Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. and Subsidiaries

Annual Consolidated financial statements
Under Colombian Generally Accepted
Accounting Principles (NCIF)
December 31, 2023 and 2022

CERTIFICATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Medellín, March 20, 2024

To the Board of Directors of Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P.

We, the undersigned, in our capacity as the Legal Representative and Accountant of Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P., hereby certify that the balances of the consolidated Financial Statements of Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2023 and 2022, were faithfully taken from the accounting books.

The accounting prepared in accordance with the Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards accepted in Colombia (NCIF, for the Spanish original) and the disclosures faithfully reflect the financial, economic, social and environmental situation of Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. We certify that the assertions contained in the financial statements were verified, particularly those related to:

The facts, transactions and operations were recognized and carried out by Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. and its subsidiaries during the period from January 1 to December 31, 2023.

That economic events are disclosed in accordance with accounting and financial reporting standards accepted in Colombia (NCIF, for the Spanish original) adopted by the Colombian General Accounting Office through Resolution 037/2017, Resolution 056/2020, Resolution 035 and 0197/2021 and Resolution 267 /2022. These accounting and financial reporting standards are based on the International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), as well as interpretations issued by the Interpretations Committee, adopted in Colombia through Decree 2420/2015 and its amendments.

The total value of the assets, liabilities, equity, revenues, expenses and costs were disclosed in the Consolidated Financial Statements of Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2023.

The assets represent existing rights and the liabilities represent obligations on the account of Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2023.

The Consolidated Financial Statements do not contain any defects, inaccuracies or misstatements that would prevent the true financial position and financial performance of the Entity and its subsidiaries from being known.

John Alberto Maya Salazar
Legal Representative

John Jaime Rodríguez Sosa
Public Accountant
Professional License No. 144842-T

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors:
Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. and its subsidiaries (Hereinafter "the Group") which include the Consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2023, and the consolidated Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements, reasonably present in all material respects, the Group's financial position as of December 31, 2023, the result of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended on that date, in accordance with the Accounting and Financial Reporting accepted in Colombia adopted by the General Accounting Office of the Nation through Resolution 037 of 2017, and its subsequent updates.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Auditing Standards accepted in Colombia. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Colombia, and we have fulfilled our other responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis Paragraph

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to the matters discussed in Note 4.1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements regarding the Ituango Hydroelectric Project contingency and its impact on the financial statements. The Group continues to monitor the progress of the project and is taking all appropriate measures and actions to identify and recognize the accounting impact of this contingency and the actions of the regulatory and environmental authorities. The outcome of the impact on the Group's financial position, results of operations and cash flows is uncertain and will depend on the further development of these events until the completion of the project.

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Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of the greatest importance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2023. These matters were covered in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion on them, and we do not express a separate opinion on these matters. We have identified the issues described below as the key audit issues to be reported in our report.

Impairment Assessment of Long-Lived Assets – Cash Generating Unit (CGU) Power Generation

As described in Note 8.2 of the consolidated financial statements, the Group includes the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) Power Generation EPM.

The Group used the discounted cash flow model to estimate the value in use of the assets associated with the EPM Power Generation CGU, which required Management to make significant estimates and assumptions related mainly to, (1) the historical behavior and growth rates of certain base variables for the projection; (2) the discount rates applied and macroeconomic variables used; (3) the projection period and (4) the growth gradient in perpetuity.

The main considerations for selecting the impairment assessment of the EPM Power Generation CGU as a key audit matter were: 1) the use of important judgments by the Administration to calculate the use value of the CGU and 2) the progress of the Ituango Hydroelectric project, included within the Power Generation CGU. where there is an impact on the projection of cash flows.

Procedures developed by the audit team

Our audit procedures related to the impairment assessment of long-lived assets – Cash Generating Unit (CGU) Power Generation included the following, but were not limited to:

- We evaluated the design and effectiveness of the controls related to the assessment of the amount of use of the CGU by management.
- We evaluated the reasonableness of the assumptions used by management, considering (i) the current and past performance of the Energy Generation CGU, (ii) consistency with external market and industry data.
- We involved specialists with knowledge and experience in valuation who assisted us in: (i) the evaluation of the methodology used to estimate the value-in-use and the development of independent calculations, and (ii) the evaluation of the following inputs and relevant assumptions used in the model: (1) the historical behavior and growth rates of certain base variables for the projection; (2) the discount rates applied and macroeconomic variables used; (3) the projection period; and (4) the growth gradient in perpetuity.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the management report but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our accompanying auditors' report.

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Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of conclusion that provides a reasonable degree of assurance on the other information.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, and in doing so consider whether the other information contained therein is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit or appears to contain a material misstatement. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is material misstatement of the other information, we would be required to report that fact. We have nothing to report on this matter.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Administration is responsible for the preparation and correct presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Accounting and Financial Information Standards Accepted in Colombia adopted by the General Accounting Office of the Nation through Resolution 037 of 2017, and its subsequent updates, and for the internal control that management considers relevant for the preparation and correct presentation of the financial statements free of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Independent Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the International Auditing Standards accepted in Colombia will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing accepted in Colombia, the auditor exercises professional judgment and maintains professional skepticism throughout the audit; also:

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; to design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and to obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for the independent auditor's opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

VERIFIED

- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- We conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause an entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- We obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the Group's financial statements; We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit; and We remain solely responsible for our opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during the audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that the auditor has complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. The auditor describes these matters in the auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matters

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022, which are included for comparative purposes only, were audited by us and we expressed an unqualified opinion in our report of March 27, 2023.

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English translation

These consolidated financial statements, notes to the consolidated financial statements and the independent auditor's report were translated into English for the convenience of readers outside Colombia from financial statements originally issued in Spanish.

Deloitte & Touche Ltda.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE S.A.S.
March 20, 2024.

EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022

Figures expressed in millions of Colombian pesos

	Notes	2023	2022
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment, net	5	46,604,510	44,181,617
Investment property	6	194,610	190,574
Goodwill	7	2,977,065	3,693,266
Other intangible assets	7	2,994,207	3,405,647
Right-of-use assets	14	829,895	826,955
Investments in associates	10	1,056,124	1,153,598
Investments in joint ventures	11	17,739	17,166
Deferred tax asset	39	1,519,458	1,217,353
Trade and other receivables	12	3,061,104	2,441,171
Other financial assets	13	2,341,311	3,023,468
Other assets	16	360,309	331,706
Cash and cash equivalents (restricted)	18	59,346	89,065
Total non-current assets		**62,015,678**	**60,571,586**
Current assets			
Inventories	17	760,329	714,643
Trade and other receivables	12	8,463,392	7,504,762
Current tax assets	26	894,782	697,964
Other financial assets	13	517,297	1,047,473
Other assets	16	1,202,032	947,132
Cash and cash equivalents	18	3,244,472	4,038,679
Total current assets		**15,082,304**	**14,950,653**
Total assets		**77,097,982**	**75,522,239**
Debit balances of deferred regulatory accounts	30	137,883	56,115
Total assets and debit balances of deferred regulatory accounts		**77,235,865**	**75,578,354**
Liabilities and Equity			
Equity			
Issued capital	19	67	67
Treasury shares		(52)	(52)
Reserves	19	2,341,067	2,518,114
Accumulated other comprehensive income	20	2,720,926	3,765,881
Retained earnings	19	21,486,694	19,212,331
Net profit for the period	19	3,249,354	3,845,458
Other components of equity	19	84,698	78,565
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**29,882,754**	**29,420,364**
Non-controlling interests	19	1,433,580	1,566,502
Total equity		**31,316,334**	**30,986,866**

EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022

Figures expressed in millions of Colombian pesos

	Notes	2023	2022
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	21	23,129,694	25,896,191
Creditors and others accounts payable	22	592,334	676,537
Other financial liabilities	23	1,816,172	888,992
Employee benefits	25	923,520	699,708
Income tax payable	40	33,351	33,351
Deferred tax liabilities	40	2,572,738	2,368,390
Provisions	27	2,195,931	1,240,474
Other liabilities	28	562,122	707,853
Total non-current liabilities		**31,825,862**	**32,511,496**
Current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	21	4,747,246	3,594,078
Creditors and others account payable	22	5,072,999	4,378,509
Other financial liabilities	23	747,974	686,730
Employee benefits	25	437,502	390,895
Income tax payable	40	368,646	500,396
Taxes contributions and rates payable	26	513,435	511,280
Provisions	27	458,399	582,926
Other liabilities	28	1,706,103	1,418,344
Total current liabilities		**14,052,304**	**12,063,158**
Total liabilities		**45,878,166**	**44,574,654**
Deferred tax liabilities related to balances of deferred regulatory accounts	30	41,365	16,834
Total liabilities and credit balances of deferred regulatory accounts		**45,919,531**	**44,591,488**
Total liabilities and equity		**77,235,865**	**75,578,354**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

John Alberto Maya Salazar
General Manager
Certification Attached

Diana Rúa Jaramillo
Executive Vice-President of Finance and Investments

John Jaime Rodríguez Sosa
Director of Accounting and Costs
Professional Card N° 144842-T
Certification Attached

EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
Figures expressed in millions of Colombian pesos

	Notes	2023	2022
Rendering of services	31	36,897,753	31,524,554
Sale of goods	31	83,399	55,457
Leases	31	157,935	148,397
Ordinary activities revenue		**37,139,087**	**31,728,408**
Other income	32	392,735	488,409
Income from sale of assets	33	4,894	5,652
Total revenue		**37,536,716**	**32,222,469**
Costs of services rendered	34	(25,066,462)	(20,687,461)
Administrative expenses	35	(3,461,988)	(2,330,073)
net impairment loss on accounts receivable	12	(1,199,656)	(1,106,405)
Other expenses	36	(125,435)	(138,511)
Finance income	37.1	804,674	397,903
Finance expenses	37.2	(3,267,082)	(2,284,882)
Net foreign exchange difference	38	171,188	(103,086)
Share of results of equity investments	10 y 11	(567,722)	(237,266)
Gain on equity investments	39	178,118	70,722
Profit for the period before taxes		**5,002,351**	**5,803,410**
Income tax	40	(1,516,153)	(1,610,791)
Profit for the period after taxes		**3,486,198**	**4,192,619**
Net movement in balances of net regulatory accounts related to the result of the period	30	105,156	(97,743)
Net movement in deferred tax related to deferred regulatory accounts related to the results of the period	30	(29,408)	30,625
Profit for the period and net movement in deferred tax related to deferred regulatory accounts		**3,561,946**	**4,125,501**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	20	(214,930)	126,956
Equity investments measured at fair value through equity	20	(539,451)	(131,035)
Equity method in Associates and Joint Ventures		(105,778)	(2,714)
Income tax related to components that will not be reclassified	20 y 40	180,040	(349,496)
		(680,119)	**(356,289)**
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Cash flow hedges:	**20**	**446,908**	**(595,470)**
Reclassified to profit or loss for the period		(2,096,577)	329,799
Reclassification Adjustment		2,543,485	(925,269)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	20	(1,123,159)	840,297
Equity method in Associates and Joint Ventures	10 y 20	273,052	3,347
Hedges of net investments in foreign operations		283,752	(216,145)
Income tax related to the components that may be reclassified	20 y 40	(250,892)	288,033
		(370,339)	**320,062**
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of taxes		**(1,050,458)**	**(36,227)**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**2,511,488**	**4,089,274**
Result for the period attributable to:			
Owners of the company		3,249,354	3,845,458
Non-controlling interest		312,592	280,043
		3,561,946	**4,125,501**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the company		2,204,384	3,813,031
Non-controlling interest		307,104	276,243
		2,511,488	**4,089,274**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

John Alberto Maya Salazar
General Manager
Certification Attached

Diana Rúa Jaramillo
Executive Vice-President of Finance and Investments

John Jaime Rodríguez Sosa
Director of Accounting and Costs
Professional Card N° 144842-T
Certification Attached

EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
Years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
Figures expressed in millions of Colombian pesos

						Ther comprehensive income									
	Issued capital	Treasury shares	Reserves	Retained earnings	Other components of equity	Equity investments	Defined benefit plans	Cash flow hedges	Hedges of net investments in foreign operations	Exchange differences on traslation of foreign operation	Reclassification of property, plant and equipment to investment property	Accumulated share in other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures business	Attributable to Owners of the Company	Non-controlling interests	Total
	Note 19.1		Note 19.2	Note 19.3		Note 20.3	Note 20.2	Note 20.5	Note 20.6	Note 20.7	Note 20.1	Note 20.4		Note 19.4	
Balance at January 1, 2022	67	(52)	2,416,297	21,165,517	74,520	3,064,037	(8,724)	(342,590)	(61,509)	1,117,985	12,471	16,788	27,454,807	1,295,378	28,750,185
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	3,845,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,845,458	280,043	4,125,501
Other comprehensive income of the period, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	(433,769)	73,258	(307,437)	(216,145)	851,032	-	634	(32,427)	(3,800)	(36,227)
Comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,845,458**	**-**	**(433,769)**	**73,258**	**(307,437)**	**(216,145)**	**851,032**	**-**	**634**	**3,813,031**	**276,243**	**4,089,274**
Surpluses or dividends decreed	-	-	-	(1,850,775)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,850,775)	(195,339)	(2,046,114)
Movement of reserves	-	-	101,816	(101,816)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchases and sales to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	(30)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30)	30	-
Transfers and sales to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	149	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	(139)	-	(1)	-	(1)
Income tax related to transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity method on variations in equity	-	-	-	-	4,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,045	-	4,045
Other movement for the period	-	-	1	(714)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(713)	190,190	189,477
Balance at December 31, 2022	67	(52)	2,518,114	23,057,789	78,565	2,630,257	64,534	(650,027)	(277,654)	1,969,017	12,332	17,422	29,420,364	1,566,502	30,986,866
Balance at January 1, 2023	67	(52)	2,518,114	23,057,789	78,565	2,630,257	64,534	(650,027)	(277,654)	1,969,017	12,332	17,422	29,420,364	1,566,502	30,986,866
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	3,249,354	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,249,354	312,592	3,561,946
Other comprehensive income of the period, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	(430,040)	(134,426)	293,343	186,424	(1,127,545)	-	167,274	(1,044,970)	(5,488)	(1,050,458)
Comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,249,354**	**-**	**(430,040)**	**(134,426)**	**293,343**	**186,424**	**(1,127,545)**	**-**	**167,274**	**2,204,384**	**307,104**	**2,511,488**
Surpluses or dividends decreed	-	-	-	(1,748,005)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,748,005)	(201,781)	(1,949,786)
Movement of reserves	-	-	(177,047)	177,047	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchases and sales to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	12	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	(34)	-
Equity method on variations in equity	-	-	-	-	6,111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,111	-	6,111
Other movement for the period	-	-	-	(149)	-	15	-	(95,264)	95,264	-	-	-	(134)	(238,211)	(238,345)
Balance at December 31, 2023	67	(52)	2,341,067	24,736,048	84,698	2,200,232	(69,892)	(451,948)	4,034	841,472	12,332	184,696	29,882,754	1,433,580	31,316,334

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

John Alberto Maya Salazar
General Manager
Certification Attached

Diana Rúa Jaramillo
Executive Vice-President of Finance and Investments

John Jaime Rodríguez Sosa
Director of Accounting and Costs
Professional Card N° 144842-T
Certification Attached

EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
Figures expressed in millions of Colombian pesos

	Notes	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit for the period		**3,561,946**	**4,125,501**
Adjustments to reconcile the net profit for the period to the net cash flows used in operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets	34 y 35	1,874,177	1,524,883
Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right of use assets and intangible assets	8	149,245	88,647
Net impairment loss on accounts receivable	12	1,199,656	1,106,405
Reversal loss of impairment of property, plant and equipment value, right-of-use assets and intangible assets	8	(34)	(117)
Impairment of investments in associates and joint ventures	8	-	6,420
Write-down of inventories, net	34 y 36	3,647	2,023
Result due to foreign exchange difference	38	(171,188)	103,086
Result due to valuation of investment property	32 y 36	(10,012)	(20,383)
Result for valuation of financial instruments and hedge accounting	37.1 y 37.2	(269,693)	25,353
Result of compensation for activities associated with investment flow		(477)	-
Provisions, post-employment and long-term defined benefit plans	35	989,939	317,572
Provisions for tax, insurance and reinsurance obligations and financial updating	35 y 37.2	137,515	86,223
Applied Government subventions	32	(119,939)	(119,985)
Deferred income tax	40	(189,569)	(152,669)
Current income tax	40	1,705,722	1,763,460
Results by Equity method in Associates and Joint Ventures	10 y 11	567,721	237,266
Interest and yield income	37.1	(329,588)	(293,616)
Interest and commission expenses	37.2	2,947,300	2,069,530
Result due to disposal of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangibles and investment property	33 y 36	(2,007)	(5,084)
Result from withdrawal of property, plant and equipment, right of use assets, intangible assets and investments	33 y 36	56,093	51,865
Profit or loss from disposal of financial instruments		19	-
Profit or loss at fair value retained interest in equity investments		86	-
Non-cash recoveries	32	(68,570)	(117,643)
Result of deferred regulatory accounts	30	(75,748)	67,117
Result from business combinations		-	(83)
Dividend income from investments	13	(178,222)	(77,059)
		11,778,019	**10,788,712**
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Change in inventories		(49,595)	(195,929)
Change in trade and other receivables		(3,275,568)	(3,327,709)
Change in other assets		103,042	(562,298)
Change in creditors and other accounts payable		598,615	639,967
Change in employee benefits		26,301	25,369
Change in provisions		(298,874)	(375,632)
Change in other liabilities		(211,163)	1,040,968
Cash generated from operating activities		**8,670,777**	**8,033,448**
Interest paid		(2,947,777)	(1,885,286)
Income tax paid		(1,879,389)	(1,402,809)
Income tax refund		(2,844)	(1,576)
Net cash provided by operating activities		**3,840,767**	**4,743,777**
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisition and capitalization of subsidiaries or businesses		(300,000)	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	5	(5,121,817)	(4,952,635)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	5	63,031	36,677
Purchase of intangible assets	7	(522,597)	(529,382)
Disposal of intangible assets	7	-	10,215
Acquisition of investment properties		(695)	-
Disposal of investment properties		912	802
Disposal of associates and joint ventures		-	122
Purchase of investments in financial assets	13 y 24	(561,074)	(385,474)
Disposal of investments in financial assets	13	1,081,444	841,957
Interest received		618	274
Dividends received from associates and joint ventures	10	-	8,167
Other dividends received	13	178,181	76,981
Compensation received for activities associated with investment flows	5	-	2,521,064
Other cash flows from investment activities		(1,504)	(8,929)
Net cash flow used in investing activities		**(5,183,501)**	**(2,380,161)**
Cash from financing activities:			
Obtaining public credit and treasury	21	6,556,486	3,797,929
Payments public credit and treasury	21	(4,438,676)	(3,516,017)
Transaction costs due to issuance of debt instruments	21	(16,847)	(26,617)
Payments of liabilities for financial leasing	23	(109,816)	(63,672)
Dividends or surpluses paid	19 y 41	(1,748,005)	(1,850,775)
Dividends or surpluses paid to non-controlling interests	9	(96,112)	(172,661)
Capital subventions		150	317
Payments of capital of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges		-	37,233
Payment of pension bonds	23	(47,735)	(61,475)
Other cash from financing activities		3,696	(4,320)
Net cash flows provided / (used in) by financing activities		**103,141**	**(1,860,058)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(1,239,593)**	**503,558**
Effects of variations in foreign exchange rates in the cash and cash equivalents		415,667	(465,876)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning for the period	18	4,127,744	4,090,062
Cash and cash equivalents at end for the year	18	**3,303,818**	**4,127,744**
Restricted cash	18	447,930	299,174

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

John Alberto Maya Salazar
General Manager
Certification Attached

Diana Rúa Jaramillo
Executive Vice-President of Finance
and Investments

John Jaime Rodríguez Sosa
Director of Accounting and Costs
Professional Card N° 144842-T
Certification Attached

Index of notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements of EPM Group for the periods ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(In millions of Colombian pesos, unless otherwise indicated)

Note 1. Reporting entity

Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. and subsidiaries (hereinafter "Grupo EPM" or "Group") is the parent company of a multi-Latin business group made up of 46 companies and 6 structured entities [1]; with a presence in the rendering of public services in Colombia, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico and Panama.

Empresas Públicas de Medellín ESP (hereinafter EPM), the parent company of the “EPM Group”, is a decentralized entity of the municipal order, created in Colombia through Agreement 58 of August 6, 1955, of the Administrative Council of Medellín, as an autonomous public establishment. It was transformed into an industrial and commercial company of the State of municipal order, by Agreement 069 of December 10, 1997, of the Council of Medellín. Due to its legal nature, EPM is endowed with administrative and financial autonomy and own equity, in accordance with Article 85 of Law 489 of 1998. The capital with which it was established and operates, as well as its equity, is public nature, being its sole owner of the municipality of Medellin. Its main address is at Carrera 58 No. 42-125 in Medellín, Colombia. It does not have an established term of duration.

EPM provides residential public services of aqueduct, sewage, energy, and distribution of fuel gas. It can also provide the residential public services of cleaning, treatment, and use of garbage, as well as the complementary activities of one of these public services.

The Group offers its services through the following segments, whose activities are described in Note 46 Operating Segments: Power Generation and Marketing, Energy Distribution and Commercialization and Electricity Transmission, Natural Gas Distribution and Marketing, Water Supply and Marketing, Wastewater Management and Marketing, Solid Waste Management and Marketing. In addition, the other segment includes participation in the telecommunications business, through the associated company UNE EPM Telecomunicaciones S.A. and its subsidiaries: Edatel S.A. E.S.P, Orbitel Servicios Internacionales S.A. - OSI, Cinco Telecom Corporation – CTC and Colombia Móvil S.A. and the associated Inversiones Telco S.A.S. and its subsidiary Emtelco S.A.; offering voice, data, Internet, professional services, data center, among others.

The Group's consolidated financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2023, were authorized by the Board of Directors for publication on March 20, 2024.

[1] Autonomous Assets of Social Financing of EPM (until November), CHEC, EDEQ, ESSA, CENS, Credieegsa S.A. and Somos, under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted in Colombia, are considered structured entities that are part of the scope of the consolidation of financial statements of the EPM Group.

1.1. Regulations for Colombia

The activity carried out by the group, provision of home public services in Colombia, is regulated in Colombia mainly by Law 142 of 1994, Public Services Law, and Law 143 of 1994, Electricity Law.

The functions of control, inspection and surveillance of the entities that provide residential public services are exercised by the Superintendence of Residential Public Services (SSPD, for its Spanish initials).

EPM, as an issuer of Bonds, is subject to the control of the Financial Superintendence of Colombia under Decree 2555 of 2010, which collects and reissues the regulations on the financial, insurance and securities market sectors and dictates other provisions, establishes that the SIMEV is the set of human resources, technical and managerial measures to be used by the Financial Superintendence of Colombia to enable and facilitate the provision of information to the market. Among these tools, there is the National Registry of Securities and Issuers - RNVE, which aims to have a registry of the issuers of securities and the issues they make. EPM, when issuing bonds, is subject to the control of this Superintendence and to the rules that for financial information purposes are required by its issuance, especially External Circular 038 of 2015 whose reference is: Modification to the deadlines for the transmission of the Quarterly and Year-End Interim Financial Statements under IFRS adopted in Colombia, Individual or Separate and Consolidated and their reporting in XBRL (extensible Business Reporting Language) and which was modified by External Circulars 008, 017 and 037 of 2016; additionally, External Circulars 031 of 2021 on social and environmental matters, including climate issues, and 012 of 2022 on periodic information, in development of Decree 151 of 2021.

For accounting purposes, the Company is regulated by the accounting standards issued by the National General Accounting Office, these standards are based on the IFRS issued by the IASB, as well as the interpretations issued by the IFRIC, as described in the accounting policies section.

For administering the health service as benefits to employees, under the figure of Adapted Health Company - EAS, it is supervised by the National Superintendence of Health.

As a decentralized district entity, EPM is subject to the political control of the District of Medellín, the fiscal control of the Office of the Comptroller General of Medellín, and the disciplinary control of the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation.

1.1.1. Regulation commissions

Law 142 of 1994, in its articles 68 and 69, delegates to the regulation commissions the presidential function of establishing general policies for administration and control of efficiency in residential public services.

These entities are the following:

- The Energy and Gas Regulation Commission (CREG for its Spanish initials), a technical department attached to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), which regulates energy sales rates and aspects related to the operation of the Wholesale Energy Market (MEM) and, more generally, with the provision of electric energy, fuel gas and liquid fuel services.
- The Commission for the Regulation of Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation (CRA for its Spanish initials) regulates the rates of aqueduct, sewerage and cleaning and their conditions of provision in the market. It is a special administrative unit, attached to the Ministry of Housing, City and Territory.

1.2. Regulation by sector

1.2.1.1. Activities of the aqueduct, sewage and sanitation sector

Law 142 of 1994, Public Services Law, defined water, sewage and cleaning services:

Aqueduct: also called home public drinking water service. Activity that consists of the municipal distribution of water suitable for human consumption, including its connection and measurement. Includes complementary activities such as water collection and processing, treatment, storage, conduction, and transportation.

Sewerage: an activity that consists of the municipal collection of waste, mainly liquid, through pipes and conduits. Includes complementary activities of transport, treatment and final disposal of such waste.

Cleaning: an activity that consists of the municipal collection of waste, mainly solid. Includes complementary activities of transport, treatment, use and final disposal of such waste.

For the first two services, the tariff framework is established in Resolutions CRA 688 of 2014 and CRA 735 of 2015. For the public sanitation service, in resolution CRA 720 of 2015. These standards establish quality and coverage indicators, encourage the achievement of goals, and define remuneration mechanisms to guarantee the financial sufficiency of the company.

1.2.2. Activities of the electricity sector

Law 143 of 1994 segmented the electric power service into four activities: generation, transmission, distribution and commercialization, which can be developed by independent or integrated companies in the terms defined in article 298 of Law 1955 of 2019. The legal framework aims to supply the demand for electricity under economic criteria and financial viability and promote an efficient, safe and reliable operation of the sector.

Generation: consists of the production of electricity from different sources (conventional or non-conventional), whether that activity is carried out exclusively or in combination with one or more other activities in the electricity sector, whichever of them is the main activity.

Transmission: the national transmission activity is the transport of energy in the National Transmission System (hereinafter STN for its initials in Spanish). It is made up of a set of lines, with their corresponding connection equipment, which operate at voltages equal to or greater than 220 kV. The National Transmitter is the legal entity that operates and transports electricity in the STN or has established a company whose purpose is the development of that activity.

Distribution: consists of transporting electrical energy through a set of lines and substations, with their associated equipment, which operate at voltages less than 220 kV.

Commercialization: an activity consisting of the purchase of electricity in the wholesale market and its sale to other market agents or to regulated and non-regulated end users, whether this activity is carried out exclusively or combined with other activities in the electricity sector, whichever is the main activity.

1.2.3. Natural gas sector activities

Law 142 of 1994 defined the legal framework for the provision of home public services, an area in which the home public service of fuel gas is defined as:

Set of activities related to the distribution of fuel gas, by pipeline or other means, from a large volume storage site or from a central gas pipeline to the installation of a final consumer, including its connection and measurement. This Law will also apply to complementary commercialization activities from the production and transportation of gas through the main gas pipeline, or by other means, from the generation site to the one where it is connected to a secondary network.

1.2. Regulations for Chile

1.2.1. Health sector activities

The Sanitary Sector is constituted by a set of entities whose functions are related to the services of production and distribution of drinking water and collection and disposal of wastewater, that is, the companies in charge of providing said services and the Superintendence of Services. Sanitary, the regulatory and supervisory body of this sector.

1.2.2. Regulatory framework

In the current regulation scheme, where the normative and supervisory function of the State is separated from the production function, the Superintendence of Sanitary Services is created, a regulatory and supervisory entity of the sector. This agency is a decentralized entity with legal personality and its assets, subject to the supervision of the President of the Republic through the Ministry of Public Works. It exercises the regulatory and supervisory functions of the activity of the companies that operate in this sector.

The regulation model emphasizes two crucial aspects to introduce economic rationality in the operation of the sector: tariffs and the concession regime, both aspects are contained in the legal framework under which the operation of the sector is regulated, being a function of The Superintendence of Sanitary Services apply and enforce the provisions of the respective legal bodies: DFL No. 70 of 1988, Tariff Law, and DFL No. 382 of 1988, General Law of Sanitary Services.

The legal framework of the Chilean health sector is mainly made up of:

- Law of the Superintendence of Sanitary Services - Law 18,902 of 1990 (Modified by Law No. 19,549 of 1998 and Law No. 19,821 of 2002 and Law No. 20,417 of 2010): creates the Superintendence of Sanitary Services as a functionally decentralized service, with legal personality and its own assets, subject to the supervision of the President of the Republic through the Ministry of Public Works.

  The Superintendence of Sanitary Services will be responsible for supervising the providers of sanitary services, compliance with the regulations related to sanitary services and the control of industrial liquid waste that is linked to the benefits or services of the sanitary companies, being able to ex officio or at the request of any interested party, to inspect the sanitary infrastructure works carried out by the providers.
- Decree with Force of Law, of 1988, of the Ministry of Public Works, General Law of Sanitary Services.
- Regulation of the General Law of Sanitary Services, Supreme Decree (DS for its initials in Spanish) of the Ministry of Public Works (MOP for its initials in Spanish) No. 1199, Dec/2004 - Published in the Official Gazette (DO for its initials in Spanish) on Nov 9, 2005: approves the regulation of the Sanitary concessions for the production and distribution of drinking water and the collection and disposal of sewage and the standards on quality of care for users of these services.
- Sanitary services tariff law: Decree with Force of Law MOP No. 70 of 1988 - Published in DO 30-Mar-1988 (modified by Law No. 19,549 of 1998 and Law No. 21,075 of 2018).
- Supreme Decree No. 453, of 1990, of the Ministry of Economy, Regulation of the Sanitary Services Tariff Law
- Supreme Decree No. 214, of 2005, of the Ministry of Public Works, establishes the requirements to which the public bidding processes to which sanitation providers are obliged must comply, by virtue of the provisions of article 67 of the General Law of Services Sanitary.
- Water Code and its amendments: DFL No. 1,122 regulates the ownership and the right to use water. The latest amendments are: Law No. 20,017 of 2005, Law No. 20,099 of 2006, Law No. 20,304 of 2008, Law 20,417 of 2010, Law No. 20,697 of 2013 and Law No. 21,064 of 2018
- Regulation of Residential Drinking Water and Sewage Installations - DS MOP No. 50 of January/2003 (amended by DS MOP No. 669 of 2009).

1.2.3. Regulatory entities

Some of the main regulatory entities for the sanitation sector (drinking water and sewage) in Chile are:

- Ministry of Public Works (MOP): grants concessions and promotes water supply and sanitation in rural areas through its Department of Sanitation Programs. Apart from its own functions, in relation to the health sector, it is responsible for the administration of legislation on water resources, the allocation of water rights and the approval of concession rights to establish, build and operate sanitary services.
- Superintendence of Sanitary Services (SISS for its initials in Spanish): Chilean State agency that regulates and oversees companies that provide drinking water services and the collection and treatment of wastewater for the urban population.
- Ministry of Health: Monitors the quality of water in the sanitary services that are not under the jurisdiction of the Superintendence (which are not public sanitary services) and makes official the quality standards studied under the provisions of the National Institute for Standardization.
- Ministry of Economy, Development and Tourism: Designs and monitors the implementation of public policies that affect the country's competitiveness; promotes and controls activities in the sectors of industry, services and commerce. Its main lines of action are related to the design and promotion of Innovation and Entrepreneurship Policies. In relation to the health sector, it is the setting of regulated prices, at the proposal of the Superintendence.
- The General Head of Waters (DGA for its initials in Spanish): is the State agency in charge of managing, verifying and disseminating the country's water information, especially regarding its quantity and quality, the natural and legal persons who are authorized to use it, the works existing hydraulics and their safety ; with the purpose of contributing to a greater market competitiveness and safeguarding legal and water certainty for the country's sustainable development.

1.3. Regulations for El Salvador

In El Salvador, a restructuring process of the electricity sector was developed, which materialized in a legal and institutional framework that aims to promote competition and the necessary conditions to ensure the availability of an efficient energy supply, capable of supplying the demand under technical, social, economic, environmental, and financial viability, criteria.

In the 1990s, El Salvador promoted a reform process in the energy sector that consisted of the restructuring of the hydrocarbon and electricity sectors, the privatization of most of the state companies that provided energy goods or services, and the deregulation of the markets.

1.3.1. Regulatory framework

The legal framework of the Salvadoran electricity sector is made up of the Law for the Creation of the General Superintendence of Electricity and Telecommunications (SIGET for its initials in Spanish), issued through Legislative Decree 808 of September 12, 1996, which gave legal life to the regulatory entity; as well as by the General Electricity Law (LGE for its initials in Spanish), issued through Legislative Decree 843 of October 10, 1996, and by the Regulations of the General Electricity Law, established through Executive Decree 70 of July 25, 1997, including its modifications.

As a result of the restructuring process of the electricity sector, the Transactions Unit SA (UT for its initials in Spanish), which manages the Wholesale Electricity Market, and the Transmission Company of El Salvador (ETESAL for its initials in Spanish) were created, while the distribution companies were privatized, as well as thermal generation. In addition, hydroelectric and geothermal generation activities were separated.

1.3.2. Regulatory entities

Some of the main regulatory entities at the energy field in El Salvador are:

- Ministry of Economy (MINEC for its initials in Spanish): Central Government institution whose purpose is to promote economic and social development by increasing production, productivity and the rational use of resources. Its responsibilities include defining the country's trade policy, monitoring and promoting Central American economic integration, and heading the National Energy Council. It also contributes to the development of competition and competitiveness of productive activities, both for the internal and external markets.

- General Superintendence of Electricity and Telecommunications (SIGET): is an autonomous non-profit public service institution. Said autonomy includes the administrative and financial aspects and is the competent entity to apply the norms contained in international treaties on electricity and telecommunications in force in El Salvador, as well as in the laws that govern the electricity and telecommunications sectors and their regulations, in addition to knowing of non-compliance with them.
- Transactions Unit (UT): one of its functions is to manage the wholesale electricity market and operate the transmission system, maintaining safety and quality and providing market operators with satisfactory answers for the development of their activities transparently and efficiently. Likewise, it coordinates with the Regional Operator Entity (EOR) the energy transactions carried out by El Salvador with other countries at the Central American and international levels. Finally, it determines responsibilities in case of system failures.
- General Directorate of Energy, Hydrocarbons and Mines (DGEHM for its Spanish initials): Its functions are the formulation, adoption, monitoring and evaluation of compliance with policies, plans and regulations of the energy, hydrocarbons and mining sectors. Likewise, it will authorize, regulate and supervise (including surveillance, oversight, evaluation, inspection and control) the operation of those participating in the activities of these sectors. The Directorate is empowered to prepare the Energy Policy, establish strategies and indicative plans for the short, medium and long term. Formulating, adopting, directing and coordinating the policy on generation, transmission, distribution and commercialization of electric energy.
- National Energy Council (CNE for its initials in Spanish): The CNE is the superior, guiding and regulatory authority of energy policy whose objectives are to develop the National Energy Policy and short, medium and long-term energy planning; promote the existence of regulatory frameworks to promote investment and development of the energy sector, monitor the proper functioning of energy markets; promote the rational use of energy; develop and expand renewable energy resources and promote the integration of regional energy markets.
- The Regional Electricity Interconnection Commission (CRIE for its Spanish initials) is the regulatory and normative entity of the Regional Electricity Market, with its own legal personality, international public law capacity, economic independence, functional independence and technical specialty. The CRIE is part of the Central American Integration System (SICA).
- Regional Operating Entity (EOR for its Spanish initials) Among its functions is to propose to the CRIE the procedures for the operation of the Market and the use of the regional transmission networks, ensure that the operation and regional dispatch of energy is carried out with economic criteria, seeking to achieve adequate levels of safety, quality and reliability, carry out the commercial management of transactions between Market agents, support, through the provision of information, the processes of evolution of the Market, formulate the indicative expansion plan of generation and regional transmission, providing for the establishment of regional reserve margins and make it available to the Market agents.

1.4. Regulations for Guatemala

The Political Constitution of the Republic of Guatemala of 1985 declared the electrification of the country a national urgency, based on plans formulated by the State and the municipalities, in a process that could count on the participation of private initiative.

1.4.1. Regulatory framework

With the Political Constitution as a legal basis, in 1996 the General Electricity Law (Decree No. 93-96) was decreed, by means of which the fundamental legal norms were established to facilitate the performance of the different sectors of the electrical system.

1.4.2. Regulatory entities

Some of the main regulatory entities at the energy field in Guatemala are:

- Ministry of Energy and Mines: it is the most important Guatemalan government entity in the electricity sector. It is responsible for enforcing the General Electricity Law and related regulations, as well as coordinating policies between the National Electric Energy Commission (CNNE for its initials in Spanish) and the Wholesale Market Administrator (AMM for its initials in Spanish). This government agency also has the authority to grant authorization permits for the operation of distribution, transmission and generation companies.
- National Electric Energy Commission (CNNE): The Guatemalan electricity sector is regulated by the CNEE, a regulatory entity created in accordance with the General Electricity Law, as a technical body of the Ministry of Energy and Mines and subordinate to it. It is made up of three members appointed by the President of the Republic from short lists proposed by the rectors of the universities, the Ministry of Energy and Mines and the agents of the Wholesale Market. The duration of each board of directors is five years.
- Wholesale Market Administrator (AMM): is the entity in charge of managing the Guatemalan Wholesale Market, a private entity created by the General Electricity Law, which coordinates the operation of generation facilities, international interconnections and transmission lines that make up the National Interconnected System. Likewise, it is responsible for the safety and operation of the system by carrying out an economically efficient dispatch and managing electricity resources, in such a way as to minimize operating costs, including failure costs, within the restrictions imposed by the electricity system. transmission and quality of service requirements. Also, the AMM is in charge of programming the supply and dispatch of electricity. The regulations of the AMM are subject to the approval of the CNNE. If a generation, transmission, distribution company or an electricity agent or large user does not operate its facilities in accordance with the regulations established by the AMM, the CNNE has the ability to sanction it with fines and, in the event of a serious violation, may require you to disconnect from the National Interconnected System.

1.5. Regulations for Mexico

1.5.1. Regulatory framework of the water and sanitation sector

At the state level, each of the 32 federal entities has its respective water laws, with substantially the same purposes despite the various denominations. Modifications to state legislation associated with the provision of water and sanitation services derived mainly from a series of initiatives promoted by the National Water Commission (CONAGUA for its initials in Spanish) in the 1990s.

The National Water Commission (CONAGUA) is an administrative, regulatory, technical, advisory and decentralized body of the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (Semarnat for its initials in Spanish) created in 1989, with the mission of preserving national waters and their inherent public goods for its sustainable administration and guarantee water security with the responsibility of government orders and society in general.

Various instances at the federal, state and municipal levels, as well as associations of users, companies and institutions of the private and social sector that work together with CONAGUA.

This is how the evolution that since then and until the beginning of this decade has experienced the state legal regime in matters of water and sanitation is summarized:

- Reforms of 1983 to Article 115 of the Constitution, with which the municipal nature of water and sanitation services was ratified and strengthened, which made it necessary to guide the role of state authorities in this matter to assign them a subsidiary role and to some extent regulatory.
- Government policies established to promote the creation of decentralized bodies (creation decrees) of the Municipal Administration, with the technical capacity and administrative and financial autonomy necessary for the efficient provision of services, together with the introduction of private sector participation schemes.
- Greater participation of the state authorities in the administration of national waters, through agreements that, in accordance with the provisions of Article 116 of the Constitution, the federation can sign with the state governments, so that the latter carry out or exercise different tasks or attributions, of exclusive competence of the federal government. This possibility was further reinforced by the amendments and additions to the National Water Law that came into force in 2004.
- In 2012, human rights and access to water and sanitation were elevated to constitutional status through the reform of the sixth paragraph of Article 4 of the Constitution. After its publication in the Official Gazette of the Federation (DOF), a period of 360 days was granted for the issuance of a new General Water Law to be implemented from said constitutional reform, thus replacing the National Water Law of 1992. To date, no such approval has been made and it is still pending in the country, only parts of the Law have been reformed and the debate continues in the Water Resources Commission of the Chamber of Deputies. On March 23, 2021, the Chamber of Deputies approved reforms to the National Water Law, which aims to establish the National Water Program that includes sustainable use, savings and efficient use, which will ensure the availability of the liquid.

  The opinion, which adds a second paragraph to section III of article 9 and amends section VIII of article 14 Bis 3 of the aforementioned ordinance, sent to the Senate for its constitutional effects, adds that the development and implementation of alternative systems for the use and collection of rainwater must be promoted. It includes actions for sustainable development, saving and efficient use of water, and will contribute to scientific research and technological development.
- During 2021, the Water Resources Commission of the Chamber of Deputies has sought to revive the proposal to create a National Water Infrastructure Fund that meets water investment commitments by 2030. In January 2022, the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation (SCJN) reiterated that the Congress of the Union has committed a legislative omission by not issuing the new General Water Law.
- In the period from May 11, 2022 to May 8, 2023, reforms were made to the National Water Law regarding the Technical Committee of CONAGUA and in terms of mining and water concessions, being the most relevant during that period. Similarly, on October 11, 2023, the Chamber of Deputies approved the opinion that adds a section XXX Bis to article 3 of the National Water Law, to include the concept of "National Inventory of Wetlands", which was turned over to the Senate for review and approval.
- n 2023, the Water Resources Commission of the Chamber of Deputies presented the draft opinion to issue the new General Water Law, so this project is currently in the Senate to review, propose and make the necessary adjustments to the proposal that will replace the current National Water Law, Issued in 1992.

  In view of the above, it was proposed to convene an Open Parliament to remedy the possible deficiencies of the law, by virtue of its importance; In addition, he proposed also convening the Commission on Hydraulic Resources, Drinking Water and Sanitation of the Chamber of Deputies, to harmonize the criteria.

1.5.2. Regulatory entities

Some of the main regulatory bodies in the sanitation sector in Mexico at the federal level are:

- The Committee of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT): in the different fields of society and the public function, it incorporates criteria and instruments that ensure optimal protection, conservation and use of the country's natural resources, thus forming a comprehensive environmental policy and inclusive that allows achieving sustainable development, provided that they are not expressly entrusted to another dependency; likewise, in terms of ecology, environmental sanitation, water, environmental regulation of urban development and fishing activity, with the corresponding participation of other dependencies and entities.
- National Water Commission (CONAGUA): with the participation of society, it manages and preserves national waters, to achieve the sustainable use of the resource with the co-responsibility of the three orders of government and society in general. It constitutes an authority with technical quality and promoter of government orders in the integrated management of water resources and their inherent public goods and protects water bodies to guarantee sustainable development and preserve the environment.
- Mexican Institute of Water Technology (IMTA for its initials in Spanish): it is a public center for research and technological development that works in the various areas of water resources management, in the areas of basic and applied research, development and transfer of technology, specialized advice, training of human resources, dissemination and dissemination of knowledge to contribute to protecting and conserving the country's water resources.
- Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection (PROFEPA for its initials in Spanish): PROFEPA's main task is to increase the levels of compliance with environmental regulations, in order to contribute to sustainable development and enforce environmental laws.
- Secretary of Welfare, (formerly Secretary of Social Development): defines the commitments of the administration to advance in the achievement of effective social development. Formulates and coordinates the solidarity and subsidiary social policy of the federal government, oriented towards the common good, and executes it in a co-responsible manner with society.

1.6. Regulations for Panama

The electricity sector in Panama is divided into three areas of activities: generation, transmission and distribution. The country has a regulatory structure in place for the electricity industry, based on legislation passed between 1996 and 1998. This framework creates an independent regulator, the National Public Services Authority (ASEP), and creates a transparent process for setting rates for the sale of energy to regulated customers.

