available to Engie. The loan is structured in two tranches: (i) Tranche A for USD 250 million expiring in 2032; and (ii) Tranche B for USD 150 million expiring in 2029, syndicated with three commercial banks—BBVA, SMBC and CACIB--, each for USD 50 million. The money from the loan will be used for the expenses of investment, development and construction of renewable energy and energy storage projects that meet the eligibility requirements set down in the loan agreement, and for refinancing existing debt. The company closed two derivatives agreements with BBVA and SMBC to set the interest rate for 80% of the loan amount. The fixed interest rate, which covers 80% of the loan, was set at 4.7713% annually. The company drew down a first disbursement of US$100 million under this agreement on December 9, 2025, and a second disbursement for USD 200 million on January 20, 2026, leaving the remaining USD 100 million available to the company to continue financing its investment projects during 2026.

Bank loan restrictions: The loan from Banco Estado has no financial or operational restrictions and includes a prepayment option. The IFC/DEG, IDB Invest and CAF loans as well as the long-term loan from Scotiabank impose certain restrictions usual to this type of financing. Those restrictions include the grant of guarantees by the company or its subsidiaries, except for the following types allowed under the indenture agreement: (i) guarantees on (a) assets built or acquired after the date of signature of the loan agreement; (b) shares or equity or debt securities backed by assets related to the company's main business, provided such pledges or collateral are established at the same time as, or no later than 360 days after, the acquisition of the assets or completion of the construction of the relevant asset or project; (ii) security or collateral on the assets of any entity being acquired by the company or existing at the time it was acquired by the company; (iii) collateral securing the obligations of any subsidiary owed to the company or to another company subsidiary; (iv) any type of security or collateral existing on the date of signature of the loan agreement; and (v) any extension, renewal or replacement of the above guarantees in whole or in part, provided the amount of the debt secured thereby is less than or equal to the value of the guarantees at the time of the extension, renewal or replacement. The loan agreement also places restrictions on leasebacks and limitations on an effective change in control of the company. A change in control without approval of the new controller by the lender will trigger a mandatory prepayment of the debt. These four loans are green loans, meaning the loans must be used for investment in renewable generation or power transmission projects that are rated green according to international standards.

These loans require that certain minimum levels of installed generating capacity be maintained and power purchase agreements during the term of the loans. None of the company's financial liabilities entail financial covenants (except for the minimum equity required by the local bond) or event-of-default triggers due to changes in risk ratings.

NOTE 40 – GUARANTEES PROVIDED TO THIRD PARTIES, OTHER CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND OTHER ITEMS (continued)

40.4 Restrictions (continued)

144-A / Regulation S Bonds: On June 30, 2026, EECL issued two bonds in accordance with Rule 144-A and Regulation S: one in the amount of USD 500,000,000 issued in January 2020, and another in the amount of USD 500,000,000 issued in April 2024. The bond issued in January 2020 was intended to finance (i) the early redemption of the USD 400,000,000 Rule 144-A bond issued in December 2010, which originally matured on January 15, 2021, (ii) the breakage cost paid to the holders of this bond as a result of the early redemption, and (iii) general corporate purposes. The proceeds from the bond issued in April 2024 were used in part for the early redemption of the bonds maturing in January 2025, which totaled USD 214,471,000 plus interest accrued to that date. The remaining funds from this issue were used to finance and refinance eligible green projects according to the ENGIE Group's Green Financing Framework.

Swiss Bond: On September 26, 2024, the company issued bonds on the Swiss market totaling CHF 190,000,000, in accordance with Article 51(2) of the Swiss Financial Services Act dated June 15, 2018 ("FinSA"). The bonds are out to 5 years, entail a single principal payment at maturity on September 26, 2029, and annual interest payments at an annual interest rate of 2.1275%. The proceeds from the placement were used to finance and refinance eligible projects as defined in Engie S.A.'s Green Financing Framework. To mitigate exposure to currency exchange rates and interest rates, the company entered into a cross-currency swap agreement whereby the principal amount of the bond was fixed at the equivalent to USD 225,118,483.41 at a fixed annual dollar interest rate of 5.4272%.