1.6.1. Regulatory framework

The regulatory regime is mainly composed of the following rules:

- Law 6 of February 3, 1997: dictates the regulatory and institutional framework for the provision of public electricity service. It establishes the regime to which the activities of distribution, generation, transmission and commercialization of electrical energy will be subject.
- Law 57 of October 13, 2009: several modifications are made to Law 6 of 1997, among which are: the obligation of generating companies to participate in the processes of purchasing energy or power, the obligation for the Electric Transmission Company SA (ETESA for its initials in Spanish) to buy energy on behalf of the distributors, and the increase in the fines that the regulator can impose up to $20 million balboas, while establishing the right of customers to refrain from paying for the portion they claim and grants a term of 30 days to claim before the regulator in case of not being satisfied with the response given by the distributor.
- Law 58 of May 30, 2011: the articles related to rural electrification are modified, among which are: the modification of the calculation of the subsidy that the Rural Electrification Office (OER for its initials in Spanish) must pay to the distributors for a period of 4 years (before it was paid for 20 years) and the creation of a rural electrification fund for 4 years, which will be made up of

contributions from market agents that sell electricity and will not exceed 1% of their net income before taxes.

1.6.2. Regulatory entities

Some of the main regulatory entities at the energy field in Panama are:

- The Secretary of Energy: its mission is to formulate, propose and promote the national energy policy in order to guarantee the security of supply, the rational and efficient use of resources and energy in a sustainable manner, according to the National Development Plan. It is currently negotiating with the Electricity Transmission Company (ETESA for its initials in Spanish) the formation of an energy matrix with greater and more varied renewable and clean resources (wind, gas, among others).
- The National Public Services Authority (ASEP for its initials in Spanish): established in accordance with the 1996 Public Services Regulatory Entity Law. It is an autonomous entity of the Government with responsibility for regulating, controlling and supervising the provision of water and electricity services and sanitary sewage, telecommunications, radio and television, electricity and natural gas.

  On February 22, 2006, by Decree Law 10, the Regulatory Entity of Public Services (ERSP for its initials in Spanish) was restructured and changed its name, for which since April 2006 it is known as ASEP, with the same responsibilities and functions that it had. the regulatory entity, but with a general administrator and an executive director, each appointed by the President of the Republic of Panama and ratified by the National Assembly. Likewise, it has three national directors under the authority of the general administrator, one for the electricity and water sector, one for the telecommunications sector and one for the user service sector. The national directors are responsible for issuing resolutions related to their respective industries and appeals to them are resolved by the general administrator as the final stage of the administrative process.
- The Planning Unit of the Electricity Transmission Company (ETESA): prepares the reference expansion plans and projects the global energy requirements and the ways to satisfy such requirements, including the development of alternative sources and establishing programs to conserve and optimize the energy use. Public service companies are required to prepare and submit their expansion plans to ETESA.
- The National Dispatch Center (CND): is operated by ETESA. Plans, supervises and controls the integrated operation of the National Interconnected System. Receives offers from generators that participate in the energy sales market (spot), determines energy spot prices, manages the transmission network and provides settlement values between suppliers, producers and consumers, among others.
- The Rural Electrification Office (OER): is responsible for promoting electrification in rural areas that are not served, are not profitable, and are not granted concessions.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis for the preparation of the financial statements

The Group's consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards accepted in Colombia (NCIF) and adopted by the General Accounting Office of the Nation through Resolution 037 of 2017, Resolution 056 of 2020, Resolution 035 and 0197 of 2021 and Resolution CGN 267 of 2022 (hereinafter, IFRS adopted in Colombia). These accounting and financial reporting standards are based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), as well as the interpretations issued by the Interpretations Committee (IFRIC). These financial statements are harmonized with the accounting principles generally accepted in Colombia enshrined in the Appendix to Decree 2420 of 2015 and its subsequent amendments.

The presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the IFRS adopted in Colombia requires making estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported and disclosed in the financial statements, without undermining the reliability of the financial information. Actual results may differ from such estimates. Estimates and assumptions are constantly reviewed. The review of accounting estimates is recognized for the period in which they are reviewed if the review affects said period or in the review period and future periods. The estimates made by Management when applying the IFRS adopted in Colombia, which have a material effect on the financial statements, and those that imply significant judgments for the annual financial statements, are described in greater detail in Note 3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and causes of uncertainty in the preparation of the financial statements.

EPM and each of the subsidiaries present separate or individual financial statements, as appropriate, for compliance with the control entities and for internal administrative monitoring and providing information to investors.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost or amortized cost, except for certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties that are measured at fair value. Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value correspond to those that are classified in the category of assets and liabilities at fair value through results, some equity investments at fair value through equity, as well as all financial derivative assets and recognized liabilities that are designated as hedged items in a fair value hedge, whose carrying amount is adjusted for changes in fair value attributed to the hedged risks.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of EPM and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. Using the global integration method, EPM consolidates the financial results of the companies over which it exercises control, which are detailed in Note 9 Investments in subsidiaries.

Control is obtained when any of the Group companies controls the relevant activities of the subsidiary, which are generally operating and financing activities, is exposed, or has rights, to the variable returns of the latter and has the ability to use its power on the subsidiary to influence its returns.

There is generally a presumption that a majority of the voting rights result in control. To support this presumption, and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances to assess whether it has power over an investee, including contractual arrangements with other voting holders of the investee, the rights derived from other contractual agreements and the voting rights of the Group as potential voting rights. The Group reassesses whether or not it controls the investee if the facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes in one or more of the three elements of control.

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Colombian pesos, which is both the functional currency and the presentation currency of EPM, the Group's parent company. Each subsidiary of the Group determines its own functional currency and includes the items in its financial statements using that functional currency.

The information of all the companies of the Group was prepared using the same accounting policies of the Group, according to the IFRS adopted in Colombia.

For consolidation purposes, the financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared under the Group's accounting policies and are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition to the date on which the Group loses its control.

Assets, liabilities, equity, income, costs, expenses and intragroup cash flows are eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements; that is, those related to transactions between the Group Companies, including unrealized internal results, which are eliminated in full.

The consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ends when the Group loses control. Specifically, the income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or sold during the year are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the date the Group obtains control until the date it ceases to control the subsidiary.

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, the assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity are derecognized; any residual participation that is retained is measured at fair value, the gains or losses arising from this measurement are recognized in the result of the period.

Non-controlling interests in the net assets of subsidiaries are presented separately from the Group's equity. Profit for the period and other comprehensive income are also attributed to non-controlling and controlling interests.

Changes in the Group's interest in subsidiaries that do not result in the loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amount of the Group's controlling interests and the non-controlling interest is adjusted to reflect changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the controlling interest, the non-controlling interest and the fair value of the consideration paid or received are adjusted, is recognized directly in equity.

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, the profit or loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between the sum of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any interest retained and the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interest. All amounts related to the subsidiary, previously recognized in other comprehensive income, are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of its related assets or liabilities (that is, reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as permitted, by the applicable IFRS and adopted in Colombia). The fair value of the investment retained in the former subsidiary on the date control is lost is considered as the fair value at initial recognition for subsequent measurement, either as an investment in a financial instrument or an investment in a joint venture or in an associate.

2.3 Classification of assets and liabilities as current or non-current

An asset is classified as a current asset when it is held primarily for trading purposes or is expected to be realized within a period not exceeding one year after the reporting period or is cash and cash equivalents that are not subject to restrictions on their exchange or for their use in settling a liability at least one year after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current assets.

A liability is classified as a current liability when it is held primarily for trading purposes, or when it is expected to be settled within a period not exceeding one year after the reporting period, or when the Group does not have an unconditional right to postpone its liquidation for at least one year after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current liabilities.

Derivative instruments that are not subject to hedge accounting are classified as current or non-current, or separated into current and non-current portions, based on an evaluation of the facts and circumstances (that is, the underlying contractual cash flows):

- When the Group maintains a derivative, to which hedge accounting is not applied, for a period of more than twelve (12) months from the presentation date, the derivative is classified as non-current (or divided into portions current and non-current) to correspond to the classification of the underlying item.

- Derivative instruments that are designated as hedging instruments and that are effective are classified consistent with the classification of the underlying hedged item. The derivative instrument is divided into a current and a non-current portion only if such allocation can be made reliably.

2.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position and in the consolidated statement of cash flows include cash on hand and at banks and highly liquid investments, readily convertible into a determined amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, with a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition. Bank overdrafts that are an integral part of the Group's cash management represent a component of cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

2.5 Investments in associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence over financial and operating policy decisions, without having control or joint control.

A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Group has joint control, whereby the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities.

At the acquisition date, the excess of the cost of acquisition over the portion of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed of the associate or joint venture is recognized as goodwill. Goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortized or individually tested for impairment.

Investments in associates and joint ventures are measured in the consolidated financial statements by the equity method, except if the investment or a portion thereof is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations. Through this accounting methodology, the investment is initially recorded at cost and subsequently adjusted for post-acquisition changes in the investor's portion of the entity's net assets. The Group's profit or loss for the period includes its share of the investee's profit or loss for the period and the Group's other comprehensive income includes its share of the investee's other comprehensive income. When there are changes in the percentages of ownership interest in the associate or joint venture that do not imply a loss of significant influence or joint control, the effect of these changes is recognized directly in equity. When the Group's share of losses of an associate or joint venture exceeds the Group's interest in the associate or joint venture (which includes any long-term interest that, in substance, forms part of the Group's net investment in the associate or joint venture), the Group discontinues recognizing its share of future losses. Additional losses are recognized to the extent that the Group has incurred any legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture. When the associate or joint venture subsequently earns profits, the company resumes recognizing its share of those profits only after its share of those profits equals its share of the unrecognized losses.

Investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate or joint venture.

Dividends received from the associate or joint venture are recognized as a reduction in the value of the investment when the company's right to receive payment is established.

The Group periodically analyzes the existence of impairment indicators and if necessary, recognizes impairment losses on the investment in the associate or joint venture. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss for the period and are calculated as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture, being the higher of its value-in-use and its fair value less costs to sell, and its carrying amount.

When significant influence over the associate or joint control over the joint venture is lost, the Group measures and recognizes any residual investment in the associate or joint venture at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture and the fair value of the retained residual investment, with the value arising from its sale, is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date on which the investment ceases to be an associate or a joint venture, or when the investment is classified as held for sale. In addition, the Group records all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in respect of that associate or joint venture on the same basis as would have been required if that associate or joint venture sold the financial assets or liabilities directly. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income by the associate or joint venture would have been reclassified to profit or loss upon the sale of the related assets or liabilities, the Group would reclassify the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) at the time it discontinues the use of the equity method.

2.6 Joint operation

It is a joint arrangement whereby the parties with joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, related to the arrangement.

In joint operations, the Group recognizes its participation as follows: its assets, including its participation in the assets held jointly; its liabilities, including its share of jointly incurred liabilities; its revenue from ordinary activities from the sale of its interest in the proceeds arising from the joint operation; its participation in the income from ordinary activities from the sale of the product carried out by the joint operation; and your expenses, including your share of expenses incurred jointly. The Group records the assets, liabilities, income from ordinary activities and expenses related to its participation in a joint operation in accordance with the guidelines applicable to assets, liabilities, income from ordinary activities and expenses.

2.7 Functional currency and foreign currency

The financial statements of the Group are presented in Colombian pesos, which is the functional and presentation currency of the parent company.

Transactions in foreign currency are initially recorded at the functional currency exchange rates in effect on the date of the transaction. Subsequently, monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are converted at the functional currency exchange rate in effect at the closing date of the period, non-monetary items that are measured at fair value are converted using exchange rates at the date on which their fair value is determined and the non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rates in force at the date of the original transactions.

All exchange differences are recognized in income for the period, except for adjustments originating from capitalizable interest costs and from loans in foreign currency to the extent that they are considered as adjustments to interest costs.

For the presentation of the consolidated financial statements of the Group, the assets, and liabilities of the foreign businesses, including goodwill and any adjustment to the fair value of the assets and liabilities arising from the acquisition, are translated into Colombian pesos at the rate exchange rate in force at the closing date of the reporting period. Revenues, costs and expenses and cash flows are translated at the average exchange rates for the period.

Exchange differences arising from the conversion of foreign operations are recognized in other comprehensive income, as are exchange differences on long-term accounts receivable or payable that are part of the net investment in the Foreign. In the disposal of the foreign business, the item of other comprehensive income that is related to the foreign business is recognized in the period result.

The adjustments corresponding to goodwill and the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired generated in the acquisition of a business abroad are considered as assets and liabilities of said operation and are translated at the exchange rate in force at the end of each period on which is reported. The exchange differences that arise will be recognized in other comprehensive income.

Additionally, with respect to the partial disposal of a subsidiary (which includes a foreign operation), the entity will reattribute the proportional part of the accumulated amount of the exchange differences to the non-controlling interests and they are not recognized in profit or loss. In any other partial disposal (that is, partial disposal of associates or joint agreements that do not involve the loss of significant influence and joint control by the Group) the entity will reclassify to profit or loss only the proportional part of the accumulated amount of the differences in change.

2.8 Revenue from ordinary activities

Which is the provision of energy, gas, water supply and sanitation services, and is recognized when the service is provided or at the time of the delivery of goods, to the extent that performance obligations are met by the Group, when the service has been provided and has not been billed, the accrual of income is made as an estimate. Revenues are measured at the value of the consideration received or to be received, excluding taxes or other obligations. Discounts, customer compensation for quality of service and financial components that are granted, are recorded as an adjustment to the value of income. The financing component is only recognized if the contract with customers has a duration of more than one year.

The most representative revenues of the energy business in Colombia are as follows:

Reliability charge: remuneration paid to a generating agent for the availability of generation assets with the characteristics and parameters declared for the calculation of firm energy for the reliability charge - ENFICC, which guarantees compliance with the Firm Energy Obligation - OEF that was assigned in an auction for the assignment of firm energy obligations or in the mechanism that takes its place.

Long-term contracts: contract for the purchase and sale of energy entered between trading agents and generators that is settled in the energy exchange. Under this type of energy contract, generators and traders freely agree on quantities and prices for the purchase and sale of energy. electricity in terms of more than one day.

In the case of long-term energy purchase contracts, which have prices lower than those of the market and whose intention is not to use the energy purchased in the operation but to resell it in a market to obtain benefits, it is considered that it does not comply with the own use exception.

Secondary firm energy market or secondary market: bilateral market in which generators negotiate a support contract among themselves to guarantee, for a certain period, the partial or total fulfillment of the firm energy obligations acquired by one of them.

Sale of non-regulated market energy: It is the energy that is sold in the market to customers whose maximum demand is greater than a value in MW (megawatt for its acronym in English) or a minimum monthly energy consumption in MWh (megawatt per hour per its acronym in English), defined by the regulatory entity, by legalized installation, from which it does not use public electricity transmission networks and uses it in the same property or adjoining properties. Your electricity purchases are made at prices freely agreed between the buyer and the seller.

Sale of regulated market energy: It is the energy that is sold to clients whose monthly consumption is less than a predetermined value and is not empowered to negotiate the price paid for it, since both concepts are established by regulation; It usually uses energy for its own consumption or as an input for its manufacturing processes and not to develop its commercialization activities.

Automatic generation regulation – AGC (for its initials in Spanish): it is a system for the control of secondary regulation, used to monitor load variations through generation, control the frequency within an operating range and scheduled exchanges. The AGC can be programmed in a centralized, decentralized, or hierarchical mode.

Firm energy: is the incremental contribution of a company's generation plants to the interconnected system, which is carried out with a reliability of 95% and is calculated based on a methodology approved by the Commission and on the operational planning models used in the national interconnected system.

Gas revenues come from the distribution and sale of natural gas to the regulated and unregulated market.

In the water business, revenues come from the provision of aqueduct and sewage services.

The other countries where the Group provides its services, including energy services, have their own regulations, which are described for each country in the Legal and regulatory framework in note 1.

At the time of revenue recognition, the Group evaluates based on specific criteria to identify when it acts as principal or commission agent and thus determines whether revenue should be recognized gross or net for marketing activities.

2.9 Contract with customers

When the results of the contract can be measured reliably, the Group recognizes the income and expenses associated with contracts with customers, measuring the degree of progress in the satisfaction of the performance obligations using the input method based on the proportion that the incurred costs represent for work performed to date and the estimated total costs to completion.

The cost incurred comprises the costs, including borrowing costs, directly related to the contract, until the work has been completed. Administrative costs are recognized in income for the period.

On the other hand, the incremental costs incurred by the Group to obtain or fulfill contracts with customers are recognized as an asset in the statement of financial position under other assets and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract, provided that the term of the contract exceeds one year. Otherwise, the Group recognizes it directly in the result of the period.

Payments received from the client before the corresponding work has been carried out are recognized as a liability in the statement of financial position as other liabilities.

The difference between the income recognized in the result of the period and the billing is presented as an asset in the statement of financial position called Trade debtors and other accounts receivable, or as a liability called other liabilities.

In the initial recognition of an account receivable from a contract with a customer, the difference between the measurement of the account receivable and the value of the corresponding income is presented as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income called Impairment of accounts receivable.

2.10 Premiums issued and acquisition costs

Premiums issued comprise the total premiums receivable for the coverage period. Income from premiums issued is recognized proportionally, throughout the duration of the policy; the income from these premiums is reduced by cancellations and annulments; In the case of cancellations, it corresponds to the amount of the premium accrued until the moment of cancellation due to the expiration of the term for payment.

Income from premiums accepted in reinsurance is accrued at the time of receiving the corresponding account statements from the reinsurers.

Unearned premiums are calculated separately for each individual policy to cover the remaining portion of premiums issued.

2.11 Deferred income reinsurance commission

The deferred commissions in the development of its reinsurance activity are recorded in the Group, where the income for the amounts collected is deferred from the commissions to the reinsurers for the cessions of premiums made each month. The reinsurer pays the ceding company a commission on the premiums it receives to offset the costs of capturing the business and maintaining the portfolio. The value of the commission is established as a percentage of the premium and will depend on the negotiation made.

2.12 Reinsurance

The Group considers reinsurance as a contractual relationship between an insurance company and a reinsurance company, in which the former totally or partially transfers to the reinsurer the risk(s) assumed with its policyholders.

Premiums corresponding to ceded reinsurance are recorded in accordance with the conditions of the reinsurance contracts and under the same criteria as direct insurance contracts.

All accounts receivable and accounts payable generated in the relationship with the reinsurer are handled independently and are not subject to compensation.

2.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognized at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received, and all conditions attached to them will be met. Grants intended to offset costs and expenses, already incurred, without subsequent related costs, are recognized in income for the period in which they become payable. When the grant is related to an asset, it is recorded as deferred income and recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the estimated useful life of the corresponding asset. The benefit of a state loan at a below-market interest rate is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between the amounts received and the fair value of the loan based on the market interest rate.

2.14 Taxes

The tax structure of each country where the Group companies are located, the regulatory frameworks and the plurality of operations carried out by the companies make each company subject to national and territorial taxes, fees and contributions. They are obligations that arise from the Nation, the departments, municipal entities and other active subjects, once the conditions provided for in the corresponding issued regulations are met.

The most relevant taxes include income tax and sales tax:

Income tax

- **Current:** current assets and liabilities for income tax for the period are measured by the values that are expected to be recovered or paid to the tax authority. The income tax expense is recognized in the current tax according to the filtering carried out between the tax income and the accounting profit or loss affected by the income tax rate of the current year and in accordance with the provisions of the tax regulations from the country. The tax rates and regulations used to compute these values are those that are enacted or substantially approved at the end of the reporting period, in the country in which the Group operates and generates taxable profits.

  Taxable profit differs from profit reported in profit or loss due to income and expense items that are taxable or deductible in other years, and items that will not be taxable or deductible in the future.

  Current assets and liabilities for income tax are also offset if they relate to the same tax authority and it is intended to settle them at net value or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

- **Deferred:** deferred income tax is recognized using the liability method calculated on the temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Passive deferred tax is generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences, while active deferred tax is recognized for all deductible temporary differences and for future offsetting of unused tax credits and tax losses to the extent that future tax gains are likely to be available against which they can be allocated. Deferred taxes are not deducted.

  Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or a liability in a transaction that does not constitute a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affected neither accounting profit nor tax gain or loss; and in the case of the deferred tax liability when it arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

  Deferred tax liabilities related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures are not recognized when the timing of the reversal of temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that those differences will not be reversed in the near future. Deferred tax assets related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will be reversed in the near future, and it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which These deductible differences will be charged.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that there will be sufficient taxable profit to use all or part of the deferred tax asset. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future tax gains will allow their recovery.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied in the period in which the asset is realized, or the liability is canceled based on the tax rates and regulations that were approved at the presentation date. or whose approval procedure is close to being completed by that date. The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities will reflect the tax consequences that would arise from the way in which the entity expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities should be presented as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to do so and they are with the same tax authority.

Deferred tax is recognized in income for the period, except for that related to items recognized outside income; in this case, it will be presented in the other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

For measuring deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets for investment properties that are measured using the fair value model, the carrying amount of such properties is presumed to be fully recovered through sale, unless the presumption is rebutted. The presumption is rebutted when the investment property is depreciable and is held within a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all the economic benefits generated by the investment property over time, and not through sale. The directors reviewed the Group's investment property portfolio and concluded that none of the Group's investment properties are held under a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all the economic benefits generated by the investment properties over time and not through sale. Therefore, the directors have determined that the presumption of “sale” established in the amendments to IAS 12 Income Tax applies.

When the current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting of the business combination, the tax effect is considered within the accounting of the business combination.

- **Sales tax - VAT:** the companies of the Group located in Colombia, which make sales of movable property and provide taxable services or obtain exempt income from exports, are liable for the common regime of this tax; the sale or assignment of rights over intangible assets, associated with industrial property and the importation of tangible goods are also acts subject to VAT. Currently, in Colombia, energy, aqueduct, sewerage, public sanitation services, and public garbage collection services and household gas services are excluded from this tax.

  The general rate is 19% and there is a differential rate of 5%.

  In Colombia, in the generation of income excluded in the case of residential public services, the VAT paid on purchases is part of a higher cost value. Likewise, when taxable income is generated, that is, when taxable goods or services are sold, the VAT paid on the purchase or acquisition of inputs for these sales will be deductible from the value of the tax payable. When the company generates income that is excluded from VAT, but at the same time generates income that is exempt and taxed, it must make an apportionment of the VAT paid to determine the percentage of VAT to be deducted.

  In Panama, the Tax on the Transfer of Material Goods and Services (ITBMS) is generated by the transfer of movable tangible property, the provision of services, the leasing of movable property located in the country and the importation of goods from abroad. The general tax rate is 7%, but there are also 10% and 15% rates.

  In Guatemala, the alienation of movable property, the provision of services, imports, leasing of movable and immovable property, dation in payment of movable and immovable property, self-consumption of goods and other operations with real estate, such as the first sale of them that generate Value Added Tax. The fee is 12%; but it is reduced to 5% in the sales of small taxpayers, there are exempt goods with a 0% rate and in the sale of used vehicles a fixed amount is charged. The tax period is monthly, and its effect is translational towards the final consumer.

The Value Added Tax in El Salvador has a general rate of 13% and there are exempt goods (0% rate). The tax is levied on the transfer of tangible personal property and the provision of services; the importation of services; the import and export of tangible personal property; and the self-consumption of inventories or the transfer of tangibles for promotional purposes. However, the transfer of fixed assets that have been used for four years or more is not subject to tax.

In Mexico, Value Added Tax is levied in its territory for acts or activities such as the sale of goods, the provision of independent services, the temporary use or enjoyment of goods, the export and import of goods and services, and the offer of digital services provided by residents abroad. The general rate is 16%, however, there are acts taxed at 0%, exempt and not subject to the tax.

The value added tax (VAT) in Chile is applied to sales and other transfer operations of tangible movable and immovable property, except land; to the provision of services, provided or used in the country; to the import of goods; to withdrawals from inventory, contributions in kind and leasing of personal property; as well as the recurring or habitual sale of real estate, but the land is exempt, so it must be subtracted from the VAT tax base to determine the tax. The general tax rate is 19%.

2.15 Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost, net of accumulated depreciation, and accumulated impairment losses if any. The cost includes the acquisition price, the costs directly related to the location of the asset in the place and the necessary conditions for it to operate in the manner intended by the Group, the costs for loans of the projects under construction that take a substantial period to be completed, if the recognition requirements are met, and the present value of the expected cost of dismantling the asset after use if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Construction in progress is measured at cost less any recognized impairment loss and includes those expenditures that are essential and directly related to the construction of the asset, such as professional fees, supervision, civil works, and, in the case of those qualifying assets, borrowing costs are capitalized. Such construction in progress is classified into the appropriate categories of property, plant, and equipment at the time of its completion and when it is ready for use. The depreciation of these assets begins when they are ready for use according to the same basis as in the case of other items of property, plant, and equipment.

The Group capitalizes as a higher value of the assets, the additions or improvements made on them, if they meet any of the following conditions: a) they increase the useful life, b) they extend the productive capacity and operating efficiency of the same and c) reduce costs for the Group. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

Inventories of spare parts for specific projects, which are not expected to rotate in one year and meet the criteria to be capitalized, known as replacement assets, are presented under other property, plant, and equipment. They are depreciated considering the time spent in the warehouse and the technical useful life of the asset once its use begins.

Depreciation begins when the asset is available for use and is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

Plants, ducts and tunnels	
Civil work	50 to 100 years
Equipment	10 to 100 years
Networks, lines, and cables	
Electric transmission network	30 to 40 years
Power distribution network	30 to 40 years
Aqueduct network	40 to 80 years
Network Wastewater	30 to 80 years
Gas network	60 to 80 years
Buildings	50 to 100 years
Communication and computer equipment	5 to 40 years
Machinery and equipment	7 to 40 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	10 to 15 years
Land (1)	10 to 20 years

(1) Corresponds to the subsidiary Emvarias that exhausts the land on which it carries out the final disposal activity due to the detriment it suffers with the disposal of solid waste, degradation and environmental recovery period that goes beyond 20 years.

Useful lives are determined considering, among others, the manufacturer's technical specifications, the knowledge of the technicians who operate and maintain the assets, the geographical location, and the conditions to which it is exposed.

The Group calculates depreciation by components, which implies individually depreciating the parts of the asset that have different useful lives. The depreciation method used is straight line; the residual value calculated for the assets is not part of the depreciable amount.

A component of property, plant, and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when future economic benefits are not expected from their use or disposal. The gain or loss at the time of derecognition of the asset, calculated as the difference between the net value of the disposal and the carrying amount of the asset, is included in the statement of comprehensive income.

Assets classified temporarily out of service continue to depreciate and are tested for impairment within the CGU to which they are assigned.

Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if required.

2.16 Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement constitutes or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at its commencement date, considering whether fulfillment of the arrangement requires the use of an asset and whether it transfers the right to control the use of that asset by a period of time, in exchange for a consideration.

On the start date of the lease contract, the Group acting as lessee recognizes an asset for right of use and a liability for lease, except for leases with a term of less than 12 months or those whose new value of the underlying asset is less than 15 (fifteen) current legal minimum wages (SMMLV for its Spanish initials).

The Group acting as lessor classifies the lease as operating or financial. A lease is classified as a finance lease when the risks and rewards inherent to ownership of the leased asset are substantially transferred to the lessee; otherwise, it is classified as an operating lease.

EPM Group as lessee

Right-of-use assets are recognized and presented as assets in the statement of financial position at the inception of the lease at cost, which includes the value of the lease liability, initial direct costs, payments made in advance, incentives, estimated decommissioning costs, among others. The corresponding liability is included in the statement of financial position as a lease liability, which is measured as the present value of future lease payments discounted using the interest rate implicit in the contract, if readily determinable, otherwise the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used. Future lease payments comprise fixed payments, variable payments, incentives receivable, residual value guarantees expected to be paid, the purchase option price and the payment of penalties for early termination of the contract.

Right-of-use assets are amortized over the useful life of the asset using the straight-line method, if ownership of the underlying asset is transferred at the end of the contract or if a purchase option is exercised. If ownership of the underlying asset is not transferred at the end of the lease term or an option to purchase the asset is not exercised, the asset is amortized only to the end of its useful life or lease term, whichever comes first.

Lease payments are divided between financial expenses and debt repayment. Financial charges are recognized in income for the period unless they can be directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Group's policy for borrowing costs. Variable lease payments, which depend on an index or a rate, are included in the measurement of the lease liability. Leases with a duration of less than 12 months or those whose new value of the underlying asset is less than 15 (fifteen) SMMLV are recognized as operating leases in the result of the period throughout the term of the lease.

EPM Group as lessor

Assets leased under financial leases are not presented as property, plant, and equipment since the risks associated with the property have been transferred to the lessee, instead, an account receivable is recognized for a value equal to the net investment in the lease.

When a lease agreement includes components of land and buildings together, the Group assesses the classification of each component separately as a financial or operating lease. If the lease payments cannot be allocated reliably between these two components, the entire lease is classified as a finance lease, unless it is clear that both components are operating leases, in which case the entire lease is classified as an operating lease.

Variable lease income, which depends on an index or rate, is included in the valuation of net lease investment.

The initial direct costs, such as commissions, fees, legal and internal costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the negotiation and contracting of the lease, are included in the measurement of the net investment in the lease at the beginning and are reflected in the calculation of the implicit interest rate.

When the lease is classified as an operating lease, lease payments are recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis or on another systematic basis, provided that it is more representative of the structure by which the benefit from the use of the underlying asset is diminished.

2.17 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of an asset that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for its intended use or sale, are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets until the asset is ready for its intended use. The income received for the temporary investment in specific pending loans to be consumed in qualifying assets is deducted from the costs for loans suitable for capitalization. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs incurred by the Group in connection with borrowing funds. To the extent that the funds come from generic loans and are used to obtain a qualifying asset, the value of the costs eligible for capitalization is determined by applying a capitalization rate (weighted average of the costs for loans applicable to the general loans outstanding during the period) to the disbursements made on that asset.

The capitalization of borrowing costs begins on the date on which the following conditions are met:

- Disbursements are incurred in relation to the asset.
- Borrowing costs are incurred, and
- Activities necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or for sale are carried out.

The capitalization of loan costs is suspended during periods in which the activities of a qualified asset are interrupted for periods greater than one year. However, the capitalization of borrowing costs is not interrupted for a period if important technical or administrative actions are being carried out. Capitalization of borrowing costs is also not suspended when a temporary delay is necessary as part of the process of preparing a qualifying asset for use or sale.

Capitalization of borrowing costs is completed when substantially all activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for use or sale have been completed. When the asset has components that can be used separately while construction continues, the capitalization of borrowing costs on such components is stopped.

2.18 Investment property

Investment property is land or buildings or part of a building or both, held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation (including investment property under construction for such purposes). Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacement or substitution of a part of an existing investment property at the time the cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of daily maintenance of the investment property.

After initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value reflecting market conditions at the reporting date. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in the statement of comprehensive income in the section results for the period in the period in which they arise.

Investment properties are derecognized, either at the time of disposal, or when permanently withdrawn from use, and no future economic benefit is expected. The difference between the net value obtained from the disposal and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in the section results for the period in the period in which it was written off.

Transfers to or from investment properties are made only when there is a change in their use. In the case of a transfer from an investment property to property, plant, and equipment, the cost considered for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of the change in use. If a property, plant, and equipment become an investment property, it will be accounted for at its fair value, the difference between the fair value and the carrying amount will be recorded as a revaluation applying IAS 16 Property, plant, and equipment.

2.19 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially measured at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in business combinations is their fair value at the acquisition date. After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment loss. Intangible assets generated internally are capitalized if they meet the criteria for recognition as an asset and the generation of the asset must be classified into the research phase and development phase; If it is not possible to distinguish the research phase from the development phase, the disbursements must be reflected in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are determined as finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized over their economic useful life in a straight line and are evaluated to determine if they had any impairment in value, whenever there are indications that the intangible asset could have suffered such impairment. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each period. Changes in the expected useful life or in the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits of the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The expense for amortization of intangible assets with finite useful lives is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in the section results for the period in the category of expenses that is consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but rather are subject to annual tests to determine if they have suffered an impairment in value, either individually or by cash-generating unit - CGU. The indefinite life assessment is reviewed annually to determine if the indefinite life is still valid. If it is not, the change of useful life from indefinite to finite is made prospectively.

The useful lives of intangible assets are:

Similar concessions and rights	Depending on the term of the contract
Easements	Indefinite
Capitalized development costs	Indefinite
Software and computer applications	Indefinite/Finite 3 to 5 years
Licenses	Indefinite/Finite 3 to 5 years
Rights	Depending on the term of the contract
Other intangible assets	Indefinite/Finite 7 to 15 years

An intangible asset is derecognized upon disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gains or losses that arise are measured by the difference between the value obtained in the disposal and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income, section results for the period.

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Disbursements for development in an individual project are recognized as an intangible asset when the Group can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of finalizing the intangible asset so that it is available for use or sale.
- Your intention to complete the asset and your ability to use or sell the asset.
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits, considering, among others, the existence of a market for the production generated by the intangible asset or for the asset itself, or the usefulness of the asset for the entity.
- The availability of technical and financial resources to complete the asset and to use and sell it.
- The ability to reliably measure disbursement during development.

In the statement of financial position, the asset for disbursements for development is recognized from the moment in which the element meets the conditions for its recognition established above, and they are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated losses due to impairment of value.

When the development of an intangible asset related to a power generation project begins, the costs are accrued as construction in progress.

Asset amortization begins when development is complete, and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected future economic benefit. During the development period, the asset is tested annually to determine if its value is impaired.

Research costs and development costs that do not qualify for capitalization are recorded as expenses in the statement of comprehensive income, results for the period section.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between the cost of a business combination and the fair value at the time of acquisition of the assets acquired, the liabilities assumed and the contingent liabilities of the acquiree.

Goodwill is not amortized, is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment loss and is subject to annual impairment tests or more frequently when there are indicators of impairment. Value impairment losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in the section results for the period.

For CGUs that have goodwill assigned, value impairment is evaluated annually, which implies the calculation of the value-in-use of the CGUs to which it is being assigned. The calculation of the value-in-use requires the determination of the future cash flows that must arise from the CGUs and an appropriate discount rate to calculate the present value. When actual future cash flows are less than expected, an impairment loss may arise.

2.20 Financial instruments

financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset in one entity and, simultaneously, to a financial liability or capital instrument in another entity.

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized in the statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party in accordance with the contractual conditions of the instrument.

2.20.1 Financial assets

The Group initially recognizes its financial assets at fair value. Transaction costs directly attributable to the financial asset are added to or deducted from their fair value if they are subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income or are recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive income if the assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

For subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified at amortized cost or at fair value (through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss) depending on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the instrument.

- **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

  Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are assets whose contractual cash flows are highly liquid. The Group classifies a financial asset in this category if it is acquired mainly for the purpose of being sold in the short term.

  Investments made to optimize liquidity surpluses are included, that is, all those resources that are not immediately allocated to the development of the activities that constitute the corporate purpose of the company. The investment of excess liquidity is made under the criteria of transparency, security, liquidity and profitability, under the guidelines of adequate control and under market conditions without speculative spirit (EPM General Management Decree 2015-DECGGL-2059 of February 6 of 2015). Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in the statement of comprehensive income under Financial Income or Expenses, in the period in which the mentioned changes in fair value occur.

  Dividend income is recognized when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

  At the same time, the Group can irrevocably designate a financial asset as measured at fair value through profit or loss.

- **Financial assets at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income**

  Assets measured at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income are classified as debt instruments that are held under a business model whose objective is to hold to collect the contractual cash flows and then sell the instruments, in addition, the instrument grants, on specific dates, cash flows that correspond solely to payments of principal and interest on the value of the outstanding principal.

  Variations in the fair value of the investment are recorded in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses or recoveries, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognized in profit or loss for the period.

  The Group has made the irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income the subsequent changes in the fair value of some investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading. Dividends from this type of investment are recognized in income for the period when the right to receive payment is established.

  In the disposal of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, the accumulated value of gains or losses is transferred directly to retained earnings and is not reclassified to income for the period.

- **Financial assets at amortized cost**

  A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate[2] if the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold it to obtain the contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the same that grant, on specific dates, cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal value outstanding.

Impairment of financial instruments

At each reporting date, the Group recognizes value adjustment for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost or at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income, including accounts receivable from leases, contract assets or loan commitments. and financial guarantee contracts to which the value impairment requirements are applied during the life of the asset.

Expected credit losses are estimated considering the probability that a bad debt loss may or may not occur and are recognized as a gain or loss in profit or loss for the period against a lower value of the financial asset. The Group assesses the credit risk of accounts receivable on a monthly basis at the time of reporting to determine the value adjustment for expected credit losses on financial assets and whether the general or simplified approach is used.

The Group assesses on a collective basis the expected losses for financial assets that are not individually significant. When the collective evaluation of expected losses is carried out, accounts receivable is grouped by similar credit risk characteristics, which allow identifying the debtor's payment capacity, in accordance with the contractual terms of negotiation of the account receivable.

The Group determines that the credit risk of a client increases significantly when there is a breach of the financial agreements by the counterparty, or when internal information or information obtained from external sources indicates that payment by the debtor is unlikely, without considering the guarantees held.

[2] The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset and allocating revenue over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the discount rate that exactly matches the future cash flows of a financial asset (including all fees, commissions, and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and other premiums and discounts) over the expected life of the instrument. or, if appropriate, a shorter period, at its book value at initial recognition.

Non-compliance with the agreements is generally measured in accordance with what is indicated in the service provision contracts and the regulations of the subsidiary in each country, however, there are individual agreements or contracts that indicate non-compliance immediately, the obligation is no longer met.

The Group determines that a financial asset is credit-impaired when there is a breach of the financial agreements by the counterparty, or when internal information or information obtained from external sources indicates that payment by the debtor is unlikely, without considering the guarantees maintained.

Credit risk is affected when there are changes in financial assets, the Group's policy to reassess the recognition of credit losses is: when there is a breach of financial agreements by the counterparty; o Information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, in full, without regard to the collateral maintained. The Group derecognizes the financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulties and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, for example, where the counterparty has been placed into liquidation or has commenced bankruptcy proceedings or, in the case of accounts receivable, when the amounts exceed two years in arrears, whichever comes first.

Impaired financial assets may continue to be subject to collection execution activities under the Group's recovery procedures, considering legal collection where appropriate. The recoveries made are recognized in income for the period.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset or part of it is derecognized from the statement of financial position when it is sold, transferred, expires or the Group loses control over the contractual rights or the cash flows of the instrument.

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulties and there are no realistic prospects for recovery, when the counterparty has been put into liquidation or has initiated bankruptcy proceedings or, in the case of accounts receivable, when amounts exceed two years past due, whichever occurs first.

If the Group does not transfer or retain substantially all the risks and rewards inherent to ownership and continues to retain control of the transferred asset, the Group recognizes its share in the asset and the associated obligation for the amounts it would have to pay, likewise, if the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized loan for the income received.

In the total derecognition of a financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the sum of the consideration received and to be received is recognized in profit or loss for the period. For financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss for the period, and the gain or loss that would have been recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to retained earnings.

Credit refinancing

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset in accordance with IFRS 9 adopted in Colombia, the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a change gain or loss in profit or loss for the period. The gross carrying amount of the financial asset is recalculated as the present value of the modified or renegotiated contractual cash flows that are discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial asset (or credit quality-adjusted effective interest rate for credit impairment financial assets purchased or originated) or, where applicable, the revised effective interest rate. Any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortized over the remaining duration of the modified financial asset.

2.20.2 Financial liabilities

On initial recognition, the Group measures financial liabilities at fair value. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or obtaining of the financial liability are deducted from their fair value if these are subsequently measured at amortized cost or are recognized in the result of the period if the liabilities are measured at their fair value. Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured as follows:

- **At fair value through profit or loss,** include liabilities held for trading, financial liabilities designated at the time of initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss, and derivatives. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in profit or loss for the period. On initial recognition, the Group designated financial liabilities as at fair value through profit or loss.
- **At amortized cost,** they are measured using the effective interest rate. Gains and losses are recognized in income for the period.

Compound instruments

Financial instruments that contain both a liability and an equity component (compound financial instruments) are recognized and accounted for separately. Therefore, for the initial measurement, the liability component is determined by the fair value of future cash flows and the residual value is assigned to the equity component.

For subsequent measurement, the liability component is measured at amortized cost including the effect of amortization costs, interest, and dividends. The equity component retains the initial recognition measurement.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group are those that require a specific payment to be made to reimburse the holder for the loss incurred when a specified debtor defaults on its payment obligation, in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are initially recognized as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of (i) the amount of the allowance for expected losses and (ii) the initially recognized value less the cumulative value of recognized income.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability or part of a financial liability is derecognized from the statement of financial position when the contractual obligation has been settled or has expired.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or if the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

The terms will be substantially different if the present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received, discounted at the original effective interest rate, differs by at least 10% from the present value of the cash flows remaining on the original financial liability.

In determining fees paid net of fees received, the Company includes only fees paid or received between the Company and the lender, including those paid or received by one on behalf of the other or vice versa.

In the event that the changes are not material, the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial liability and recognizes a gain or loss on modification in profit or loss for the period. The gross carrying amount of the financial liability is recalculated as the present value of the modified or renegotiated contractual cash flows that are discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial liability or, where appropriate, the revised effective interest rate. Any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the modified financial liability and are amortized over the remaining life of the liability.

2.20.3 Equity instruments

An equity instrument consists of any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity, after deducting all its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by Group companies are recognized by the income received, net of direct issuance costs.

The repurchase of the Group companies' own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity, which means that no gain or loss is recognized in the results from the purchase, sale, issue, or cancellation of the equity instruments. assets of the Group companies.

2.20.4 Derivative financial instruments

A financial derivative is an instrument whose value varies in response to changes in a variable such as an interest rate, exchange rate, the price of a financial instrument, a credit rating, or an index. This instrument does not require an initial investment or is less than other financial instruments with a similar response to changes in market conditions and is generally settled at a future date.

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward contracts, futures contracts, financial swaps (swaps), and options to hedge various financial risks, mainly the risk of interest rate, exchange rate, and price of basic products (commodities). Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at their fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value. Derivatives are recorded as financial assets when their fair value is positive, and as financial liabilities when their fair value is negative, in the statement of financial position.

Commodity contracts that meet the definition of a derivative but are entered into in accordance with the Group's expected purchase requirements, are recognized in profit or loss as cost of sales.

Any gain or loss arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives is recognized directly in income for the period, except for those that are under hedge accounting.

In general, derivatives embedded in host contracts are treated as separate derivatives as long as they meet the definition of a derivative, and their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those host contracts and the contracts are not measured at fair value through changes in results. However, the derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset within the scope of IFRS 9 adopted in Colombia are never separated. Instead, the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for financial asset classification.

Hedge accounting

At the beginning of a hedging relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedging relationship to which it wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for hedging. The documentation includes the identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Group will assess the effectiveness of changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument in offsetting the exposure to changes in the fair value of the hedged item or in the cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Hedges are expected to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows, and for this purpose they are continually evaluated throughout the reporting periods for which they were designated.

For hedge accounting purposes, hedges are classified and accounted for as follows, once the strict criteria for their accounting are met:

- **Fair value hedges,** when they hedge the exposure to changes in the fair value of recognized assets or liabilities or unrecognized firm commitments.

  The change in the fair value of a derivative that is a hedging instrument is recognized in the result of the period as financial cost or income. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is recorded as part of the carrying amount of the hedged item and is also recognized in profit or loss as financial cost or income.

For fair value hedges that relate to items carried at amortized cost, adjustments to carrying amount are amortized through profit or loss over the remaining term to maturity. Amortization of the effective interest rate may begin as soon as there is an adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item but must begin no later than when the hedged item is no longer adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being considered. covering. Amortization of carrying amount adjustments is based on the recalculated effective interest rate on the amortization start date. If the hedged item is derecognized, the unamortized fair value is recognized immediately in profit or loss for the period.

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 its corresponding gain or loss recognized in profit or loss.

- **Cash flow hedges,** when they cover the exposure to the variation in cash flows attributed, either to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction, or to the exchange rate risk in a commitment unrecognized firm.

The purpose of cash flow hedge accounting is to recognize in other comprehensive income the changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument to apply them to the income statement when and at the rate that the hedged item affects them.

The portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge will be recognized in equity within other comprehensive income.

The effective part will be equal (in absolute terms) to the value that is less between:

- The difference between the fair value at the time of valuation and the inception date of the hedging instrument; and,
- The difference between the fair value (present value) of the expected future cash flows of the hedged item at the measurement date and at the commencement date

The ineffective part of the gain or loss of the hedging instrument will be recognized in the result of the period.

The ineffective part shall be the difference between:

- The difference between the fair value at the time of valuation and the inception date of the hedging instrument; and
- The effective part of the coverage.

The measurement of the effectiveness of the hedges is carried out monthly.

The amounts recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to income for the period when the hedged transaction affects the result, as well as when the hedged financial income or expense is recognized, or when the forecast transaction takes place. When the hedged item constitutes the cost of a non-financial asset or liability, the values recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability. If the forecast transaction or firm commitment is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised without successive replacement or renewal of one hedging instrument with another hedging instrument, or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognized on the other comprehensive income remains in the other comprehensive income until the planned operation or firm commitment affects the result.

- **Hedges of a net investment abroad**, when they cover the exposure to the volatility in the conversion of foreign operations to the presentation currency of the Group associated with the exchange rate risk.

  The objective of the net investment hedge in foreign currency is to cover the exchange rate risks that a Principal or Intermediate Holding Company that has business abroad may have on the impact on the conversion of financial statements from the functional currency to the currency of presentation. The foreign currency net investment hedge is a hedge of the foreign currency exposure, not a fair value hedge of changes in the value of the investment.

  Effectiveness and ineffectiveness are accounted for in a similar way to cash flow hedges.

  Gains or losses on the hedging instrument that are related to the effective portion of the hedge are recognized in other comprehensive income, while any gain or loss related to the ineffective portion is recognized in profit or loss. Upon disposition of the business abroad, the accumulated value of the gains or losses recorded in the other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

2.20.5 Offset of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset so that the net value is reported in the statement of financial position, only if (i) there is, at the present time, a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized values, and (ii) there is an intention to liquidate them at net value, or to realize the assets and cancel the liabilities simultaneously.

2.21 Inventories

Goods acquired with the intention of selling them in the ordinary course of business or consuming them in the process of rendering services are classified as inventories.

Inventories are valued at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to affect the sale.

Inventories include merchandise in stock that does not require transformation, such as energy, gas and water meters and supplies. They include materials such as minor spare parts and accessories for the provision of services and goods in transit and in the possession of third parties.

Inventories are valued using the weighted average method and their cost includes the costs directly related to the acquisition and those incurred to bring them to their current condition and location.

2.22 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that a tangible or intangible asset may be impaired in value. The Group estimates the recoverable value of the asset or CGU, at the time it detects an indication of impairment, or annually (as of November 30 and it is reviewed if there are relevant or significant events presented in December that merit analysis and inclusion in the calculation of the impairment) for intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and those not yet in use.

The recoverable value of an asset is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell, whether of an asset or a CGU, and its value-in-use is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash flows. cash that are substantially independent of those of other assets or groups of assets, in this case the asset must be grouped into a CGU. When a reasonable and consistent basis of distribution is identified, common/corporate assets are also allocated to individual CGUs or distributed to the smallest group of CGUs for which a reasonable and consistent basis of distribution can be identified. When the carrying amount of an asset or a CGU exceeds its recoverable value, the asset is considered impaired and its value is reduced to its recoverable amount.

In calculating value-in-use, the estimated cash flows, whether from an asset or a CGU, are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects market considerations of the time value of money and the asset-specific risks. To determine fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Value impairment losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in the section results for the period in those expense categories that correspond to the function of the impaired asset. Impairment losses attributable to a CGU are assigned proportionally based on the carrying amount of each asset to the non-current assets of the CGU after exhausting goodwill. The CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows in favor of the Group, which are largely independent of the cash flows derived from other assets or groups of assets. In the Group, CGUs were defined considering: 1) the existence of income and costs for each group of assets, 2) the existence of an active market for the generation of cash flows and 3) how they are managed and monitored. the operations.

For the purposes of assessing value impairment losses, assets are grouped into the following CGUs:

Subsidiary	CGU
Central Hidroeléctrica de Caldas S.A. E.S.P. (CHEC)	Generation
Electrificadora de Santander S.A. E.S.P. (ESSA)	
Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. (EPM)	
Hidroecológica del Teribe S.A. (HET)	
Central Hidroeléctrica de Caldas S.A. E.S.P. (CHEC)	Transmission
Centrales Eléctricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P. (CENS)	
Electrificadora de Santander S.A. E.S.P. (ESSA)	
Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. (EPM)	
Transportista Eléctrica Centroamericana S.A. (TRELEC)	
Almacenaje y Manejo de Materiales Eléctricos S.A. (AMESA)	Distribution
Caribemar de la Costa S.A.S. E.S.P. (AFINIA)	
Central Hidroeléctrica de Caldas S.A. E.S.P. (CHEC)	
Centrales Eléctricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P. (CENS)	
Comercializadora Eléctrica de Guatemala S.A. (COMEGSA)	
Crediegsa S.A. (CREDIEGSA)	
Distribuidora de Electricidad del Sur (DELSUR)	
Electrificadora de Santander S.A. E.S.P. (ESSA)	
Elektra Noreste S.A. (ENSA)	
Empresa de Energía del Quindío S.A. E.S.P. (EDEQ)	
Empresa Eléctrica de Guatemala S.A. (EEGSA)	
Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. (EPM)	
Enérgica S.A. (ENERGICA)	
ENSA Servicios S.A.	
Inmobiliaria y Desarrolladora Empresarial de América S.A. (IDEAMSA)	
Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. (EPM)	Gas
Aguas de Antofagasta S.A.	Water Supply
Aguas de Malambo S.A. E.S.P.	
Aguas Regionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	
Empresa de Aguas del Oriente Antioqueño S.A. E.S.P.	
Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. (EPM)	
Empresas Públicas de Rionegro S.A. E.S.P. (EP RIO)	
Aguas de Antofagasta S.A.	Sanitation

Subsidiary	CGU
Aguas de Malambo S.A. E.S.P.	Sanitation
Aguas Nacionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	
Aguas Regionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	
Aquasol Morelia S.A. de C.V.	
Corporación de Personal Administrativo S.A. de C.V.	
Desarrollos Hidráulicos de Tampico S.A. de C.V.	
Ecoagua de Torreón S.A. de C.V.	
Ecosistema de Ciudad Lerdo S.A. de C.V.	
Ecosistemas de Celaya S.A. de C.V.	
Ecosistemas de Colima S.A. de C.V.	
Ecosistemas de Tuxtla S.A. de C.V.	
Empresa de Aguas del Oriente Antioqueño S.A. E.S.P.	
Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. (EPM)	
Empresas Varias de Medellín S.A. E.S.P.	
Proyectos de Ingeniería Corporativa S.A. de C.V.	
Tecnología Intercontinental S.A. de C.V. TICSA	
Gestión de Empresas Eléctricas S.A. (GESA)	Others
Innova Tecnología y Negocios S.A. de C.V.	
Maxseguros EPM Ltd.	
Promobiliaria S.A.	

Impairment of value for goodwill is determined by evaluating the recoverable value of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill is related. Impairment losses related to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

For assets in general, excluding goodwill, at each reporting date an assessment is made as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If there is such an indication, the Group calculates an estimate of the recoverable value of the asset or the CGU. A previously recognized impairment loss is only reversed if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the recoverable value of an asset since the last time the impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor does it exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset. in previous years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in the section results for the period.

2.23 Provisions

Provisions are recorded when the Group has a present legal or implicit obligation because of a past event. It is likely that the Group will have to dispose of resources embodying economic benefits to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the value of the obligation can be made. In cases where the Group expects the provision to be reimbursed in whole or in part, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only in cases where such reimbursement is practically certain, and the amount of the asset can be measured reliably. reliability. In the Group, each provision is used only to meet the disbursements for which it was originally recognized.

Provisions are measured by management's best estimate of the disbursements required to settle the present obligation, at the end of the reporting period, considering the corresponding risks and uncertainties. When a provision is measured using the estimated cash flow to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount corresponds to the present value of said cash flow, using for the discount a rate calculated with reference to the market yields of the bonds issued by the National Government of the country in which the subsidiary is located. In Colombia, the yield of the TES Bonds (public debt securities issued by the General Treasury of the Nation) at the end of the reporting period must be used.

The expense corresponding to any provision is presented in the statement of comprehensive income in the section results for the period, net of any reimbursement. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a financial expense.

Dismantling cost provision

The Group recognizes as part of the cost of a fixed asset, whenever there is a legal or implicit obligation to dismantle or restore, the estimate of the future costs in which the Group expects to incur to carry out the dismantling or restoration and its counterpart the recognized as a provision for Dismantling or restoration costs. The cost of dismantling is depreciated over the estimated useful life of the fixed asset.

Dismantling or restoration costs are recognized at the present value of the expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows. Cash flows are discounted at a pre-tax rate, which must be determined by reference; for subsidiaries in Colombia, in terms of risk-free rates, the yield of TES Bonds (public debt securities issued by the General Treasury of the Nation) is used; For the subsidiaries in Panama, the market yields of the bonds issued by the National Government are used, and in El Salvador for the rate of loans with a term of more than 1 year to companies, an average rate of the banking financial system (the yield of the notes of the Government is temporarily not considered a risk-free rate due to the deterioration of the credit quality of the country).

Estimated future costs for Dismantling or restoration are reviewed annually. Changes in estimated future costs, in the estimated dates of disbursements or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset, not to exceed the carrying amount of the asset. Any excess is recognized immediately in the result of the period. The change in the value of the provision associated over time is recognized as a financial expense in the statement of comprehensive income in the section results for the period.

Onerous contracs

The Group recognizes present obligations arising from an onerous contract as provisions and their balancing entry is in the statement of comprehensive income in the profit or loss for the period section. An onerous contract is one in which the unavoidable costs of fulfilling the obligations it entails exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from it. The unavoidable costs are those that reflect the lower net costs of honoring the contract, i.e., the lower value between the net cost of complying with its clauses and the value of any compensation or penalties arising from non-compliance.

Contingent liabilities

Possible obligations arising from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not entirely under the control of the Group or present obligations arising from past events but not it is probable, if not possible, that an outflow of resources that includes economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability, they are not recognized in the statement of financial position and, instead, are disclosed as contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities arising from a business combination are recognized at fair value at the acquisition date.

Contingent assets

Assets of a possible nature, arising as a result of past events, whose existence has to be confirmed only by the occurrence, or in its case by the non-occurrence, of one or more uncertain events in the future, which are not entirely under the control of the Group, are not recognized in the statement of financial position, instead they are disclosed as contingent assets when their occurrence is probable. When the contingent event is true, the asset and the associated income are recognized in income for the period. Contingent assets acquired in a business combination are initially measured at their fair values on the acquisition date. At the end of subsequent reporting periods, such contingent assets are measured at the higher of the amount that would have been recognized and the amount initially recognized less recognized accumulated amortization.

2.24 Employee benefits

2.24.1 Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as expenses in the statement of comprehensive income in the section results for the period at the time the employee has rendered the service that gives him the right to make the contributions.

Defined benefit plans

Post-employment benefit plans are those in which the Group has a legal or constructive obligation to respond for the payment of benefits for which it is responsible.

For defined benefit plans, the difference between the fair value of plan assets and the present value of the plan obligation is recognized as an asset or liability in the statement of financial position. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is determined separately for each plan, through the actuarial valuation method of the projected credit unit, using actuarial assumptions at the date of the reporting period. Plan assets are measured at fair value, which is based on market price information and, in the case of listed securities, is the published purchase price.

Actuarial gains or losses, return on plan assets and changes in the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding from these values included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), are recognized in the other Integral result. Actuarial gains or losses comprise the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions, as well as experience adjustments.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) comprises interest income on plan assets, interest costs on the defined benefit obligation and interest on the effect of the asset ceiling and is recognized in profit or loss of the period.

The cost of current service, the cost of past service, any liquidation or reduction of the plan is recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive income in the section results for the period in which they arise.

2.24.2 Short-term benefits

The Group classifies as short-term employee benefits those obligations with employees, which it expects to settle within the twelve months following the end of the accounting period in which the obligation was generated, or the service was provided. Some of these benefits are generated by current labor regulations, by collective agreements or by non-formalized practices that generate implicit obligations.

The Group recognizes short-term benefits at the time the employee has rendered his services as:

A liability, for the value that will be paid to the employee, deducting the amounts already paid previously, and its counterpart as an expense for the period, unless another chapter requires or allows the inclusion of payments in the cost of an asset or inventory, for example, if the payment corresponds to employees whose services are directly related to the construction of a work, these will be capitalized to that asset.

The amounts already paid in advance correspond, for example, to salary advances and per diem advances, among others, which, if they exceed the corresponding liability, the Group must recognize the difference as an asset in the expense account paid in advance, to the extent that the payment in advance gives rise to a reduction in payments to be made in the future or to a cash refund.

In accordance with the foregoing, the accounting recognition of short-term benefits is made at the time the transactions occur, regardless of when they are paid to the employee or third parties to whom the Group has entrusted the provision of certain services.

2.24.3 Long-term benefits

The Group classifies as long-term employee benefits those obligations that it expects to settle after the twelve months following the end of the accounting year or the period in which the employees provide the related services, that is, from the thirteenth month onwards; they are different from short-term benefits, post-employment benefits, and termination benefits.

The Group measures long-term benefits in the same way as post-employment defined benefit plans. Although its measurement is not subject to the same degree of uncertainty, the same methodology for its measurement shall be applied as follows:

- The Group shall measure the surplus or deficit in a long-term employee benefit plan, using the technique applied for post-employment benefits for both the estimation of the obligation and the assets of the plan.
- The Group shall determine the value of net long-term employee benefits (liabilities or assets) by finding the deficit or surplus of the obligation and comparing the asset cap.
- Changes in the measurement of long-term employee benefits are recognized in the income statement.

The benefits received by employees year after year throughout their working lives should not be considered “long-term”, if at the close of the accounting year of each year the Group has delivered them in full.

2.24.4 Termination benefits

The Group recognizes as termination benefits, the consideration granted to employees, payable as a result of the company's decision to terminate an employee's employment contract before the normal retirement date or the decision of an employee to accept voluntary resignation in exchange for those benefits.

2.25 Reserves reinsurance activities

The assets and liabilities for reinsurance contracts represent for the Group the best estimate of the future collections and payments to be made for the risks assumed and ceded in the reinsurance obligations; which are measured and recognized through technical reserves:

2.25.1 Unearned premium subscribed and ceded reserve

They are constituted for the fulfillment of future obligations derived from the commitments assumed and assigned in the current policies. They correspond to the portion of the premium that, at the calculation date, has not been recognized as income or expense by the reinsurer. Its purpose is to adjust the result so that the profit is assigned to the period in which the premium was earned, regardless of when it was issued. This reserve is calculated policy by policy, as the result of the total premium assumed divided by the number of days the policy is in force, multiplied by the number of days corresponding to the time the risk has not been run on the calculation date. Likewise, the part of the reserve corresponding to the retrocession is calculated, considering the premium that has been assigned.

2.25.2 Reserve of losses or claims notified

This reserve is a provision of money that the Group must set up to cover the costs derived from claims already reported and pending payment. Its purpose is to establish adequate reserves to guarantee the payment of claims that have not been resolved during the accounting year. This reserve is constituted per claim, on the date in which the insurer becomes aware of the occurrence of the claim and corresponds to the best technical estimate of its cost. The amount of the reserve constituted is readjusted to the extent that more information is available and if there are reports from internal or external liquidators. The reserve includes the settlement expenses incurred to address the claim, including the costs of attorneys' fees for those claims that are in court.

2.25.3 Reserve for unreported incurred losses (IBNR)

It represents an estimate of the number of resources that the Group must allocate to meet future payments of claims that have already occurred at the date of calculation of this reserve, but have not been notified or for which there is not enough information. To calculate this reserve, the following methodologies are used: the Bornhuetter - Ferguson method and the Chain-ladder method. The Bornhuetter - Ferguson method is a standard actuarial method used to estimate final claims costs. The technique combines; (a) an initial benchmark or market estimate of final losses; and (b) a final loss estimate based on actual claims experience to date. The first is based on a measure of exposure, such as premiums or the number of policies. The second is based on claims paid or incurred to date. The two estimates are combined using a formula that gives more weight to the experience-based estimate as time goes on. The Chain Ladder method is a standard actuarial method that can be applied to premiums, claims paid, reserves for ongoing claims or claims incurred, or number of claims. The method involves analysis of historical claim development factors (the ratio of amounts accrued in one development period to the previous development period). Based on this analysis, a development pattern is selected which is used to estimate future claims/premium development.

2.26 Liabilities adequacy test

The technical provisions recorded by the Group are regularly subject to a reasonableness test to determine their sufficiency. If, because of the test, it is revealed that they are insufficient, they are adjusted with a charge to the result for the period.

2.27 Service concession arrangements

The Group recognizes service concession arrangements in accordance with the requirements of the IFRIC interpretation 12 Service Concession Arrangements.

This interpretation is applicable for concessions in which:

- The grantor controls or regulates what services the operator must provide with the infrastructure, to whom it must provide them, and at what price.
- The grantor controls, through ownership, right of use or otherwise, any significant residual interest in the infrastructure at the end of the term of the agreement.

The Group does not recognize these infrastructures as property, plant, and equipment, it recognizes the consideration received in the contracts that meet the above conditions at fair value, as an intangible asset to the extent that the Group receives a right to charge users of the service, as long as these rights are conditional on the degree of use of the service, or as a financial asset, to the extent that there is an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset, either directly from the assignor or from a third party. In cases where the Group is paid for construction services, partly through a financial asset and partly through an intangible asset, each component of the consideration is accounted for separately.

Financial assets of service concession arrangements are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position and subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate. The evaluation of the impairment of these financial assets is carried out in accordance with the policy of impairment of financial assets.

Intangible assets from service concession arrangements are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position as intangible assets called “intangible assets from service concession arrangement” and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the term thereof.

Revenue from ordinary activities and costs related to operating services are recognized in accordance with the accounting policy for revenue from ordinary activities and services related to construction or improvement services in accordance with the accounting policy for construction contracts. The contractual obligations assumed by the Group for the maintenance of the infrastructure during its operation, or for its return to the transferor at the end of the concession arrangement under the conditions specified therein, to the extent that it does not involve an activity that generates income, It is recognized following the accounting policy for provisions.

2.28 Fair value

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 at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset shall consider the market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset to its fullest and best use or by selling the asset to another market participant who would use the asset to its fullest and best use.

To determine the fair value, the Group considers the characteristics of the asset or liability in the same way that market participants would consider when setting the price of said asset or liability on the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and disclosure purposes in the financial statements is determined on that basis, except for share-based payment transactions, lease transactions, and measurements that have certain similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value or value-in-use. The fair value of all financial assets and liabilities is determined at the date of presentation of the financial statements, for recognition and disclosure in the notes to the financial statements.

The fair value is determined:

- Based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access on the measurement date (level 1).
- Based on inputs applied to valuation methodologies commonly used by market participants, which are different from quoted prices that are observable for assets or liabilities, directly or indirectly (level 2).
- Based on internal cash flow discount valuation techniques or other valuation models, using variables estimated by the Group that are unobservable for the asset or liability, in the absence of variables observed in the market (level 3).

Note 44 Measurement of fair value on a recurring and non-recurring basis provides an analysis of the fair values of financial instruments and non-financial assets and liabilities and greater detail of their measurement.

2.29 Operating segment

An operating segment is a component of the Group that develops business activities from which it can obtain income from ordinary activities and incur costs and expenses, about which financial information is available and whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the highest authority. in the Group's operating decision-making, which is the Board of Directors to decide on the allocation of resources to the segments and the Management Committee to evaluate their performance.

The financial information of the operating segments is prepared under the same accounting policies used in the preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements.

2.30 Dividends and surpluses in cash distributed to the shareholders and owner of the Group

The Group recognizes a liability to make distributions to shareholders and owners of the Group in cash when the distribution is authorized and is no longer at the Group's discretion. The corresponding amount is recognized directly in equity.

2.31 Changes in accounting estimates, policies and errors

2.31.1 Changes in accounting policies

During 2023, the accounting practices applied in the Group's consolidated financial statements are consistent with 2022, except for the following changes:

New standards implemented

During 2023, the Group implemented the changes accepted by Resolutions 035 and 197 of 2021, issued by the General Accounting Office of the Nation, which incorporate the changes in IFRS (new standards, amendments or interpretations), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), which are mandatory for the annual period beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements—Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current
This amendment issued in January 2020, clarifies that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on the rights that existed at the end of the reporting period, it specifies that the classification as current or non-current liabilities is not affected by the expectations about whether or not the entity will exercise the right to defer settlement of the liability, specifies that the rights exist if payment arrangements have been met at the end of the reporting period; Additionally, the amendment clarifies that the settlement of a liability refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments or other economic resources.

The modification to IAS 1 will be mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, retroactively. Permit your anticipate app.

The group did not identify any impacts from the adoption of this amendment.

IAS 1 - Disclosure of accounting policies and IFRS Practice Statement 2
This amendment issued in February 2021, requires companies to disclose significant accounting policy information rather than a description of their accounting policies. The amendment also makes an adjustment to Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgments regarding how to apply the concept of materiality to disclosures of accounting policies and adjusts paragraph 21 of IFRS 7 Disclosures of Financial Instruments, specifying the disclosure of significant accounting policies.

The amendment will be mandatory to apply prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early application is permitted.

The group did not identify any impacts from the adoption of this amendment.

IFRS 4 - Extension of the Temporary Exemption from the Application of IFRS 9
This amendment issued in June 2020, aims to achieve the alignment of the expiration date of the temporary exemption by delaying the application of IFRS 9 and the effective date of IFRS 17 that replaces IFRS 4, given that the IASB concluded that the benefit of expanding the availability of the exemption to continue allowing some insurers to apply IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 for the first time at the same time outweighs the disadvantages of the additional delay of the application of IFRS 9.

The amendment to IFRS 4 adds paragraphs 20A, 20J and 20O, and also made modifications to the Basis for Conclusions of said IFRS by adding footnotes at the end of paragraphs BC267, BC275 and BC276 and adding paragraphs BC277A to BC277C.

The modification to the aforementioned paragraphs allows further extension of the temporary exemption from not applying IFRS 9 for periods beginning before January 1, 2023, the date on which IFRS 17 comes into effect replacing IFRS 4, and in its default may temporarily apply, before said date, IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

The Group did not identify impacts from the adoption of this amendment, because as a reinsurance company it has been applying IFRS 4 and as of the date of the amendment IFRS 9 had already been implemented.

IAS 8 - Definition of accounting estimates

This amendment issued in February 2021, updates the definition of accounting estimates in order to differentiate changes in estimates from changes in accounting policies, given their prospective or retroactive effect, respectively. To do this, it indicates that accounting estimates are monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. Sometimes the application of accounting policy will require the application of estimates.

The amendment is mandatory to apply prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early application was permitted.

The Group is not impacted by this amendment because it has been applying the definition of accounting estimates under the same criteria as specified in the amendment.

IAS 12 - Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction

This amendment issued in April 2021, clarifies that the exception brought by IAS 12 of not applying deferred tax when an asset or liability is initially and simultaneously recognized, which generates equal temporary differences, would not apply in the case of leases. (IFRS 16) and in the dismantling (IAS 37 and IAS 16), cases in which, if IAS 12 must be applied for deferred tax. The added paragraph 22A provides that, depending on the applicable tax legislation, equal taxable and deductible temporary differences may arise on the initial recognition of the asset and liability in such a transaction. The exemption provided by paragraphs 15 and 24 does not apply to such temporary differences and an entity recognizes any resulting deferred tax liabilities and assets.

This amendment is mandatory for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early application was permitted.

The Group is not impacted by this amendment because it has been applying this interpretation.

2.31.2 Application of new and revised standards

The changes to the IFRS (new standards, modifications, and interpretations), which have been published in the period, but which have not yet been implemented by the group, are detailed below:

Standard	Mandatory Application Date by IASB	Exchange rate
IFRS 17 - Insurance Contract	January 1, 2023 Not incorporated in Colombia by the public sector	Standard

Standard	Mandatory Application Date by IASB	Exchange rate
IFRS 17 – Insurance Contract - Initial application with IFRS 9 and comparative information	January 1, 2023 Not incorporated in Colombia by the public sector	Amendment
IAS 12 - International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules	January 1, 2023 Not incorporated in Colombia by the public sector	Amendment
IFRS 16 - Leases - Lease liability on a sale-lease	January 1, 2024	Amendment
IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - Non-current liabilities with agreed terms	January 1, 2024	Amendment
IAS 7 and IFRS 7 - Supplier financing agreements	January 1, 2024	Amendment
IAS 21 – Effects of Changes in Foreign Currency Exchange Rates - Lack of Interchangeability	January 1, 2025	Amendment

IFRS 17 Insurance Contract
Issued in May 2017, replacing IFRS 4 which was addressed as an interim standard, which was being developed in phases.

IFRS 17 solves the comparison drawbacks generated by the application of IFRS 4, since it was allowed to apply local standards and historical values in insurance contracts, now with this new standard, all insurance contracts will be recorded in a consistent manner and at current values, generating more useful information for stakeholders. This will allow a better understanding of the financial position and profitability of insurance companies, providing a more uniform approach to presentation and measurement for all insurance contracts.

Initially, IFRS 17 was defined as mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021 but, at the request of international insurers, the IFRS Foundation, through the amendment issued in June 2020, extended its application for two additional years, to be enforceable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early application was allowed if IFRS 9 is applied. It has not been incorporated in Colombia for public sector companies.

The group is evaluating the impacts that could be generated by the application of this amendment, although it is estimated that the future adoption will not have an impact on the financial statements since this type of transaction is not presented.

IFRS 17 – Insurance Contract - Initial application with IFRS 9 and comparative information
Issued in December 2021, in order to reduce temporary accounting mismatches between financial assets and insurance contract liabilities that may arise in the comparative information presented by the initial application of IFRS 17, when IFRS 9 also applies to the entity, overlapping classification of the financial asset is permitted, in order to improve the usefulness of comparative information for investors.

This will allow insurers to have an option for the presentation of comparative information on financial assets. The classification overlay allows the entity to align the classification and measurement of a financial asset in the comparative information with what the entity expects the classification and measurement of that financial asset to be performed in the initial application of IFRS 9, considering the business model and the characteristics of the cash flow it generates. Any difference for this application would go to retained earnings.

If, for example, using classification overlap, an entity presented a financial asset previously measured at amortized cost rather than measured at fair value through profit or loss, the carrying amount of that asset on the date of transition to IFRS 17 would be its fair value measured on that date. Applying paragraph C28D of IFRS 17, any difference in the carrying amount of the financial asset at the transition date resulting from the application of the classification overlap would be recognized at the opening of retained earnings.

This amendment adds paragraphs C28A to C28E and C33A; and became effective on the initial implementation date of IFRS 17, which is January 1, 2023. It has not been incorporated in Colombia for public sector companies.

The Group is evaluating the impacts that could be generated by the application of this amendment, although it is estimated that the future adoption will not have an impact on the financial statements given that this type of transaction is not presented.

IAS 12 - International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules

This amendment was issued in May 2023 with the purpose of aligning the content of IAS 12 with the implementation of rules of Pillar Two Model Rules published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which establishes at the global level the creation of an "additional and complementary minimum national tax" that will be applied to profits in any jurisdiction as long as the effective tax rate, determined on a jurisdictional basis, is lower than the minimum rate of 15% required by Pillar Two thus avoiding the erosion of the tax base in international transactions operating in a digitalised economy. Each jurisdiction will determine its second pillar legislation for tax purposes.

This amendment aims to improve the usefulness of the information to the investor through the realization of three key disclosures and in turn, while evolving and knowing the effects of this pillar worldwide on organizations and the market, an exception to recognize and disclose deferred tax assets and liabilities generated by Pillar Two can be temporarily applied. The disclosures set forth in the paragraphs of the standard are: 88A – The entity must disclose whether it applied the Pillar Two exception in the deferred tax (assets and liabilities); 88B – The entity must separately disclose the income and expenses of Pillar Two in the current tax; 88C and 88D – The entity shall disclose the possible impacts or exposure of the entity to the Pillar Two in case there are standards (firm drafts or standards) but are not yet in force, providing qualitative and quantitative information according to the example given in the standard.

The amendments are effective as per the paragraphs, for paragraphs 4A and 88A immediately with retroactive application under IAS 8 and paragraphs 88B to 88D retroactively as of January 1, 2023. It has not been incorporated in Colombia for public sector companies.

The Group is evaluating the impacts that could be generated by the application of this amendment, although it is estimated that the future adoption will not have an impact on the financial statements since this type of transaction is not presented.

IFRS 16 - Leases - Lease liability on a sale-lease
It is intended to establish the accounting for a sale of a leaseback asset after the transaction date of the sale.

The amendment specifies the requirements that a seller-lessee must use to quantify the lease liability that arises on the sale and subsequent lease so that the seller-lessee does not recognize any gains or losses related to the right of use that it retains. The amendment is intended to improve the recording requirements for sale and lease under IFRS 16, as IFRS 16 did not specify the measurement of liabilities arising in a sale-lease transaction.

This change will not change the posting of leases that do not arise in a sale transaction with a subsequent lease.

The amendment adds paragraphs 102A, C1D and C20E and amends paragraph C2. A new heading is added before paragraph C20E. New text is underlined, and deleted text is crossed out.

The Group is evaluating the impacts that could be generated by the application of this amendment, although it is estimated that the future adoption will not have an impact on the financial statements since this type of transaction is not presented.

The amendment will be mandatory prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Early application is permitted.

IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - Non-current liabilities with agreed terms
This amendment was issued in October 2022 with the purpose of improving the information that companies provide on long-term debt with financial conditions, also known as "covenants", so that the investor can understand the risk they face when a company has liabilities with agreed conditions and that are classified as non-current, but that due to non-compliance with the covenants, the debt must be repaid within twelve months, for which a company is required to disclose information about these agreements in the notes to the financial statements, improving the information provided on long-term debt with agreed terms, allowing investors to understand the risk that such debt may become repayable early. Accordingly, this amendment requires an entity to review its loan agreements in order to determine whether the classification of the loan agreements will change on the cut-off date, based on the circumstances, data and contexts available at that time, under an informed judgment, and not on management's expectations as set out in paragraphs 74 and 75A.

The amendment adds paragraphs 72B, 76ZA and 139W and amends paragraphs 60, 71, 72A, 74 and 139U. It makes adjustments to the previous amendment to IAS 1 published in January 2020 entitled "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current" and requires a simultaneous application of these last two amendments in the same period.

If an entity applies such modifications for a prior period after the issuance of Non-Current Covenanted Liabilities (see paragraph 139W), it shall also apply Non-Current Covenanted Liabilities for that period. If an entity applies the classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current for a prior period, it will disclose that fact.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 retroactively in accordance with IAS 8, with early adoption permitted.

The Group is evaluating the impacts that could be generated by the application of this amendment, although it is estimated that the future adoption will not have an impact on the financial statements since it is not expected to occur.

IAS 7 and IFRS 7 - Supplier Financing Agreements
Amendment published in May 2023 to enable users to obtain from financial statements the information they need to understand the effects of supplier financing arrangements on an entity's financial statements and compare entities with others.

The disclosures are intended to provide users with information that allows them to assess how supplier financing arrangements affect an entity's liabilities and cash flows and to understand the effect of supplier financing arrangements on an entity's exposure to liquidity risk and how the entity might be affected if the arrangements were no longer available to it.

The amendment states that arrangements that are solely credit enhancements to the entity (e.g., financial guarantees, including letters of credit used as collateral) or instruments used by the entity to settle amounts owed directly with a supplier (e.g., an entity uses a credit card to settle the amount owed to a supplier and, instead, you will have an obligation to pay the issuing bank) are not supplier financing arrangements.

This amendment requires entities to provide information on these financial obligations arising from specific supplier agreements, including details such as expected settlement timelines, important contractual terms, and any other relevant elements related to these agreements.

The Group is in the process of assessing the potential impacts of the implementation of this amendment.

IAS 21 – Effects of Changes in Foreign Currency Exchange Rates - Lack of Interchangeability
This amendment, issued in August 2023, aims to establish a consistent approach when assessing whether a currency is convertible to another currency and if not, what procedure to apply when the conversion does not occur and what type of disclosures must be provided in order to provide useful financial information.

The amendment establishes that a currency is convertible to another currency if there is an exchange for another currency in an administratively normal delay, under a market or exchange mechanism that allows for the generation of enforceable rights or obligations and its amount is not negligible.

The conversion of the currency is given at the time of measurement or for a specific purpose, for which two steps are applied: evaluating whether the currency is convertible and estimating the spot exchange rate. This is given through an assessment question whether the currency is convertible, which, if so, applies the requirements set out in IAS 21 and if not, a spot exchange rate estimate is applied, which represents the exchange rate used in an immediate delivery transaction and between market participants.

The amendment to IAS 21 is mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025, it does not apply to the restatement of comparative information that rather guidelines are given in its replacement and its early application is allowed.

The Group is evaluating the impacts that could be generated by the application of this amendment, although it is estimated that future adoption will have no impact on the financial statements.

2.32. Presentation Changes

During the 2023 period, changes were made in the presentation of some items of the consolidated statement of financial position, for comparative purposes the comparative figures presented as of December 31, 2022 are also adjusted, these changes do not affect decision-making, since they mainly consist of reclassifications between items of the same financial statement and are intended to facilitate the reading of the same by users.

The items reclassified were as follows:

Concept	Current presentation	Previous presentation	2023	2022
Statement of financial position				
Revenue received in advance	Creditors and others accounts payable	Other liabilities	5,275,962	5,361,571
	Other liabilities	Creditors and others accounts payable	1,905,281	1,819,672

- *Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -*

Note 3. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and causes of uncertainty in the preparation of the financial statements

The following are the significant judgments and assumptions, including those that involve accounting estimates, that the Group's management used in the application of the accounting policies under IFRS adopted in Colombia, and that have a significant effect on the values recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

The estimates are based on historical experience and based on the best information available on the facts analyzed at the cut-off date. These estimates are used to determine the value of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements when it is not possible to obtain said value from other sources. The Group evaluates its estimates regularly. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The significant estimates and judgments made by the Group are described below:

- **Evaluation of the existence of impairment indicators for assets, goodwill, and asset valuation to determine the existence of impairment losses.**

On each reporting date, the status of the assets is reviewed to determine if there are indications that any of them have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an impairment loss, the asset's recoverable amount is affected; if the estimated recoverable amount is lower, it is reduced to its recoverable value and the impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss for the period.

The evaluation of the existence of value impairment indicators is based on external and internal factors, and in turn on quantitative and qualitative factors. The evaluations are based on financial results, the legal, social and environmental environment and market conditions; significant changes in the scope or manner in which the asset or CGU is used or expected to be used and evidence of the obsolescence or physical deterioration of an asset or CGU, among others.

Determining whether goodwill has been impaired involves calculating the value-in-use of the CGUs to which it has been assigned. The calculation of the value-in-use requires the entity to determine the future cash flows that should arise from the CGUs and an appropriate discount rate to calculate the present value. When actual future cash flows are less than expected, an impairment loss may arise. (See note 8 Impairment of assets).

- **The assumptions used in the actuarial calculation of post-employment obligations with employees.**

The assumptions and hypotheses used in actuarial studies include: Demographic assumptions and financial assumptions, the former refer to the characteristics of current and past employees, are related to the mortality rate and turnover rates among employees, the latter relate to the discount rate, future wage increases, and changes in future benefits. (See note 25 Employee benefits).

- **The useful life and residual values of property, plant and equipment and intangibles.**

In the assumptions and hypotheses used to determine the useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangibles, technical aspects such as: periodic maintenance and inspections performed on assets, failure statistics, environmental conditions and operational environment are considered. protection systems, replacement processes, obsolescence factors, manufacturer recommendations, climatic and geographical conditions and the experience of the technicians who know the assets. To determine the residual value, aspects such as: market values, reference magazines and historical sales data are considered. (See note 5 Property, plant and equipment, net; note 7 Goodwill and other intangible assets).

- **The assumptions used to calculate the fair value of financial instruments, including credit risk.**

The Group discloses the fair value corresponding to each class of financial instrument in a manner that allows comparison with the carrying amounts. Macroeconomic projections calculated within the Group company are used. The investment portfolio is valued at market price. When this is absent, a similar one is sought in the market and if not, the following assumptions are used.

- Derivatives are estimated at fair value. (See note 24 Derivatives and hedges).

- Accounts receivables are estimated at the prevailing market rate for similar loans. (See note 12 Trade debtors and other accounts receivable).

- Accounts receivable from employees are valued similarly to mass debtors, except for housing loans. (See note 12 Trade debtors and other accounts receivable).

- For equity investments, the methodology is cash flow; it is estimated at market price for those listed on the stock exchange. (See note 13 Other financial assets).

- **The probability of occurrence and the value of liabilities of uncertain value or contingent.**

The assumptions used for uncertain or contingent liabilities include the qualification of the legal process by the "expert opinion" of the professionals in the areas, the type of contingent liability, possible legislative changes and the existence of jurisprudence of the high courts that are applied to the specific case, the existence within the Group of similar cases, the study and analysis of the merits of the matter, the guarantees existing at the time of the occurrence of the facts. The Group discloses and does not recognize in the financial statements those obligations classified as possible; obligations classified as remote are not disclosed or recognized. (See note 27 Provisions, contingent assets, and liabilities).

- **Future disbursements for dismantling and asset retirement obligations.**

In the assumptions and hypotheses used to determine future disbursements for dismantling and asset retirement obligations, aspects such as: estimation of future disbursements in which the Group must incur for the execution of activities associated with dismantling of the assets on which legal or implicit obligations have been identified, the initial date of dismantling or restoration, the estimated date of completion and the discount rates. (See note 27 Provisions, contingent assets, and liabilities).

- **Determination of the existence of financial or operating leases based on the transfer of risks and benefits of the leased assets.**

The significant assumptions that are considered for the determination of the existence of a lease include the evaluation of the conditions if the right to control the use of the asset is transferred for a period of time in exchange for a consideration, that is, the existence of an identified asset; the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use; the right to direct how and for what purpose the asset is used throughout the period of use; right to operate the asset throughout the period without changes in the operating instructions. (See note 14 Leases).

- **The recoverability of deferred tax assets.**

The deferred tax asset in the Group has been generated by temporary differences, which generate future tax consequences in the financial situation of the Group companies. These differences are fundamentally represented in tax assets that exceed the assets under IFRS adopted in Colombia, and in tax liabilities, lower than the liabilities under IFRS adopted in Colombia, as is the case of the components of the pension liability, amortized cost of bonuses, finance lease and other sundry provisions and for contingencies.

The deferred tax asset generated by each Group Company is recovered in the net income taxed on the current income tax of the Group Company that generated it to the extent that it is likely to be recovered, i.e. it is likely that in the future there will be a tax benefit against which it can be used. (See Note 40 Income Tax).

- **Determination of impairment of trade receivables**

To calculate the expected credit loss, each obligation is assigned an individual probability of non-payment that is calculated based on a probability model that involves sociodemographic, product, and behavioral variables.

The model will be applied based on the table of scores (Scorecard) developed taking into account the information of each company in the Group. The models are defined according to the information available and the characteristics of the population groups for each one. Although the methodology applies to all accounts with a balance, some exclusions should be considered, such as: charged-off accounts; self-consumption; contributions; public lighting and in general charges from third parties. For its calculation, the moment from which an obligation is considered to have been breached and will not be recovered is previously defined.

To calculate the credit loss of trade and other accounts receivable (except trade receivables from related parties) the following formula is used:

PE = SE x PI x PDI, where:

Where, Exposed Asset Balance (SE): corresponds to the capital balance, interest balance, and other current charges of the obligations. Probability of Default (PI): corresponds to the result of a statistical model that provides the probability that each account defaults in the following twelve months. This individual probability is located within a range found to attenuate the fluctuations in the value of the general provision from one month to the next and stabilize its behavior, which results in a standard PI by range.

Loss due to default (PDI): this is defined as the economic deterioration that the entity would incur in the event of any of the default situations materializing. It is a percentage obtained as a result of the historical analysis of the defaulted balances and their respective monthly collection, which is applied to the population according to their payment behavior. Based on the result of the impairment, the forward looking effect is defined, evaluating the relationship between the total value of the impairment and the behavior of macroeconomic variables; To this end, estimated lower and upper limits are established for the forecasted period where the real value of the provision is compared with the forecasted value and in the case of deviations outside the confidence limits, adjustments would be made with the assumptions of the market or macroeconomic scenario. (See Note 12 Trade Receivables and Other Accounts Receivable).

- **Revenue estimate**

The Group recognizes revenue from the sale of goods and the rendering of services to the extent that the performance obligations are satisfied by the Group, regardless of the date on which the corresponding invoice is prepared, to make this estimate the information of the contracts or agreements with customers is taken and thus the value to be recognized in revenue is established.

When there is uncertainty about the moment in which the revenue should be recognized, the Group decides to recognize it at the moment in which the performance obligation is fulfilled, for those performance obligations that are satisfied over time, it is common to use the resource method calculated as executed costs compared to estimated costs.

For concepts other than the provision of residential public services, the Group estimates and recognizes the value of revenue from the sale of goods or provision of services based on the terms or conditions of interest rate, term, among others, of each contract that causes the sale.

In the month after the estimated revenue is registered, its value is adjusted by the difference between the value of the actual revenue already known against the estimated revenue. (See note 31 Income from ordinary activities).

- **Risks and uncertainty arising from climate change**

Considerating that the largest participation in the energy market that EPM has in Colombia is from hydraulic generation that can be affected by climate changes, currently in the business financial scheme we have a risk coverage called "Climate Derivative" whose objective is to have with the protection coverage of the risk in income due to the occurrence of extreme climatic events that affect the rainfall and therefore the contractual commitments of energy generation. Likewise, it serves to protect exposure to risk due to purchases on the energy exchange in said periods, which consequently also increases.

It is important to note that under this coverage, all the impact that the company could receive due to non-generation and non-compliance with contractual commitments is transferred to the reinsurance market.

- **Operating segments**

To determine the operating segments, the information that is regularly provided to the highest decision-making authority of the Group is based on the information and the segmentation of this information is identified. Once these segments have been identified, the capacity of the identified groups to generate revenue and incur costs and expenses is analyzed. Likewise, it is verified if the highest decision-making authority reviews the returns and allocates resources based on this segmentation, finally, it is examined if there is disaggregated financial information that supports this segmentation. In addition to the above factors, the Group's approach and management are analysed in order to consider possible segments that may arise in the future, according to its strategy. (See Note 46 Operating Segments).

Note 4. Significant transactions carried out and other relevant aspects that occurred during the period

As of December 31, 2023, significant transactions and other relevant aspects that occurred during the period, other than those of the Group's normal course of business, are related to:

4.1 Expenses and other expenses related to the contingency of the Ituango hydroelectric power plant:

- The progress of the works for the commissioning of the Project continues according to the proposed schedules.

- Hidroituango is 92.56% complete (December 31, 2022: 90.35%).

- Cost and progress of the construction of the Ituango Hydroelectric Power Plant for $6,750,357 (see Note 5).

With regard to the contingency, the Group has recognized the following items in its consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2023:

- Litigation provision balance of $37,584 for the care of those affected in Puerto Valdivia, for compensation for consequential damages, loss of earnings and moral damages, due to the rising waters of the Cauca River as a result of the blockage of the project on April 28, 2018. During 2023, the provision was adjusted by $6,730 as a provision expense and financial expense, and payments have been made for $3,285. (see Note 27.1.5).

- Litigation provision balance of $38,656 for environmental and social contingency, established by the specific action plan for the recovery of the parties affected by the events of the blockage of the Cauca River diversion tunnel that the project had on April 28, 2018 and by the closure of gates that decreased the flow of the river downstream of the project. During 2023, the provision was adjusted by $10,832 as a provision expense and financial expense and payments have been made for $28,373. (see Note 27.1.1).

- During 2023, the provision for non-compliance to the transporter Intercolombia for the months following the entry into operation of the connection infrastructure of the Ituango hydroelectric plant has been adjusted by $9,566 for recovery income and $6,119 for financial expense and payments have been made for $102,607. On the cut-off date, the obligation was met and the balance of the provision remained at zero. (see Note 27.1.4).

- Litigation provision balance of $447,576 corresponding to group actions of downstream communities affected by the contingency. During 2023, the provision has been adjusted by $81,821 for provisioning and financial expense and $317 as recovery income, no payments have been made.

- Balance of litigation provision - Penalty clause of Milestone 7, derived from the arbitration award Hidroituango - EPM, in which EPM is ordered to pay for the concept of "Penal Clauses of Enforcement for Breach of Milestones". In December 2023, provision for $781,829 was recognized.
- In addition, other expenses of $482 and $24 have been recognized in the comprehensive income statement during 2023 as recovery income for the care of the community affected by the contingency.