Local Bonds: As reported in a Material Disclosure made September 3, 2025, the company completed its first placement of green bonds on the domestic market for UF 3,000,000 out to 20 years. The coupon rate is 3.60% per annum, and the placement rate was 3.57% per annum. The company entered into a cross-currency swap with Scotiabank to convert the obligation into dollars at an average annual fixed rate of 5.823%.

As reported in a Material Disclosure made June 4, 2026, the Company completed its second green bond placement on the domestic market for UF 3,000,000 out to 7 years. The coupon rate is 2.95% annually and the placement rate was 3.17% annually. The Company closed a cross-currency swap with Banco Santander to convert this bond to dollars at an average annual fixed rate of 5.39%.

Bond restrictions: Neither bonds issued under Rule 144-A nor bonds issued on the Swiss market include financial covenants, whereas the local bonds require the issuer to maintain a minimum equity of USD 1.000 billion and provides for early redemption if (*one*) the issuer ceases to maintain (i) a total gross installed capacity exceeding 1,150 MW and (ii) power purchase agreements (PPAs) in which the issuer or its subsidiaries are seller that stipulate a total aggregate capacity exceeding 4,000 gigawatt-hours per year, or (*two*) there is a Change of Control of the issuer, as defined in the agreement. All bonds include restrictions on the granting of guarantees by the company and its subsidiaries, except for the following types of guarantees permitted under the terms of the indenture agreement: (i) Pledges on (a) assets constructed or acquired after the bond's issue date or (b) shares or ownership titles or debt instruments regarding assets related to the company's core business, provided that such pledges or guarantees are created contemporaneously or in a maximum period of 360 days from the acquisition of these assets or the completion of the construction of the project or asset in question; (ii) pledges or guarantees on assets of any entity being acquired by the company that exist at the time of the company's acquisition of such entity; (iii) guarantees securing obligations owed by any subsidiary to the company or another subsidiary of the company; (iv) any type of security or guarantee existing as of the date of the bond issue; and (v) any extension, renewal, or total or partial replacement of the aforementioned guarantees, provided that the amount of debt secured by such guarantees is less than or equal to the value of the guarantees at the time of the extension, renewal, or replacement. Furthermore, these agreements stipulate restrictions on leaseback transactions.

Please note that Rule 144-A allows securities issued by foreign issuers to be placed in the United States without the need to register the issue with the U.S. regulator (the Securities and Exchange Commission or "SEC"), provided that the purchasers are qualified investors. Regulation S, on the other hand, allows such securities to be simultaneously placed or subsequently resold outside the United States.

NOTE 40 – GUARANTEES PROVIDED TO THIRD PARTIES, OTHER CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND OTHER ITEMS (continued)

40.5 Other Contingencies

a) **Damage Indemnity Claim against GasAtacama Chile S.A.** EECL and its subsidiaries Central Termoelectrica Andina SpA, Inversiones Hornitos SpA and Electroandina SpA filed a claim against GasAtacama Chile S.A. before the 22nd Civil Court of Santiago seeking an indemnity for the damages caused to the plaintiffs by GasAtacama because it provided incorrect information to the Economic Load Dispatch Center from January 2011 to October 2015 that raised the costs of the members of the electric system.

On May 15, 2018, the 24th Civil Court of Santiago ordered that this case be joined to the claim filed by AES Gener. On April 18, 2019, a reconciliation hearing was held, but no reconciliation was reached. At the defendant's request, the Court ordered the plaintiffs to act through a common legal counsel or lawyer. EECL filed a subsidiary motion for reconsideration that the Court sustained. After the argument period ended, an order was issued in February 2020 to present evidence. The parties filed a motion for reconsideration of that order and, alternatively, an appeal. The motion for reconsideration was partially sustained on June 18,2020 and the appeal was deemed filed. The docket was sent to the Santiago Court of Appeals on June 22, 2020 to decide on the appeal against the order on evidence to be presented. Both parties presented their arguments on November 10, 2020 and the case was settled by an agreement. The Court rendered a ruling on July 30, 2021 dismissing the appeal by EECL, CTH, CTA and Electroandina. The plaintiffs petitioned that the case be reactivated on December 15, 2021. An order to suspend the evidentiary period for 45 business days was issued on January 24, 2022, through March 16, 2022.

The evidentiary period expired and no evidentiary measures were pending, so the court summoned the parties to hear a first-instance decision.