4.2 Arbitration Tribunal instituted by Sociedad Hidroeléctrica Ituango against EPM:

Within the framework of the Arbitral Tribunal instituted by Sociedad Hidroeléctrica Ituango S.A. E.S.P – Hidroituango – Hidroituango – against EPM, on December 7, 2023, the award was issued, in which it was declared that EPM had breached the BOOMT (Build, Own, Operate, Maintain and Transfer) Contract. As a result of the declaration of non-compliance, the Court ruled that EPM is obliged to assume the costs, increased costs and expenses of all kinds, including financial expenses due to the cause or occasion of the collapse of the diversion work called Auxiliary Diversion System - SAD - and its Auxiliary Diversion Gallery - GAD - (called Contingency Costs). until its complete overcoming and restitution. This means that EPM will not be able to transfer these costs to be incorporated into the actual cost of the project for the purposes of calculating the remuneration to Hidroituango; however, this did not imply any recording in the Financial Statements.

In addition, the Arbitral Tribunal ordered EPM to pay Hidroituango $781,829 million pesos, for the concept of the "Penal Clauses of Enforcement for Breach of Milestones". Specifically, non-compliance with Milestone 7 of the BOOMT Contract, relating to the "closing of gates and beginning of the filling of the reservoir", was declared. The Court indicated that this sum of money could be paid, at EPM's option, in money or be discounted as a lower cost of the project for the purposes of calculating the remuneration. After a rigorous analysis, EPM decided and communicated to Hidroituango on December 22, 2023, that it chose to pay the sum, as a lower value of the project cost for the purposes of calculating the remuneration. This obligation was recognized in EPM's Financial Statements as of December 2023 as a provisioned expense in the comprehensive income statement and as a provisioning liability in the statement of financial position. In this way, with the information in force to date, there is no impact on the company's liquidity in the medium term and no additional sources of financing are required.

4.3 Construction of the final civil works of Hidroituango (generation units 5 to 8):

On December 20, 2023, the order was given to start the CYS Consortium (made up of: Yellow River CO., LTD Sucursal Colombia and Schrader Camargo S.A.S.), which was selected through the CW 276532 process and awarded on October 11, for an approximate value of 1 trillion seventy-five billion pesos and will have an execution period of 1,125 calendar days.

Note 5. Property, plants and equipment, net

The following is a detail of the carrying amount of property, plant, and equipment:

Property, plant, and equipment	2023	2022
Cost	61,754,128	58,954,033
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss	(15,149,618)	(14,772,416)
Total	**46,604,510**	**44,181,617**

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

The following is a detail of the carrying value of property, plant, and equipment temporarily out of service:

Properties, plant, and equipment temporarily out of service	2023	2022
Networks, lines, and cables	13,980	6,540
Plants, ducts, and tunnels	43,704	46,623
Lands and buildings	17,279	17,524
Machinery and equipment	201	226
Communication and computer equipment	4	5
Other Properties, plant, and equipment	30	1
Total properties, plant, and equipment temporarily out of service	**75,198**	**70,919**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-

The Group owns properties, plant and equipment that have been withdrawn from use and that have not been classified as non-current assets held for sale corresponding to: for EPM, the Sonson1 and Sonson2 plants, which are projected to come into operation on February 27, 2025, the Rio Piedras plant, which went from Generation to Water Supply, whose business strategy is to recover the mini power plant, the Cucarachos Los Naranjos pumping station that is expected to have a modernization, the land of the Porce IV and Espíritu Santo projects that has not yet been commissioned and assets of different substations that are temporarily out of service waiting to be used; for CENS, CHEC and ESSA assets associated with networks, lines and cables and plants, pipelines and tunnels. The carrying amount of these assets is as follows: for 2023 the cost amounts to $229,472 (2022: $130,932), the accumulated depreciation is $154,255 (2022: $59,998), the accumulated impairment is $41 (2022: $23) and the impairment depreciation is $22 (2022: $8).

The movement in cost, depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment is detailed below:

2023	Networks, lines and cables	Plants, ducts and tunnels	Construction in Progress [1]	Lands and buildings	Machinery and equipment	Communication and computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures and office equipment	Other Property, Plant and Equipment [2]	Total
Initial Balance	18,677,076	17,124,288	10,197,406	10,069,042	1,558,316	604,385	194,061	529,459	58,954,033
Additions [3]	72,089	90,130	5,035,127	29,366	133,735	44,093	3,976	115,608	5,524,124
Advances delivered (amortized) to third parties	(3,186)	-	83,038	-	-	369	-	750	80,971
Transfers (-/+)[4]	1,645,154	1,884,466	(4,150,211)	260,029	92,780	23,485	3,408	100,323	(140,566)
Provisions (-)	(90,587)	-	(4,025)	(3,173)	(34)	(339)	(47)	(5,321)	(103,526)
Withdrawals (-)	(89,768)	(45,001)	(6,895)	(2,374)	(36,193)	(35,432)	(1,912)	(4,260)	(221,835)
Foreign currency conversion effect	(1,298,824)	(430,683)	(185,177)	(127,908)	(186,472)	(48,283)	(11,079)	(24,106)	(2,312,532)
Other Changes	54,465	(57,635)	(18,457)	(2,201)	4,367	819	(33)	(7,866)	(26,541)
Final cost balance	**18,966,419**	**18,565,565**	**10,950,806**	**10,222,781**	**1,566,499**	**589,097**	**188,374**	**704,587**	**61,754,128**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss									
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss	(6,956,340)	(5,166,607)	(2,181)	(1,133,535)	(812,609)	(385,432)	(112,629)	(203,083)	(14,772,416)
Period depreciation	(614,675)	(458,249)	-	(182,995)	(82,775)	(61,780)	(9,140)	(18,452)	(1,428,066)
Capitalized depreciation	-	-	-	(268)	(13)	(1)	-	-	(282)
Impairment for the period	(34,535)	(12,056)	(36,556)	(7,042)	(14,593)	(1,000)	(382)	(9,831)	(115,995)
Dispositions (-)	59,899	-	-	470	31	253	46	4,588	65,287
Withdrawals (-)	51,071	18,602	-	1,600	24,685	34,459	1,857	3,558	135,832
Transfers (-/+)	-	-	-	3	14	214	-	(232)	(1)
Foreign currency conversion effect	554,111	255,486	-	29,976	91,930	36,374	7,797	16,543	992,217
Other changes	6	2,127	-	(23,029)	(5,222)	224	(33)	(267)	(26,194)
Final Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss	**(6,940,463)**	**(5,360,697)**	**(38,737)**	**(1,314,820)**	**(798,552)**	**(376,689)**	**(112,484)**	**(207,176)**	**(15,149,618)**
Total balance, properties, plant, and equipment, net	**12,025,956**	**13,204,868**	**10,912,069**	**8,907,961**	**767,947**	**212,408**	**75,890**	**497,411**	**46,604,510**
Advances delivered to third parties									
Initial Balance	3,815	-	48,586	-	-	993	-	498	53,892
Movement (+)	-	-	(48,528)	-	-	-	-	-	(48,528)
Movement (-)	(3,186)	-	131,566	-	-	369	-	750	129,499
Difference in conversion adjustment change	(363)	-	(10,964)	-	-	(288)	-	-	(11,615)
Final Balance	**266**	**-**	**120,660**	**-**	**-**	**1,075**	**-**	**1,248**	**123,249**

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

2022	Networks, lines and cables	Plants, ducts and tunnels	Construction in Progress [1]	Lands and buildings	Machinery and equipment	Communication and computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures and office equipment	Other Property, Plant and Equipment (2)	Total
Initial Balance	16,200,672	13,962,107	13,122,500	6,324,920	1,260,280	511,360	162,892	477,957	52,022,688
Additions [3]	369,137	96,186	4,706,471	34,674	109,425	51,560	4,833	89,230	5,461,516
Advances delivered (amortized) to third parties	(3,723)	-	(462)	-	-	800	-	-	(3,385)
Transfers (-/+) [4]	1,213,455	2,738,171	(7,776,960)	3,642,857	101,852	26,621	10,582	(23,108)	(66,530)
Provisions (-)	(35,654)	(3,201)	(664)	(2,896)	(632)	(1,913)	(211)	(3,476)	(48,647)
Withdrawals (-)	(64,628)	(49,875)	(810)	(19,077)	(45,363)	(19,054)	(2,275)	(8,881)	(209,963)
Foreign currency conversion effect	992,616	356,899	145,466	105,034	150,868	36,293	8,902	19,105	1,815,183
Other Changes	5,201	24,001	1,865	(16,470)	(18,114)	(1,282)	9,338	(21,368)	(16,829)
Final cost balance	**18,677,076**	**17,124,288**	**10,197,406**	**10,069,042**	**1,558,316**	**604,385**	**194,061**	**529,459**	**58,954,033**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss									
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss	(6,028,576)	(4,604,026)	(2,552)	(1,030,909)	(680,125)	(321,928)	(100,751)	(178,641)	(12,947,508)
Period depreciation	(551,618)	(351,673)	-	(86,116)	(76,587)	(56,574)	(8,278)	(16,486)	(1,147,332)
Impairment for the period - See note 8	(724)	(20,882)	-	(10,041)	(9,662)	(22)	(3)	(16)	(41,350)
Dispositions (-)	12,122	1,294	-	20	190	1,750	210	1,775	17,361
Withdrawals (-)	36,508	15,782	-	18,687	29,206	18,504	2,080	4,445	125,212
Transfers (-/+)	-	(371)	371	(30)	-	195	-	30	195
Foreign currency conversion effect	(423,764)	(206,887)	-	(22,622)	(73,125)	(27,218)	(5,993)	(13,465)	(773,074)
Other changes	(288)	156	-	(2,524)	(2,506)	(139)	106	(725)	(5,920)
Final Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss	**(6,956,340)**	**(5,166,607)**	**(2,181)**	**(1,133,535)**	**(812,609)**	**(385,432)**	**(112,629)**	**(203,083)**	**(14,772,416)**
Total balance, properties, plant, and equipment, net	**11,720,736**	**11,957,681**	**10,195,225**	**8,935,507**	**745,707**	**218,953**	**81,432**	**326,376**	**44,181,617**
Advances delivered to third parties									
Initial Balance	7,282	-	49,048	-	-	-	-	498	56,828
Movement (+)	-	-	(38,910)	-	-	-	-	-	(38,910)
Movement (-)	(3,723)	-	38,448	-	-	800	-	-	35,525
Difference in conversion adjustment change	256	-	-	-	-	193	-	-	449
Final Balance	**3,815**	**-**	**48,586**	**-**	**-**	**993**	**-**	**498**	**53,892**

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

1 It includes capitalization of borrowing costs of $247,965 (2022: $404,627), the weighted average rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs was 9.85% in pesos (2022: 10.73%) in pesos and the rate in dollars 4.51%, (2022: 4.50%). Additionally, it includes right-of-use assets associated with ongoing construction amounting to $2,611 (2022: $4,095).

The main projects under construction are as follows:

Project	2023	2022
Future Ituango Hydroelectric plant[(1.1)]	6,751,530	6,853,978
Other EPM projects	1,242,196	1,109,790
Power Distribution Lines - CARMAR	574,684	132,037
Construction, expansion, remodeling and maintenance of substations, networks, lines and cables for DECA and subsidiaries	502,722	709,168
TEPUY Photovoltaic Solar Park - EPM	262,450	33,939
Replacement of Poles and Trafos - EPM	164,157	120,119
Expansion and Reinforcement of Conduction Oriental Machado - EPM	151,981	96,797
Expansion of STN, STR, networks, lines and CENS loss control	143,184	103,461
Cadena de Occidente - EPM	139,664	132,868
Substations, Lines, Network Growth, Loss Reduction and ENSA Technology Replacement	136,237	164,515
Adaptation of Drinking Water Plant - EPM	131,050	88,867
Replacement and Expansion of Substations, Networks, Lines and ESSA Loss Control	126,992	151,489
CHEC Substations, Networks, Lines & Loss Control	114,662	75,636
Other Group Subsidiary Projects	107,602	14,329
Caldas la Estrella Interconnection - EPM	99,602	36,677
Distribution networks, quality compensation FISDL-SIGET and others Delsur	57,995	69,037
Yulimar Manantiales Circuit Expansion - EPM	55,733	31,493
Construction of water treatment plants and WWTPs, Aqueduct and sewerage networks Regional Waters	43,077	35,817
EMVARIAS Projects - Vaso Altair (phase 3), leachate treatment plant and others	38,901	31,507
Expansion and replacement of EDEQ substations, networks, lines and cables	20,641	13,796
Replenishment & Expansion SDL - EPM	16,779	20,323
Connection to Uraba New Hill Secluded Substation	15,530	67,733
Ayurá Plant Modernization - EPM	11,268	42,928
Envigado Sector Capiro Expansion - EPM	3,432	58,925
Total	**10,912,069**	**10,195,229**

-Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

[1.1] As of December 31, 2023, the construction of the Ituango Hydroelectric Power Plant was 92.56% complete (2022: 90.35%), the physical progress presented as of the date of the period on which the separate financial statements are reported corresponds to the January 2023 version of the schedule, which includes the effects that the Project has suffered due to the health emergency caused by COVID-19, In addition, to the extent that inspections are carried out on the missing and post-contingency work fronts, the requirements for additional work are defined to guarantee the stability of the Project, a situation that forced us to reconfigure longer deadlines and include additional work activities within the schedule.

In January 2023, the contractor Schrader Camargo continued with the civil works necessary for the entry into operation of units 3 and 4, advanced with the following activities: The construction of the lower elbow of pipeline No.4 was completed, the concrete of the straight section of pipeline No.3 was completed, and unit 3 was delivered to the contractor GE. The assembly of the elevator in the north services building was 88% complete.

In February 2023, the pouring of slab 217.45 of unit No. 4 was carried out, the concrete of the straight section of pipeline No.3 was completed, the civil works of unit 4 were handed over to the contractor GE to continue the equipment assembly works, the assembly of the elevator in the north services building was completed, in the turbine of the U3 ¬ progress was made with the assembly of the upper deck, the cylindrical valve and its servo motors and in the U4 turbine, positioning of the hydraulic unit level 211.90 was carried out, as well as the descent to level 199 of the 4 segments of the lower deck.

In March 2023, the connecting gantry of the bar gallery 3 with powerhouse was delivered to the contractor GE, the assembly of ferrule 24 in the lower conduction of unit 4 began, in unit 4, concrete pouring was carried out at the bases of the equipment and stator No.1, 2, 7 and 8, work was resumed to remove material from the Cauca River in the area of discharges 3 and 4, the area of ferrule 24 was freed to give continuity to the civil works, the concrete of embedding ferrules 1 to 4 of the upper pipeline No.3 was completed, in the lower branch 4 concrete pouring of layer 1 for the definitive plug for subsequent assembly of armor of the lower driving elbow, in unit 3 verticality control and leveling of the turbine shaft was carried out, in unit 4 the upper cover with the cylindrical valve was assembled.

In April 2023, the assembly of the armor in pipeline No.3 was completed, positioning of the support cone and operations ring in the shaft of unit 3 was carried out, the concrete pouring in the plug of the upper elbow 3 was completed, assembly of the armor in shaft 3 (lower elbow, vertical shaft, upper elbow) was completed, The rotor unit 3 was ready to descend into the generator enclosure, the machining of the upper deck of unit 4 and the pouring of concrete for embedding ferrule 24 of unit 4 was completed, bathymetry was carried out against discharges 1 and 2, preparations for the heating of the rotor of unit 4 were advanced, Compressed air cleaning was carried out on the stator of unit 4 and electrical tests were carried out on the transformers of bank No.7 and No.8.

In May 2023, in the turbine dismantling covers units 3 and 4, the installation and presentation of turbine dismantling covers in the opening area was carried out, in U3 and Y4, self-compacting concrete of 35 Mpa was poured into the EL.217, 45 slab. In the covers of the U4 generator, the installation of mesh and concrete pouring was carried out for 8 modules of the generator covers, EL.217, 45. In pipeline 4, the shielding of the lower elbow and the straight section was completed, as well as the embedded concrete, in bar galleries 3, 35 Mpa self-leveling concrete was poured for restitution of supports, for anchoring insulated phase bar ducts. In unit 3, the installation of the distributor servo motor on the north side, in Rotor-Stator U3, in addition to the lowering of the rotor to unit 3, as well as the positioning of the upper bracket and the anchor pins and bolts, in addition, the installation of the upper cover of the unit, mechanical rotation of the assembly (RUN OUT) was carried out for linear verification and concentricity to the rotor assembly, U4 shaft and impeller and turbine shaft and impeller assembly.

In June 2023, the cutting of slabs 424.5 and 435 in gate shaft 3 was completed, for the entry of demolition teams concrete plug, the cutting of slabs 424.5 and 435 in gate shaft 4 was completed, for the entry of demolition teams concrete plug, the concrete pouring of the plug in the upper elbow No.3 is completed, the arrival at the site of the mechanical bulkhead for the upper conduction No.3 is recorded, the assembly of the mechanical bulkhead for catchment 3 began, in unit 3, the definitive positioning of the external tank and thrust bearing was carried out, in addition to the pouring of tertiary concrete in corbels and thrust bearing, in unit 3, was completed, The leveling and alignment of servo motors of the distributor was completed, on the north and south side, insulation resistance tests and electrical tests were carried out on the rotor of unit 4, descent of the rotor assembly of unit 4 from the assembly room to the generator enclosure (definitive site).

In July 2023, the mechanical bulkhead for catchment 3 was assembled, the immersion of the mechanical bulkhead of catchment 3 was carried out, its leveling and final alignment was completed and the fixing of the ring platens began, the arrival at work of the mechanical bulkhead for upper conduction No.4 was recorded, the assembly of the mechanical bulkhead for catchment 4 began, completed the lowering and coupling of the generator rotor of Unit 4, completed the hot-tapping drilling in the upper conduction 3, completed the run-out of the generation unit 4, completed the assembly of the generator and the assembly of the turbine of unit 3.

In August 2023, in unit 3, the activities corresponding to the assembly stage (100%) were completed, which includes: embedded equipment, turbine, generator, electrical systems and instrumentation, mechanical systems and insulated phase pipes and ducts, in unit 4, the assembly of the embedded equipment was completed, the remaining parts are 96.4% complete (turbine, generator, electrical and mechanical systems), the isolated phase ducts an advance of 95.2%, the assembly of the shielding and concretes in conduits 3 and 4 (lower elbow, vertical shaft and upper elbow) was completed, the pouring of the definitive concrete plugs located in upper bends 3 and 4 was completed, the "hot tapping" perforations for the demolition of the temporary concrete plugs of upper conduits 3 and 4 were completed, The construction of the system for the management of infiltration water was completed, in addition, the entry and installation of equipment for the demolition of the temporary plug in pipes 3 was carried out, the fixing in the rock of the bulkheads of catchments 3 and 4 was carried out, by means of the fixed stops with the installed bolts.

In September, units 3 and 4 completed the activities corresponding to the assembly stage that includes: embedded equipment, turbine, generator, electrical systems and instrumentation, mechanical systems and insulated phase pipes and ducts, in units 3 and 4 the dry tests were completed, in upper pipes 3 and 4 the installation of the mechanical bulkheads as well as the injection of grouting was completed, In addition, underwater activities were freed to proceed with the depressurization in the upper conduits 3 and 4, the depressurization process was carried out in the upper conduit 3, the demolition of the temporary concrete plug in the upper conduit 4 was completed, the demolition of the temporary concrete plug began, presenting an advance of 71% (231 m^3), in the upper pipeline 3, the concrete repairs were completed, the removal of industrial networks is in process, the contracting process for "Slope stabilization works of km 0+900 left bank substitute road of the Ituango Hydroelectric Project" was awarded to the firm Estyma Estudios y Manejo S.A, the contracting process for civil works for the plugging of the right diversion tunnel and closure of the diversion of the Ituango Hydroelectric Project" to the firm Schrader Camargo S.A.S.

In October, the civil works inside the upper conduits 3 and 4 were completed, with which the removal of the mechanical bulkheads began, the demolition of the temporary concrete plugs in conduits 3 and 4 was completed, then the filling of upper conduits 3 and 4 began, Water tests were carried out in generation units 3 and 4, successfully completing the synchronization of both units. After performing the sequence tests in automatic start and load rejection, 1200 MW were generated with the 4 synchronized units. Unit 3 began commercial operation on October 28, 2023, at 0:00 a.m. and Unit 4 began commercial operation on October 31, 2023 at 6:00 p.m. Subsequently, they were registered in the National Interconnected System, for which the operator XM Compañía de Expertos en Mercados S.A. E.S.P. approved their commissioning since they complied with the regulatory requirements of the country. In addition, on October 23, 2023, the contract for the plugging of the right diversion tunnel – TDD with the firm Schrader Camargo S.A.S. began.

For the construction of the final civil works for the entry into operation of units 5 to 8, EPM accepted the offer of the CYS Consortium (made up of: Yellow River Co., Ltd. Sucursal Colombia, and Schrader Camargo S.A.S.) on October 11, 2023, whose final value was $1,075,895.

In November, the contractor Schrader Camargo S.A. carried out the provisional installations of equipment and supplies for the execution of works in the Capitanes sector associated with the contract for the plugging of the right diversion tunnel – TDD, the launch of spheres in pre-plug 2 was restarted and the pumping tests of plastic filter material for the definitive plugging of the TDD were completed. The contract for the stabilization of the slope at km 0 + 900 on the dam-Ituango substitute road was initiated with the firm Estyma Estudios y Manejos S.A., carrying out the mobilization and installation of the contractor and progress was made in the assembly of the cooling system of generating units 5 to 8.

In December, the civil works activities for the assembly of units 3 and 4 were completed, therefore, the contract with the firm Schrader Camargo S.A.S. was terminated, subsequently on December 20, 2023, the order was given to start the CYS Consortium for the construction of the final civil works for the entry into operation of units 5 to 8. Currently, activities are being carried out to mobilize equipment and adapt facilities, in the contract for the plugging of the right diversion tunnel – TDD continued with the mobilization of equipment, adaptations of facilities in the Capitanes square and concrete plant. In pre-plug 2, the filling of the annular space in the micropiles began, in micropile N°50 water tests were carried out and the assembly of the platform of the primary pumping system continued. In addition, a topographic survey of the state of the infiltration channel on the left bank of the TDI was carried out. In the stabilization of the slope at km 0 + 900, a substitute road on the left bank of the Ituango project, the contractor's mobilization, adaptation, cleaning, loading and removal of material in the drainage gallery and zones A and D of the slope continued.

Due to the entry into operation of units 3 and 4 of the Ituango Power Plant, the accounting transfer of the assets that entered into operation was carried out for a value of $1,597,981.

[2] Includes equipment and vehicles of the vehicle fleet, medical and scientific equipment, property, plant and equipment in assembly, property, plant and equipment in transit and replacement assets, transportation, traction and lifting equipment, dining equipment, kitchen, pantry and hospitality.

[3] Includes purchases, capitalizable disbursements that meet the recognition criteria, assets received from third parties, and costs for dismantling and removal of items of property, plant, and equipment. At the end of December 2023 and December 2022, no government grants were received.

[4] Corresponds to the transfers to operation, the most representative being the Ituango project for a value of $1,597,981. It also includes transfers of projects from national energy subsidiaries, the most representative being those of ESSA, CENS and Caribe Mar.

Property, plant and equipment additions of $5,524,123 (2022: $5,437,587), plus the movement of advances of $80,971 (2022: -$3,385), less borrowing costs of $247,965 (2022: $404,627), minus the movement of environmental provisions and dismantling of $234,553 (2022: $104,758), and other items of $-282 (2022: $3,389) are taken as effective items.

The assets subject to operating leases are the following: networks, lines and cables, the electrical infrastructure for the installation of networks by telecommunications operators, specifically poles. Plants, ducts and tunnels Ecopetrol's connection contract to the STN (Magdalena Medio Substation) with a net book value of $49,682 (2022: $71,400).

At the end of the period, an impairment test was carried out on assets linked to CGUs that in turn have intangibles with an indefinite useful life, resulting in impairment of some components, which implied their recognition in the financial statements (see Note 8)

As of December 31, 2023, there are restrictions on the realization of the properties, plant and equipment associated with the parent company's vehicle fleet due to pending lifting due to theft and $1 (2022: $2) have been affected as a guarantee for the fulfillment of obligations.

The Group's most significant commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment as of the cut-off date amount to $4,090,472 (2022: 3,229,904).

The following is the historical cost of fully depreciated property, plant and equipment still in operation as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

Group	2023	2022
Communication and computer equipment	69,434	86,530
Plants, ducts and tunnels	43,151	26,907
Other properties, plant and equipment	22,842	21,228
Machinery and equipment	16,971	20,270
Networks, lines and cables	5,913	10,684
Buildings	4,535	5,052
Total	**162,846**	**170,671**

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

Note 6. Investment property

The fair value of the investment properties is based on an appraisal made by appraisers who have recognized professional capacity and recent experience on the category of the real estate investments object of the appraisal; this value has been determined by appraisers of the Real Estate Assets Negotiation and Administration Unit of EPM; this activity is performed at least once a year. For the determination of the fair value of investment properties, the comparative or market method is used, which consists of deducting the price by comparison of transactions, supply and demand and appraisals of similar or comparable properties, after adjustments for time, conformation and location; the residual method, which is applied only to buildings and is based on the determination of the restated construction cost less depreciation due to age and state of conservation; and the rental method, which is used to determine the possible value of an asset according to its capacity to generate income, taking into account the probable value of the monthly rent that lessees would be willing to pay in the leasing market. See note 44 Fair value measurement on a recurring and non-recurring basis:

Investment properties	2023	2022
Initial balance	190,574	167,329
Purchase	695	-
Net gain or loss from fair value adjustments [1]	9,100	20,383
Disposals (-)	-	(802)
Effect of foreign currency translation	(4,152)	3,310
Transfers (-/+)	(1,607)	354
Final balance	**194,610**	**190,574**

- *Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos* -

[1] See details in note 32. Other income and note 36. Other expenses.

As of December 31, 2023, investment property lease income for the period was $607 (2022: $510) and direct expenses for the period related to investment properties were $319 (2022: $266).

As of December 31, 2023, there are restrictions on the property located in the Mamatoco sector of the municipality of Santa Marta, a direct reparation process is currently being carried out against said municipality, due to the fact that by omission of the municipal administration a process of massive invasion of the property was generated, which makes it difficult to recover it through police protection processes; Fair value is $1,392 (2022: $1,392).

Note 7. Goodwill and other intangible assets

The following is a detail of the carrying amount of intangible assets:

Intangible assets	2023	2022
Cost		
Goodwill	3,250,166	3,955,113
Concessions and franchises	3,371,169	3,865,191
Rights	114,240	28,606
Licenses	238,504	237,728
Software	773,067	788,663
Easements	286,072	269,998
Costs Development Phases	101,835	64,137
Client-related intangibles	427,099	558,115
Other intangibles	19,696	24,254
Impairment amount		
Goodwill	**(273,101)**	**(261,847)**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment amount		
Concessions and franchises	(1,415,619)	(1,552,663)
Rights	(5,814)	(5,079)
Licenses	(145,148)	(135,652)
Software	(502,431)	(431,346)
Easements	(9,761)	(10,673)
Client-related intangibles	(218,772)	(253,081)
Other intangibles	(39,930)	(42,551)
Total	**5,971,272**	**7,098,913**

- *Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos* -

The movement in the cost, amortization and impairment of intangible assets is detailed below:

2023	Goodwill	Similar concessions and rights	Capitalized development costs	Software and computer applications	Licenses	Rights	Other intangible assets [1]	Total
Initial balance, cost	3,955,113	3,865,391	64,137	788,663	237,728	28,607	852,165	9,791,804
Additions [(2)]	-	296,706	44,543	31,117	11,159	-	8,048	391,573
Transferences (-/+)	-	(4,164)	(6,845)	35,932	11,902	90,187	15,151	142,163
Disposals (-)	-	-	-	-	-	(129)	-	(129)
Derecognition (-)	-	(9)	-	(1,368)	(3,201)	-	-	(4,578)
Effect of foreign currency translation	(704,947)	(786,348)	-	(81,277)	(18,097)	(4,425)	(141,927)	(1,737,021)
Other changes	-	(207)	-	-	(987)	-	(770)	(1,964)
Final balance, cost	**3,250,166**	**3,371,369**	**101,835**	**773,067**	**238,504**	**114,240**	**732,667**	**8,581,848**
Initial balance, accumulated amortization and impairment	(261,847)	(1,552,662)	-	(431,346)	(135,653)	(5,079)	(306,304)	(2,692,891)
Charge of amortization for the period [(3)]	-	(153,498)	-	(120,667)	(24,596)	(1,806)	(32,987)	(333,554)
Impairment of the period (Note 8)	(25,325)	-	-	(1,739)	(1,160)	(270)	-	(28,494)
Disposals (-)	-	-	-	-	-	129	16	145
Derecognition (-)	-	7	-	1,367	3,216	-	-	4,590
Effect of foreign currency translation	14,071	290,449	-	49,957	12,504	458	71,397	438,836
Other changes	-	86	-	(4)	539	755	(584)	792
Final balance accumulated amortization and impairment	**(273,101)**	**(1,415,618)**	**-**	**(502,432)**	**(145,150)**	**(5,813)**	**(268,462)**	**(2,610,576)**
Ending balance intangible assets, net	**2,977,065**	**1,955,751**	**101,835**	**270,635**	**93,354**	**108,427**	**464,205**	**5,971,272**
Advances to third parties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial balance	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	200
Final balance	**-**	**200**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**200**

- *Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -*

2022	Goodwill	Similar concessions and rights	Capitalized development costs	Software and computer applications	Licenses	Rights	Other intangible assets [1]	Total
Initial balance, cost	3,425,374	3,070,766	35,016	635,659	209,691	25,196	718,779	8,120,481
Additions [2]	-	244,281	31,383	58,361	8,607	-	7,058	349,690
Transferences (-/+)	-	11,554	(1,972)	31,518	7,748	-	17,533	66,381
Disposals (-)	-	-	-	-	-	(112)	-	(112)
Derecognition (-)	-	(837)	-	(47)	(692)	-	-	(1,576)
Effect of foreign currency translation	529,739	550,236	-	61,252	14,313	3,523	104,722	1,263,785
Other changes	-	(10,609)	(290)	1,920	(1,939)	-	4,073	(6,845)
Final balance, cost	**3,955,113**	**3,865,391**	**64,137**	**788,663**	**237,728**	**28,607**	**852,165**	**9,791,804**
Initial balance, accumulated amortization and impairment	(206,572)	(1,190,144)	-	(322,880)	(107,153)	(3,999)	(224,562)	(2,055,310)
Charge of amortization for the period [3]	-	(155,092)	-	(74,051)	(19,708)	(490)	(35,583)	(284,924)
Capitalized amortization	-	-	-	(263)	-	-	-	(263)
Impairment of the period (Note 8)	(47,085)	-	-	-	(1)	(212)	-	(47,298)
Disposals (-)	-	-	-	-	(20)	112	-	92
Derecognition (-)	-	224	-	47	479	-	-	750
Transferences (-/+)	-	-	-	(195)	-	-	-	(195)
Effect of foreign currency translation	(8,189)	(202,328)	-	(33,967)	(9,234)	(340)	(51,464)	(305,522)
Other changes	-	(5,322)	-	(37)	(16)	(150)	5,305	(220)
Final balance accumulated amortization and impairment	**(261,847)**	**(1,552,662)**	**-**	**(431,346)**	**(135,653)**	**(5,079)**	**(306,304)**	**(2,692,891)**
Ending balance intangible assets, net	**3,693,266**	**2,312,729**	**64,137**	**357,317**	**102,075**	**23,528**	**545,861**	**7,098,913**
Advances to third parties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial balance	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	200
Final balance	**-**	**200**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**200**

- *Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos* -

[1] It includes easements, customer-related intangibles and other intangibles corresponding to premiums at Gas Service Stations.

[2] It includes purchases, capitalizable disbursements that meet the recognition criterion, and concessions. The additions in development disbursements are mainly represented in the SAPHIRO project for the implementation of the new ERP.

[3] See Note 34. Costs for the provision of services and Note 35. Administrative costs.

At the end of the periods, an impairment test was carried out on the assets for those intangibles with an indefinite useful life. The breakdown of the impairment recognized in the statement of comprehensive income can be found in Note 8. Impairment of assets.

The amortization of intangibles is recognized as costs and expenses in the statement of comprehensive income, profit or loss section for the period, under the lines costs for the provision of services and administrative expenses.

Disbursements of research and development projects recognized as expenses in the result of the period during the period amounted to $7,724 (2022: $13,338).

The carrying amount at the cut-off date and the remaining amortization period for significant intangibles is:

Significant intangible assets	Useful life	Remaining amortization period	2023	2022
Goodwill	Indefinite	-	2,976,620	3,693,266
Chile Concession	Defined	12 years	2,639,750	1,868,478
Elektra Noreste S.A. - Commercial Management System and SAP ERP and Other Software	Defined	9 years	283,533	298,837
AGUAS REGIONALES S.A. E.S.P - Concessions and franchises	Defined	11 - 75 years	138,273	116,412
Ecosystem city of Lerdo S.A de C.V. de Mexico - Water treatment plant	Defined	35 years	86,001	86,791
Distribución Eléctrica Delsur - SAP Commercial Management System	Defined	2-5 years	73,953	79,208
Easements of corridor lines 53	Indefinite	-	63,040	63,040
Deca- Smart Metering System & Customer Service System	Defined	1-5 years	47,993	55,035
ELECTRIFICADORA DE SANTANDER S.A. E.S.P - Easements	Indefinite	-	41,875	33,846
Circuito Bello Distribution Network	Defined	39 years	37,923	38,671

- *Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos* -

The following intangible assets have an indefinite useful life: trade credits and easements, the latter of which are agreed in perpetuity. By definition, an easement is a perpetual or temporary right in rem over another person's property, by virtue of which it can be used, or certain rights of disposition can be exercised, or the owner may be prevented from exercising some of his property rights (Art. 2970 of the Civil Code). In EPM, easements are not treated individually, since they are constituted for public service projects, where the general interest prevails over the particular, considering that the objective is to improve the quality of life of the community; The aforementioned projects do not have a defined temporality, so they are constituted in perpetuity supported in their use. However, there are some easements with a defined useful life, because they are tied to the useful life of the main asset that the easement requires.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life	2023	2022
Goodwill		
Waters of Antofagasta	1,420,441	1,887,833
Empresa eléctrica de Guatemala S.A.	1,084,368	1,318,538
Ituango Generation Power Plant Project	177,667	177,667
Elektra Noreste S.A.	127,519	142,157
Espíritu Santo	82,981	82,981
Empresas Varias de Medellín S.A. E.S.P	78,642	78,642
Empresa de Energía del Quindío S.A. E.S.P.	5,135	5,135
Surtigás Necoclí	303	303
Caldas Hydroelectric Power Plant S.A. E.S.P	10	10
Goodwill subtotal	**2,977,065**	**3,693,266**
Other intangible assets		
Easements	258,064	246,918
Subtotal Other Intangible Assets	**258,064**	**246,918**
Total intangible assets with indefinite useful life	**3,235,129**	**3,940,184**

- *Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos* -

The variation with respect to 2022 is mainly due to the decrease in exchange rates that generates a lower value of the goodwill of international subsidiaries.

Note 8. Impairment of assets

8.1 Impairment of investments in associates and joint ventures

The following table presents the cumulative effect of impairment losses recognized:

Investment	Carrying amount		Loss (reversal) of impairment	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Associate				
UNE EPM Telecomunicaciones S.A.	961,227	1,065,566	-	-
Inversiones Telco S.A.S.	76,266	73,611	-	-
Hidroeléctrica Ituango S.A. E.S.P.	18,631	17,281	-	6,420
Hidroeléctrica del Río Aures S.A. E.S.P.	-	2,564	-	
Total associates	**1,056,124**	**1,159,022**	**-**	**6,420**
Joint ventures				
Parques del Río S.A.S.	25	36	-	-
Centro de Servicios Compartidos S.A.S	17,714	17,130	-	-
Total joint ventures	**17,739**	**17,166**	**-**	-

- *Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos* -

8.2 Impairment of Cash Generating Units

The carrying value of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives associated with each CGU are detailed below:

Cash Generating Unit	Carrying amount		Loss (reversal) of impairment	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Energy Generation Segment				
Goodwill	260,647	260,647	-	-
Easements	1,655	966	-	-
Rights	-	-	-	212
Licenses	-	-	-	1
Buildings	-	-	-	10,041
Plants, ducts and tunnels	-	-	-	20,882
Networks, lines and cables	-	-	-	724
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	9,091
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	-	-	-	2
Communication and computer equipment	-	-	-	4
Transport, traction and lifting equipment	-	-	-	16
Energy Generation	**262,302**	**261,613**	-	**40,973**
Energy Transmission Segment				
Easements	129,226	129,226	-	-
Energy Transmission	**129,226**	**129,226**	-	**-**
Energy Distribution Segment				
Goodwill	1,217,032	1,465,841	-	-
Easements	128,189	114,652	-	-
Software	-	-	1,739	-
Lands	-	-	715	-
Constructions in progress	-	-	36,556	-
Machinery, plant and equipment in assembly	-	-	887	-
Buildings	-	-	1,088	-
Plants, Pipelines & Tunnels	-	-	12,056	-
Networks, Lines & Cables	-	-	34,535	-
Machinery & Equipment	-	-	14,593	-
Office furniture, fixtures and equipment	-	-	174	-
Communication & Computer Equipment	-	-	237	-
Rights of use Buildings	-	-	523	117
Rights of Use Transport, Traction and Lifting Equipment	-	-	553	-
Power Distribution	**1,345,221**	**1,580,493**	**111,639**	**117**
Gas Segment				
Goodwill	303	303	-	-
Easements	3,698	3,693	-	-
Gas	**4,001**	**3,996**	-	-
Water Supply Segment				
Goodwill	1,292,490	1,717,820	20,911	43,206
Easements	10,398	7,728	-	-
Water Supply	**1,302,888**	**1,725,548**	**20,911**	**43,206**
Wastewater Management Segment				
Goodwill	127,951	170,013	4,414	3,879
Easements	1,825	1,745	-	-
Rights	-	-	270	-
Licenses	-	-	1,160	-
Land	-	-	5,240	-

Cash Generating Unit	Carrying amount		Loss (reversal) of impairment	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Machinery, plant and equipment in assembly	-	-	79	-
Machinery & Equipment	-	-	-	571
Office furniture, fixtures and equipment	-	-	208	1
Communication & Computer Equipment	-	-	763	17
Transport, Traction and Lifting Equipment	-	-	883	-
Rights of use Buildings	-	-	1,542	-
Rights of use: Office furniture, fixtures and equipment	-	-	216	-
Rights of use Communication and computer equipment	-	-	889	-
Rights of Use Transport, Traction and Lifting Equipment	-	-	1,031	-
Wastewater Management	**129,776**	**171,758**	**16,695**	**4,468**
Solid Waste Management Segment				
Goodwill	78,642	78,642	-	-
Solid Waste Management	**78,642**	**78,642**	-	-
Total	**3,252,056**	**3,951,276**	**149,245**	**88,530**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

Goodwill is mainly allocated to the following segments or CGUs:

Cash Generating Unit	2,023	2,022	Generated as a result of
Water Supply Adasa	1,390,828	1,857,721	Business combination in the acquisition of Aguas de Antofagasta by Inversiones Hanover
Energy Distribution EEGSA	1,084,367	1,318,539	Business combination in the acquisition of Deca II Group by EPM
Energy Generation EPM	260,647	260,647	Liquidation of the subsidiary EPM Ituango S.A. E.S.P. and Espíritu Santo whose assets were transferred to EPM.
Energy Distribution ENSA	127,519	142,157	Business combination in the Grupo PDG acquisition by EPM
Solid Waste Management Emvarias	78,642	78,642	Business Combination in EPM's Acquisition
Wastewater Management Adasa	29,613	30,112	Business combination in the acquisition of Aguas de Antofagasta by Inversiones Hanover
Energy Distribution EDEQ	5,135	5,135	Business combination in the acquisition made by EPM Inversiones
Gas EPM	303	303	Business combination with Surtidora de Gas del Caribe S.A. E.S.P. carried out by EPM.
Energy Distributiona CHEC	10	10	Business combination in the acquisition made by EPM Inversiones
Total	**2,977,064**	**3,693,266**	

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

Easements intangible assets are mainly allocated to the following segments or CGUs:

Cash Generating Unit	2023	2022
EPM Energy Transmission	129,189	12,919
EPM Energy Distribution	46,897	38,611
ESSA Energy Distribution	38,221	37,141
ENSA Energy Distribution	22,791	20,739
EPM Water Supply	9,834	7,412
CHEC Energy Distribution	8,821	7,544
EPM Gas	3,698	3,693
EPM Energy Generation	1,206	444
EPM Wastewater Management	1,097	1,018
CENS Energy Distribution	1,033	9,266
EEGSA Energy Distribution	874	1,096
Wastewater Management National Waters	597	597
Adasa Water Supply	564	315
Teribe Hydroecological Energy Generation	281	353
EDEQ Energy Distribution	256	256
CHEC Energy Generation	169	169
Malambo Water Wastewater Management	130	130
ESSA Energy Transmission	36	36
Total	**274,991**	**258,010**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

For the calculation of the recoverable amount of assets, the value in use is the criterion used by the Group.

To estimate the value in use of cash-generating units that have been assigned goodwill and intangible assets with an indefinite useful life, the Group is based on future cash flow projections considering expectations regarding the market, legal, economic, and technological environment. The last financial projection approved by the Board of Directors of the subsidiary with a 20-year projection is used and the discount rate used corresponds to the cost of capital of the business.

Impairment of assets and intangible assets - Provision Agua de Antofagasta CGU

Aguas de Antofagasta calculated the impairment of its assets based on IAS 36, seeking to ensure that the value of the assets recorded on December 30, 2023 reflects their recoverable value through their use or sale.

Value-in-use: For this purpose, an estimate was made of the future cash flows that the company expects to obtain on the assets, considering the expectations of possible variations in the value, based on the most recent financial projections, the cash flow was calculated until 2033, the year in which the operating contract ends. The discount rate used for the valuation considers the return that the owner would require for this type of investment.

Based on the above, and on the analysis of the fixed assets subject to impairment allocation, the value of the impairment on the assets as of December 31 amounts to CLP 4,630,387,297 and results from:

Value-in-use:	778,445,081,537	Chilean pesos
Carrying amount of the CGU:	783,075,468,835	Chilean pesos
Comparison amount:	4,630,387,297	Chilean pesos
Impairment amount:	4,630,387,297	Chilean pesos
Conversion rate cost impairment	4.32	COP / CLP

The key assumptions used by the Group for both segments in determining value-in-use/fair value less costs to sell are as follows:

Concept	Key assumption
Revenue	They were projected considering the markets in which it participates, consumption and growth are estimated according to historical trends and urban real estate dynamics, in the long term the rates of the regulated market are maintained without modification, only adjusted for inflation. Revenues are estimated from the entry into operation of greater capacity and the renewal of current contracts, this information is included in the approved business plan and on which expenditures have been made and/or commitments have been acquired.
Costs and expenses	It behaves in line with the growth of demand in the regulated and non-regulated market, maintaining the company's current operating indicators.
Investment	Investments in the replacement and expansion of networks are estimated to maintain the provision of the service in the same conditions of quality and continuity, based on experience and knowledge of the infrastructure. It is considered to materialize expansions in the desalination capacity to meet the needs of the regulated market, the most important and material already has associated expenditures. In the long term, and whenever the capacity is filled by the vegetative growth of the population, new expansions are considered since they are commitments present in the concession contract. The recovery of the Non-Remunerated Income at the end of the concession is considered, as defined in the contract signed with ECONSSA.

Impairment of assets and intangibles - Gestión Aguas de Antofagasta Wastewater CGU

In Aguas de Antofagasta, the impairment of its assets was calculated based on IAS 36, seeking to ensure that the value of the assets that are accounted for as of December 31, 2023 reflects their recoverable value through their use or sale.

Use value: For this purpose, the estimation of the future cash flows that the company expects to obtain on the assets was made; Considering the expectations about possible variations in value, in addition to being based on the most recent financial projections, the cash flow was calculated until 2033, the year in which the operating contract ends. The discount rate used for the valuation considers the return that the owner would demand from this type of investment.

Based on the above, and on the analysis of the fixed assets subject to impairment allocation, the value of the impairment of the assets as of December 31 amounts to CLP 977,419,871 and results from:

Value-in-use:	74,410,422,314	Chilean pesos
Carrying amount of the CGU:	75,387,842,185	Chilean pesos
Comparison amount:	977,419,871	Chilean pesos
Impairment amount:	977,419,871	Chilean pesos
Conversion rate cost impairment	4.32	COP / CLP

The key assumptions used by the group in determining value-in-use/fair value less costs of sale are as follows:

Concept	Key assumption
Revenue	Considering the markets in which it participates, consumption and growth are estimated according to historical trends and urban real estate dynamics, in the long term the rates of the regulated market are maintained without modification, only adjusted for inflation. Revenues are estimated from the entry into operation of greater capacity and the renewal of current contracts, this information is included in the approved business plan and on which expenditures have been made and/or commitments have been acquired.
Costs and expenses	They behave in line with the growth of demand in the regulated and non-regulated market, maintaining the company's current operating indicators.
Investment	Investments in the replacement and expansion of networks are estimated to maintain the provision of the service in the same conditions of quality and continuity, based on experience and knowledge of the infrastructure. It is considered to materialize expansions in the desalination capacity to meet the needs of the regulated market, the most important and material already has associated expenditures. In the long term, and whenever the capacity is filled by the vegetative growth of the population, new expansions are considered since they are commitments present in the concession contract. The recovery of the Non-Remunerated Income at the end of the concession is considered, as defined in the contract signed with ECONSSA.

Impairment of assets and intangibles - Afinia UGE

At Afinia, the impairment of its assets was calculated based on IAS 36, ensuring that the value of the assets that are accounted for as of December 31, 2023 reflects their recoverable value through their use or sale.

Use value: For this purpose, the estimation of the future cash flows that the company expects to obtain on the assets was made; Considering expectations about possible changes in value, and based on the most recent financial projections, the cash flow was calculated at 20 years with continuity value given the useful life of the assets. The discount rate used for the valuation reflects the company's capital structure, which considers the return that the owner would demand from this type of investment.

Based on the above, and on the analysis of fixed assets subject to impairment allocation, the value of the impairment of the assets as of December 31 amounts to $111,638,349,223 and results from:

Value-in-use:	$3,883,843,993,427 Pesos
Carrying amount of the CGU:	$3,995,482,342,650 Pesos
Comparison amount:	$111,638,349,223 Pesos
Impairment amount:	$111,638,349,223 Pesos

The key assumptions used by the group in determining value-in-use/fair value less costs to sell are as follows:

Concept	Key assumption
Income	Rate projections were made based on the current regulatory framework applicable to Afinia's market. Compared to customers with historical series, a trend growth applicable to the area was estimated. In terms of demand, the growth of the main variables took into account the application of the loss plan, the customer normalization campaigns and the collection evolution plan.
Costs and expenses	The cost and expense projection considered the current conditions of the Afinia market, and the efforts needed to develop the different commercial and operational strategies approved by the management, the evolution of the investment and the growth of the population. These costs evolve in real terms, as indicated above and in nominal terms due to inflation or by the respective indexer.
Investment	The CAPEX projection considered the current market conditions of Afinia and its infrastructure, as well as what it needs to execute to meet regulatory obligations, signed management obligations, strategies defined by the administration and population growth. These investments grow in real terms, as indicated above and in nominal terms due to inflation or the respective indexer.

Impairment of assets and intangibles - TICSA UGE

TICSA Constructora calculated the impairment of its assets based on IAS 36, seeking to ensure that the value of the assets that are accounted for as of December 31, 2023 reflects their recoverable value through their use or sale.

Use value: For this purpose, the estimation of the future cash flows that the company expects to obtain on the assets was made; Considering expectations about possible changes in value, and based on the most recent financial projections, cash flow was calculated at 20 years with continuity value. The discount rate used for the valuation reflects the company's capital structure, which considers the return that the owner would demand from this type of investment.

Con base en lo anterior, y en el análisis de los activos fijos susceptibles de asignación de deterioro, el valor del deterioro de los activos a 31 de diciembre asciende a MXP 52,418,882 y que resulta de:

Value-in-use:	586,217,225	Mexican pesos
Carrying amount of the CGU:	638,636,107	Mexican pesos
Comparison amount:	52,418,882	Mexican pesos
Impairment amount [(1)]:	52,418,882	Mexican pesos
Conversion rate cost impairment	225.90	COP / MXP

[(1)] Corresponds to the maximum impairment that could be assigned to the assets of the CGU in accordance with IAS 36.

The key assumptions used by the group in determining value-in-use/fair value less costs of sale are as follows:

Concept	Key assumption
Income	Revenue comes primarily from two lines of business, EPC construction line and BOT businesses. In the short term, they are estimated according to the projects awarded and in the medium and long term according to the expectations of new businesses.
Costs and expenses	Costs and expenses are projected considering inflation and the level of historical profitability margins.
Investment	Investments are considered for BOMT type businesses in which long-term operation, maintenance and return on investment are proposed.

Impairment of assets and intangibles - UGE Gestión Aguas de Morelia Wastewater

In Aguas de Morelia, the impairment of its assets was calculated based on IAS 36, ensuring that the value of the assets that are accounted for as of December 31, 2023 reflects their recoverable value through their use or sale.

Use value: For this purpose, the estimation of the future cash flows that the company expects to obtain on the assets was made; considering the expectations about possible variations in value, in addition to the most recent financial projections, the operating contract ends in November 2024 and cash flows are estimated until 2026 for the recovery of working capital and the settlement of the SPV and taxes. The discount rate used for the valuation considers the return that the owner would demand from this type of investment.

Based on the above, and on the analysis of the fixed assets subject to impairment allocation, the value of the impairment of the assets as of September 30, 2023 amounts to MXP 945,342 and results from:

Value-in-use:	64,180,156	Mexican pesos
Carrying amount of the CGU:	91,626,084	Mexican pesos
Comparison amount:	27,445,928	Mexican pesos
Impairment amount [(1)]:	983,916	Mexican pesos
Conversion rate cost impairment	241.49	COP / MXP

[(1)] It corresponds to the maximum impairment that could be assigned to the assets of the CGU in accordance with IAS 36.

The key assumptions used by the group in determining value-in-use/fair value less costs to sell are as follows:

Concept	Key assumption
Income	The revenues come from the operation of the Atapaneo and Itzicuaros Wastewater Treatment Plant, projected until the expiration of the contract and based on historical consumption.
Costs and expenses	Costs and expenses were estimated in compliance with the maintenance of the plant, main inputs such as electricity, chemicals and personnel, assuming in this last point, an increase at the end of the projection since the closure of the company is assumed.
Investment	No additional investments are estimated in addition to those to sustain the infrastructure.

Note 9. Investments in subsidiaries

The detail of the Group's subsidiaries as of the date of the reporting period is as follows:

Name of the subsidiary	Ref.	Location (Country)	Main Activity	*Percentage of ownership and voting rights*		*Non-controlling party share percentage*		Date of establishment
				2023	2022	2023	2022	
Empresa de Energía del Quindío S.A. E.S.P. (EDEQ)		Colombia	It provides electric power utilities for the purchase of electric power and sale and distribution.	92.85%	92.85%	7.15%	7.15%	22/12/1988
Caldas Hydroelectric Power Plant S.A. E.S.P. (CHEC)		Colombia	It provides public energy services, operating electric power generation plants, transmission and subtransmission lines and distribution networks, as well as the marketing, importing, distribution and sale of electricity.	80.10%	80.10%	19.90%	19.90%	9/09/1950
Electrificadora de Santander S.A. E.S.P. (ESSA)		Colombia	It provides public services of electric energy, purchase, sale, commercialization and distribution of electric energy.	74.05%	74.05%	25.95%	25.95%	16/09/1950
Centrales Eléctricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P. (CENS)		Colombia	It provides public electric power services, purchases, exports, imports, distributions and sales of electric power, construction and operation of generating plants, substations, transmission lines and distribution networks.	91.52%	91.52%	8.48%	8.48%	16/10/1952
Caribemar de la Costa S.A.S. E.S.P. (AFINIA)	(1)	Colombia	It provides public services for the distribution and commercialization of electricity, as well as the performance of all related activities, works, services and products.	100%	100%	-	-	1/10/2020
Elektra Noreste S.A. (ENSA)		Panama	It acquires energy, transports, distributes to customers, transforms voltage, installs, operates and maintains public lighting, and is authorized to generate energy up to a limit of 15% of the maximum demand in the concession area.	51.17%	51.16%	48.84%	48.84%	19/01/1998
Hidroecológica del Teribe S.A. (HET)		Panama	It finances the construction of the Bonyic hydroelectric project required to meet the growth in energy demand of the Isthmus of Panama.	99.68%	99.68%	0.32%	0.32%	11/11/1994
Empresa Eléctrica de Guatemala S.A. (EEGSA)		Guatemala	It provides electric power distribution services	80.90%	80.90%	19.10%	19.10%	5/10/1939
Gestión de Empresas Eléctricas S.A. (GESA)		Guatemala	It provides advice and consulting to electricity distribution, generation and transportation companies.	100%	100%	-	-	17/12/2004
Almacenaje y Manejo de Materiales Eléctricos S.A. (AMESA)		Guatemala	It provides outsourcing services in the area of materials management.	99.94%	99.94%	0.06%	0.06%	23/03/2000
Comercializadora Eléctrica de Guatemala S.A. (COMEGSA)		Guatemala	It provides electricity marketing services.	80.52%	80.52%	19.48%	19.48%	5/11/1998

Name of the subsidiary	Ref.	Location (Country)	Main Activity	*Percentage of ownership and voting rights*		*Non-controlling party share percentage*		Date of establishment
				2023	2022	2023	2022	
Transportista Eléctrica Centroamericana S.A. (TRELEC)		Guatemala	It provides electric power transmission services.	80.90%	80.90%	19.10%	19.10%	6/10/1999
Energetica S.A. (ENERGICA)		Guatemala	It provides construction and maintenance services for projects and assets in the electricity sector.	78.19%	78.19%	21.81%	21.81%	31/08/1999
Crediegsa S.A. (CREDIEGSA)		Guatemala	Provides recruitment and other administrative services	80.90%	80.90%	19.10%	19.10%	1/12/1992
Distribuidora de Electricidad del Sur (DELSUR)		El Salvador	Transformation, distribution and commercialization of electricity that supplies energy to the south-central area of El Salvador in Central America.	86.41%	86.41%	13.59%	13.59%	16/11/1995
Innova Tecnología y Negocios S.A. de C.V.		El Salvador	Provision of specialized services in electrical engineering and sale of electrical appliances to the electricity users of the Delsur company.	86.41%	86.41%	13.59%	13.59%	19/10/2010
Aguas Nacionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.		Colombia	It provides domestic public services such as aqueduct, sewerage and sanitation, treatment and use of waste, complementary activities and engineering services typical of these public services.	99.99%	99.99%	0.01%	0.01%	29/11/2002
Aguas Regionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.		Colombia	Guarantee the provision of domestic public services such as aqueduct, sewerage and sanitation and compensate for the lag in the infrastructure of these services in the partner municipalities.	74.57%	74.57%	25.43%	25.43%	18/01/2006
Empresa de Aguas del Oriente Antioqueño S.A. E.S.P.		Colombia	It provides domestic public water and sewerage services, as well as other complementary activities specific to each of these public services.	56.02%	56.02%	43.98%	43.98%	22/11/1999
Aguas de Malambo S.A. E.S.P.	(2)	Colombia	Dedicated to guaranteeing the provision of domestic public services of aqueduct, sewerage and sanitation in the jurisdiction of the Municipality of Malambo, Department of Atlántico.	98.73%	98.52%	1.27%	1.48%	20/11/2010
Ecosistemas de Colima S.A. de C.V.		Mexico	Dedicated to the development of an executive project for the wastewater treatment plant, its construction, equipment and commissioning, conservation and maintenance of sludge stabilization in municipalities of the State of Colima.	100%	100%	-	-	14/02/2006
Ecosistemas de Tuxtla S.A. de C.V.		Mexico	Dedicated to the construction, equipment, commissioning, operation and maintenance of a wastewater treatment system with the modality of total recoverable private investment. Develop drinking water and water treatment plant projects.	100%	100%	-	-	17/11/2006

Name of the subsidiary	Ref.	Location (Country)	Main Activity	*Percentage of ownership and voting rights*		*Non-controlling party share percentage*		Date of establishment
				2023	2022	2023	2022	
Ecosystem of Ciudad Lerdo S.A. de C.V.		Mexico	Subsidiary dedicated to the construction, equipment, commissioning, operation and maintenance for 20 years of a wastewater treatment system in the city of Lerdo Durango, with the modality of total recoverable private investment.	100%	100%	-	-	24/04/2007
Aquasol Morelia S.A. de C.V.		Mexico	Subsidiary dedicated to the construction of a wastewater treatment plant, as well as the equipment and commissioning of said plant located in the town of Atapaneo in the Municipality of Morelia, Michoacán.	100%	100%	-	-	13/11/2003
Ecosystems of Celaya S.A. de C.V.		Mexico	Dedicated to the development of the executive project for the wastewater treatment plant, as well as the treatment, transport and final disposal of solid waste and sludge in the plant in the city of Celaya, state of Guanajuato.	100%	100%	-	-	5/12/2008
Desarrollos Hidráulicas de Tampico S.A. de C.V.		Mexico	Dedicated to the construction, equipment, expansion, improvement, conservation, maintenance and operation of water supply systems and sewerage services, collection, drainage and wastewater treatment works.	100%	100%	-	-	25/08/1995
Ecoagua de Torreón S.A. de C.V.		Mexico	Dedicated to providing wastewater treatment operation services from any source, whether municipal or domestic, as well as activity related to wastewater treatment.	100%	100%	-	-	25/10/1999
Proyectos de Ingeniería Corporativa S.A. de C.V.		Mexico	Provision of design, general engineering or construction services, professional and technical services aimed at operating, administering, directing and in general carrying out all the activities that are necessary for the development of activities of any commercial, industrial or service company, in its modality as a natural or legal person.	100%	100%	-	-	1/08/2008
Corporación de Personal Administrativo S.A. de C.V.		Mexico	Provision of professional services aimed at operating, administering, directing and in general carrying out all the activities that are necessary for the development of activities of any commercial, industrial or service company as a natural or legal person, as well as the administration, selection, hiring and exchange of personnel who perform functions within the facilities of the applicant companies.	100%	100%	-	-	1/08/2008

Name of the subsidiary	Ref.	Location (Country)	Main Activity	*Percentage of ownership and voting rights*		*Non-controlling party share percentage*		Date of establishment
				2023	2022	2023	2022	
Aguas de Antofagasta S.A.		Chile	Construction and operation of public services for the production and distribution of drinking water and for the collection and disposal of wastewater through the operation of the sanitary concessions of the Empresa de Servicios Sanitarios de Antofagasta S.A. (now Econssa Chile S.A.), and the performance of other services related to these activities, all this in the manner and under the conditions established in Decrees with Force of Law Nos. 382 and 70, both of 1998, of the Ministry of Public Works, and other pertinent regulations. To this end, on December 29, 2003, Aguas de Antofagasta S.A. signed with Empresa de Servicios Sanitarios de Antofagasta S.A. (now Empresa Concesionaria de Servicios Sanitarios S.A. - Econssa S.A.) the "Contract for the transfer of the right to exploit sanitary concessions", for a total term of 30 years from the date of its signing.	100%	100%	-	-	28/11/2003
Empresas Varias de Medellín S.A. E.S.P.		Colombia	Subsidiary dedicated to the provision of public sanitation services within the framework of comprehensive solid waste management.	99.93%	99.93%	0.07%	0.07%	11/01/1964
EPM Inversiones S.A.		Colombia	Dedicated to the investment of capital in domestic or foreign companies organized as public service companies.	100%	99.99%	0.01%	0.01%	25/08/2003
Maxseguros EPM Ltd.		Bermuda	Negotiation, contracting and management of reinsurance for the policies that cover the assets.	100%	100.00%	-	-	23/04/2008
Panama Distribution Group S.A. - PDG		Panama	Capital investment in companies.	100%	100.00%	-	-	30/10/1998
Distribución Eléctrica Centroamericana DOS S.A. - DECA II		Guatemala	It makes capital investments in companies that are engaged in the distribution and commercialization of electric power and the provision of telecommunications services.	100%	100.00%	-	-	12/03/1999
Inmobiliaria y Desarrolladora Empresarial de América S.A. (IDEAMSA)		Guatemala	Subsidiary dedicated to making investments in real estate.	80.90%	80.90%	19.10%	19.10%	15/06/2006
Promobiliaria S.A.		Panama	Buying, selling, building, modifying, administering, leasing and in general entering into any contract for the disposal, improvement, use and usufruct of real estate not necessary for the operation of property owned by the companies that make up the EPM Group.	100%	100%	-	-	8/09/2015
EPM Latam S.A.		Panama	Make capital investments in companies.	100%	100%	-	-	17/05/2007

Name of the subsidiary	Ref.	Location (Country)	Main Activity	*Percentage of ownership and voting rights*		*Non-controlling party share percentage*		Date of establishment
				2023	2022	2023	2022	
EPM Capital México S.A. de C.V.	(3)	Mexico	It develops infrastructure projects related to energy, lighting, gas, telecommunications, sanitation, water treatment plants, sewerage, wastewater treatment, buildings, as well as their operation, studies and services.	100%	100%	-	-	4/05/2012
EPM Chile S.A.		Chile	It develops projects in energy, lighting, gas, telecommunications, sanitation, water purification, sewerage and wastewater treatment plants, as well as providing these services and participating in all types of public or private tenders and auctions.	100%	100%	-	-	22/02/2013
Investments & Projects Hidrosur SpA	(4)	Chile	Participate in all types of tenders, tenders, auctions, whether public and/or private, in the purchase of shares in national or foreign companies. Carry out strategic alliances, joint ventures and sign business collaboration agreements to compete in tenders, obtain concessions and/or authorizations. Provide all types of advice and services directly or indirectly related to the activities carried out and in which society is involved.	100%	100%	-	-	16/12/2014
Tecnología Intercontinental S.A. de C.V. TICSA		Mexico	Dedicated to the study, development, promotion and execution of industrial projects, to the design, manufacture, assembly and assembly of machinery, the development of technology including commercialization, commercial representation and commerce in general.	100%	100%	-	-	28/07/1980
ENSA Servicios S.A.		Panama	Provision of technical, commercial and any other complementary services to the provision of the electricity service, without limiting other analogous, related and/or compatible services that constitute an added value to the activities described.	51.17%	51.16%	48.84%	48.84%	29/11/2017
Somos Servicios Integrados S.A.	(5)	Panama	Integrate commercial establishments to promote digital commerce in an agile, safe and reliable way for customers/users of the Colombian company Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P., its affiliates and subsidiaries; In the same way, to offer financing alternatives to the clients/users of the Colombian company Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P., its affiliates and subsidiaries for the acquisition of goods and services, to offer loyalty programs and new business models, which generate value and significant improvements in people's daily lives, companies and cities.	100%	-	-	-	1/09/2023

Name of the subsidiary	Ref.	Location (Country)	Main Activity	*Percentage of ownership and voting rights*		*Non-controlling party share percentage*		Date of establishment
				2023	2022	2023	2022	
EPM Renovables S.A.	(6)	Panama	Carry out management activities, strategic planning, participation in investments and businesses of renewable electricity generation and in the production of new sources of green fuels; research and development related to the generation of renewable electricity and new sources of green fuels; Investing in financial businesses and companies holding financial businesses, carrying out the operations and acts that are relevant to the holding and management of such investments; among other transactions permitted by law to corporations in the Republic of Panama.	100%	-	-	-	3/11/2023
FID 20431 SOMOS EPM (formerly Patrimonio Autónomo Financiación Social)	(7)	Colombia	Manage the resources and payments of the social financing program created to facilitate the purchase of household appliances, gas appliances and products related to information technology	0%	100%	-	-	14/04/2008
FID 20432 SOMOS CHEC		Colombia	Manage the resources and payments of the social financing program created to facilitate the purchase of household appliances, gas appliances and products related to information technology.	80.10%	80.10%	19.90%	19.90%	10/11/2020
FID 20433 SOMOS EDEQ		Colombia	Manage the resources and payments of the social financing program created to facilitate the purchase of household appliances, gas appliances and products related to information technology.	92.85%	92.85%	7.15%	7.15%	10/11/2020
FID 20434 SOMOS ESSA		Colombia	Manage the resources and payments of the social financing program created to facilitate the purchase of household appliances, gas appliances and products related to information technology.	74.05%	74.05%	25.95%	25.95%	10/11/2020
FID 269 GET IT CREDIEEGSA		Guatemala	Manage the resources and payments of the social financing program created to facilitate the purchase of household appliances, gas appliances and products related to information technology.	80.90%	80.90%	19.10%	19.10%	5/01/2022
FID 20435 SOMOS CENS		Colombia	Manage the resources and payments of the social financing program created to facilitate the purchase of household appliances, gas appliances and products related to information technology.	91.52%	0.00%	8.48%	0.00%	30/09/2022

(1) During 2023, two capitalizations of $350,000 and $250,000 were made in September and December respectively, in which only EPM participated.

(2) During the year 2023, capitalizations of $2,043 have been made, which were made in March, July and August, for $1,000, $600 and $443 respectively.

(3) Reimbursement of EPM Capital Mexico's contributions to EPM was made. On 11/30/2023, MXN 100,000,000 equivalent to USD 5,749,770.01 were transferred from EPM Capital México.

(4) In December 2023, the statutory capital was increased by 14,400 new shares, new statutory capital: USD 290,150,000 divided into 290,150 shares. (Shareholder EPM Chile S.A. 100%).

(5) On September 1, 2023, the Company SOMOS SERVICIOS INTEGRADO S.A. was incorporated with domicile in the Republic of Panama, according to Public Deed 5436 of the Fifth Notary of the Circuit of Panama.

(6) On August 1, 2023, the Board of Directors of this company authorized the issuance of one (1) share in the name of EPM. And on November 3, 2023, 99 shares were issued for a total of 100 shares worth a total of USD$ 10,000 (The sole shareholder is EPM ESP – 100%)

(7) In November 2023, the sale of the Patrimonio Autónomo Financiación Social to the company SOMOS servicios integrado S.A. was carried out by $280,645.

The financial information of the Group's subsidiaries that have significant non-controlling interests as of the date of the reporting period is as follows:

2023	Current Assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Ordinary income	Period Result Continued operations	Other Comprehensive income	Total comprehensive income	Statement of cash flows
Elektra Noreste S.A. (ENSA)	835,072	2,597,058	1,403,402	1,143,850	3,045,991	226,436	(256,083)	(29,647)	24,625
Empresa Eléctrica de Guatemala S.A. (EEGSA)	914,211	1,862,256	588,020	760,416	3,272,272	270,903	(309,846)	(38,943)	37,508
Electrificadora de Santander S.A. E.S.P. (ESSA)	595,550	2,063,612	500,340	1,075,600	2,097,785	220,902	(24,912)	195,990	163,175
Centrales Eléctricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P. (CENS)	413,812	1,259,083	395,102	786,582	1,418,185	68,595	(33,018)	35,577	60,313
Distribuidora Eléctrica del Sur S.A. de C.V. (DELSUR)	343,440	493,591	339,421	310,937	1,503,577	76,778	(46,247)	30,531	6,624
Central Hidroeléctrica de Caldas S.A. E.S.P. (CHEC)	326,371	1,234,521	362,366	582,635	1,313,909	171,702	(2,546)	169,156	44,701
Comercializadora Eléctrica de Guatemala S.A. (COMEGSA)	154,036	1,060	53,982	15,723	740,557	15,956	(22,261)	(6,305)	4,812
Empresa de Energía del Quindío S.A. E.S.P. (EDEQ)	174,644	352,599	125,972	189,444	428,759	59,853	(3,618)	56,235	60,354
Transportista Eléctrica Centroamericana S.A. (TRELEC)	49,221	1,283,013	156,902	346,251	237,174	118,630	(201,766)	(83,136)	231
Aguas Regionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	33,212	250,937	43,727	89,840	89,211	8,558	-	8,558	6,569
Other participations (1)	961,597	5,381,262	634,658	827,993	1,060,199	662,744	(146,600)	516,144	589,386

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

2023	Current Assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Ordinary income	Period Result Continued operations	Other Comprehensive income	Total comprehensive income	Statement of cash flows
Elektra Noreste S.A. (ENSA)	1,007,275	3,096,810	1,875,982	1,186,262	2,834,416	159,300	149,880	309,180	23,576
Empresa Eléctrica de Guatemala S.A. (EEGSA)	1,096,867	2,330,707	717,690	1,046,268	3,000,623	228,654	238,558	467,212	37,470
Electrificadora de Santander S.A. E.S.P. (ESSA)	577,446	1,984,427	561,812	995,654	1,712,098	234,348	16,477	250,825	198,425
Centrales Eléctricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P. (CENS)	427,632	1,048,152	326,678	600,475	1,232,156	131,200	19,838	151,038	65,477
Distribuidora Eléctrica del Sur S.A. de C.V. (DELSUR)	289,802	594,578	332,450	343,589	1,469,927	54,227	29,123	83,350	23,108
Central Hidroeléctrica de Caldas S.A. E.S.P. (CHEC)	372,040	1,025,435	280,773	510,668	1,103,095	201,461	3,075	204,536	35,340
Comercializadora Eléctrica de Guatemala S.A. (COMEGSA)	173,355	1,449	43,577	17,229	614,015	20,921	14,975	35,896	10,591
Empresa de Energía del Quindío S.A. E.S.P. (EDEQ)	149,140	258,604	108,026	109,432	354,021	48,817	1,854	50,671	25,006
Transportista Eléctrica Centroamericana S.A. (TRELEC)	101,119	1,555,387	181,804	535,938	220,336	110,902	140,630	251,532	1,421
Aguas Regionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	46,019	216,253	38,006	82,243	84,204	2,305	-	2,305	13,181
Other participations (1)	869,020	5,171,996	565,250	774,544	934,591	672,370	37,315	709,685	508,536

(1) It corresponds to investments in subsidiaries where the non-controlling interest is not significant in terms of their equity and/or the amount of the financial figures of each entity, and includes the following subsidiaries: Hidroecológica del Teribe S.A., Energética S.A., Credieegsa S.A., Aguas Nacionales EPM S.A. E.S.P., Empresa de Aguas del Oriente Antioqueño S.A. E.S.P., Aguas de Malambo S.A. E.S.P., Empresas Varias de Medellín S.A. E.S.P., EPM Inversiones S.A., Inmobiliaria y Desarrolladora Empresarial de América S.A., Innova Tecnología y Negocios S.A. de C.V. y Almacenaje y Manejo de Materiales Eléctricos S.A.

The result for the period, dividends paid, and equity allocated to non-controlling interests as of the date of the reporting period is as follows:

Non-controlling participations	2023			
	Equity	Profit or loss	Other Comprehensive Income	Dividends paid
Elektra Noreste S.A. (ENSA)	431,731	110,382	2	20
Electrificadora de Santander S.A. E.S.P. (ESSA)	281,137	57,339	(6,466)	30,430
Empresa Electrica de Guatemala S.A. (EEGSA)	272,725	51,737	126	28,484
Central Hidroelectrica de Caldas S.A. E.S.P. (CHEC)	122,557	34,167	(507)	-
Transportista Electrica Centroamericana S.A. (TRELEC)	158,337	22,656	-	4,790
Centrales Electricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P.	41,659	5,817	(2,800)	7,880
Distribuidora de Electricidad del Sur S.A. de C.V. (DELSUR)	25,020	10,443	35	9,032
Aguas Regionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	38,300	2,177	-	-
Comercializadora Electrica de Guatemala S.A. (COMEGSA)	16,308	3,047	-	4,688
Empresa de Energia del Quindio S.A. E.S.P. (EDEQ)	15,135	4,277	(258)	2,479
Otras participaciones no controladas [1]	30,824	10,550	(4)	8,309

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

Non-controlling participations	2022			
	Equity	Profit or loss	Other Comprehensive Income	Dividends paid
Elektra Noreste S.A. (ENSA)	404,768	18,300	-	3
Electrificadora de Santander S.A. E.S.P. (ESSA)	208,660	13,083	-	-
Empresa Electrica de Guatemala S.A. (EEGSA)	224,723	10,750	(113)	5,395
Central Hidroelectrica de Caldas S.A. E.S.P. (CHEC)	89,815	10,398	(478)	-
Transportista Electrica Centroamericana S.A. (TRELEC)	129,124	5,355	-	609
Centrales Electricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P.	36,866	3,146	-	-
Distribuidora de Electricidad del Sur S.A. de C.V. (DELSUR)	16,961	1,737	-	30
Aguas Regionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	36,507	970	-	-
Comercializadora Electrica de Guatemala S.A. (COMEGSA)	14,698	853	-	1,199
Empresa de Energia del Quindio S.A. E.S.P. (EDEQ)	11,027	1,051	-	-
Other uncontrolled participations [1]	21,913	2,398	-	2,007

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

(1) It corresponds to investments in subsidiaries where the non-controlling interest is not significant and includes the following companies: Inmobiliaria y Desarrolladora Empresarial de América S.A., Energetica S.A., Aguas de Malambo S.A. E.S.P., Empresa de Aguas del Oriente Antioqueño S.A. E.S.P., Hidroecológica del Teribe S.A., Crediegsa S.A., Aguas Nacionales EPM S.A. E.S.P., Empresas Varias de Medellín S.A. E.S.P. y Almacenaje y Manejo de Materiales Eléctricos S.A.

9.1 Significant Restrictions

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group has no significant restrictions on accessing or using the assets, settling liabilities of the Group, nor do non-controlling interests have protective rights that may restrict the Group's ability to access or use the assets and settle the liabilities of subsidiaries or restrict dividends and other capital distributions.

9.2 Consolidated Structured Entities

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group owns the following consolidated structured entities:

Structured Entity	2023			
	Participation in the entity	Total Assets	Total liabilities	Net result of the period
FID 20431 SOMOS	100%	294,404	18,736	49,455
FID 20432 SOMOS CHEC	80.10%	33,637	1,173	5,335
FID 20433 SOMOS EDEQ	92.85%	9,586	466	1,428
FID 20434 SOMOS ESSA	74.05%	16,150	692	1,077
FID 269 CONSÍGUELO	80.90%	5,238	952	(2,304)
FID 20435 SOMOS CENS	91.52%	2,576	(131)	273

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

Structured Entity	2022			
	Participation in the entity	Total Assets	Total liabilities	Net result of the period
FID 20431 SOMOS EPM (before Patrimonio Autónomo Financiación Social)	100%	238,799	18,146	26,945
FID 20432 SOMOS CHEC	80.10%	28,501	825	2,243
FID 20433 SOMOS EDEQ	92.85%	7,237	407	401
FID 20434 SOMOS ESSA	74.05%	8,432	(161)	(452)
FID 269 CONSÍGUELO	80.90%	2,121	404	(2,001)
FID 20435 SOMOS CENS	91.52%	979	(5)	29

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

The Group is under no obligation to provide financial support to the above structured entities.

9.3 Loss of control of subsidiaries

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, there were no transactions or economic events that implied the loss of control of subsidiaries.

Note 10. Investments in associates

The details of the Group's investments in associates as of the date of the reporting period are as follows:

Associate name	Location (Country)	Main activity	Percentage of participation and voting rights		Creation date
			2023	2022	
Hidroeléctrica Ituango S.A. E.S.P.	Colombia	Promotion, design, construction, operation, maintenance and commercialization of energy at the national and international level of the Pescadero Hituango Hydroelectric Power Plant	46.45%	46.45%	8/06/1998
Hidroeléctrica del Rio Aures S.A. E.S.P. [1]	Colombia	Generation and commercialization of electric power through a hydroelectric power plant, located in the jurisdiction of the municipalities of Abejorral and Sonson. Of the Department of Antioquia	8.43%	11.81%	14/05/1997
UNE EPM Telecomunicaciones S.A.	Colombia	Provision of telecommunications services Information and communication technologies Information services and follow-up activities.	50.00%	50.00%	23/06/2006
Inversiones Telco S.A.S.	Colombia	Invest in companies whose social objects are based on the provision of business process outsourcing (BPO) services for companies, especially but not limited to telecommunications companies.	50.00%	50.00%	5/11/2013

[1] In January 2023, a capitalization in Hidroeléctrica del Río Aures S.A. E.S.P. was presented, in which EPM did not participate and consequently its stake is reduced. As of June 2023, it is reclassified to an uncontrolled investment due to the resignation of the representation of the board of directors of this company.

The value of investments in associates as of the reporting period is as follows:

Associate	2023				2022				
	Investment value				Investment value				
	Cost	Equity method	Impairment	Total	Cost	Equity method	Impairment	Dividends	Total
UNE EPM Telecomunicaciones S.A.	2,642,488	(1,681,261)	-	961.227	2,342,488	(1,282,346)	-	-	1,060,142
Inversiones Telco S.A.S.	55.224	21.042	-	76.266	55.224	26.554	-	(8.167)	73.611
Hidroeléctrica Ituango S.A. E.S.P.	34.313	(9.262)	(6,420)	18.631	34.313	(10.612)	(6,420)	-	17.281
Hidroeléctrica del Río Aures S.A.	-	-	-	-	2.478	86	-	-	2.564
Total investments in associates	**2,732,025**	**(1,669,481)**	**(6,420)**	**1,056,124**	**2,434,503**	**(1,266,318)**	**(6,420)**	**(8.167)**	**1,153,598**

-Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

The detail of the equity method recognized in income for the period and in other comprehensive income for the period is as follows:

Associated	2023			2022		
	Period equity method		Total	Period equity method		Total
	Period Result	Other comprehensive result		Period Result	Other comprehensive result	
UNE EPM Telecomunicaciones S.A.	(571,895)	167,274	(404,621)	(236,163)	634	(235,529)
Inversiones Telco S.A.S.	2,251	-	2,251	4.491	-	4,491
Hidroeléctrica Ituango S.A. E.S.P.	1,350	-	1,350	(178)	-	(178)
Hidroeléctrica del Río Aures S.A. E.S.P.	-	-	-	(25)	-	(25)
VE Servicios de Eficiencia Energética S.A.S.	-	-	-	1,498	-	1,498
Total	**(568,294)**	**167,274**	**(401,020)**	**(230,377)**	**634**	**(229,743)**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

The financial information of the Group's significant associates as of the date of the reporting period is as follows. All associates are accounted for by the equity method in the consolidated financial statements:

2023	Current Assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Ordinary income	Period Result Continued operations	Other comprehensive result	Total comprehensive income	Dividend income
UNE EPM Telecomunicaciones S.A.	1,169,599	9,090,419	2,724,878	7,176,338	5,457,904	(1,144,778)	334,547	(810,231)	-
Inversiones Telco S.A.S.	183,606	82,710	92,334	22,044	500,928	4,501	-	4,501	-
Hidroeléctrica Ituango S.A. E.S.P.	37,336	65,545	1,408	50,669	-	3,370,662		3,370,662	-
Hidroeléctrica del Río Aures S.A. E.S.P.	5,439	16,675	181	-	-	(105)		(105)	-

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

2022	Current Assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Ordinary income	Period Result Continued operations	Other comprehensive result	Total comprehensive income	Dividend income
UNE EPM Telecomunicaciones S.A.	1,111,351	8,429,365	2,849,791	6,133,304	5,436,328	(473,812)	-	(473,812)	-
Inversiones Telco S.A.S.	195,575	125,656	115,996	58,010	561,016	8,982	-	8,982	8,167
Hidroeléctrica Ituango S.A. E.S.P.	37,911	65,565	1,550	50,928	1,748	1,720		1,720	-
Hidroeléctrica del Río Aures S.A. E.S.P.	5,439	16,675	181	-	-	(105)		(105)	-

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

The financial information of these companies, which is the basis for applying the equity method, is prepared under Colombian Accepted Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards (NCIF) and adjusted to the Group's accounting policies.

Significant restrictions

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group has no significant restrictions on investments in associates related to the transfer of funds to the Group in the form of cash dividends, or repayment of loans or advances made by the Group, except in the case of UNE EPM Telecomunicaciones S.A., in which it will be mandatory to distribute at least fifty percent (50%) of the net profits for the period as dividends after legal, statutory and occasional appropriations and/or reserves, provided that the level of consolidated financial indebtedness does not exceed 2 times the EBITDA of the same period.

Note 11. Investments in joint ventures

The detail of the Group's joint ventures as of the date of the reporting period is as follows:

Joint venture name	Location (Country)	Main activity	Percentage of participation and voting rights		Creation date
			2023	2022	
Parques del Río S.A.S. [1]	Colombia	Construction, operation and maintenance of the Parques del Río Medellín project, as well as acting as urban manager of the project.	33%	33%	26/11/2015
Centro de Servicios Compartidos S.A.S [2]	Colombia	General Technology Services, Technology Infrastructure Services, Specialized Business Technology Services, and other Specialized Services.	50%	50%	5/08/2020

[1] Joint venture established on November 26, 2015, with the participation of the Municipality of Medellín, Intervial Colombia S.A.S., Empresa de Transporte Masivo del Valle de Aburrá Ltda. (Metro) and EPM. The strategic underpinning of EPM's participation in this company is based on the following aspects:

- Apply EPM's expertise in large-scale infrastructure developments.
- EPM is authorized to participate by the POT.

[2] Joint venture established on August 5, 2020, in which CaribeSol de la Costa S.A.S. E.S.P. and AFINIA participate, the objective of which is the provision of technology services to both companies.

The value of investments in joint ventures as of the balance sheet date was:

Joint venture name	2023			2022		
	Investment value			Investment value		
	Cost	Equity method	Total	Cost	Equity method	Total
Parques del Río S.A.S.	99	(74)	25	99	(63)	36
Centro de Servicios Compartidos SAS	29,868	(12,154)	17,714	29,868	(12,738)	17,130
Total	**29,967**	**(12,228)**	**17,739**	**29,967**	**(12,801)**	**17,166**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

The detail of the equity method recognized in profit or loss for the period and in other comprehensive income for the period is as follows:

Joint venture	2023		2022	
	Equity method participation	Total	Equity method participation	Total
	Profit or loss for the period		Profit or loss for the period	
Parques del Río S.A.S.	(11)	(11)	(9)	(9)
Centro de Servicios Compartidos SAS	584	584	(6,879)	(6,879)
Total	**573**	**573**	**(6,888)**	**(6,888)**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

The financial information of the Group's significant joint ventures as of the date of the reporting period is as follows. All joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements:

2023	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Revenue	Profit or loss for the period Continued operations	Total comprehensive income
Parques del Río S.A.S.	77	-	-	-	-	(26)	(26)
Centro de Servicios Compartidos SAS	3,762	30,479	304	-	-	821	821

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

2022	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Revenue	Profit or loss for the period Continued operations	Total comprehensive income
Parques del Río S.A.S.	110	-	-	-	-	(23)	(23)
Centro de Servicios Compartidos SAS	40,109	-	2,829	-	32,046	(26,919)	(26,919)

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

As of December 31, 2023, Parques del Rio S.A.S. is in the pre-operational stage and has no operating income.

The financial information of the companies, the basis for applying the participation method, is prepared under IFRS and in accordance with the Group's accounting policies.

Significant Restrictions

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group has no significant restrictions on investments in joint ventures related to the transfer of funds to the Group in the form of cash dividends, or repayment of loans or advances made by the Group.

Note 12. Trade and other receivables

Details of the Group's trade and other receivables as of the reporting periods are as follows:

Trade and other accounts receivable	2023	2022
Non-current		
Public service Debtors[1]	3,048,413	1,958,242
Value-of-the-public services Depreciation[2]	(850,565)	(576,453)
Employee loans	147,016	167,792
Value-based loans employees Depreciation	(265)	(41)
Contracts for the management of public services	594,312	712,417
Other services[3]	34	36
Other Debtors Receivable	146,821	202,107
Value-based other loans Depreciation	(24,662)	(22,929)
Non-current total	**3,061,104**	**2,441,171**
Current		
Public service Debtors[1]	9,696,236	8,492,921
Value-of-the-public services Depreciation[2]	(2,332,062)	(1,915,981)
Employee loans	95,956	56,552
Value-based loans employees Depreciation	(94)	(79)
Other contracts with customers	5,049	5,140
Dividends and participations receivable[4]	1	17
Contracts for the management of public services	110,419	113,661
Indemnities	6,933	7,056
Other services[3]	536,652	418,202
Other Debtors Receivable	879,991	798,037
Value-based other loans Depreciation	(535,689)	(470,764)
Total current	**8,463,392**	**7,504,762**
Total	**11,524,496**	**9,945,933**

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

The total portfolio increased by $1,578,563, equivalent to 15.87%, which is mainly explained by the following reasons:

[1] Accounts receivable from utility debtors do not accrue interest and the term for collection is generally 12 days; with the exception of the non-current portfolio that originates from the constitution of long-term financing plans for the attachment of new customers to the system or as a result of financing plans for portfolio recovery. Its increase of $2,293,486 is mainly due to EPM Matriz and the subsidiary AFINIA, due to the increase in the massive billing of residential public services, portfolio estimates and the tariff option. In addition, at EPM Matriz the increase is explained by energy in the stock market pending payment by XM as a guarantee of the entry into operation of turbines 3 and 4 of the Ituango Hydroelectric Power Plant.

Note: The tariff option allows you to moderate abrupt increases in the tariff by accumulating balances paid by the user later, over a longer period of time. The behavior of this account receivable is as follows:

Subsidiary	Date	Capital balance	Interes balance	Cumulative total
AFINIA	December de 2023	1,159,751	76,474	1,236,225
	December de 2022	167,563	263,043	430,606
EPM	December de 2023	52,190	108,750	160,940
	December de 2022	530,706	39,155	569,861
CENS	December de 2023	(5,460)	34,839	29,379
	December de 2022	144,327	926	145,253
CHEC	December de 2023	42,859	16,575	59,434
	December de 2022	74,648	5,302	79,950
ESSA	December de 2023	9,198	19,036	28,234
	December de 2022	103,180	868	104,048
EDEQ	December de 2023	15,554	9,580	25,134
	December de 2022	44,221	474	44,695
Total Group 2023		**1,274,092**	**265,254**	**1,539,346**
Total Group 2022		**1,064,645**	**309,768**	**1,374,413**

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

The cumulative total corresponding to the rate option includes the interest paid for $575,022 and the estimated recovery period of the rate option portfolio is 6 years, starting in 2024.

[2] The impairment of the utility portfolio increased mainly as a result of the increase in the massive billing of residential utilities and the receivable for tariff option concept, given in the energy subsidiaries CENS, CHEC, EDEQ, AFINIA, ESSA and EPM Matriz.

[3] In the other services account, the increase of $118,448 is mainly due to increased construction projects of wastewater treatment plants in the subsidiary TICSA.

[4] The decrease in the dividends and shares receivable account is due to the payment made by the company ENEL S.A.

Long-term receivables are measured primarily at amortized cost under the effective interest rate method and short-term receivables are presented at face value, except for accounts receivable which are measured at fair value of: i) the account receivable associated with the contract for the firm supply of liquid fuel (ACPM) for the La Sierra and Termodorada thermoelectric plants, the updating of which is carried out in accordance with the value of the fuel unit stipulated in the contract.

Trade receivable from reinsurance activity

The Group defined that the business model for accounts receivable is to receive contractual cash flows, for which reason they are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate.

The detail of accounts receivable reinsurance activity is as follows:

Accounts receivable reinsurance activity	2023	2022
Insurance and reinsurance services[1]	41,106	1,334
Total	**41,106**	**1,334**

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

[1] It corresponds to the subscription of the CAR Ituango program, carried out in December 2023 with the reinsurer Seguros Generales Suramericana.

Impairment of accounts receivable

The Group measures the value correction for expected losses over the life of the asset, using the simplified approach, which consists of taking the present value of credit losses arising from all possible default events, at any time during the life of the operation.

This alternative is taken given that the volume of customers handled by the Group is very high and the measurement and control of risk in stages can lead to errors and an underestimation of impairment.

The expected loss model is a forecasting tool that projects the probability of default or default on the portfolio within the next twelve months. Each obligation is assigned an individual probability of non-payment that is calculated from a probability model, which involves sociodemographic, product, and behavioral variables.