The decision rendered on October 17, 2023 was in favor of ENGIE ENERGIA CHILES.A. and ordered the defendant to pay a damage indemnity of CLP$31,303,900,000 (corresponding to values for 2014 and 2015 and part of 2013), to pay costs, and to pay a portion that will be determined during the ruling enforcement stage.

On October 31, 2023, (i) ENGIE ENERGIA CHILES.A., Central Termoeléctrica Andina SpA, Inversiones Hornitos SpA and Electroandina SpA. filed an appeal against the decision; (ii) GasAtacama S.A. filed a motion for vacation of judgment based on technicalities and, alternatively, an appeal; and (iii) AES Genera S.A. and Empresa Eléctrica Angamos S.A. filed an appeal. The remedies are being reviewed for admissibility by the Santiago Court of Appeals and are pending addition to the agenda. The claims are for the peso equivalent to US$120,370,000 (EECL), US$13,640,000 (Central Termoelectrica Andina S.A.), US$18,910,000 (Inversiones Hornitos SpA) and US$7,360,000 (Electroandina S.A.). The plaintiffs reserved the right to argue the type and amount of the loss of profit during the enforcement of the ruling or in a separate lawsuit.

Testimony was given by Enzo Quezada, on behalf of ENGIE, on August 27th. The arguments in the appeals by all parties were heard on October 9th and the judge is now analyzing the case to draft a decision. On February 4, 2026, the Santiago Court of Appeals sustained the appeal filed by the defendant. A petition for review was filed against that decision on February 21, 2026, challenging both the form and the substance of the ruling.

NOTE 40 – GUARANTEES PROVIDED TO THIRD PARTIES, OTHER CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND OTHER ITEMS (continued)

40.5 Other contingencies (continued)

b) ZOFRI Lawsuit:

In November 2022, Zofri (the acronym in Spanish for Iquique Free Zone) filed an environmental lawsuit and a civil lawsuit against ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A. The environmental lawsuit claims alleged environmental damages resulting from the operation by ENGIE of the old Diesel-Fired Power Plant located on land owned by Zofri. The civil lawsuit relates to a lease made November 28, 1991 by EDELNOR S.A. (the legal predecessor of EE.CL) and Zofri for land where that Diesel-Fired Power Plant was located.

On August 12, 2024, the Environmental Court ("EC") rendered a decision sustaining Zofri's claim, declaring that there was environmental damage, and ordering ENGIE to make material reparation of that damage. ENGIE filed an appeal with the Supreme Court on August 30, 2024, seeking annulment of that decision on the grounds of an error of law or breach of a procedural right that was decided on October 24, 2025. The Supreme Court dismissed the remedy of annulment based on breach of a procedural right and declared that the remedy of annulment based on an error of law was inadmissible. The dismantling and clean-up plans are currently being implemented on the site of the old Diesel-Fired Plant and an environmental remediation plan is being prepared, as ordered by the court. Moreover, the environmental lawsuit is in the decision enforcement stage in which ENGIE provided evidence to prove the status of compliance with the above decision. A ruling by the court is pending.

The court dismissed the civil claim outright since it considered that Zofri did not provide sufficient evidence that ENGIE had defaulted on the lease. Zofri filed an appeal with the Iquique Court of Appeals that was also dismissed. Additionally, Zofri filed an appeal of annulment with the Supreme Court and an appeal of unenforceability due to unconstitutionality with the Constitutional Court, both of which were dismissed, so the first-instance decision is final and binding.

c) Penalization procedures of the Electricity and Fuels Commission (SEC, as abbreviated in Spanish)

During the 2026 fiscal year, the Electricity and Fuels Commission (SEC, as abbreviated in Spanish) gave ENGIE Energía Chile S.A. notice of penalization resolutions associated with certain regulatory breaches.

First penalization procedure

The SEC imposed a fine of 60,000 Monthly Tax Units (UTM, the acronym in Spanish) on the Company in Resolution No. 37,805 dated February 24, 2026, which is the maximum fine applicable for infringements classified as serious.

On March 2, 2026, the Company filed a remedy of reconsideration against said resolution, which was pending a decision by the authority as of June 30, 2026. The SEC is expected to issue a decision during the third quarter of 2026.