Although the impairment forecast for the annual term is obtained based on the customer's payment behavior data, contained during the period in question, the same does not occur when the impairment of the monthly periods comprising the annual term is recorded. In the latter case, the impairment recorded for the month under assessment is the one obtained with the payment behavior data of the previous month.

As of the cut-off date, the age analysis of accounts receivable at the end of the period reported to be impaired is as follow:

Accounts receivable aging	2023		2022	
	Gross carrying amount	Expected credit losses over the lifetime	Gross carrying amount	Expected credit losses over the lifetime
Public service debtors				
Current	8,774,232	(1,056,226)	7,673,876	(846,414)
Less than 30 days	1,294,875	(83,437)	822,184	(64,816)
30-60 days	226,026	(67,720)	198,777	(55,224)
61-90 days	272,001	(69,091)	181,852	(53,979)
91-120 days	124,020	(81,777)	100,263	(70,961)
121-180 days	215,974	(176,447)	170,474	(141,178)
181-360 days	470,101	(423,602)	319,316	(303,563)
Greater than 360 days	1,367,420	(1,224,326)	984,421	(956,299)
Total debtors for public services	**12,744,649**	**(3,182,626)**	**10,451,163**	**(2,492,434)**
Other debtors				
Current	1,050,863	(103,598)	906,038	(33,736)
Less than 30 days	119,689	(9,683)	103,928	(11,891)
30-60 days	13,516	(3,972)	35,035	(10,377)
61-90 days	18,208	(7,931)	17,985	(6,683)
91-120 days	10,785	(4,849)	14,886	(5,370)
121-180 days	23,511	(8,113)	47,577	(13,844)
181-360 days	131,675	(20,225)	123,987	(26,676)
Greater than 360 days	1,154,938	(402,341)	1,231,582	(385,236)
Total Other Debtors	**2,523,185**	**(560,712)**	**2,481,018**	**(493,813)**
Total debtors	**15,267,834**	**(3,743,338)**	**12,932,181**	**(2,986,247)**

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

Regarding the age of non-performing loans in the portfolio, it is mainly concentrated in the age range without arrears or in force, both for "public services debtors", corresponding to accounts receivable related to the estimates of commercial operation of energy, gas and tariff option, and in "other debtors", mainly for accounts receivable for new projects for the construction of wastewater plants. in the TICSA subsidiary.

The impairment of the portfolio, debtors and public services, is concentrated in the current range and greater than 360 days. The first of these is explained by the deterioration of the massive billing of residential public services and by the receivable of the tariff option and the second, due to the rolling of the massive portfolio of the energy service and the sale of block energy for public lighting, especially in the subsidiary AFINIA and EPM Parent. Other debtors are also in the age range without arrears, mainly explained by the reactivation in the use of the Somos program card.

The reconciliation of the portfolio's expected credit losses is as follows:

Expected credit losses over the life of the asset	2023	2022
Value correction at the beginning of the period	(2,986,248)	(2,466,152)
Impairment changes to the accounts receivable held at the beginning of the period	(718,245)	(665,629)
Financial assets not derecognized during the Period (2)	394,858	621,226
New financial assets originated or purchased	(1,263,762)	(961,050)
Cancellations	746,179	492,560
Changes in Risk Models/Parameters	36,172	27,715
Difference in change and other movements	47,708	(34,918)
Final Drive Account Balance [1]	**(3,743,338)**	**(2,986,248)**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

[1] The value of the accumulated impairment reflected an increase of $757,090, mainly explained by the increase in the portfolio of massive billing of residential utilities, block energy sales and tariff options. The deterioration of the latter concept is detailed below:

Subsidiary	Date	Cumulative Total
AFINIA	December 2023	(109,643)
	December 2022	(262,054)
EPM	December 2023	(32,193)
	December 2022	(102,193)
CENS	December 2023	(30,829)
	December 2022	(12,829)
CHEC	December 2023	(15,991)
	December 2022	(9,213)
ESSA	December 2023	(11,545)
	December 2022	(5,359)
EDEQ	December 2023	1,821
	December 2022	(5,211)
Total Group 2023		**(198,380)**
Total Group 2022		**(396,859)**

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

The reconciliation of the expected credit losses of the portfolio is as follows:

Accounts receivable balance	2023	2022
Financial assets initial balance	12,932,181	11,626,614
New financial assets originated or purchased	65,495,584	52,475,698
Financial asset write-offs	(62,588,995)	(50,836,533)
Derecognized financial assets	(394,858)	(621,226)
Valuation at amortized cost	(22,838)	86,345
Other changes	(153,240)	201,283
Final Drive Account Balance[1]	**15,267,834**	**12,932,181**

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

[1] The increase of $2,335,653 corresponds to the accounts receivable of the residential public services, estimates, tariff option and for the energy in the stock market pending payment by XM as a guarantee of the entry into operation of turbines 3 and 4 of the Ituango Hydroelectric Power Plant.

The Group penalises the values of impaired financial assets against impairment recognised in a corrective account when:

- Recorded receivables do not represent certain rights, assets or obligations for the entity.

- It is not possible to collect the right or obligation, by coercive or judicial jurisdiction.

- It is not possible to legally impute the value of the portfolio to any person, natural or legal.

- Once the cost-benefit ratio has been evaluated and established, it is more onerous to advance the collection process than the value of the obligation.

The Group recognizes all impairment losses through a corrective account and not directly.

Responsible Bodies for Punishment

The person or agency with the appropriate authorization approves the punishment in each company.

Note 13. Other Financial Assets

The detail of other financial assets at the end of the period is as follows:

Other financial assets	2023	2022
Non-current		
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments under hedge accounting		
Swap Contracts[1]	1,111	466,733
Futures contracts	69	
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments under hedge accounting	**1,180**	**466,733**
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Fixed income securities	5,444	9,331
Equity securities	426,300	128,814
Fiduciary rights	330,022	316,773
Total financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**761,766**	**454,918**
Financial assets designated to fair value through the other comprehensive income		
Equity instruments[3]	1,562,842	2,100,071
Total financial assets designated to fair value through the other comprehensive income	**1,562,842**	**2,100,071**
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Fixed income securities	1,258	1,745
Total financial assets measured at amortized cost	**1,258**	**1,745**
Financial leasing	14,265	-
Total other non-current financial assets	**2,341,311**	**3,023,468**
Current		
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments under hedge accounting		
Futures contracts	19	-
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments under hedge accounting	**19**	**-**
Financial assets measured at fair value through in profit or loss		
Derivatives that are not under hedge accounting [5]	31,453	67,870
Fixed income securitie[2]	420,809	550,835
Investments pledged[4]	808	233,004
Fiduciary rights	316	17,719

Other financial assets	2023	2022
Total financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**453,386**	**869,428**
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Fixed income securities	48,831	178,046
Total financial assets measured at amortized cost	**48,831**	**178,046**
Financial leasing	15,061	(1)
Total other current financial assets	**517,297**	**1,047,473**
Total other financial assets	**2,858,608**	**4,070,941**

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

[1] Corresponds to the right of swaps under hedge accounting. Its variation is due to the revaluation of the Colombian peso against the dollar of 20.54% during the year and higher interest rates, specifically the IBR, which causes the duty to depreciate considerably.

[2] The decrease in fixed income securities of $130,026 is explained by the divestment for use of the resources in payments for goods and services associated with the operation of the companies, the recompositions of the portfolio of the subsidiary Aguas Nacionales, consisting of transferring the resources to bank accounts with special remuneration and the effect of the revaluation of 988.15 pesos in the Colombian currency that impacted the balances of the Maxseguros portfolio.

[3] The decrease in equity instruments was caused by the reduction in the share price of Interconexión Eléctrica S.A. E.S.P., given that their fair value is determined by the market price.

[4] In pledged investments, the decrease is due to the securities held as collateral for the Ituango guarantee, which ceased to be pledged as of September 2023.

[5] It corresponds to the climate derivative contracted to cover the existing risk of dry seasons that imply a decrease in hydropower generation and the rise in energy prices on the stock market. This financial instrument aims to provide protection to the organization when events materialize that may prevent the fulfillment of contractual commitments that involve buying energy on the stock exchange at market prices that may be unfavorable. With the climate derivative, part of this impact is transferred to the market, which would reduce the effect on the Group's financial results.

Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss are assets whose contractual cash flows are highly liquid. The Group classifies a financial asset in this category if it is acquired primarily for the purpose of being sold in the short term.

This includes investments to optimize surplus liquidity, i.e., all those resources that are not immediately allocated to the development of the activities that constitute the company's corporate purpose. The investment of surplus liquidity is made under the criteria of transparency, security, liquidity and profitability, under the guidelines of adequate control and under market conditions without speculative intent.

Conventional purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for using the trading date.

13.1 Equity investments designated at fair value through profit or loss through comprehensive income

The detail of equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income is as follows:

Equity investment	2023	2022
Interconexión Eléctrica S.A. E.S.P.[1]	1,512,779	2,052,213
Promioriente S.A. E.S.P.	39,541	39,541
Reforestadora Industrial de Antioquia S.A.	4,947	4,947
Hidroeléctrica del Rio Aures S.A. E.S.P.	2,478	-
Electrificadora del Caribe S.A. E.S.P.	1,385	1,385
Unidad de Transacciones SA. de C.V.	581	731
Other investments[2]	1,131	1,254
Total	**1,562,842**	**2,100,071**
Dividends recognized during the period related to investments that remain recognized at the end of the period [3]	178,222	77,059
Recognized dividends during the period	**178,222**	**77,059**

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

1 As of December 31, 2023, the stock market price of Interconexión Eléctrica S.A. E.S.P. closed at $15,480 (2022: $21,000).

2 It includes investments in: Gestión Energética S.A. E.S.P., Terminal de Transporte de Bucaramanga S.A., Duke Energy Guatemala y Cia. S.A., Organización Terpel S.A., Emgesa S.A. E.S.P., Banco Davivienda S.A., Sin Escombros S.A.S., Hotel de Turismo Juana Naranjo, Central de Abastos de Cúcuta S.A., Fid Bancolombia PA Cadenalco, Fosfonorte S.A., Orazul Energy, Compañía de Alumbrado Eléctrico de Santa Ana S.A., Gestión Energética S.A. E.S.P., Compañía de Alumbrado Eléctrico de San Salvador S.A., Cenfer S.A., Credieegsa S.A., Empresa Distribuidora del Pacífico S.A. E.S.P., Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria Colombia S.A., Central Hidroeléctrica de Betania S.A. and Acerías Paz del Río S.A.

3 It corresponds to dividends recognized as of December 31, 2023 of $178,222 (2022: $77,059) that are disclosed under investment dividends in the statement of cash flows.

The equity investments indicated in the table above are not held for trading purposes but are held for medium and long-term strategic purposes. The Group's management considers that the classification for these strategic investments provides more reliable financial information than reflecting the changes in their fair value immediately in the income statement for the period.

13.2 Reclassifications of financial assets

The Group has not made any changes to the business model for the management and administration of financial assets, so no financial assets have been reclassified.

Note 14. Leases

14.1. Finance lease as lessor

The most significant financial lease agreements were presented in Aguas de Antofagasta S.A.:

- Lease for the construction and lease contract of an interconnection in the adductions of the company and a mining company, whose objective is to be able to inject water into the mining company's facilities for its production processes. This lease will be for 36 months from January 1, 2023, ending on December 31, 2025, the lease payments of the contract are expressed in development units (UF).

- Lease by construction contract of Pilón, whose objective is to transfer treated wastewater. This lease will be for 12 installments counted from October 31, 2023, ending on September 30, 2024, whose rental value is expressed in development units (UF).

At the cut-off date, the minimum future payments and net investment in finance leases are distributed as follows:

Finance lease	2023	
	Gross investment	Net investment
Year one	16,544	15,640
Year two	13,986	13,687
Present value of minimum lease payments to be received	**30,530**	**29,327**

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

The Group, as lessor, does not have contracts that take the legal form of a lease and that in substance do not constitute a lease.

14.2. Lease that originates for right-of-use assets as lessee

As of the balance sheet date, the carrying amount of right-of-use assets is as follows (does not include right-of-use assets associated with construction, these are included in note 5 Property, plant, and equipment):

2023	Right-of-use land	Right-of-use buildings	Right-of-use plants, ducts and tunnels	Right-of-use networks, lines and cables	Right-of-use machinery and equipment	Right-of-use office furniture fixtures and equipment	Right-of-use communication and computer equipment	Right-of-use traction and elevation transport equipment	Total
Initial balance of cost	**28,978**	**741,485**	**43,977**	**126,038**	**30,062**	**1,530**	**11,890**	**236,415**	**1,220,375**
Additions	20,145	76,517	-	12,571	9,192	-	1,540	52,935	**172,900**
Disposals	(15,958)	(8,442)	-	-	-	-	(919)	(861)	**(26,180)**
Other changes	-	226	-	2,622	-	119	38	-	**3,005**
Derecognitions (-)	(6,103)	(15,361)	-	(2,471)	(5,716)	-	(210)	(51,057)	**(80,918)**
Effect of foreign currency translation	(1,551)	(6,325)	(10,323)	(9,139)	-	(210)	(587)	(243)	**(28,378)**
Final balance of cost	**25,511**	**788,100**	**33,654**	**129,621**	**33,538**	**1,439**	**11,752**	**237,189**	**1,260,804**
Accumulated amortization and impairment amount									
Initial balance of accumulated depreciation and impairment of amount	**(3,017)**	**(235,312)**	**(26,386)**	**(33,828)**	**(15,279)**	**(970)**	**(6,892)**	**(71,736)**	**(393,420)**
Disposals	930	492	**-**	-	-	-	919	1,047	**3,388**
Other changes	100	(635)	**154**	(727)	(5)	-	(5)	11	**(1,107)**
Derecognitions (-)	724	6,420	**-**	796	3,855	-	182	50,746	**62,723**
Effect of foreign currency translation	111	3,796	7,531	2,527	-	172	538	105	**14,780**
Amortization for the period	(2,743)	(34,863)	(8,222)	(9,442)	(9,755)	(313)	(1,209)	(46,007)	**(112,554)**
Impairment for the period	-	(2,065)	**-**	-	-	(216)	(888)	(1,584)	**(4,753)**
Impairment reversals	34	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**34**
Final balance accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	**(3,861)**	**(262,167)**	**(26,923)**	**(40,674)**	**(21,184)**	**(1,327)**	**(7,355)**	**(67,418)**	**(430,909)**
Total final balance of net right-of-use assets	**21,650**	**525,933**	**6,731**	**88,947**	**12,354**	**112**	**4,397**	**169,771**	**829,895**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

2022	Right-of-use land	Right-of-use buildings	Right-of-use plants, ducts and tunnels	Right-of-use networks, lines and cables	Right-of-use machinery and equipment	Right-of-use office furniture fixtures and equipment	Right-of-use communication and computer equipment	Right-of-use traction and elevation transport equipment	Total
Initial balance of cost	**12,460**	**701,397**	**36,396**	**113,843**	**29,669**	**1,267**	**12,159**	**101,406**	**1,008,597**
Additions	16,551	37,889	(53)	4,953	393	3	290	150,986	**211,012**
Disposals	(68)	(1,022)	-	-	-	-	(82)	-	**(1,172)**
Other changes	(179)	(363)	-	-	-	-	89	-	**(453)**
Derecognitions (-)	-	(1,605)	-	-	-	(39)	(1,223)	(16,389)	**(19,256)**
Effect of foreign currency translation	214	5,189	7,634	7,242	-	299	657	412	**21,647**
Final balance of cost	**28,978**	**741,485**	**43,977**	**126,038**	**30,062**	**1,530**	**11,890**	**236,415**	**1,220,375**
Accumulated amortization and impairment amount									
Initial balance of accumulated depreciation and impairment of amount	**(1,887)**	**(201,654)**	**(14,559)**	**(24,098)**	**(7,060)**	**(608)**	**(5,345)**	**(55,468)**	**(310,679)**
Disposals	68	653	**-**	-	-	-	144	-	**865**
Other changes	139	590	**-**	725	-	-	-	(8)	**1,446**
Derecognitions (-)	-	829	**-**	-	-	-	125	16,389	**17,343**
Effect of foreign currency translation	(52)	(3,047)	(4,241)	(1,684)	-	(173)	(514)	(183)	**(9,894)**
Amortization for the period	(1,285)	(32,800)	(7,586)	(8,771)	(8,219)	(189)	(1,302)	(32,466)	**(92,618)**
Impairment reversals	-	117	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**117**
Final balance accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	**(3,017)**	**(235,312)**	**(26,386)**	**(33,828)**	**(15,279)**	**(970)**	**(6,892)**	**(71,736)**	**(393,420)**
Total final balance of net right-of-use assets	**25,961**	**506,173**	**17,591**	**92,210**	**14,783**	**560**	**4,998**	**164,679**	**826,955**

At the cut-off date, the minimum future payments and the present value of the minimum payments of the lease liability are distributed as follows:

Finance lease	2023		2022	
	Minimum payments	Present value of minimum payments	Minimum payments	Present value of minimum payments
At one year	165,128	153,474	139,921	133,365
More than one year and up to five years	553,801	442,163	453,148	358,786
More than five years	1,225,036	399,873	1,221,711	381,995
Total financial leases	**1,943,965**	**995,510**	**1,814,780**	**874,146**
Less - value of unearned interest	(948,455)	-	(940,634)	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	**995,510**	**995,510**	**874,146**	**874,146**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

The most significant lease agreement is:

Lease Agreement Building Empresas Públicas de Medellín CT-085 of February 12, 2002, executed between EPM (THE COMPANIES) and the MUNICIPALITY OF MEDELLIN (MUNICIPALITY), the MUNICIPALITY is obliged to deliver by way of lease to THE COMPANIES and the latter are obliged to receive by the same title, the use and enjoyment of the real property of their property called "Edificio Empresas Públicas de Medellín", with all its constructions and improvements.

The term of the contract is 50 years from December 21, 2001, date on which the Municipality of Medellín began to appear as owner of the property.

The lease payments under the contract are readjusted each year by a percentage equal to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) at the national level, certified by DANE for the immediately preceding year.

Lease liabilities are included in Other financial liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Interest earned on lease liabilities is $286,770 (2022: $258,632).

Total lease cash outflows during the period were $232,935 (2022: $211,125).

14.3 Operating leases as lessor

The most significant operating leases agreements were presented in EPM:

Connection Agreement MA-0021450 dated January 24, 2013, entered between ECOPETROL (THE BENEFICIARY) and EPM (THE SUPPLIER), which regulates the connection of Ecopetrol to the STN at the Comuneros substation at 230 kV.

The term is 30 years for the operation and provision of the connection service as from the date of entry into operation of the project, which was February 1, 2016.

The total annual payments are indexed to the PPI, based on the PPI of the month prior to the signing of the connection contract.

Electrical infrastructure for the installation of networks by telecommunications operators. These may be renewed for a term not exceeding five years. The contract lease payments are updated according to the pole support rates regulated by the CRC (resolution 5890/2020) and multiplied by the number of poles that each customer uses; this charge is made monthly, and the rate is updated annually according to the PPI.

The value of revenue from operating leases is:

Operating leases	2023	2022
Year one	168,566	104,468
Year two	67,778	54,466
Year three	47,447	47,980
Year four	32,063	42,969
Year five	30,915	42,796
More than five years	339,647	363,424
Total operating leases	**686,416**	**656,103**

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

14.4 Leases that do not originate for right-of-use assets as lessee

The most significant lease agreements that do not originate right-of-use assets are in EPM: spaces for the installations and operation of antennas at weather stations, shift management system, user printing infrastructure, among others, which have no restrictions.

As of the cut-off date, future commitments for short-term leases are $11,169 (2022: $11,307).

Lease payments recognized as expenses for the period were $44,659 (2022: $42,629).

The Group, as lessee, does not have contracts that take the legal form of a lease and which in substance do not constitute a lease.

Note 15. Guarantees

The Group has pledged the following financial assets as guarantees:

- Letters of credit, performance bonds and other guarantees for $289,078 (2022: $340,454) granted by the subsidiary ENSA to guarantee compliance with the obligations of the concession contract with the National Authority of Public Utilities of Panama and for the contracts for the purchase of energy from the generation and transmission companies.
- Retained premium of $37,074 (2022: $40,097) to the subsidiary Maxseguros by the ceding insurance company, in accordance with Colombian regulations.
- The Group has received as a guarantee from the subsidiary Maxseguros the premium withheld from reinsurance companies for $8,179 (2022: $10,248).

The Group has not received any guarantees as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, where it is authorized to sell or pledge them without default by the owner of the guarantee.

Note 16. Other assets

The detail of other assets at the end of the reporting periods is as follows:

Other assets	2023	2022
Non-current		
Reinsurance activities [1 5]	187,436	202,293
Employee benefits [2]	76,171	65,614
Prepayments [4]	68,059	40,647
Deferred loss on leaseback transaction	18,907	19,582
Advances to suppliers [3]	7,377	2,216
Assets received in dation in lieu of payment	1,327	1,349
Other advances or credit balances due to taxes and contributions	1,032	5
Total other non-current assets	**360,309**	**331,706**
Current		
Advances to suppliers [3]	638,444	488,156
Prepayments [4]	196,197	169,445
Reinsurance activities [1 5]	172,192	192,017
Advance sales tax	89,505	23,248
Sales tax	57,693	38,287
Advance payment of industry and commerce tax	43,132	31,730
Industry and commerce tax withheld	2,747	1,766
Other credit balances due to other taxes	1,829	2,099
Other advances or credit balances due to taxes and contributions	293	384
Total other current assets	**1,202,032**	**947,132**
Total other assets	**1,562,341**	**1,278,838**

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

1 The non-current portion corresponds to unreported recoverable loss reserves of $150,363 (2022: $162,196) and retained earnings of $37,073 (2022: $40,097).

The current portion includes Loss Reserves receivable of $69,629 (2022: $117,325) and Deferred Premium - reinsurer portion of $102,563 (2022: $74,692).

2 Corresponds to loans to employees at below market rates amounting to $76,171 (2022: $65,614).

3 The non-current portion corresponds to resources provided in administration for -$3 (2022 $2,148); Other advances and advances of $523 (2022: $68) and Advances on agreements and agreements of $6,857 (2022: $0).

The current portion includes other advances and prepayments for $601,515 (2022: $440,820); resources provided in administration of $32,875 (2022: $46,064), finally, advances on agreements and arrangements and advances for travel and per diem expenses of $4,054 (2022: $1,272).

4 he non-current portion includes Insurance of $59,969 (2022: $33,229), Premium on legal stability contracts for $3,790 (2022: $4,682); Maintenance for $2,644 (2022: $2,419), Leases for $1,406 (2022: $67), and Goods and Services for $250 (2022: $250).

The current portion includes Insurance for $140,125 (2022: $110,872), mainly made up of the Ituango Hydroelectric Project All-Risk Policies; Goods & Services, Print, Publications, Subscriptions & Affiliations, and Fees of $24,831 (2022: $31,165); Leases and Maintenance for $23,570 (2022: $20,816) and Other Prepaid Goods and Services for $7,671 (2022: $6,592).

[5] It corresponds to the technical reserves in charge of reinsurers, the details of which are as follows:

Concept	2023	2022
Unreported reserves for recoverable losses	150,363	162,196
Deferred premium - reinsurer's portion	102,563	74,692
Reserves for losses receivable	69,629	117,325
Retained funds	37,074	40,097
Total	**359,629**	**394,310**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

Note 17. Inventories

Inventories at the end of the period were as follows:

Inventories	2023	2022
Materials for rendering of services [1]	693,828	647,275
Merchandise in stock [2]	53,125	59,165
Goods in transit	13,376	8,203
Total inventories	**760,329**	**714,643**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

[1] Includes materials for the rendering of services held by third parties, which are those delivered to contractors performing activities related to the rendering of services.

[2] Includes goods in stock that do not require transformation, such as energy, gas and water meters, and supply goods, as well as those held by third parties.

Inventories of $629,489 (2022: $295,338) were recognized as cost for the rendering of services or cost of goods sold during the period. The write-off of inventories recognized as an expense during the period amounted to $2,762 (2022: $895). The Group has not generated impairment losses when comparing the net realizable value with the average cost of inventories.

As of December 31, 2023, the Group did not pledge inventories as guarantee for liabilities.

Note 18. Cash and cash equivalents

The composition of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period is as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	2023	2022
Cash in hand and banks	2,216,853	3,016,337
Other cash equivalents [1]	1,086,965	1,111,407
Total cash and cash equivalents presented in the statement of financial position	**3,303,818**	**4,127,744**
Total cash and cash equivalents presented in the statement of cash flows	**3,303,818**	**4,127,744**
Restricted cash and cash equivalents [2]	**447,930**	**299,175**

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

[(1)] Includes restricted funds $447,930 (2022: $299,174) and cash equivalents $639,034 (2022: $812,232).

[(2)] Of this $59,346 (2022: $89,065) corresponds to non-current restricted cash.

Cash investments mature within three months or less from the date of acquisition and earn interest at market rates for this type of investment.

The Group has restrictions on cash and cash equivalents, detailed below: as of December 31, 2023, the fair value of restricted cash equivalents is $447,930 (2022: $299,174).

CARIBEMAR Fund or agreement	Destination	2023	2022
Fidudavivienda CA 482800013450 - Caribe Mar and Others	Infrastructure expansion	213,371	61,870
ECA Trusteeship - Prone Barrio SNB 9 D and Others	Electrical networks normalization program	12,495	14,230
Banco de Bogotá Accounts 097372106; 097372098 and Others	Housing loan account management	2,174	20,885
F_Corfi CA 477013965 - FAER GGC 562 and Others	Energization of interconnected rural areas	1,025	1,052
Total restricted resources CARIBBEAN		**229,065**	**98,037**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

EPM fund or agreement	Destination	2023	2022
Sintraemdes Housing Fund	Contribute to the acquisition of housing and its improvement for the employees who are beneficiaries of the conventional agreement signed between EPM and the unions.	34,199	30,641
Sinpro Housing Fund	Contribute to the acquisition of housing and its improvement for the employees who are beneficiaries of the conventional agreement signed between EPM and the unions.	31,889	31,456
Corpb prize income. 6972005469	Address possible contingencies after the acquisition of EPRIO by EPM	8,067	7,133
Ministry of Mines and Energy - Special Fund Promotion Fee	Co-financing agreement for the construction, distribution infrastructure and connection to lower-income users in the municipalities of Amagá, Santafé de Antioquia, Sopetrán, San Jerónimo and Ciudad Bolívar. Compressed Natural Gas and connection to users of Don Matías, Entrerríos, San Pedro, Santa Rosa and Yarumal. Agreement No 106: construction of the infrastructure connecting users in the Aburrá Valley, La Ceja, La Unión and El Retiro. Agreement 179: includes the municipality of Sonsón.	5,928	5,565
Agreement account	Inter-administrative agreement CT-2022-000918, indigenous schools Government	5,628	-
Agreements on public lighting and sanitation rates with municipalities	Agreement to manage the resources of territorial entities for payment to municipalities with collection agreements for public lighting and cleaning fees, are resources exempt from 4x1000.	5,570	544
Agreement account	Coverage contemplated in the 2020 - 2023 Development Plan of the Government of Antioquia, EPM and the Department, the connection of approximately 186 electrical installations will be carried out with alternative energy related to individual photovoltaic systems - SISFV, in different subregions of the Department of Antioquia, contributing to the increase in rural electrification coverage and improving the quality of life of the most vulnerable population.	5,330	-
Contract No. CT-2019-001105	Contract for the supply of energy and electrical power for the unregulated market and support of contracts of the energy distributor and marketer S.A. E.S.P, DICEL S.A. E.S.P.	3,373	3,058
Adapted Health Entity Fund and Fosyga Fund	Control and monitoring mechanism for the collection of contributions from the Contributory Regime of the General Health Social Security System.	2,899	4,318
Sinpro Education Fund	Promote the well-being of employees to meet the needs of paying tuition, texts and supplies that are required to carry out their own studies and those of the family group.	2,745	2,621

EPM fund or agreement	Destination	2023	2022
Sintraemdes Education Fund	Promote the well-being of employees to meet the needs of paying tuition, texts and supplies that are required to carry out their own studies and those of the family group.	2,557	2,063
SOMOS points agreement	Provision of services for the operation of the key capabilities associated with the Points element of the Large-Scale Loyalty Program for the EPM Group.	2,126	1,928
Sintraemdes Calamity Fund	Promote the well-being of your employees to meet their urgent and unforeseen needs or those of their primary family group.	1,893	1,683
Sinpro Calamity Fund	Promote the well-being of your employees to meet their urgent and unforeseen needs or those of their primary family group.	1,605	1,476
Agreement account	Seizure due to judicial processes	1,478	-
Judicial or administrative processes	Accounting for embargoes due to judicial or administrative processes	1,459	1,163
Agreement account	Implementation of solar photovoltaic systems through the network "united by rural schools"	1,396	-
Medellín Municipality Framework Agreement No. 4600049285	Construction by EPM of platforms and other road elements in the city center, taking advantage of the Centro Parrilla project, that is, the renewal of aqueduct and sewage networks.	653	592
Villages Program	Take advantage of the wood that completes its maturation cycle in the forests planted by EPM around its reservoirs, to build social housing in the municipalities of Antioquia outside the Aburrá Valley and deliver them to low-income families, preferably in displaced situations. forced or voluntary.	630	571
EAS Accounts Copays	Reception of resources corresponding to moderator fees and co-payments in the EAS	462	316
Motorcycle Repair Fund	Promote the well-being of official workers who work in the regional market and use motorcycles they own to carry out their work.	386	368
Payment of OC solidarity contributions	The purpose of the account is to receive the transfer of solidarity contributions paid by other marketers, as well as the resources paid by the Ministry of Mines and Energy for subsidies for lower rates applied to users of the strata 1 energy service, 2 and 3.	254	-
Administration of resources for the construction of infrastructure in Madera for Emvarias in the La Pradera landfill.	Administration of resources for the construction of infrastructure in Madera for Emvarias in the La Pradera landfill.	98	87
Deposits Law 820	Guarantee required by the landlord from the tenant for the payment of public services. According to Article 15 of Law 820 of 2003 and Regulatory Decree 3130 of 2003.	93	87
Municipality of Medellín - Land	Acquisition of properties identified and characterized within the protection zones of hydrographic basins supplying aqueduct systems in the municipality of Medellín.	79	70
Espiritu Santo	EPM - Espiritu Santo Liquidation	65	64
Municipality of Medellín - Aguas	Comprehensive management of water for human consumption of the inhabitants of the municipality of Medellín.	30	27
IDEA Agreement 4600003283	Join forces for the construction of home gas connections in the different subregions of the Department of Antioquia under the framework of the "Gas without Borders" program.	1	1
Agreement 5 Indigenous Studies 2019-20	Co-finance the development of indigenous educational centers within the framework of the villages program, to improve the quality of life of the indigenous communities of the department of Antioquia	-	112
Inter-administrative agreement CT -2017-001388 (460007009)	Agreement for the construction of 7 indigenous schools in 5 municipalities	-	26

EPM fund or agreement	Destination	2023	2022
Resources of the future Ituango hydroelectric plant	Reception of the resources paid by the insurers AXA, SBS and SURA and whose destination is exclusive for the Hidroituango Project.	-	122
GNB Antioquia Governorate	Cover the co-financing of up to 70% of the cost of home electrical installations for families in stratum 1 in the different subregions of the department of Antioquia.	-	1,449
Total EPM restricted resources		**120,893**	**97,541**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

Fund or agreement Various Companies	Destination	2023	2022
Order FID 919301039524 - Pradera and Others	Resources allocated for Pradera payments	33,321	23,007
FL GNB 90630045830	Agreement with the Municipality of Medellín for the acquisition of Containers	-	-
FL ITAU 859060217 Renting hour	Delegated administration agreement with the Municipality of Medellín, for the maintenance of green areas of the institutions of the Municipality and its 5 townships	-	442
FL BBVA 423 Pruning-Falling Agreement	Agreement with INDER for washing bridges and stadium roofs	32	32
Agreement 18-897796-47 EDU	Delegated administration agreement with the Municipality of Medellín for the service of cutting green areas and pruning and felling trees	29	26
FL West INDER	Delegated administration agreement with the Municipality of Medellín for the green zone cutting service	4	4
Total restricted resources Various Companies		**33,386**	**23,511**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

Fund or agreement Grupo Ticsa Mexico	Destination	2023	2022
Aquasol Morelia S.A. of C.V.	National Bank Trust for Works and Banco del Bajío Trust 15892649	14,195	7,979
Colima Ecosystems S.A. of C.V.	Banco del Bajío Trust 15892649	7,309	7,648
Tuxtla Ecosystems S.A. of C.V.	Banco del Bajío/Multiva Trust	6,502	14,087
Celaya Ecosystems S.A. of C.V.	Banco del Bajío Trust 15892649 and National Works Bank Trust	2,111	2,676
Ciudad Lerdo Ecosystems S.A. DE C.V. (Ecoler)	Banco del Bajío Trust	2	-
Intercontinental Technology S.A.P.I. DE C.V.	Extra 0511 Moflo	-	839
Total restricted resources Ticsa Mexico Group		**30,119**	**33,230**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

CENS fund or agreement	Destination	2023	2022
BBVA -Minminas 756 and Others	Carry out the execution of rural electrification works in the municipalities of the Norte de Santander department.	6,803	18,959
BBVA XM Custodial Account Bank Guarantees	Guarantee and Compliance Ties to cover energy purchase projects.	2,512	2,355
Housing Revolving Fund	Housing loans for employees of CENS S.A.	583	903
Government-Davivienda Agreement and Others	Carry out the execution of rural electrification works in different municipalities	340	459
Total CENS restricted resources		**10,238**	**22,676**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

National Waters Fund or agreement	Destination	2023	2022
FL ITAU 859085263 and FL ITAU	Audit Project	6,575	8,425
Current account Bancolombia 536423 and Others	Aguas de Atrato Project	982	799
Savings account ITAU 153148929 and FL GNB	Ministry Project	154	163
Total restricted resources National Waters		**7,711**	**9,387**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

EDEQ fund or agreement	Destination	2023	2022
FL Davivienda Housing Fund 136270148986 FL Fiducredicorp Housing Fund 919301005560	Resources intended to improve the quality of life of workers through the granting of credits for the purchase and improvement of housing.	4,481	3,355
FL Davivienda Collective Portfolio 608136200000618 FL Davivienda Social Good Fund - training 136270162219	Resources intended to provide workers and their families with access to higher education, health, well-being and recreation.	299	278
FL Davivienda Calamity Fund 136000742868	Resources intended for events caused by serious and unforeseen situations that affect the worker or his or her family.	3	6
FL Davivienda Motorcycle fund 136270167200	Resources intended to provide workers with loans to acquire and replace motorcycles used to carry out their work.	32	5
Total EDEQ restricted resources		**4,815**	**3,644**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

ESSA fund or agreement	Destination	2023	2022
BBVA guarantees 0408	XM Bank Account	4,323	6,021
Agreement Resources public hearings	Agreement signed with the Mayor's Office of Bucaramanga	1	1
Total ESSA restricted resources		**4,324**	**6,022**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

CHEC fund or agreement	Destination	2023	2022
XM management custody account	Attention to guarantees for operations of energy transactions on the stock market managed and controlled by XM.	2,194	808
CONFA special fund	Attention to social and cultural outreach programs for CHEC employees (delegated administration contract with CONFA).	400	223
Special Fund CORPOCALDAS Agreement, Government of Caldas	FL Davivienda 941 Interadministrative Agreement	137	137
Special property fund	Administration of forest conservation properties in the company's watersheds (delegated administration contract)	100	115
Special background advertising guidelines	Attention to advertising guidelines through contracts with advertising agencies, CJ Martins, Rowell digital agency and Macann	80	80
Special housing fund	Attention of housing loans to CHEC employees, according to the procedure and conditions established in the Current Collective Labor Convention - CCTV	68	59
Conservation	Fund created for a specific destination for Corpocaldas and the Government of Caldas to consign the contributions of the agreement SG 114.21	40	40

CHEC fund or agreement	Destination	2023	2022
Special Fund Social Financing Plan - PFS	Attention to microcredits made to users of the company's market, with collection through the energy bill.	11	11
MinCiencias Fund	Fund created to manage the agreement between MinCiencias and CHEC	-	17
Total CHEC restricted resources		**3,030**	**1,490**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

HIDROE fund or agreement	Destination	2023	2022
Etesa contract	Guarantee deposit Non-Regulated Market Contract - MNR or Large Clients	1,269	-
Etesa contract	CDT protects Energy Contract with regulatory entities (ETESA)	301	-
Administration Contracts (Employee Compensation) and Services Contracts	Guarantee Deposits for services and Severance Fund	56	1,080
Total HIDROE restricted resources		**1,626**	**1,080**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

Regional Water Fund or agreement	Destination	2023	2022
POIR provision	Provision of resources for differences between planned and executed investments in the POIR at the year 6 tariff closing.	1,237	1,063
Carepa Agreement	Replacement of sewer networks	267	-
Sintraemsdes Housing Fund Agreement	Housing loans to officials who meet the requirements.	72	57
Total restricted resources Regional Waters		**1,576**	**1,120**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

Fund or agreement ELEKTRA NORESTE S.A.	Destination	2023	2022
The Toscana	Withholding of Civil case in process.	1,117	1,406
Aguaseo	Colón Municipality Retention.	30	29
Total restricted resources ELEKTRA NORESTE S.A.		**1,147**	**1,435**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

Note 19. Equity

19.1 Capital

Group's capital is not divided into shares.

Issued Capital	2023	2022
Initial balance	67	67
Total	**67**	**67**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

19.2 Reserves

Of the accounts comprising equity, reserves at the balance sheet date consisted of:

Reserves	2023	2022
Legal reserves (1)		
Initial Balance	1,406,770	1,467,230
Constitution	55,933	37,219
Release	(390,022)	(95,870)
Other movements	-	(1,809)
Final balance, legal reserves	**1,072,681**	**1,406,770**
Statutory reserves		
Initial Balance	27,251	29,862
Constitution	648	553
Release	(6,576)	(3,164)
Final, balance Statutory reserves	**21,323**	**27,251**
Occasional reserves		
Initial Balance	578,092	576,452
Constitution	6,302	-
Other movements	-	1,640
Final balance, occasional reserves	**584,394**	**578,092**
Other reserves		
Initial Balance	506,001	342,753
Constitution	159,249	163,078
Release	(2,581)	-
Other movements	-	170
Final balance, other reserves	**662,669**	**506,001**
Total reserves	**2,341,067**	**2,518,114**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

The nature and purpose of the Group's equity reserves are described below:

- Legal reserves: in compliance with the Colombian tax provisions contained in Article 130 of the Tax Statute, repealed by Article 376 of Law 1819 of 2016 and in Decree 2336 of 1995, the companies of the EPM Group operating in Colombia duly constituted the legal reserves. The reserves constituted for excesses in depreciation quotas referred to in Article 130 of the tax statute may be released at the time when the depreciation requested for tax purposes is lower than that recorded in the income statement.

- For subsidiaries in El Salvador, legal reserves are established in accordance with the current Commercial Code, companies must annually set aside 7% of net profits to constitute their legal reserve, and the minimum limit established is one fifth of their capital stock. If for any reason the legal reserve is reduced, it must be restored in the same manner. Additionally, in accordance with the Income Tax Law, when the legal reserve is reduced for any reason, such as capitalization, application of losses from previous years or distribution, it will constitute taxable income for the company for the amount that was deducted for income tax purposes in tax years prior to the year in which it was reduced, and it will be settled separately from ordinary income. For such purposes, the corporation shall keep a record of the constitution of the legal reserve and of the amount deducted for the determination of the net or taxable income in each taxable year or period.

- For Guatemalan subsidiaries, according to the Code of Commerce, all corporations must annually appropriate at least 5% of their net profits to constitute the legal reserve, which cannot be distributed until the liquidation of the company. However, this reserve may be capitalized when it is equal to or greater than 15% of the paid-in capital at the close of the immediately preceding fiscal year, without prejudice to continuing to be reserving the aforementioned 5%.
- For subsidiaries in Mexico, according to the General Law of Commercial Companies, at least 5% of net profits for the year must be set aside to form the legal reserve, until its amount reaches 20% of capital stock at par value. The legal reserve may be capitalized but must not be distributed unless the company is dissolved and must be reconstituted when it is reduced for any reason. Retained earnings include the legal reserve.

For subsidiaries in other countries in which EPM Group operates, there is no legal reserve established by law.

[1] In EPM, the Board of Directors in its meetings of March 23, 2023 and March 23, 2022, approved:

- Release reserves of $389,261 (2022: $93,086) appropriated in prior periods as authorized by the Board of Directors.
- Occasional reserves: in compliance with article 211 of the Tax Statute, the companies of the EPM Group operating in Colombia have created the required reserves to enjoy the special tax treatment and obtain a rationalization in the payment of income tax and complementary taxes.
- Other reserves: include statutory reserves, reserves for repurchase of shares and quota shares, equity funds and others, which as of December 31 record the net balance corresponding to releases made by the subsidiaries in those reserves that have already met the requirements to be released.

19.3 Retained earnings

The changes in retained earnings during the period were as follows:

Retained earnings	2023	2022
Initial balance	23,057,789	21,165,517
Movement of reserves	177,047	(101,816)
Surpluses or dividends decreed	(1,748,005)	(1,850,775)
Transfer of the other comprehensive income	-	149
Purchases and sales to non-controlling interests	12	(30)
Other movements of the period	(149)	(714)
Total retained earnings before net profit or loss for the year	**21,486,694**	**19,212,331**
Net profit or loss for the period controlling interest	**3,249,354**	**3,845,458**
Total retained earnings	**24,736,048**	**23,057,789**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

Surpluses paid during the year were $1,748,005 (2022: $1,850,775), $910,787 (2022: 1,009,514) ordinary, and y 837,218 (2022: $841,261) extraordinary.

19.4 Other components of equity

It includes mainly the equity effects of changes in subsidiaries' holdings and payments based on shares of associates.

19.5 Non-controlling interests

The changes in non-controlling interests as of the balance sheet date are as follows:

Non-controlling interests	2023	2022
Initial balance	1,566,502	1,295,378
Surpluses or dividends declared	(201,781)	(195,339)
Share in net profit or los for the year	312,592	280,043
Share in other comprehensive income	(5,488)	(3,800)
Purchases and sales to non-controlling interests	(34)	30
Another movement of the period	(238,211)	190,190
Total	**1,433,580**	**1,566,502**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

Note 20. Accumulated other comprehensive income

The detail of each component of other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of financial position and the related tax effect is as follows:

Accumulated other comprehensive income	2023			2022		
	Gross	Tax effect	Net	Gross	Tax effect	Net
Reclassification of property, plant and equipment to investment property	13,439	(1,107)	12,332	13,439	(1,107)	12,332
Re-measurement of defined benefit plans	(103,206)	33,314	(69,892)	96,942	(32,408)	64,534
Equity investments measured at fair value through equity	2,399,948	(199,716)	2,200,232	2,939,381	(309,124)	2,630,257
Share in other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures	184,696	-	184,696	17,422	-	17,422
Cash flow hedges	(681,565)	229,617	(451,948)	(1,128,472)	478,445	(650,027)
Hedges of net investments in foreign operations	6,098	(2,064)	4,034	(277,654)	-	(277,654)
Translation of financial statements of foreign operations	841,492	-	841,492	1,969,017	-	1,969,017
Total	**2,660,902**	**60,044**	**2,720,946**	**3,630,075**	**135,806**	**3,765,881**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

During the period EPM Parent Company reclassified net loss for $2,543,485 (2022: -$925,269) previously recognized in the other comprehensive income to the results of the period, for cash flow hedging.

A reconciliation of the opening and closing balances at the balance sheet date is presented below for each component of comprehensive income:

20.1 Component: reclassification of property, plant, and equipment to investment properties

The reclassification of property, plant, and equipment to investment property component of other comprehensive income corresponds to transfers from property, plant and equipment to investment property, which are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are not reclassified to profit or loss.

Reclassification of property, plant and equipment to investment property	2023	2022
Initial balance	12,332	12,471
Net results from changes in fair value of investment properties	-	(139)
Total	**12,332**	**12,332**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

20.2 Component: new defined benefit plan measures

The remeasurement component of defined benefit plans represents the cumulative value of actuarial gains or losses, the return on plan assets and changes in the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding the values included in the net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset). The net value of remeasurements is transferred to retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss for the period.