In the event that the remedy is rejected, the Company plans to take the remaining administrative and judicial actions stipulated in governing regulations, which may include filing a claim of illegality before the Santiago Court of Appeals.

Second penalization procedure

In a resolution dated April 8, 2026, the SEC imposed a fine of 15,000 UTM on the Company for low-frequency changes to the Pampa Camarones photovoltaic plant, which the authority deemed to be incorrectly configured.

The Company filed a remedy of reconsideration against said resolution before the deadline, which was pending a decision as of June 30, 2026. The SEC is expected to issue a decision during the third quarter of 2026.

In the event that the remedy is rejected, the Company plans to take the remaining administrative and judicial actions available under governing law, including the filing of a claim of illegality before the Santiago Court of Appeals.

NOTE 40 – GUARANTEES PROVIDED TO THIRD PARTIES, OTHER CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND OTHER ITEMS (continued)

40.5 Other contingencies (continued)

Accounting Assessment

As at June 30, 2026, both penalization resolutions were subject to administrative review and could later become subject to judicial review. Consequently, in view of the procedural status of the proceedings and the information available on the date of issuance of these interim financial statements, Management, with the support of its legal advisors, has concluded that there is no need to make provisions for these matters as at June 30, 2026. However, due to the size of the amounts involved, the Company is disclosing these procedures as contingencies in these financial statements.

NOTE 41 – NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

As at June 30, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the Company had the following number of employees under a continuing employment contract:

Number of Employees by Profession and Area	Engineers	Technicians	Other Professionals	Total 2026	Total 2025
Generation	212	370	0	582	592
Transmission	62	63	0	125	130
Administration and Support	272	102	0	374	386
Total	**546**	**535**	**0**	**1,081**	**1,108**

NOTE 42 – PENALTIES

Neither the Company nor its executives were penalized by the Financial Market Commission thus far in 2026 or in the 2025 fiscal year.

NOTE 43 – THE ENVIRONMENT

ENGIE Energía Chile (EECL) and its subsidiaries have an environmental compliance program that includes: the verification of environmental approvals, of applicable sectorial regulations, the monitoring of air emissions, air quality and discharges into water, marine environment monitoring, monitoring of birdlife, reforestation plans and environmental studies that ensure a control of their operations in respect for governing laws and strict internal regulations adopted to attain objectives in harmony with the environment. Compliance program execution is the responsibility of the Environmental and Permitting Division.

EECL and its subsidiaries also implemented an ISO 14001 environmental management model and received initial certification in June 2006, which they have maintained to this date. This management system is audited annually by an external certification agency that verifies how the system is working and its compliance with the ISO 14001 model. A new annual audit of the Management System was conducted in August 2025 by Bureau Veritas (BV) in which 1 minor environmental management nonconformity was found. The corrective action plan was prepared and approved by BV, so our management system continues to be certified.

No penalties or fines have been recorded against EECL in the Public Penalties Register of the Environmental Commission. To date (June 30, 2026), EECL has been involved in three investigations, two of which were resolved by compliance programs (CPs) and one by an evidence report. The next table summarizes these investigations.

NOTE 43 – THE ENVIRONMENT (continued)

Year	Company Name	Unit Investigated	Status
2014	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	Mejillones Power Plant	Ended – Satisfactory CP
2014	Central Termoeléctrica Andina SpA	Andino Power Plant	Ended – Satisfactory CP
2015	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	Mejillones Power Plant	Ended – Absolved

During the first half of 2026, the Environmental Commission requested information on the decommissioning and/or conversion plans for the thermal power units at the Mejillones and Tocopilla Power Complexes, and it conducted inspections of liquid waste discharges into the ocean. All these requests were answered by the stipulated deadlines and no observations were made in the reports sent to the authorities.

Two decisions by Environmental Courts were rendered against EECL for environmental damages. Reparation plans have been filed and approved for both decisions. The next table summarizes these decisions.

Date	Company Name	Unit Investigated	Status
February 2024	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	Laja Hydroelectric Power Plant	Approved by the Third Environmental Court – under way
August 2024	Engie Energía Chile S.A.	Iquique Diesel-Fired Power Plant	Approved by the First Environmental Court – under way

In relation to the ruling on the Iquique Diesel-Fired Power Plant, the First Environmental Court was informed that the facilities and been completely dismantled and that the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) had been filed in April 2026 with the Remediation Plan requested by the Court. Due to technical observations by environmental authorities, ENGIE voluntarily withdrew the EIS, and new studies are currently being prepared to complement the project's hydrogeological baseline reports.