Component new defined benefit plan measures	2023	2022
Initial balance	64,534	(8,724)
Result for the period from remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(200,148)	116,594
Associated income tax (or equivalent)	65,722	(43,336)
Total	**(69,892)**	**64,534**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

20.3 Component: equity investments measured at fair value through equity

The component of other comprehensive income of equity investments measured at fair value through equity represents the cumulative gain or loss from fair value less amounts transferred to retained earnings when these investments have been sold. Changes in fair value are not reclassified to profit or loss for the period.

Equity investments measured at fair value through equity	2023	2022
Initial balance	2,630,257	3,064,037
Net result from changes in fair value of equity investments	(539,446)	(131,034)
Associated income tax (or equivalent)	109,406	(302,735)
Tax transferred to retained earnings	-	(11)
Other changes	15	-
Total	**2,200,232**	**2,630,257**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

20.4 Component: share in other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures

The component of other comprehensive income of share in other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures represents the cumulative value of the application of the equity method to the gains and losses of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures. The cumulative value of the gains or losses will be reclassified to profit or loss for the period or to retained earnings, depending on the items that originated the equity method, when these investments have been sold.

Share in other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures	2023	2022
Initial balance	17,422	16,788
New defined benefit plan measures	(105,778)	(2,714)
Assets held for sale	283,751	-
Result from translation of foreign operations	(2,047)	1,713
Hedging operations	(8,652)	1,635
Total	**184,696**	**17,422**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

20.5 Component: cash flow hedges

The component of other comprehensive income of cash flow hedges represents the cumulative amount of the effective portion of gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of hedged items in a cash flow hedge. The cumulative gain or loss is reclassified to profit or loss for the period only when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss for the period or the highly probable transaction is not expected to occur, or is included, as part of its carrying amount, in a non-financial hedged item.

Cash flow hedges	2023	2022
Initial balance	(650,027)	(342,590)
Net result from changes in fair value of hedging instruments	(2,096,579)	329,799
Income tax (or equivalent) from changes in the fair value of hedging instruments	467,517	(166,033)
Cumulative gain or loss from changes in fair value of hedging instruments reclassified to profit or loss for the period	2,543,485	(925,269)
Income tax (or equivalent) on fair value of hedging instruments reclassified to profit or loss for the period	(621,080)	379,908
Income tax (or equivalent) associated with hedges of net investments in foreign operations	(95,264)	74,158
Total	**(451,948)**	**(650,027)**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

20.6 Component: hedges of net investments in foreign businesses

The component of other comprehensive income of hedges of net investments in foreign operations represents the cumulative value of the effective portion of gains or losses arising from changes in the value of the hedging instrument. The cumulative gain or loss is reclassified to profit or loss for the period only when the total or partial disposal of the hedged foreign investment affects profit or loss for the period.

Hedges of net investments in foreign businesses	2023	2022
Initial balance	(277,654)	(61,509)
Net result from changes in the value of the hedging instrument	186,424	(216,145)
Imcome tax (o equivalent) associated	95,264	-
Total	**4,034**	**(277,654)**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

Income tax associated with hedges of net investments in foreign businesses for the year ended December 31, 2023 amounted to $95,264 (2022: $74,158).

20.7 Component: Gains or losses from foreign business conversion

The translation differences component represents the cumulative value of exchange differences arising from the translation to the Group's presentation currency of the results and net assets of foreign operations, as well as gains or losses on hedging instruments that are designated as hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation. Cumulative translation differences are reclassified to profit or loss for the period, partially or in full, when the foreign operation is disposed of.

Result from translation of foreign operations	2023	2022
Initial balance	1,969,017	1,117,985
Net exchange differences from translation of foreign operations	(1,127,525)	851,032
Total	**841,492**	**1,969,017**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

Note 21. Loans and borrowings

The carrying amounts of loans and borrowings measured at amortized cost are as follows:

Loans and borrowings	2023	2022
Non-current		
Commercial bank loans	7,463,082	6,889,641
Development bank loans	12,992,029	16,233,690
Bonds and securities issued	651,359	761,044
Multilateral banking loans	2,023,224	2,011,816
Total other non-current loans and borrowings	**23,129,694**	**25,896,191**
Current		
Commercial bank loans	2,881,436	2,163,651
Multilateral banking loans	125,588	402,199
Bonds and securities issued	1,501,357	632,932
Development bank loans	238,865	280,295
Other loans	-	115,001
Total other current loans and borrowings	**4,747,246**	**3,594,078**
Total other loans and borrowings	**27,876,940**	**29,490,269**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

In 2023, a credit agreement was signed with the French Development Agency - AFD for an amount of USD 189.81 million, equivalent to $839,960 for a term of 10 years and intended for the partial financing of the investment plan.

The new credits and loans disbursed in 2023 of the EPM Group were acquired in order to finance investment plans and working capital.

The detail of loans and borrowings by entity is as follows:

Company	Entity or loan	Original Currency	Initial date	Term	Nominal interest rate	December 31, 2023				December 31, 2022			
						IRR	Nominal value	Amortized cost value	Total Value	IRR	Nominal value	Amortized cost value	Total Value
AFINIA	POPULAR	COP	29/09/2022	1.00	IBR + 5.3%	0.00%	-	-	-	16.41%	80,000	3,382	83,382
AFINIA	DAVIVIENDA	COP	26/01/2023	1.00	IBR + 9.5%	21.93%	15,000	592	15,592	21.19%	40,000	377	40,377
AFINIA	DAVIVIENDA	COP	27/01/2023	1.00	IBR + 9.5%	21.92%	10,000	388	10,388	0.00%	-	-	-
WATERS OF ANTOFAGASTA	BICE-BCI BANK	CLP	1/01/2018	-	-	4.54%	-	-	-	1.51%	2	-	2
WATERS OF ANTOFAGASTA	STATE BANK	CLP	14/01/2015	10.00	UF + 2.9%	1.51%	46,262	613	46,875	1.51%	94,781	1,208	95,989
WATERS OF ANTOFAGASTA	BONUSES	CLP	18/12/2020	5.00	UF + 0.995%	0.20%	105,971	2,478	108,448	0.20%	198,240	6,409	204,649
WATERS OF ANTOFAGASTA	BONUSES	CLP	18/12/2020	13.00	UF + 1.4396%	2.01%	317,912	23,315	341,227	2.01%	396,481	32,063	428,544
WATERS OF ANTOFAGASTA	BONUSES	CLP	14/05/2021	4.50	UF + 0.995%	0.63%	105,971	2,130	108,101	0.63%	198,240	5,323	203,563
WATERS OF ANTOFAGASTA	BONUSES	CLP	14/05/2021	12.50	UF + 1.4396%	2.51%	476,868	18,963	495,831	2.51%	594,721	25,551	620,272
WATERS OF ANTOFAGASTA	SCOTIABANK	CLP	28/09/2022	5.00	UF + 1.55%	0.02%	447,875	6,670	454,546	0.02%	558,563	24	558,588
WATERS OF ANTOFAGASTA	STATE BANK	CLP	8/11/2022	6.00	UF + 0.7%	0.28%	302,016	717	302,733	0.28%	376,657	(1,924)	374,733
REGIONAL WATERS	POPULAR BANK	COP	1/06/2018	7.25	IBR 3M + 3%	14.94%	3,652	70	3,722	14.09%	5,738	152	5,890
REGIONAL WATERS	BANK OF BOGOTA	COP	30/09/2015	10.08	DTF + 2.6%	15.14%	170	5	175	15.70%	255	9	264
REGIONAL WATERS	HELM BANK S.A.	COP	16/03/2012	12.00	DTF + -1%	11.63%	206	1	207	10.77%	1,031	15	1,045
REGIONAL WATERS	BANCO BILBAO VIZCAYA ARGENTARIA	COP	30/04/2014	10.06	DTF + -0.7%	11.58%	63	1	63	11.51%	188	4	191
REGIONAL WATERS	BANCO BILBAO VIZCAYA ARGENTARIA	COP	19/12/2014	10.00	DTF + -0.7%	10.94%	172	1	173	11.42%	344	5	350
REGIONAL WATERS	BANCO DAVIVIENDA SA	COP	19/02/2018	10.25	IPC + 4.8%	14.79%	11,250	316	11,566	16.94%	13,750	504	14,254
REGIONAL WATERS	POPULAR BANK	COP	21/01/2020	10.25	IBR 3M + 2.9%	14.98%	4,875	225	5,100	14.53%	5,625	266	5,891
REGIONAL WATERS	POPULAR BANK	COP	18/03/2020	10.25	IBR 3M + 2.9%	14.97%	2,031	46	2,077	14.55%	2,344	60	2,404
REGIONAL WATERS	POPULAR BANK	COP	22/04/2020	10.25	IBR 3M + 2.9%	14.93%	1,603	76	1,679	14.47%	1,841	90	1,930
REGIONAL WATERS	POPULAR BANK	COP	22/05/2020	10.00	IBR 3M + 2.9%	15.22%	934	26	960	14.82%	1,078	31	1,109
REGIONAL WATERS	POPULAR BANK	COP	19/06/2020	10.00	IBR 3M + 2.9%	15.26%	1,097	17	1,114	14.90%	1,266	21	1,287
REGIONAL WATERS	POPULAR BANK	COP	21/07/2020	10.00	IBR 3M + 2.9%	14.99%	1,772	72	1,844	14.59%	2,034	83	2,117
REGIONAL WATERS	POPULAR BANK	COP	19/08/2020	10.00	IBR 3M + 2.9%	15.21%	1,730	51	1,781	14.80%	1,986	60	2,046
REGIONAL WATERS	POPULAR BANK	COP	23/09/2020	10.00	IBR 3M + 2.9%	15.26%	2,363	34	2,396	14.90%	2,713	42	2,755
REGIONAL WATERS	POPULAR BANK	COP	26/10/2020	10.00	IBR 3M + 2.9%	15.21%	11,944	473	12,417	14.80%	13,650	542	14,192

Company	Entity or loan	Original Currency	Initial date	Term	Nominal interest rate	December 31, 2023				December 31, 2022			
						IRR	Nominal value	Amortized cost value	Total Value	IRR	Nominal value	Amortized cost value	Total Value
REGIONAL WATERS	FINDETER	COP	21/12/2020	3.00	0%	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	914	-	914
REGIONAL WATERS	BANCO DAVIVIENDA SA	COP	30/11/2021	10.00	IBR 3M + 2.869%	15.23%	9,500	237	9,737	14.90%	9,500	238	9,738
REGIONAL WATERS	BANCO DE OCCIDENTE S.A.	COP	1/12/2022	10.00	IBR 3M + 4.75%	17.77%	22,000	342	22,342	17.43%	22,000	297	22,297
REGIONAL WATERS	BANCO BILBAO VIZCAYA ARGENTARIA	COP	21/03/2023	1.00	18.84%	18.84%	5,000	262	5,262	0.00%	-	-	-
REGIONAL WATERS	BANCO DAVIVIENDA SA	COP	19/07/2023	10.00	IBR 6M + 4.75%	12.58%	20,000	1,060	21,060	0.00%	-	-	-
CENS	BBVA	COP	27/05/2021	2.00	IBR + 0.15%	0.00%	-	-	-	9.94%	3,110	18	3,128
CENS	BOGOTA	COP	16/02/2018	10.00	IBR + 2.98%	14.11%	60,302	4,215	64,517	14.43%	77,531	4,832	82,362
CENS	POPULAR	COP	15/05/2017	10.00	IBR + 3.35%	14.37%	16,293	619	16,912	14.56%	20,948	859	21,807
CENS	POPULAR	COP	26/05/2017	10.00	IBR + 3.35%	14.34%	3,736	127	3,863	14.57%	4,804	180	4,984
CENS	POPULAR	COP	23/06/2017	10.00	IBR + 3.35%	14.23%	2,846	68	2,914	14.56%	3,659	104	3,763
CENS	POPULAR	COP	29/06/2017	10.00	IBR + 3.35%	14.27%	4,443	93	4,537	14.61%	5,714	146	5,860
CENS	POPULAR	COP	18/07/2017	10.00	IBR + 3.35%	14.38%	7,476	650	8,126	14.68%	9,344	738	10,082
CENS	POPULAR	COP	27/07/2017	10.00	IBR + 3.35%	14.38%	3,250	270	3,520	14.69%	4,063	307	4,370
CENS	POPULAR	COP	23/08/2017	10.00	IBR + 3.35%	14.70%	3,000	202	3,202	14.99%	3,750	230	3,980
CENS	POPULAR	COP	15/09/2017	12.00	IBR + 3.35%	14.90%	3,221	181	3,402	15.16%	4,026	215	4,241
CENS	POPULAR	COP	19/09/2017	10.00	IBR + -1.8%	7.73%	3,554	313	3,867	8.04%	4,146	373	4,519
CENS	POPULAR	COP	19/09/2017	10.00	IBR + 3.075%	14.17%	5,923	358	6,281	14.47%	7,404	430	7,834
CENS	POPULAR	COP	17/11/2017	12.00	IBR + 3.35%	14.37%	4,830	188	5,018	14.62%	6,037	250	6,287
CENS	POPULAR	COP	17/11/2017	10.00	IBR -1.8%	8.09%	2,446	199	2,645	7.36%	2,854	226	3,080
CENS	POPULAR	COP	17/11/2017	10.00	IBR + 3.075%	13.84%	4,077	174	4,251	14.08%	5,096	234	5,330
CENS	POPULAR	COP	18/12/2017	10.00	IBR + 3.35%	14.29%	10,000	277	10,277	14.55%	12,500	390	12,890
CENS	POPULAR	COP	18/01/2018	9.00	IBR + 3.35%	14.42%	20,813	1,835	22,648	14.73%	25,438	2,032	27,469
CENS	DAVIVIENDA	COP	14/06/2019	12.00	IBR + 1.15%	12.13%	15,000	894	15,894	11.37%	17,000	980	17,980
CENS	DAVIVIENDA	COP	27/06/2019	12.00	IBR + 1.15%	12.12%	4,284	234	4,518	11.39%	4,856	262	5,119
CENS	WEST	COP	16/12/2019	7.00	IBR S.V. + 2.75%	13.22%	21,000	627	21,627	13.38%	28,000	1,036	29,036
CENS	WEST	COP	16/01/2020	7.00	IBR S.V. + 2.75%	13.15%	14,000	1,269	15,269	13.79%	18,000	1,432	19,432
CENS	BBVA	COP	28/07/2020	7.00	IBR S.V. + 2.9%	13.94%	4,000	320	4,320	14.15%	5,000	372	5,372
CENS	BBVA	COP	28/09/2020	7.00	IBR S.V. + 2.9%	14.37%	10,000	508	10,508	14.53%	12,500	635	13,135

Company	Entity or loan	Original Currency	Initial date	Term	Nominal interest rate	December 31, 2023				December 31, 2022			
						IRR	Nominal value	Amortized cost value	Total Value	IRR	Nominal value	Amortized cost value	Total Value
CENS	DAVIVIENDA	COP	30/11/2020	3.00	IBR + 2.55%	12.18%	-	-	-	12.21%	7,500	178	7,678
CENS	FINDETER	COP	24/12/2020	3.00	0%	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	5,708	(0)	5,708
CENS	BBVA	COP	21/01/2021	7.00	IBR S.V. + 2.9%	14.07%	15,750	1,303	17,053	14.31%	17,500	1,375	18,875
CENS	BBVA	COP	30/04/2021	3.00	IBR + 0.15%	12.03%	1,653	3	1,656	10.75%	6,610	53	6,663
CENS	BBVA	COP	22/02/2022	7.00	IBR S.V. + 2.9%	14.58%	19,000	1,222	20,222	14.86%	19,000	1,126	20,126
CENS	DAVIVIENDA	COP	11/03/2022	10.00	IBR S.V. + 3.843%	15.87%	30,000	1,677	31,677	16.10%	30,000	1,594	31,594
CENS	BBVA	COP	24/11/2022	10.00	IBR S.V. + 2.79%	15.09%	40,000	514	40,514	15.31%	40,000	580	40,580
CENS	BBVA	COP	20/12/2022	10.00	IBR S.V. + 2.79%	15.04%	40,000	114	40,114	15.32%	40,000	172	40,172
CENS	BBVA	COP	24/01/2023	10.00	IBR S.V. + 2.79%	15.04%	44,000	2,778	46,778	0.00%	-	-	-
CENS	WEST	COP	14/07/2023	10.00	IBR S.V. + 5%	17.39%	10,000	790	10,790	0.00%	-	-	-
CENS	WEST	COP	16/08/2023	10.00	IBR S.V. + 5%	17.38%	14,666	925	15,591	0.00%	-	-	-
CENS	DAVIVIENDA	COP	29/08/2023	10.00	IBR S.V. + 5%	17.37%	20,000	1,137	21,137	0.00%	-	-	-
CENS	DAVIVIENDA	COP	22/09/2023	10.00	IBR M.V. + 2.3%	15.36%	35,202	112	35,314	0.00%	-	-	-
CENS	DAVIVIENDA	COP	17/10/2023	10.00	IBR S.V. + 5%	17.44%	54,798	1,858	56,656	0.00%	-	-	-
CENS	POPULAR	COP	15/11/2023	10.00	IBR S.V. + 5%	17.42%	24,667	506	25,173	0.00%	-	-	-
CENS	BOGOTA	COP	20/11/2023	10.00	IBR S.V. + 5%	17.42%	24,667	450	25,117	0.00%	-	-	-
CENS	ITAU	COP	27/12/2023	1.00	IBR S.V. + 3.87%	16.12%	20,000	26	20,026	0.00%	-	-	-
CHEC	CORPBANCA	COP	22/08/2014	10.00	IPC E.A. + 3.5%	0.00%	-	-	-	14.68%	11,156	321	11,477
CHEC	DAVIVIENDA	COP	27/12/2018	12.00	IBR 1M + 0.388%	0.00%	-	-	-	11.88%	3,692	21	3,713
CHEC	WESTERN BANK	COP	25/05/2022	1.00	IBRSV + 1.5%	0.00%	-	-	-	15.73%	10,000	67	10,067
CHEC	DAVIVIENDA	COP	9/04/2021	2.00	IBR 1M + 0.5%	0.00%	-	-	-	9.58%	914	9	924
CHEC	BBVA	COP	22/08/2014	10.00	IPC E.A. + 3.5%	13.11%	6,281	113	6,394	14.70%	14,656	419	15,075
CHEC	DAVIVIENDA	COP	27/12/2018	12.00	IBR 1M + 0.388%	12.95%	30,100	290	30,390	11.87%	34,400	285	34,685
CHEC	BANCOLOMBIA	COP	9/02/2018	8.00	IBR + 2.29%	14.23%	18,281	797	19,078	13.91%	26,406	1,102	27,508
CHEC	CORPBANCA	COP	22/08/2014	10.00	IPC E.A. + 3.5%	13.09%	4,781	86	4,867	0.00%	-	-	-
CHEC	DAVIVIENDA	COP	27/12/2018	12.00	IBR 1M + 0.388%	12.74%	3,244	22	3,266	0.00%	-	-	-
CHEC	DAVIVIENDA	COP	20/11/2019	12.00	IBR 1M + 0.388%	12.79%	1,436	15	1,451	11.93%	1,617	15	1,632
CHEC	BBVA	COP	29/12/2020	10.00	IBR + 3.432%	15.89%	26,250	429	26,679	15.59%	30,000	489	30,489

Company	Entity or loan	Original Currency	Initial date	Term	Nominal interest rate	December 31, 2023				December 31, 2022			
						IRR	Nominal value	Amortized cost value	Total Value	IRR	Nominal value	Amortized cost value	Total Value
CHEC	FINDETER	COP	30/12/2020	3.00	0%	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	1,325	(0)	1,325
CHEC	BANCOLOMBIA	COP	15/03/2021	10.00	IBR + 1.8%	14.05%	48,031	820	48,851	13.64%	53,000	1,026	54,026
CHEC	DAVIVIENDA	COP	7/04/2021	3.00	IBR 1M + 0.5%	12.39%	221	2	223	10.81%	885	14	898
CHEC	DAVIVIENDA	COP	20/04/2021	10.00	IBR 1M + 1.693%	14.30%	3,638	32	3,670	13.28%	3,969	47	4,016
CHEC	BANCOLOMBIA	COP	12/05/2021	10.00	IBR + 1.8%	14.05%	81,563	2,451	84,014	13.63%	87,000	2,676	89,676
CHEC	BBVA	COP	25/05/2022	10.00	IBR + 3.533%	16.37%	15,000	361	15,361	16.03%	15,000	342	15,342
CHEC	BOGOTA	COP	24/08/2022	10.00	IBR + 4.41%	17.34%	17,000	319	17,319	16.92%	17,000	323	17,323
CHEC	BBVA	COP	14/04/2023	1.00	0%	15.05%	25,000	775	25,775	0.00%	-	-	-
CHEC	DAVIVIENDA	COP	17/08/2023	10.00	IBR S.V. + 4.88%	17.90%	100,000	6,441	106,441	0.00%	-	-	-
CHEC	INFICALDAAS	COP	19/12/2023	10.00	IBR 1M + 3.3%	16.53%	13,000	66	13,066	0.00%	-	-	-
CHEC	INFICALDAAS	COP	20/12/2023	10.00	IBR 1M + 3.3%	16.53%	9,000	42	9,042	0.00%	-	-	-
CHEC	ITAU	COP	12/12/2023	1.00	IBR S.V. + 3.87%	16.82%	30,000	254	30,254	0.00%	-	-	-
FROM THE SOUTH	DAVIVIENDA	USD	26/08/2013	10.00	LIBOR 3M + 3.7%	0.00%	-	-	-	4.07%	33,070	275	33,345
FROM THE SOUTH	DAVIVIENDA	USD	7/10/2015	10.00	SOFR 3M + 4.5%	0.00%	22,932	501	23,433	4.59%	36,077	639	36,716
FROM THE SOUTH	DAVIVIENDA	USD	29/10/2021	9.00	SOFR 3M + 4%	0.00%	114,662	1,831	116,493	4.15%	144,306	2,051	146,357
FROM THE SOUTH	CUSCATLAN	USD	28/09/2023	10.00	SOFR 3M + 3.75%	0.00%	55,897	(82)	55,816	0.00%	-	-	-
EDEQ	AV VILLAS	COP	23/06/2016	7.00	IBR + 3.1%	0.00%	-	-	-	12.47%	299	4	303
EDEQ	BBVA_2073	COP	10/05/2021	2.00	IBR 1M + 0.15%	0.00%	-	-	-	9.31%	494	5	499
EDEQ	AV VILLAS	COP	13/01/2022	1.00	IBR + 1.5%	0.00%	-	-	-	12.19%	15,000	381	15,381
EDEQ	AV VILLAS	COP	15/09/2017	7.00	IBR + 3.1%	14.64%	900	10	910	14.25%	2,100	34	2,134
EDEQ	WEST	COP	29/11/2019	7.00	IBR + 2.75%	14.59%	6,000	166	6,166	14.34%	8,000	217	8,217
EDEQ	AV VILLAS	COP	5/11/2019	6.50	IBR + 2.3%	14.05%	4,583	148	4,731	13.68%	6,417	211	6,628
EDEQ	BANK OF BOGOTA	COP	29/05/2020	7.00	IBR + 2.18%	14.01%	6,998	169	7,166	13.58%	8,998	229	9,226
EDEQ	BANK OF BOGOTA	COP	19/08/2020	7.00	IBR + 2.18%	14.02%	7,500	222	7,722	13.65%	9,500	282	9,782
EDEQ	FINDETER	COP	19/01/2021	3.00	0%	0.00%	7	(0)	7	0.00%	658	(0)	658
EDEQ	BBVA_844	COP	10/05/2021	3.00	IBR 1M + 0.15%	11.69%	128	1	129	10.50%	435	6	441
EDEQ	VILLAS_21454	COP	23/07/2021	7.00	IBR + 2.25%	14.28%	20,381	809	21,190	13.93%	21,454	853	22,307
EDEQ	BBVA_10000	COP	27/05/2022	5.00	IBR + 2.91%	15.22%	8,750	184	8,934	14.87%	10,000	207	10,207

Company	Entity or loan	Original Currency	Initial date	Term	Nominal interest rate	December 31, 2023				December 31, 2022			
						IRR	Nominal value	Amortized cost value	Total Value	IRR	Nominal value	Amortized cost value	Total Value
EDEQ	BBVA_15000	COP	24/06/2022	5.00	IBR + 2.91%	15.35%	13,125	106	13,231	14.98%	15,000	138	15,138
EDEQ	POPULAR_11296	COP	10/11/2022	5.00	IBR + 3.9%	16.79%	11,297	264	11,561	16.37%	11,297	239	11,536
EDEQ	VILLAS_15000	COP	13/01/2023	5.00	IBR + 2.15%	14.96%	15,000	451	15,451	0.00%	-	-	-
EDEQ	WEST_21500	COP	15/03/2023	10.00	IBR + 6.65%	19.96%	21,500	173	21,673	0.00%	-	-	-
EDEQ	DAVIVIENDA_30000	COP	30/10/2023	10.00	IBR + 5%	18.10%	30,000	864	30,864	0.00%	-	-	-
EDEQ	WEST_36240	COP	27/12/2023	10.00	IBR + 5.5%	18.65%	36,240	68	36,308	0.00%	-	-	-
EMVARIAS	FINDETER	COP	27/01/2021	3.00	0%	0.00%	164	-	164	0.00%	2,132	-	2,132
ENSA	CITIBANK	USD	7/12/2022	1.00	0%	0.00%	-	-	-	1.01%	38,482	164	38,645
ENSA	BONUSES	USD	13/12/2012	15.00	4.73%	3.46%	305,764	(1,126)	304,638	3.46%	384,816	(1,926)	382,890
ENSA	SCOTIABANK	USD	3/10/2018	5.00	4.25%	4.25%	-	-	-	4.25%	481,020	1,389	482,409
ENSA	BONUSES	USD	1/07/2021	15.00	3.87%	4.05%	382,205	1,758	383,963	4.05%	481,020	1,826	482,846
ENSA	SCOTIABANK	USD	2/08/2023	2.00	6.41048%	6.41%	95,551	(543)	95,008	2.00%	24,051	446	24,497
ENSA	SCOTIABANK	USD	3/10/2023	2.00	6.4345%	6.43%	95,551	335	95,887	2.00%	288,612	497	289,109
ENSA	SCOTIABANK	USD	2/08/2023	1.00	6.36048%	6.36%	191,103	12	191,115	3.80%	72,153	236	72,389
ENSA	SCOTIABANK	USD	3/10/2023	1.00	6.57751%	6.58%	286,654	1,238	287,892	5.35%	72,153	332	72,485
ENSA	BANESCO	USD	20/10/2023	1.00	4.8%	4.80%	57,331	248	57,579	0.00%	-	-	-
ENSA	SCOTIABANK	USD	3/10/2023	1.00	6%	6.00%	57,331	258	57,589	0.00%	-	-	-
ENSA	CITIBANK	USD	1/11/2023	1.00	6%	6.00%	36,309	145	36,455	0.00%	-	-	-
ENSA	SCOTIABANK	USD	5/12/2023	1.00	6%	6.00%	114,662	430	115,091	0.00%	-	-	-
ENSA	CITIBANK	USD	19/12/2023	1.00	6%	6.00%	19,110	-	19,110	0.00%	-	-	-
ENSA	CITIBANK	USD	29/12/2023	1.00	6%	6.00%	1,911	1	1,912	0.00%	-	-	-
EPM	IPC III BONDS SECTION	COP	21/04/2009	15.00	IPC + 6.24%	17.09%	198,400	5,950	204,350	20.01%	198,400	5,929	204,329
EPM	IPC IV TRAM 3 BONDS	COP	14/12/2010	20.00	IPC + 4.94%	15.78%	267,400	(473)	266,927	18.40%	267,400	(1,324)	266,076
EPM	IPC V BONDS TRACE II	COP	4/12/2013	10.00	IPC + 4.52%	0.00%	-	-	-	18.44%	96,210	566	96,776
EPM	IPC V TRAM III BONDS	COP	4/12/2013	20.00	IPC + 5.03%	16.00%	229,190	(1,017)	228,173	18.58%	229,190	(1,142)	228,048
EPM	IPC VI BONDS TRACE II	COP	29/07/2014	12.00	IPC + 4.17%	15.16%	125,000	1,954	126,954	17.71%	125,000	1,968	126,968
EPM	IPC VI TRAM III BONDS	COP	29/07/2014	20.00	IPC + 4.5%	15.43%	250,000	2,010	252,010	17.98%	250,000	2,584	252,584
EPM	IPC V TRAM IV BONDS	COP	20/03/2015	8.71	IPC + 3.65%	0.00%	-	-	-	18.26%	130,000	941	130,941

Company	Entity or loan	Original Currency	Initial date	Term	Nominal interest rate	December 31, 2023				December 31, 2022			
						IRR	Nominal value	Amortized cost value	Total Value	IRR	Nominal value	Amortized cost value	Total Value
EPM	IPC VII BONDS TRACE II	COP	20/03/2015	12.00	IPC + 3.92%	14.69%	120,000	(132)	119,868	17.32%	120,000	(638)	119,362
EPM	IPC VII TRAM III BONDS	COP	20/03/2015	20.00	IPC + 4.43%	15.13%	260,000	(409)	259,591	17.71%	260,000	(1,125)	258,875
EPM	BID-1664-1	COP	31/03/2016	9.69	7.8%	9.36%	94,923	138	95,061	9.16%	142,385	425	142,810
EPM	IDB 2120-1	COP	27/05/2014	9.33	6.272%	0.00%	-	-	-	8.72%	190,295	1,760	192,055
EPM	BANK OF TOKYO-MITSUB	USD	29/09/2008	15.00	Libor 6M + 0.95%	0.00%	-	-	-	5.92%	80,099	1,371	81,470
EPM	GLOBAL 2024 COP	COP	10/09/2014	10.00	7.625%	7.73%	965,745	21,328	987,073	7.73%	965,745	20,425	986,170
EPM	AGRARIAN	COP	24/06/2014	16.00	IBR + 2.4%	14.16%	73,073	936	74,009	14.45%	84,673	1,233	85,906
EPM	AFD	USD	10/08/2012	14.98	4.311%	4.39%	430,866	7,777	438,643	4.40%	677,827	12,051	689,878
EPM	IDB 2120-2	COP	23/08/2016	17.59	7.5%	9.06%	262,903	539	263,442	9.10%	287,942	266	288,208
EPM	BNDES	USD	26/04/2016	23.67	4.887%	4.79%	373,618	3,929	377,547	4.76%	472,047	5,984	478,031
EPM	GLOBAL 2027 COP	COP	8/11/2017	10.00	8.375%	8.46%	4,165,519	51,394	4,216,913	8.46%	4,165,519	51,346	4,216,865
EPM	IDB 2120-3	COP	8/12/2017	16.30	6.265%	7.61%	130,888	595	131,483	7.64%	143,354	627	143,981
EPM	CAF	USD	3/10/2016	18.00	SOFR 6M + 3.52826%	8.76%	646,808	17,465	664,273	8.30%	888,037	17,767	905,804
EPM	1023 USD BONUSES	USD	18/07/2019	10.00	4.25%	4.39%	3,822,050	56,098	3,878,148	4.39%	4,810,200	67,110	4,877,310
EPM	IDB 2120-4	COP	17/06/2020	13.77	5%	6.07%	284,124	2,837	286,961	6.08%	311,184	3,534	314,718
EPM	USD 2030 BONDS	USD	15/07/2020	10.58	4.375%	4.60%	2,197,679	13,520	2,211,199	4.60%	2,765,865	13,690	2,779,555
EPM	FINDETER	COP	28/01/2021	3.00	0%	0.00%	1,839	-	1,839	0.00%	23,903	-	23,903
EPM	BBVA	COP	18/05/2021	3.00	IBR 1M + 0.1%	12.53%	382	2	383	11.22%	763	7	770
EPM	BBVA	COP	18/05/2021	3.00	IBR 1M + 0.1%	12.53%	4,969	25	4,994	11.23%	9,938	85	10,023
EPM	BBVA	COP	18/05/2021	2.00	IBR 1M + 0.1%	0.00%	-	-	-	11.18%	8,568	55	8,623
EPM	JP MORGAN	COP	24/11/2021	4.98	IBR OIS + 2.477%	15.44%	979,250	9,848	989,098	14.09%	979,250	10,888	990,138
EPM	AFD	USD	18/09/2023	9.16	SOFR 6M + 2.12%	7.67%	577,130	182	577,311	0.00%	-	(102)	(102)
EPM	UMB BANK	USD	19/12/2022	5.00	SOFR 3M + 2.2%	8.23%	2,308,518	(29,832)	2,278,686	7.59%	1,443,060	(19,489)	1,423,571
EPM	POPULAR BANK	COP	2/12/2022	1.00	IBR 3M + 6.62%	0.00%	-	-	-	17.74%	120,000	1,749	121,749
EPM	BNP TREASURY	USD	15/11/2023	0.99	SOFR 1M + 2.25%	7.61%	649,749	2,335	652,084	0.00%	-	-	-
EPM	BNP TREASURY	USD	22/12/2023	0.99	SOFR 1M + 2.25%	7.61%	114,662	242	114,904	0.00%	-	-	-
EPM	SANTANDER TREASURY	USD	20/12/2023	1.00	SOFR 1M + 2.25%	7.61%	382,205	969	383,174	0.00%	-	-	-
EPM	COMMISSIONS	USD	1/12/2023	-	-	0.00%	-	(16)	(16)	0.00%	-	-	-

Company	Entity or loan	Original Currency	Initial date	Term	Nominal interest rate	December 31, 2023				December 31, 2022			
						IRR	Nominal value	Amortized cost value	Total Value	IRR	Nominal value	Amortized cost value	Total Value
ESSA	BOGOTA	COP	27/01/2016	7.00	IBR + 1.88%	0.00%	-	-	-	10.92%	1,500	42	1,542
ESSA	BOGOTA	COP	16/02/2016	7.00	IBR + 1.88%	0.00%	-	-	-	10.95%	1,300	29	1,329
ESSA	BOGOTA	COP	28/03/2016	7.00	IBR + 1.88%	0.00%	-	-	-	11.18%	700	7	707
ESSA	BOGOTA	COP	14/04/2016	7.00	IBR + 1.88%	0.00%	-	-	-	11.56%	1,275	41	1,316
ESSA	BOGOTA	COP	1/07/2016	12.00	IBR + 3.15%	15.42%	10,000	481	10,481	15.11%	12,000	524	12,524
ESSA	BOGOTA	COP	19/08/2016	12.00	IBR + 3.15%	15.34%	4,000	118	4,118	15.01%	4,800	136	4,936
ESSA	BOGOTA	COP	13/10/2016	12.00	IBR + 3.15%	15.40%	4,725	208	4,932	15.09%	5,625	225	5,850
ESSA	BOGOTA	COP	11/11/2016	12.00	IBR + 3.15%	15.56%	18,375	535	18,910	15.22%	21,875	595	22,470
ESSA	BOGOTA	COP	5/12/2016	12.00	IBR + 3.15%	15.43%	4,200	91	4,291	15.07%	5,000	106	5,106
ESSA	BOGOTA	COP	14/12/2016	12.00	IBR + 3.15%	15.45%	7,875	110	7,985	15.06%	9,375	141	9,516
ESSA	BOGOTA	COP	11/01/2017	12.00	IBR + 3.15%	15.41%	8,244	372	8,616	15.08%	9,744	401	10,146
ESSA	BOGOTA	COP	16/01/2017	12.00	IBR + 3.15%	15.38%	5,494	239	5,734	15.07%	6,494	257	6,751
ESSA	BOGOTA	COP	15/05/2017	12.00	IBR + 3.15%	15.45%	5,750	174	5,924	15.10%	6,750	193	6,943
ESSA	BBVA	COP	14/06/2017	12.00	IBR + 3.56%	16.18%	5,500	96	5,596	15.78%	6,500	114	6,614
ESSA	BBVA	COP	29/06/2017	12.00	IBR + 3.56%	15.94%	4,400	70	4,470	15.58%	5,200	85	5,285
ESSA	BBVA	COP	13/07/2017	12.00	IBR + 3.56%	16.06%	5,750	272	6,022	15.73%	6,750	291	7,041
ESSA	BBVA	COP	28/09/2017	12.00	IBR + 3.56%	16.14%	8,625	110	8,735	15.76%	10,125	132	10,257
ESSA	BBVA	COP	12/10/2017	12.00	IBR + 3.56%	16.07%	3,000	143	3,143	15.74%	3,500	153	3,653
ESSA	BBVA	COP	30/10/2017	12.00	IBR + 3.56%	16.08%	3,000	120	3,120	15.73%	3,500	133	3,633
ESSA	BBVA	COP	29/11/2017	12.00	IBR + 3.56%	16.14%	4,200	107	4,307	15.79%	4,900	121	5,021
ESSA	BBVA	COP	11/12/2017	12.00	IBR + 3.56%	16.16%	2,400	48	2,448	15.77%	2,800	55	2,855
ESSA	BBVA	COP	14/12/2017	12.00	IBR + 3.56%	16.17%	8,400	155	8,555	15.77%	9,800	180	9,980
ESSA	BBVA	COP	26/12/2017	12.00	IBR + 3.56%	16.21%	54,000	678	54,678	15.83%	63,000	796	63,796
ESSA	BOGOTA	COP	26/12/2017	12.00	IBR + 3.15%	15.25%	6,250	114	6,364	14.89%	7,250	137	7,387
ESSA	BBVA	COP	29/10/2018	12.00	IBR + 2.91%	14.57%	28,000	1,294	29,294	14.84%	32,000	1,484	33,484
ESSA	BBVA	COP	28/11/2018	12.00	IBR + 2.91%	14.48%	4,200	150	4,350	14.76%	4,800	178	4,978
ESSA	BBVA	COP	26/12/2018	12.00	IBR + 2.91%	14.42%	37,800	956	38,756	14.77%	43,200	1,180	44,380
ESSA	POPULAR	COP	28/12/2018	12.00	IBR + 2.91%	14.22%	74,200	1,750	75,950	14.57%	84,800	2,203	87,003

Company	Entity or loan	Original Currency	Initial date	Term	Nominal interest rate	December 31, 2023				December 31, 2022			
						IRR	Nominal value	Amortized cost value	Total Value	IRR	Nominal value	Amortized cost value	Total Value
ESSA	POPULAR	COP	27/12/2019	12.00	IBR + 2.91%	14.26%	75,200	1,887	77,087	14.62%	84,600	2,273	86,873
ESSA	DAVIVIENDA	COP	4/09/2020	3.00	IBR + 2.1%	0.00%	-	-	-	11.69%	5,625	109	5,733
ESSA	FINDETER	COP	5/01/2021	3.00	0%	0.00%	373	(0)	373	0.00%	4,853	(0)	4,853
ESSA	BBVA	COP	26/02/2021	2.00	IBR + 0.1%	0.00%	-	-	-	8.83%	2,927	18	2,945
ESSA	DAVIVIENDA	COP	26/02/2021	12.00	IBR + 1.7%	13.97%	7,387	100	7,487	13.59%	8,059	127	8,186
ESSA	DAVIVIENDA	COP	26/02/2021	12.00	IBR + 1.7%	13.97%	1,641	22	1,663	13.59%	1,790	28	1,818
ESSA	BBVA	COP	12/03/2021	3.00	IBR + 0.1%	10.94%	1,206	11	1,217	10.19%	3,618	67	3,685
ESSA	DAVIVIENDA	COP	23/04/2021	3.00	IBR + 2.55%	13.76%	7,498	230	7,728	13.23%	22,498	799	23,297
ESSA	DAVIVIENDA	COP	15/06/2021	12.00	IPC E.A. + 3.7%	13.69%	47,500	1,070	48,570	16.00%	50,000	1,455	51,455
ESSA	BBVA	COP	2/07/2021	3.00	IBR + 0.2%	10.81%	592	10	602	10.51%	1,183	30	1,214
ESSA	BBVA	COP	2/07/2021	2.00	IBR + 0.2%	0.00%	-	-	-	9.21%	1,447	29	1,477
ESSA	DAVIVIENDA	COP	14/09/2021	10.00	IBR + 3.8%	16.29%	14,480	296	14,776	15.90%	14,948	331	15,279
ESSA	SUDAMERIS	COP	17/12/2021	5.00	IBR + 3.4%	15.46%	22,500	355	22,855	15.15%	30,000	511	30,511
ESSA	BOGOTA	COP	7/04/2022	1.00	T.N. + 8.9%	0.00%	-	-	-	8.84%	50,000	1,014	51,014
ESSA	BOGOTA	COP	12/04/2022	1.00	T.N. + 8.9%	0.00%	-	-	-	8.85%	50,000	955	50,955
ESSA	POPULAR	COP	21/10/2022	10.00	IBR + 4.45%	17.39%	10,000	343	10,343	17.08%	10,000	305	10,305
ESSA	AV VILLAS	COP	21/10/2022	10.00	IBR + 4.45%	17.36%	10,000	354	10,354	17.08%	10,000	305	10,305
ESSA	POPULAR	COP	23/11/2022	10.00	IBR + 4.45%	17.43%	20,000	668	20,668	17.09%	20,000	329	20,329
ESSA	AV VILLAS	COP	23/11/2022	10.00	IBR + 4.45%	17.44%	10,000	330	10,330	17.09%	10,000	165	10,165
ESSA	AV VILLAS	COP	5/12/2022	10.00	IBR + 4.45%	17.44%	20,000	661	20,661	17.09%	20,000	226	20,226
ESSA	CAF	COP	7/12/2022	15.00	IBR + 4.99%	18.24%	162,967	601	163,568	17.95%	162,967	234	163,201
ESSA	POPULAR	COP	20/12/2022	10.00	IBR + 4.45%	17.44%	30,000	988	30,988	17.10%	30,000	143	30,143
ESSA	BBVA	COP	20/06/2023	10.00	DTF E.A. + 3.55%	16.20%	50,000	258	50,258	0.00%	-	-	-
ESSA	BBVA	COP	23/11/2023	10.00	DTF E.A. + 3.55%	16.92%	30,000	492	30,492	0.00%	-	-	-
ESSA	AGRARIAN	COP	6/12/2023	3.00	IBR + 1.9%	14.62%	80,000	751	80,751	0.00%	-	-	-
ESSA	BBVA	COP	26/12/2023	10.00	DTF E.A. + 3.55%	16.88%	40,000	86	40,086	0.00%	-	-	-
ESSA	COMMISSIONS FOR UNDISPLOISHED CREDITS	COP	1/01/2023	-	-	0.00%	-	(30)	(30)	0.00%	-	-	-

Company	Entity or loan	Original Currency	Initial date	Term	Nominal interest rate	December 31, 2023				December 31, 2022			
						IRR	Nominal value	Amortized cost value	Total Value	IRR	Nominal value	Amortized cost value	Total Value
DECA GROUP	INDUSTRIAL BANK	GTQ	20/12/2018	10.00	TAPP + -6.8%	5.56%	91,036	(680)	90,356	5.56%	137,046	(1,228)	135,817
DECA GROUP	CENTRAL AMERICA BANK	GTQ	21/12/2018	10.00	TAPP + -6.81%	5.56%	53,366	(397)	52,969	5.58%	80,337	(682)	79,655
DECA GROUP	AGROMERCANTILE BANK	GTQ	24/01/2019	10.00	TAPP + -6.87%	5.51%	122,787	148	122,935	5.51%	182,032	(38)	181,993
DECA GROUP	CENTRAL AMERICA BANK	USD	21/12/2018	10.00	LIBOR 90 + 2.26387%	5.09%	81,807	5,313	87,120	4.36%	123,660	4,342	128,002
DECA GROUP	INTERNATIONAL BANK	USD	19/12/2018	10.00	TAPP -1.25%	5.11%	13,634	144	13,778	4.80%	20,610	(121)	20,489
DECA GROUP	AGROMERCANTILE BANK	USD	24/01/2019	10.00	LIBOR 90 + 3.05%	5.90%	17,998	1,402	19,400	5.19%	26,793	1,285	28,079
DECA GROUP	INDUSTRIAL BANK	GTQ	15/12/2017	1.00	TAPP -1.5%	0.00%	48,831	-	48,831	5.50%	61,259	-	61,259
DECA GROUP	INDUSTRIAL BANK	GTQ	20/12/2018	10.00	TAPP-6.8%	5.88%	116,498	-	116,498	5.88%	175,377	-	175,377
DECA GROUP	CENTRAL AMERICA BANK	GTQ	26/12/2018	10.00	TAPP -6.81%	5.87%	53,715	-	53,715	5.87%	80,862	-	80,862
DECA GROUP	AGROMERCANTILE BANK	GTQ	25/01/2019	10.00	TAPP -6.87%	5.80%	122,787	1,045	123,832	5.80%	182,032	1,555	183,586
DECA GROUP	CENTRAL AMERICA BANK	USD	26/12/2018	10.00	LIBOR 90 + 2.26%	3.05%	27,269	-	27,269	3.05%	41,220	-	41,220
DECA GROUP	INTERNATIONAL BANK	USD	19/12/2018	10.00	TAPP -1.25%	5.09%	13,634	-	13,634	5.09%	20,610	-	20,610
DECA GROUP	MERCOM BANK LTD	USD	25/01/2019	10.00	LIBOR 90 + 3.05%	3.83%	17,998	256	18,254	3.83%	26,793	284	27,078
DECA GROUP	BANCOLOMBIA PANAMA	USD	25/01/2019	10.00	LIBOR 90 + 3.05%	3.84%	72,153	708	72,862	3.84%	107,241	1,138	108,379
DECA GROUP	BANCOLOMBIA PANAMA	USD	16/07/2019	1.00	LIBOR 30 + 2.5739%	0.00%	-	-	-	6.45%	48,090	-	48,090
DECA GROUP	INDUSTRIAL BANK	GTQ	24/11/2021	7.00	TAPP + 5.57%	5.58%	443,320	(42)	443,278	5.57%	667,376	(258)	667,118
HET	BANESCO	USD	15/11/2021	10.00	3.9%	3.90%	155,378	398	155,776	3.90%	215,891	482	216,373
HYDROSUR	STATE BANK	CLP	8/09/2023	9.00	UF + 4.58%	4.70%	51,891	1,502	53,393	0.00%	-	-	-
MALAMBO	DAVIVIENDA	COP	7/12/2021	1.00	IBR + 4.1%	14.72%	-	-	-	14.72%	1,283	130	1,413
TICSA	SANTANDER	MXN	14/06/2016	7.00	TIIE + 2.4%	0.00%	-	-	-	7.01%	8,220	(946)	7,274
TICSA	BANK OF AMERICA	MXN	17/06/2022	1.00	TIIE + 1.8%	0.00%	-	-	-	9.12%	7,405	-	7,405
TICSA	SANTANDER	MXN	14/06/2016	10.00	TIIE + 2.4%	7.77%	30,918	(558)	30,360	7.77%	44,913	(434)	44,479
TICSA	SANTANDER	MXN	14/06/2016	14.00	TIIE + 2.4%	7.79%	18,212	291	18,503	7.79%	21,786	318	22,104
TICSA	INTERACTIONS	MXN	31/12/2020	15.33	TIIE + 3%	7.51%	12,582	1,030	13,613	7.51%	15,805	933	16,738
TICSA	BAJÍO BANK	MXN	31/07/2013	14.67	TIIE + 2.75%	8.48%	60,184	2,259	62,442	8.48%	75,655	1,699	77,354
TICSA	SANTANDER	MXN	22/03/2021	1.00	TIIE + 4%	7.55%	6,736	0	6,736	7.55%	11	0	11
TICSA	DAVIVIENDA	COP	27/05/2022	1.00	0%	14.00%	38,428	-	38,428	14.00%	8,955	-	8,955

Company	Entity or loan	Original Currency	Initial date	Term	Nominal interest rate	December 31, 2023 IRR	December 31, 2023 Nominal value	December 31, 2023 Amortized cost value	December 31, 2023 Total Value	December 31, 2022 IRR	December 31, 2022 Nominal value	December 31, 2022 Amortized cost value	December 31, 2022 Total Value
TICSA	BANK OF AMERICA	MXN	15/11/2023	1.00	TIIE + 2%	0.00%	22,590	-	22,590	0.00%	-	-	-
Total							27,569,877	307,063	27,876,940		29,151,796	338,472	29,490,268

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the following movements associated with credits and loans are disclosed in the following items for presentation purposes in the statement of cash flows: i) obtaining public loans and treasury $6,556,486 and $3,797,929 for 2022; ii) public credit and treasury payments of $4,438,676 and $3,516,017 for 2022; iii) transaction costs for issuance of debt instruments: $16,847 and $26,617 for 2022.