No environmental incidents have been reported to the authorities in recent years in regard to ENGIE operating sites.

NOTE 44 – SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION ON SUBSIDIARIES

Summary financial information is provided below as at June 30, 2026, according to International Financial Reporting Standards:

Tax I.D.	Name of Company	Interest	Current Assets	Non-Current Assets	Total Assets	Current Liabilities	Non-Current Liabilities	Total Liabilities	Revenue	Net Profit (Loss)
		%	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
96.731.500-1	Electroandina SpA.	100.00%	2,039	47,401	49,440	4,889	4,300	9,189	0	(635)
78.974.730-K	Gasoducto Nor Andino SpA	100.00%	15,001	68,416	83,417	4,795	10,595	15,390	12,083	4,976
Foreign	Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A.	100.00%	3,060	20,563	23,623	3,282	2,172	5,454	3,138	1,577
76.046.791-K	Edelnor Transmisión S.A.	100.00%	37,210	184,078	221,288	66,597	116,103	182,700	10,105	(68)
76.009.698-9	Inversiones Hornitos SpA.	100.00%	66,701	6,724	73,425	112,101	17,180	129,281	35,738	3,956
76.247.976-1	Solar Los Loros SpA	100.00%	7,872	84,138	92,010	2,061	48,319	50,380	2,230	(218)
76.019.239-2	Eolica Monte Redondo SpA	100.00%	8,781	104,869	113,650	2,951	13,197	16,148	3,804	1,221
76.114.239-9	Alba SpA	100.00%	43,308	22,898	66,206	13,694	56,249	69,943	3,302	(3,162)
76.114.229-1	Alba Andes SpA	100.00%	2,862	15,128	17,990	15,751	1,378	17,129	712	(140)
76.114.213-5	Alba Pacifico SpA	100.00%	2,959	14,918	17,877	15,692	1,374	17,066	712	(122)
76.376.043-K	Rio Alto S.A.	100.00%	14,662	34,508	49,170	13,076	14,743	27,819	3,942	528
76.379.265-K	Energias de Abtao S.A.	100.00%	13,771	73,871	87,642	4,763	80,974	85,737	279	(3,849)
77.708.483-6	Eólica Entre Cerros SpA	100.00%	456	3,442	3,898	1,918	1,221	3,139	0	0
77.235.144-5	Parque Fotovoltaico Andino Las Pataguas SpA	100.00%	0	618	618	643	0	643	0	0
76.361.254-6	NR Entre Ríos SpA	100.00%	0	16,600	16,600	0	0	0	0	0

The financial information on the companies included in the consolidation was as follows as at December 31, 2025:

Tax I.D.	Name of Company	Interest	Current Assets	Non-Current Assets	Total Assets	Current Liabilities	Non-Current Liabilities	Total Liabilities	Revenue	Net Profit (Loss)
		%	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
96.731.500-1	Electroandina SpA.	100.00%	2,180	47,150	49,330	4,145	4,300	8,445	217	(1,554)
78.974.730-K	Gasoducto Nor Andino SpA	100.00%	7,223	68,684	75,907	2,037	10,818	12,855	20,719	8,947
Foreign	Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A.	100.00%	2,480	20,953	23,433	3,349	3,492	6,841	5,754	(1,018)
76.046.791-K	Edelnor Transmisión S.A.	100.00%	31,379	175,748	207,127	62,378	106,093	168,471	19,510	(2,861)
76.009.698-9	Inversiones Hornitos SpA.	100.00%	31,351	(3)	31,348	87,841	16,767	104,608	67,822	(9,452)
76.247.976-1	Solar Los Loros SpA	100.00%	4,757	76,391	81,148	6,749	37,297	44,046	1,291	(1,217)
76.019.239-2	Eolica Monte Redondo SpA	100.00%	6,383	105,333	111,716	2,377	13,058	15,435	9,332	2,433
76.114.239-9	Alba SpA	100.00%	38,946	17,860	56,806	6,784	54,425	61,209	6,192	(2,269)
76.114.229-1	Alba Andes SpA	100.00%	2,225	8,699	10,924	15,773	1,345	17,118	1,336	(43)
76.114.213-5	Alba Pacifico SpA	100.00%	2,305	8,700	11,005	15,712	1,342	17,054	1,340	(14)
76.376.043-K	Rio Alto S.A.	100.00%	10,339	23,522	33,861	11,591	14,282	25,873	4,750	452
76.379.265-K	Energias de Abtao S.A.	100.00%	13,908	51,026	64,934	4,002	78,374	82,376	4,779	(3,845)
77.708.483-6	Eólica Entre Cerros SpA	100.00%	456	3,423	3,879	1,906	1,188	3,094	0	(318)
77.235.144-5	Parque Fotovoltaico Andino Las Pataguas SpA	100.00%	0	618	618	643	0	643	0	0
76.361.254-6	NR Entre Ríos SpA	100.00%	0	16,600	16,600	0	0	0	0	0

NOTE 45 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No material events have occurred between July 1, 2026, and the date of issuance of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements that might affect their presentation.

APPENDIX 1 – COMPANIES IN THE ENGIE ENERGIA CHILES.A. GROUP

a) The following companies are included in the consolidated financial statements:

Tax I.D.	Name of Company	Country of Origin	Functional Currency	Percentage Interest in 2026			Percentage Interest in 2025		
				Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total
76.046.791-K	Edelnor Transmisión S.A.	Chile	U.S. Dollar	99.99999	0.00001	100.0000	99.99999	0.0000	100.0000
96.731.500-1	Electroandina SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	99.9999	0.0001	100.0000	99.9999	0.0001	100.0000
76.019.239-2	Eolica Monte Redondo SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000
Foreign	Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A.	Argentina	U.S. Dollar	88.8900	11.1100	100.0000	88.8900	11.1100	100.0000
78.974.730-K	Gasoducto Nor Andino SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000
76.009.698-9	Inversiones Hornitos SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000
76.247.976-1	Solar Los Loros SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000
76.114.213-5	Alba Pacífico SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000
76.114.229-1	Alba Andes SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000
76.114.239-9	Alba SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000
76.376.043-K	Rio Alto SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000
76.379.265-K	Energias de Abtao S.A.	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000
77.708.483-6	Eólica Entre Cerros SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000
77.235.144-5	Parque Fotovoltaico Andino Las Pataguas SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000
76.361.254-6	NR Entre Ríos SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000

See Note 2.4 *Subsidiaries*.

b) Companies accounted for using the equity method:

Type of Relationship	Tax I.D.	Name of Company	Country of Origin	Functional Currency	Percentage Interest as of	
					2026	2025
					Direct	Direct
Joint control	76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	U.S. dollar	50.000	50.000
Joint control	76.715.352-K	Cía. Operadora de Infraestructuras Eléctricas S.A.	Chile	U.S. dollar	50.000	50.000

See Note 2.5 *Investments accounted for using the Equity Method*

APPENDIX 2 - ITEMIZATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN A FOREIGN CURRENCY

Assets denominated in a foreign currency were as follows:

Assets	Currency	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
		kUSD	kUSD
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	USD	217,812	85,580
Cash and cash equivalents	Non-adjustable CLP$	5,580	1,310
Cash and cash equivalents	Euro	251	170
Cash and cash equivalents	Argentine peso	46	20
Other financial assets, current	USD	2,277	11,768
Current tax assets	USD	7,773	8,008
Current tax assets	Argentine peso	10	94
Current inventories	USD	49,333	50,396
Related-entity receivables	Non-adjustable CLP$	65	4
Related-entity receivables	UF	125	9
Related-entity receivables	USD	8,192	686
Other non-financial assets	Non-adjustable CLP$	228,854	215,403
Other non-financial assets	USD	20,123	18,791
Other non-financial assets	Argentine peso	337	280
Other non-financial assets	Euro	3,027	2,330
Other non-financial assets	Other currencies	20	1
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, current	USD	158,452	242,420
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, current	Non-adjustable CLP$	57,177	73,359
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, current	UF	380	41
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, current	Argentine peso	163	55
Non-Current Assets			
Other financial assets, non-current	USD	16,141	64,206
Related-entity receivables, non-current	USD	19,371	18,730
Other non-current non-financial assets	USD	63,713	62,762
Other non-current non-financial assets	UF	178	178
Deferred tax assets	USD	45,828	50,206
Investments accounted for using the equity method	USD	120,873	134,385
Intangible assets other than goodw ill	USD	120,530	124,646
Goodw ill	USD	32,784	32,784
Property, plant and equipment	USD	4,186,199	3,907,037
Right-of-use assets	USD	109,604	112,108
Subtotal	**USD**	**5,179,005**	**4,924,513**
	Non-adjustable CLP$	**291,676**	**290,076**
	Euro	**3,278**	**2,500**
	UF	**683**	**228**
	Argentine peso	**556**	**449**
	Other currencies	**20**	**1**
Total Assets		**5,475,218**	**5,217,767**

APPENDIX 2 - ITEMIZATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN A FOREIGN CURRENCY (continued)

Liabilities denominated in a foreign currency broke down as follows:

Current Liabilities currently in Operation	Currency	6/30/2026	12/31/2025	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
		kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Related-entity payables	USD	12,944	47,983	1,791	1,679
Related-entity payables	UF	957	214	0	0
Related-entity payables	Euro	359	3,281	0	0
Current tax liabilities	USD	1,144	643	0	0
Other non-financial liabilities	Non-adjustable CLP$	2,371	7,742	0	0
Other non-financial liabilities	Argentine peso	15	31	0	0
Trade payables and other accounts payable	Euro	10,250	5,268	0	0
Trade payables and other accounts payable	Non-adjustable CLP$	43,752	124,879	0	0
Trade payables and other accounts payable	Other currencies	1,902	235	0	0
Trade payables and other accounts payable	Argentine peso	95	479	0	0
Trade payables and other accounts payable	USD	253,663	206,584	0	0
Trade payables and other accounts payable	UF	56,666	15,964	0	0
Employee benefit provision, current	Non-adjustable CLP$	18,182	26,776	0	0
Other financial liabilities	USD	55,992	126,619	36,143	50,782
Current lease liabilities	USD	84	84	195	191
Current lease liabilities	UF	2,327	1,661	1,731	2,483
Current lease liabilities	Other currencies	176	178	147	146
Subtotal	**USD**	**323,827**	**381,913**	**38,129**	**52,652**
	Non-adjustable CLP$	**64,125**	**159,397**	**0**	**0**
	Euro	**10,609**	**8,549**	**0**	**0**
	UF	**59,950**	**17,839**	**1,731**	**2,483**
	Argentine peso	**110**	**510**	**0**	**0**
	Other currencies	**2,078**	**413**	**147**	**146**
Total Current Liabilities		**460,699**	**568,621**	**40,007**	**55,281**

Non-Current Liabilities		1 to 3 years		3 to 5 years		More than 5 years	
	Currency	6/30/2026	12/31/2025	6/30/2026	12/31/2025	6/30/2026	12/31/2025
		kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Deferred tax liabilities	USD	5,320	5,420	5,275	5,398	217,456	156,944
Related-entity payables	USD	5,428	5,169	6,568	6,255	32,390	34,193
Other non-current financial liabilities	USD	534,553	128,988	986,336	1,285,620	908,626	872,422
Lease liabilities	USD	840	824	618	606	336	495
Lease liabilities	UF	7,826	8,379	3,994	3,980	73,667	75,570
Lease liabilities	Other currencies	878	921	124	210	760	802
Employee benefit provisions, non-current	Non-adjustable CLP$	0	0	0	0	81	81
Other non-current provisions	USD	91,187	97,987	0	0	169,063	170,750
Other non-current, non-financial liabilities	USD	82	82	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**USD**	**637,410**	**238,470**	**998,797**	**1,297,879**	**1,327,871**	**1,234,804**
	Non-adjustable CLP$	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**81**	**81**
	UF	**7,826**	**8,379**	**3,994**	**3,980**	**73,667**	**75,570**
	Other currencies	**878**	**921**	**124**	**210**	**760**	**802**
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**646,114**	**247,770**	**1,002,915**	**1,302,069**	**1,402,379**	**1,311,257**