Interest paid on credit operations as of December 31, 2023 was $-2,134,594 (2022: $1,627,130).

The assumed net exchange difference as of December 31, 2023 associated with the debt was $381,439 (2022: $-412,600).

As of the cut-off date, the loans used as hedging instruments for net investments in foreign businesses are those contracted with CAF and AFD and had designated USD 282 million (equivalent to COP 1,077,675) for 2023. The difference has been reclassified from the profit or loss for the period to other comprehensive income for $283,752 (2022: $216,145).

The information on the bonds issued is as follows:

Subseries	Original currency	Start Date	Term	Nominal interest rate	2023				2022				Amount awarded							
					IRR	Nominal value	Amortized Cost Value	Total value	IRR	Nominal value	Amortized Cost Value	Total value	Amount awarded to 2021	Amount awarded to 2020	Amount awarded to 2019	Amount awarded to 2018	Amount awarded to 2017	Amount awarded to 2016	Amount awarded to 2015	Amount awarded to 2014
A10a	COP	4/12/2013	10	IPC + 4.52%	0.00%	-	-	-	18.44%	96,210	566	96,776	96,210	96,210	96,210	96,210	96,210	96,210	96,210	96,210
A10a	COP	20/03/2015	9	IPC + 3.65%	0.00%	-	-	-	18.26%	130,000	941	130,941	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	-
A12a	COP	29/07/2014	12	IPC + 4.17%	15.16%	125,000	1,954	126,954	17.71%	125,000	1,968	126,968	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
A12a	COP	20/03/2015	12	IPC + 3.92%	14.69%	120,000	(132)	119,868	17.32%	120,000	(638)	119,362	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	-
A15a	COP	21/04/2009	15	IPC + 6.24%	17.09%	198,400	5,950	204,350	20.01%	198,400	5,929	204,329	198,400	198,400	198,400	198,400	198,400	198,400	198,400	198,400
A20a	COP	14/12/2010	20	IPC + 4.94%	15.78%	267,400	(473)	266,927	18.40%	267,400	(1,324)	266,076	267,400	267,400	267,400	267,400	267,400	267,400	267,400	267,400
A20a	COP	4/12/2013	20	IPC + 5.03%	16.00%	229,190	(1,017)	228,173	18.58%	229,190	(1,142)	228,048	229,190	229,190	229,190	229,190	229,190	229,190	229,190	229,190
A20a	COP	29/07/2014	20	IPC + 4.5%	15.43%	250,000	2,010	252,010	17.98%	250,000	2,584	252,584	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
A20a	COP	20/03/2015	20	IPC + 4.43%	15.13%	260,000	(409)	259,591	17.71%	260,000	(1,125)	258,875	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	-
International bonus	COP	10/09/2014	10	7.625%	7.73%	965,745	21,328	987,073	7.73%	965,745	20,425	986,170	965,745	965,745	965,745	965,745	965,745	965,745	965,745	965,745
International bonus	COP	8/11/2017	10	8.375%	8.46%	4,165,519	51,394	4,216,913	8.46%	4,165,519	51,346	4,216,865	4,165,519	4,165,519	3,530,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	-	-	-
International bonus	USD	18/07/2019	10	4.25%	4.39%	3,822,050	56,098	3,878,148	4.39%	4,810,200	67,110	4,877,310	3,981,160	3,432,500	3,277,140	-	-	-	-	-
International bonus	USD	15/07/2020	11	4.375%	4.60%	2,197,678	13,520	2,211,198	4.60%	2,765,865	13,689	2,779,554	2,289,167	1,973,688	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL						**12,600,982**	**150,225**	**12,751,207**		**14,383,529**	**160,329**	**14,543,858**	**13,077,791**	**12,213,652**	**9,449,085**	**4,941,945**	**4,941,945**	**2,641,945**	**2,641,945**	**2,131,945**

Figure in millions of Colombian pesos, the exchange rate used was the TRM at the end of each period

The detail of the international bonds issued by subsidiaries of the EPM Group is as follows:

ENSA

Type of bond	Original Currency	Start Date	Term	Nominal interest rate	2023				2022				Amount awarded							
					IRR	Nominal value	Amortized cost	Total Value	IRR	Nominal value	Amortized cost	Total Value	to 2021	to 2020	to 2019	to 2018	to 2017	to 2016	to 2015	to 2014
Bonds	USD	13/12/2012	15	4.73%	3.46%	305,764	(1,126)	304,638	3.46%	384,816	(1,926)	382,890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds	USD	1/07/2021	15	3.87%	4.05%	382,205	1,758	383,963	4.05%	481,020	1,826	482,846	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL						**687,969**	**632**	**688,601**		**865,836**	**(100)**	**865,736**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Figure in millions of Colombian pesos, the exchange rate used was the TRM at the end of each period

WATERS OF ANTOFAGASTA

Type of bond	Original Currency	Start Date	Term	Nominal interest rate	2023				2022				Amount awarded							
					IRR	Nominal value	Amortized cost	Total Value	IRR	Nominal value	Amortized cost	Total Value	to 2021	to 2020	to 2019	to 2018	to 2017	to 2016	to 2015	to 2014
Bonds	CLP	18/12/2020	5.00	UF + 0.995%	0.20%	105,971	2,478	108,448	0.20%	198,240	6,409	204,649	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds	CLP	18/12/2020	13.00	UF + 1.4396%	2.01%	317,912	23,315	341,227	2.01%	396,481	32,063	428,544	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds	CLP	14/05/2021	4.50	UF + 0.995%	0.63%	105,971	2,130	108,101	0.63%	198,240	5,323	203,563	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds	CLP	14/05/2021	12.50	UF + 1.4396%	2.51%	476,868	18,963	495,831	2.51%	594,721	25,551	620,272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL						**1,006,721**	**46,886**	**1,053,607**		**1,387,682**	**69,346**	**1,457,028**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Figure in millions of Colombian pesos, the exchange rate used was the TRM at the end of each period

In 2023, the EPM Group presented the following credit developments:

January

- Centrales Eléctricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P. (CENS): BBVA Bank for $44,000.
- Empresa de Energía del Quindío S.A. E.S.P. (EDEQ): Banco AV Villas for $15,000.
- Afinia: Banco Davivienda for $60,000.
- TICSA: Banco Santander MXN30 equivalent to $6,694.

February

- Empresa de distribución de energía del noreste de Panamá S.A. (ENSA): Bladex for USD 12.6 million equivalent to $60,526 and Citibank for USD 18 million equivalent to $86,120.

March

- EPM Matrix: BNDES long-term loan for USD 5.7 million, equivalent to $26,868.
- Regional Waters: BBVA Bank for $5,000.
- Empresa de Energía del Quindío S.A. E.S.P. (EDEQ): Banco de Occidente for $21,500.
- Empresa de distribución de energía del noreste de Panamá S.A. (ENSA): Bladex for USD 31.4 million equivalent to $149,990.

April

- TICSA: Banco Davivienda for $7,122.
- Caldas Hydroelectric Power Plant (CHEC): BBVA for $30,000.

May

- Empresa de distribución de energía del noreste de Panamá S.A. (ENSA): Scotiabank for USD 73 million, equivalent to $331,426.
- TICSA: Banco Santander MXN31 equivalent to $7,841.

June

- Electrificadora de Santander (ESSA): BBVA Bank for $50,000.
- Empresa de distribución de energía del noreste de Panamá S.A. (ENSA): Citibank for USD 25 million equivalent to $105,232.
- TICSA: Banco Davivienda for $3,828.

July

- EPM Parent: Club Deal long-term loan for USD 120 million equivalent to $494,273
- Regional Waters: Banco Davivienda for $7,000.
- Centrales Eléctricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P. (CENS): Banco de Occidente for $10,000.
- TICSA: Banco Davivienda $4,938
- Empresa de distribución de energía del noreste de Panamá S.A. (ENSA): Bladex for USD 12 million equivalent to $48,831 and Citibank for USD 29.5 million equivalent to $120,042.
- Grupo Deca: Banco Industrial for USD 76 million, equivalent to $110,310.

August

- EPM Parent: Club Deal long-term loan for USD 100 million equivalent to $395,523
- Regional Waters: Banco Davivienda for $13,000.
- Centrales Eléctricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P. (CENS): Banco de Occidente for $14,666 and Banco Davivienda for $20,000.
- Caldas Hydroelectric Power Plant (CHEC): Banco Davivienda for $100,000.
- Empresa de distribución de energía del noreste de Panamá S.A. (ENSA): Scotiabank for USD 65 million equivalent to $264,597, Citibank for USD 12.5 million equivalent to $50,884 and IDB for USD 25 million equivalent to $101,768.

September

- EPM Matrix: AFD long-term loan for USD 100 million equivalent to $392,828
- Centrales Eléctricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P. (CENS): Banco Davivienda for $35,202.
- Caldas Hydroelectric Power Plant (CHEC): Banco Davivienda for $100,000.
- Hidrosur: Banco del Estado for CLP 11,817 million, equivalent to $53,711.
- Empresa de distribución de energía del noreste de Panamá S.A. (ENSA Citibank for USD 29.5 million equivalent to $118,133.
- From the South: Banco Cuscatlán for USD 15 million, equivalent to $60,068.

October

- Empresa de Energía del Quindío S.A. E.S.P. (EDEQ): Banco Davivienda for $30,000.
- Centrales Eléctricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P. (CENS): Banco Davivienda for $54,798.
- Empresa de distribución de energía del noreste de Panamá S.A. (ENSA): Scotiabank for USD 90 million equivalent to $380,019, Citibank for USD 29.5 million equivalent to $124,562, IDB for USD 25 million equivalent to $105,561 and Banesco for USD 15 million equivalent to $63,336.
- Hidrosur: Banco del Estado for CLP 36.6 equivalent to $163.
- TICSA: Banco Davivienda $8,410

November

- EPM Parent: AFD long-term loan for USD 51 million, equivalent to $210,003, BNP Treasury Credit for USD 170 million, equivalent to $673,807, Club Deal long-term loan for USD 84 million, equivalent to $334,376.
- Centrales Eléctricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P. (CENS): Banco Popular for $24,667 and Banco de Bogotá for $24,667.
- Electrificadora de Santander (ESSA): Banco BBVA for $30,000.
- Centrales Eléctricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P. (CENS): BBVA Bank for $40,000.
- Empresa de distribución de energía del noreste de Panamá S.A. (ENSA): Citibank for USD 29.5 million equivalent to $119,145.
- TICSA: Banco de América MXN 30 million equivalent to $6,968.

December

- EPM Matrix: BNP Treasury Loan for USD 30 million, equivalent to $118,291, Santander Treasury Credit for USD 100 million, equivalent to $392,577.

- Caldas Hydroelectric Power Plant (CHEC): INFICALDAS for $22,000 and Banco ITAU for $30,000.
- Empresa de Energía del Quindío S.A. E.S.P. (EDEQ): Banco de Occidente for $36,240.
- Electrificadora de Santander (ESSA): Banco Agrario for $80,000 and Banco BBVA for $40,000.
- Centrales Eléctricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P. (CENS): Banco ITAU for $20,000.
- Empresa de distribución de energía del noreste de Panamá S.A. (ENSA): Citibank for USD 10 million equivalent to $39,482 and Scotiabank for USD 35 million equivalent to $138,187.
- TICSA: Banco de América MXN 100 million equivalent to $22,994.

Covenant Debt / EBITDA

The EPM Group has different financial commitments (covenant), established in the loan contracts signed with the French Development Agency - AFD, Inter-American Development Bank, CAF - Development Bank of Latin America, National Bank for Economic and Social Development - BNDES, JPMorgan and the Deal Club (BNP Pariba, BBVA, Scotiabank and Sumitomo). These contracts include some of the following covenants: Net Debt/EBITDA LTM, EBITDA/Financial Expenses, EBITDA/Net Financial Expenses, and Long-Term Debt/Equity.

At the end of December 2023, EPM was in compliance with the agreed financial covenants.

Covenants	Entity	Limit	2023	2022
		Indicator		
EBITDA/Financial Expenses	BNDES - AFD	>3	3.61	4.71
EBITDA/Net Financial Expenses	CAF - JPMorgan - UMB Bank - AFD	>3	3.97	5.35
Long Term Debt/EBITDA LTM	JBIC	<3.5	2.62	2.95
Long-term net debt/EBITDA LTM	AFD - CAF - JPMorgan - BID - UMB Bank	<4	2.31	2.45
Long Term Debt/Equity	JBIC - BNDES - BID - AFD	<1.5	0.79	0.85

At the end of December 2023, EPM was in compliance with the agreed financial covenants.

Non-compliance

During the accounting period, the company has paid the principal and interest on its loans.

Note 22. Creditors and others accounts payable

Trade and other payables are measured at amortized cost and consist of:

Trade and other payables	2023	2022
Non-current		
Accounts payable	85,052	130,343
Acquisition of goods and services	113,617	76,380
Deposits received in guarantee [1]	393,665	469,814
Total accounts payable and other non-current accounts payable	**592,334**	**676,537**
Total accounts payable and other non-current accounts payable		
Accounts payable [2]	1,729,254	1,278,775
Acquisition of goods and services	3,215,748	2,991,793
Subsidies allocated	83,150	58,555
Other accounts payable	8,685	8,434
Deposits received in guarantee	34,052	38,841
Commissions payable	2,110	2,111
Total current trade and other payables	**5,072,999**	**4,378,509**
Total trade and other payables	**5,665,333**	**5,055,046**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

[1] In Guatemala, the General Electricity Law establishes that all new users must provide the distributor with a payment guarantee. This guarantee may be provided in monetary form or by means of a bond and is calculated for each category of user as the amount equivalent to two average monthly invoices of a typical user of the same category. EEGSA collects such guarantees from its customers and records the amounts received as "Consumer Deposits". In accordance with the provisions of the General Electricity Law, Decree No. 93-96 of November 15, 1996, Article 94, from that date until March 10, 2007, deposits received from customers accrued real interest at 5% per annum. As of March 11, 2007, deposits received must be returned by adding to the principal the monthly weighted average lending interest rate of the banking system. It also establishes that, upon termination of the contract, the distributor must make a settlement that includes the initial amount of the guarantee plus the total interest accrued and capitalized each year less any outstanding debts and costs incurred by the user.

As of December 31, 2006, EEGSA records a provision for interest originated by the payment guarantees.

Deposits received from consumers, plus accrued interest and less any outstanding debt for past services, are refundable to users when they cease to use the electric energy service provided by EEGSA. In 2022, these deposits have been classified as non-current liabilities because the Company does not expect to make significant payments in the next year, based on estimates and recurrence of customer withdrawals, in addition to the going concern assumption.

As of December 31, 2023, the amount of consumer deposits was $358,239 (2022: $425,619).

[2] Includes insurance, product of the all-risk policy for the construction and assembly of the second stage of the Ituango hydroelectric plant, as well as for the increase in the registration of estimates for the commercial operation.

The term for payment to suppliers is generally 30 calendar days, with exceptions that are documented in the processes and determined, among others, by the type of obligation and contract.

Non-compliances

During the accounting period, the Group has not defaulted in the payment of creditors and other accounts payable.

Note 23. Other financial liabilities

Los otros pasivos financieros están compuestos por:

Other financial liabilities	2023	2022
Non-current		
Lease liabilities	749,199	742,790
Pension bonds	160,409	142,137
Derivatives for cash flow hedging purposes [2] (see note 24)	906,564	4,065
Total other non-current financial liabilities	**1,816,172**	**888,992**
Current		
Lease liabilities	146,599	131,356
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss for the period [1]	-	49,090
Pension bonds	601,367	506,284
Derivatives for cash flow hedging purposes [2] (see note 24)	8	-
Total other current financial liabilities	**747,974**	**686,730**
Total other financial liabilities	**2,564,146**	**1,575,722**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

(1) It includes the valuation of the premium of the climate derivative, the objective of which is to have the coverage of the risk in income due to the occurrence of extreme weather events that affect rainfall and, therefore, the contractual commitments of energy generation. The change in financial liabilities measured at fair value is due to the fact that the last instalment of the climate derivative premium was paid in 2023.

(2) The variation is due to the revaluation of 20.54% so far this year and to the higher interest rates, specifically the IBR, due to the fact that the right is devalued considerably, increasing the obligation in the fair value account.

Conventional purchases and sales of financial liabilities are accounted for on a trading date.

23.1 Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liability for premiums payable from the climate derivative, which has been contracted to cover dry seasons that imply a decrease in hydropower generation and the rise in energy prices on the stock market. It is measured at fair value with changes to profit or loss, in order to achieve the asymmetry or "match" the financial asset (derivative/option, measured at fair value through profit or loss) with the financial liability (premiums payable).

Its valuation technique is the average of expected future flows, discounted at a risk-free rate plus a spread that takes into account the possibility of default (own credit risk).

23.2 Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, with the effects of the change in the credit risk of the liability recognized in profit or loss for the period

Concept	2023	2022
Gain (loss) for the period from changes in fair value attributable to changes in credit risk recognized in profit or loss for the period	-	1,169
Difference between the carrying amount and the value payable at the time of liquidation:	-	(8,391)
Carrying amount of liability	-	49,090
Value to be paid at the time of liquidation	-	57,481
Total	**-**	**49,090**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

The Group has determined that presenting the effects of changes in the credit risk of a liability in other comprehensive income would create or increase an accounting asymmetry in the result of the period, this asymmetry is generated given that EPM's rating is BB+ and the NewRe is AA. It should be noted that this liability comes from a contract that is linked to an option-type derivative instrument, which represents an asset for EPM. The derivative instrument (asset) is valued at fair value (including credit risk) with changes in results since it is not designated in hedge accounting.

Non-compliance

During the accounting period, Grupo EPM has not defaulted on the payment of principal and interest on its loans.

Note 24. Derivatives and hedges

The group has the following types of hedges:

- Cash flow hedges, which consist of covering the variation in future cash flows attributable to certain risks, such as interest rates and exchange rates that may impact results, their fair values at the end of the reporting period amount to:
  - *Swaps: A net obligation of $906,328 (see note 23. Other financial liabilities) (2022: net entitlement $459,935).*

    The hedging relationship is effective taking into account that the fundamental financial conditions (such as nominal, interest rate, payment dates and maturity) of the hedging instrument and the hedged item coincide, in accordance with IFRS 9, based on a qualitative assessment of those fundamental conditions, that the hedging instrument and the hedged item have values that will generally move, in the opposite direction due to the same risk and, therefore, that there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
  - *Ticsa Swaps*: Entitlement for $2,768 (2022: $2,768 Entitlement).
- Hedging of net investments in foreign operations, the purpose of which is to hedge equity against exchange rate risks that EPM may have, by the method of participation in the effect by translation of financial statements in investments in subsidiaries with functional currency dollar for more details see note 21 Credits and loans and note 20 Other accumulated comprehensive income. The effectiveness tests of these hedges are carried out with the "lesser of" test, which consists of identifying the effectiveness as the lower cumulative value between the valuation of the hedging instrument and that of the hedged item and any difference is considered ineffective recognized in profit or loss for the period.
- Between the valuation of the hedging instrument and that of the hedged item and any difference is considered ineffective recognized in profit or loss for the period.

The risks that have been hedged in these transactions are presented below, for more details see note 43 Financial risk management objectives and policies:

Hedging Classification	Description	Covered risk	Section	Hedged item	Carrying amount of hedged item	Carrying amount of hedging instrument	Changes in fair value of the hedging instrument during the period	Changes in the fair value of the hedged item during the period	Ineffectiveness of the hedge recognized in profit or loss for the period	Effectiveness of the hedge recognized in other comprehensive income	Reclassification from other comprehensive income to income for the period[1]
Cash flow hedging											
Swaps	Cross Currency Swap	USD/COP exchange rate and Libor/fixed interest rate of debt service	International and club bonds	Loans in U.S. Dollars	8,368,033	(906,328)	(1,366,262)	711,168	N.A	(1,366,262)	(2,205,381)
Net investment coverage abroad	The hedging instrument in USD that are not hedged and do not capitalize, in this case it would be CAF and AFD	USD/COP exchange rate	Investments in subsidiaries in HET, PDG and MaxSeguros.	Las inversiones en subsidiarias con moneda funcional USD	1,254,698	1,077,675	(568,289)	(160,017)	(26,178)	(283,752)	N.A

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

[1] The reclassification of other comprehensive income to profit or loss for the period, for swap instruments, affected the interest item, exchange difference, interest exchange rate difference and the principal of the right. In addition, $45,091 was capitalized as borrowing costs mainly to the Ituango project.

Foreign exchange risk hedging operations are part of the public debt regulated in Decree 1068 of 2015, therefore, they require the general approval of the operation via resolution, as well as the official authorization of each of the confirmation letters that will be signed with the financial institutions with the potential to participate in the respective operations.

Decree 1575 of 2022, presented some modifications to Decree 1068 of 2015, in the sense of incorporating greater efficiency in the process of obtaining authorizations to manage the risks of the market of derivatives of financial liabilities in dollars, so that when it comes to public credit operations or similar subject to the approval of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, These operations may be authorized simultaneously in the same resolution together with the risk hedging operations. In any case, the authorized entity may only contract the risk hedging operation on the amounts effectively disbursed from the public credit operation or assimilated in whole or in part.

Cash Flow Hedging

The Group expects the cash flows that are under cash flow hedging accounting to be realized in the period between January 1, 2023 and February 15, 2031, for more details see note 43 Financial risk management objectives and policies, number 42.1 Market risk.

The characteristics of the main cash flow hedging instruments that fall under hedge accounting are as follows:

Current hedge

Features								
Covered underlay	Bonds 2029	Bonds 2029	Bonds 2029	Bonds 2029	Bonds 2029	Bonds 2029	Bonds 2029	Bonds 2029
Close Date	8-jun-20	7-jul-20	10-jul-20	15-jul-20	15-jul-20	9-nov-20	12-nov-20	18-may-21
Derivative Type	CCS	CCS	CCS	CCS	CCS	CCS	CCS	CCS
Counterparty	BNP PARIBAS	JP Morgan	JP Morgan	Scotia Bank	Goldman Sachs	Goldman Sachs.	BBVA	Merrill Lynch International
Nominal (USD)	100,000,000	50,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	125,000,000	125,000,000	100,000,000
Spot exchange rate	3,597	3,627	3,617	3,606	3,608	3,657	3,642	3,649
Due Date	18-jul-29	18-jul-29	18-jul-29	18-jul-29	18-jul-29	18-jul-29	18-jul-29	18-jul-29

* CCS : Cross Currency Swap

Current hedge

Features								
Covered underlay	Bonds 2029	Bonds 2029	Bonds 2031	Bonds 2031	Bonds 2031	Bonds 2031	Bonds 2031	Bonds 2031
Close Date	2-jun-21	3-jun-21	11-sep-20	16-sep-20	22-oct-20	23-oct-20	29-jan-21	11-mar-21
Derivative Type	CCS	CCS	CCS	CCS	CCS	CCS	CCS	CCS
Counterparty	BBVA	Merrill Lynch International	JP Morgan	JP Morgan	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, New York Branch	JP Morgan	BNP Paribas	Goldman Sachs
Nominal (USD)	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000
Spot exchange rate	3,638	3,647	3,709	3,708	3,774	3,774	3,568	3,525
Due Date	18-jul-29	18-jul-29	15-feb-31	15-feb-31	15-feb-31	15-feb-31	15-feb-31	15-feb-31

* CCS : Cross Currency Swap

Current hedge

Features							
Covered underlay	Bonds 2031	Club Deal	Club Deal	Club Deal	Club Deal	Club Deal	Club Deal
Close Date	4-jun-21	10-jul-23	12-jul-23	13-jul-23	18-jul-23	23-oct-23	4-dec-23
Derivative Type	CCS	CCS	CCS	CCS	CCS	CCS	CCS
Counterparty	CITIBANK	Scotia Bank	Scotia Bank	JP Morgan	BNP Paribas	JP Morgan	JP Morgan
Nominal (USD)	25,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	120,000,000	100,000,000	84,000,000
Spot exchange rate	3,602	4,157	4,133	4,103	3,990	4,214	3,999
Due Date	15-feb-31	17-dec-27	17-dec-27	17-dec-27	17-dec-27	17-dec-27	17-dec-27

* CCS : Cross Currency Swap

TICSA

Characteristics	COLIMA	CELAYA
Covered underlay	Credit Santander	Credit Santander
Section No.	1	1
Close Date	31-dic-19	31-dic-19
Derivative Type	Swap	Swap
Counterparty	Santander	Santander
Nominal (MXN)	282,750,000	95,250,000
Strike	N.A	N.A
Obligation (MXN)	377,000,000	127,000,000
EPM pays	6.1259%	6.40%
EPM Receives	TIIE+Spread Variable	TIIE+Spread Variable
Maturity date	12-feb-24	10-dec-26
Initial exchange	No	No
Final exchange	No	No
Modality	Non Delivery	Non Delivery

Non-Hedging Climate Derivative

EPM currently has a risk coverage called "Climate Derivative" which is based on a *put* option and whose objective is to have coverage of the risk in income due to the occurrence of extreme weather events that affect rainfall and therefore the contractual commitments of power generation. It also serves to protect the exposure to risk due to purchases on the energy exchange in these periods, which consequently also increases. Under this coverage, all the impact that the company could receive due to the non-generation and non-compliance with contractual commitments is transferred to the reinsurance market.

Embedded derivatives

The company has not entered into contracts that contain embedded derivatives.

Derivatives that are not under hedge accounting

The Group has entered into contracts containing derivatives that are not under hedge accounting. (See note 13. Other Financial Assets)

Note 25. Employee Benefits

The category of employee benefits recognized as of the cut-off date is as follows:

Employee benefits	2023	2022
Non-current		
Post-employment benefits	808,317	608,062
Long-term benefits	115,031	91,465
Termination benefits	172	181
Other benefits	-	-
Total non-current employee benefits	**923,520**	**699,708**
Current		
Short-term benefits	297,724	264,047
Post-employment benefits	139,778	126,848
Total current employee benefits	**437,502**	**390,895**
Total	**1,361,022**	**1,090,603**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

25.1. Post-employment benefits

Includes the defined benefit plans and defined contribution plans detailed below:

25.1.1. Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit plans	Pensions[1]		Retroactive severance[2]		Public services subsidy[3]		Educational aid plan[4]		Other defined benefit plans		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Present value of defined benefit obligations												
Initial balance	747,472	889,743	127,547	135,034	31,779	36,372	1,174	856	45,353	37,633	953,325	1,099,638
Present service cost	5,415	3,168	3,273	3,750	105	189	-	-	3,727	2,968	12,520	10,075
Interest income or (expense)	78,194	60,940	13,265	9,012	4,017	2,924	126	51	37	36	95,639	72,963
New measurements	(142)	2,943	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	(169)	(118)	2,774
Experience assumptions	13,550	(3,459)	38,421	18,595	1,484	4,147	11	190	-	-	53,466	19,473
Demographic assumptions	845	(550)	(6)	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	839	(546)
Financial assumptions	158,568	(137,463)	13,743	(12,819)	9,151	(8,516)	208	(137)	-	-	181,669	(158,935)
Past service cost	6,810	7,443	11,193	381	-	(367)	12	361	-	-	18,014	7,818
Foreign currency translation effect	(15,240)	10,994	-	-	(117)	153	-	-	(9,680)	7,918	(25,036)	19,065
Contributions made to the plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments made by the plan	(94,617)	(89,296)	(42,194)	(26,409)	(3,928)	(3,123)	(193)	(148)	(2,502)	(4,393)	(143,435)	(123,369)
Business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes	2,045	3,009	-	-	3	-	-	-	1,380	1,360	3,428	4,369
Present value of obligations at December 31	**902,900**	**747,472**	**165,241**	**127,547**	**42,494**	**31,779**	**1,338**	**1,174**	**38,338**	**45,353**	**1,150,311**	**953,325**
Fair amount of plan assets												
Initial balance	218,416	235,911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	218,416	235,911
Contributions made to the plan	10,708	5,879	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,708	5,879
Payments made by the plan	(56,372)	(54,978)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(56,372)	(54,978)
Interest income	22,628	15,236	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,628	15,236
Actuarial gains or losses:	-	-										
Expected return on plan (excluding interest income).	13,105	5,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,105	5,900
Effect of foreign currency translation	(7,794)	5,972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,794)	5,972
Other changes	1,526	4,496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,526	4,496
Fair value of plan assets December 31	**202,216**	**218,416**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**202,216**	**218,416**
Surplus or (deficit) of the defined benefit plan	**(700,684)**	**(529,056)**	**(165,241)**	**(127,547)**	**(42,494)**	**(31,779)**	**(1,338)**	**(1,174)**	**(38,338)**	**(45,353)**	**(948,095)**	**(734,909)**
Net defined benefit plan asset or (liability)	**(700,684)**	**(529,056)**	**(165,241)**	**(127,547)**	**(42,494)**	**(31,779)**	**(1,338)**	**(1,174)**	**(38,338)**	**(45,353)**	**(948,095)**	**(734,909)**
Total defined benefit plan assets	**(700,684)**	**(529,056)**	**(165,241)**	**(127,547)**	**(42,494)**	**(31,779)**	**(1,338)**	**(1,174)**	**(38,338)**	**(45,353)**	**(948,095)**	**(734,909)**

1. It includes the retirement pension plans run by the companies of the EPM Group in accordance with the regulations of each country. Likewise, contributions to social security and funeral aid.

2. Includes retroactive severance plans, consisting of a recognition of an average monthly salary multiplied by the years of service, payable through advances and at the time of termination of the contract. The source of the plan is the "Sixth Law of 1945 which enacts certain provisions on labour agreements, professional associations, collective disputes and special labour jurisdiction" and National Decree 1160 of 1989, which partially regulates Law 71 of 1988, which issues rules on pensions and other provisions.

3. The benefit for public services is a plan that consists of a total or partial discount on the monthly amount to be paid for the public energy service, and in some cases on the aqueduct and telephone service, in the following companies of the Group: Central Hidroeléctrica de Caldas S.A. E.S.P., Centrales Eléctricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P., Electrificadora de Santander S.A. E.S.P. and Elektra Noreste S.A. At Electrificadora de Santander S.A. E.S.P., the benefit is granted to former employees whose length of service at the date of retirement was at least 15 years of employment. The benefit for public services is covered by the collective bargaining agreements in force in these companies.

4. It correspond to the educational aid granted by law to the children of pensioners who are financially dependent on them, up to the age of 25.

No risks have been identified for the EPM Group generated by the post-employment benefit plans, nor modifications, reductions or settlements that impact the present value of the obligation.

The weighted average duration in years of defined benefit plan obligations as of the cut-off date is presented below:

Benefit	2023		2022	
	From	To	From	To
Pension	6	16	6	8
Retroactive severance	3	5	3	5
Public services aid	-	10	6	8
Education	2	2	2	2
Other defined benefit plans	1	8	1	6

The Group has no restrictions on the current realization of the defined benefit plan surplus.

The Group did not make any defined benefit contributions during the period.

The fair value of plan assets is composed as follows:

Assets that support the plan	2023		2022	
	% Participation	Fair value	% Participation	Fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	**5.20%**	**10,928**	**4.18%**	**9,356**
Equity instruments				
Government Sector	7.43%	15,624	48.73%	116,549
Total equity instruments	**7%**	**15,624**	**6%**	**15,218**
Debt instruments				
AAA	47.98%	100,866	48.73%	116,549
AA	4.88%	10,254	6.36%	15,218
A	0.00%	-	3.69%	8,828
BB and less	0.00%	-	0.40%	964
No rating	13.67%	28,736	20.89%	49,948
Investment funds	6.12%	12,873	6.32%	15,122
Total debt instruments	**72.65%**	**152,729**	**86.40%**	**206,629**
Other assets	**14.72%**	**30,943**	**3.33%**	**7,954**
Total Assets that support the plan	**100%**	**210,224**	**100%**	**239,157**

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

The main actuarial assumptions used to determine the defined benefit plan obligations are as follows:

Assumptions	Colombia				Panama			
	2023		2022		2023		2022	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
Discount rate (%)	10.20%	13.60%	8.10%	13.60%			5.52%	5.52%
Annual Salary Increase Rate (%)	4.50%	6.50%	3.50%	6.50%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Actual rate of return of the assets in the plan	21.95%	21.95%	2.59%	2.59%			5.00%	5.00%
Future rate of increase in annual pension	4.50%	4.57%	4.50%	4.50%			-	-
Annual inflation rate (%)	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	1.92%	1.92%	0.76%	0.76%
Survival tables	Valid Rentlists Table 2008				Table of mortality of the urban population Republic of Panama 2010-2015			

Assumptions	Guatemala				Mexico			
	2023		2022		2023		2022	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
Discount rate (%)	6.00%	6.00%	4.90%	4.90%	9.30%	9.30%	9.8%	9.8%
Annual Salary Increase Rate (%)	5.00%	5.00%	4.50%	4.50%	8.00%	8.00%	8.0%	8.0%
Future rate of increase in annual pension	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Annual inflation rate (%)	4.50%	4.50%	4.00%	4.00%	22.00%	22.00%	3.75%	3.75%
Survival tables	Table RP-2000							

Assumptions	El Salvador				Chile			
	2023		2022		2023		2022	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
Discount rate (%)	5.20%	5.20%	4.95%	4.95%			1.68%	1.68%
Annual Salary Increase Rate (%)	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	12.80%	12.80%	0.76%	0.76%
Annual inflation rate (%)	6.20%	6.20%	1.00%	1.00%	3.90%	3.90%	2.75%	0.33%
Survival tables	Table CSO-80				Table CB H 2014 and RV M 2014			

The following table shows the effect of a plus 1% and a minus 1% change in the salary increase, in the discount rate and in the increase in the benefit on the defined benefit post-employment benefit obligation:

Assumptions	Increase in discount rate by +1%	Decrease in discount rate by -1%	Increase in salary increase by +1%	Decrease in salary increase by -1%	Increase in profit by +1%	Decrease in profit increase by -1%
Pensions	669,955	770,389	-	-	90,747	90,747
Retroactive severance	153,855	162,403	166,202	150,131	-	-
Public services	22,461	25,987	-	-	26,219	26,219
Other post-employment benefits	4,476	4,967	-	-	4,770	4,770
Total post-employment benefits	**850,747**	**963,746**	**166,202**	**150,131**	**121,736**	**121,736**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

The methods and assumptions used to prepare the sensitivity analyses of the present value of the obligations (DBO) are the same as for the actuarial calculation as of December 31, 2023 and 2022: Projected Unit Credit (PUC). There are no limitations to the sensitivity. There have been no changes in the methods and assumptions used to prepare the sensitivity analysis from the previous period to the current period.

Calculation of pension liabilities in accordance with current tax requirements in Colombia

Resolution 037 of 2017 issued by the General Accounting Office of the Nation established the obligation to disclose the calculation of pension liabilities in accordance with the parameters established in Decree 1625 of 2016 and Decree 1833 for pension commutations; therefore, the figures presented below do not correspond to the requirements of IFRS.

Pension liabilities

The pension actuarial calculation was prepared with the following technical bases:

Actuarial assumptions - Pension obligation	2023	2022
Real technical interest rate	7.00%	7.73%
Salary increase rate	7.90%	4.36%
Pension increase rate	7.65%	4.11%
Mortality table	Valid rentiers table 2008	

The following table details the calculation of the pension liability with the above parameters:

Concept	2023		2022	
	Number of people	Obligation Value	Number of people	Obligation Value
Staff retired entirely by EPM Group companies	922	276,327	933	240,189
Staff retired with shared pension with Colpensions	1,363	266,223	1,831	248,400
Staff Benefit shared with Colpensions	564	102,854	935	120,428
Staff retired with pension shared with other entities	425	33,602	633	64,210
Total	**3,274**	**679,006**	**4,332**	**673,227**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

The pension bonds related to pension obligations are detailed below:

Concept	2023		2022	
	Number of people	Reserve value	Number of people	Reserve value
Type A Pensional Bonus Modality 1	225	3,788	230	3,388
Type A penalty bond Modality 2	4,113	222,968	4,130	20,903
Type B Pensional Bond	3,125	440,796	2,993	78,110
Type T Pensional Bonus	5	503	5	390
Other - Contributions Law 549	-	-	141	11,097
Total	**7,468**	**668,055**	**7,499**	**113,888**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

The differences between pension liabilities calculated under IFRS as adopted in Colombia and tax pension liabilities are shown below:

Concept	2023	2022
Pension liabilities under IFRS	593,815	468,267
Fiscal pension liabilities	1,187,266	971,096
Difference	**(593,451)**	**(502,829)**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

Pension commutation liabilities

The actuarial calculation of pension commutation was prepared on the following technical basis:

Actuarial assumptions - Pensionary commutation	2023	2022
Real technical interest rate	4.80%	4.80%
Rate of salary increase	8.70%	3.98%
Pension increase rate	8.70%	3.98%
Mortality table	RV08 (Valid Rentlists)	

The following table shows the calculation of the pension commutation with the above parameters:

Concept	2023		2022	
	Number of people	Obligation Value	Number of people	Obligation Value
Staff retired entirely by EPM Group companies	70	19,045	74	17,728
Staff retired with shared pension with Colpensions	337	53,306	338	47,391
Staff Benefit shared with Colpensions	63	7,801	62	6,419
Staff retired with pension shared with other entities	5	373	10	1,054
Total	**475**	**80,525**	**484**	**72,592**

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

The pension bonds related to the pension commutation liability are detailed below:

Concept	2023		2022	
	Number of people	Reserve value	Number of people	Reserve value
Type A Pensional Bonus Modality 1	11	43	11	39
Type A penalty bond Modality 2	220	13,041	232	12,654
Type B Pensional Bond	193	25,674	198	23,914
Type T Pensional Bonus	-	-	3	-
Other -Include type of pension bonus-	1	59	1	52
Total	**425**	**38,817**	**445**	**36,659**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

The differences between the pension commutation liability calculated under IFRS as adopted in Colombia and the fiscal pension commutation liability are shown below:

	2023	2022
Pension commutation liabilities under IFRS	74,430	72,592
Fiscal pensions commutation liability	119,345	109,252
Difference	**(44,915)**	**(36,660)**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

25.1.2. Defined Contribution Plans

The Group made contributions to defined contribution plans recognized in profit or loss for the period as an expense of $42,562 (2022: $35,620), as a cost of $80,439 (2022: $68,421) for a total of $123,001 (2022: $104,041).

25.2. Long-term employee benefits

Long-term benefits	Seniority Premium [1]		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Present value of obligations for other long-term benefits				
Initial Balance	91,465	98,509	91,465	98,509
Cost of the present service	8,183	9,019	8,183	9,019
Income or (expenses) by interest	11,084	7,506	11,084	7,506
Actuarial profits or losses from changes in:				
Assumptions by experience	6,456	10,108	6,456	10,108
Demographic assumptions	(650)	(282)	(650)	(282)
Financial assumptions	18,955	(12,873)	18,955	(12,873)
Past service cost	(1,215)	(2,060)	(1,215)	(2,060)
Foreign currency conversion effect	(701)	560	(701)	560
Payments made by the plan	(18,598)	(19,022)	(18,598)	(19,022)
Changes due to the limit of an assest	53	-	53	-
Present value of obligations as at 31 December	**115,031**	**91,465**	**115,031**	**91,465**
Surplus or (deficit) for long-term benefits	**(115,031)**	**(91,465)**	**(115,031)**	**(91,465)**
Long-term profit net asset or (liability)	**(115,031)**	**(91,465)**	**(115,031)**	**(91,465)**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

[1] It is granted based on the employee's years of service, is recognized and paid in accordance with the terms established in the current collective bargaining agreements of each company or the labor regulations of the country.

The Group has not identified any risks generated by the long-term benefit plans, nor modifications, reductions or liquidations that impact the present value of the obligation.

The weighted average duration in years of long-term benefit plan obligations as of the cut-off date is presented below:

Benefit	2023		2022	
	From	To	From	To
Seniority Premium	3	3.0	3.3	3.0
Other long-term benefits	6	6	6	6

The group does not expect to make any contributions to the plan for the next year.

The main actuarial assumptions used to determine liabilities for long-term employee benefit plans are as follows:

Assumptions	Colombia		Guatemala	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Discount rate (%)	10.47%	13.50%	7.80%	5.00%
Annual Salary Increase Rate (%)	5.54%	5.17%	5.00%	4.50%
Annual inflation rate (%)	5.31%	4.50%	4.50%	4.00%
Survival tables	Valid Rentlists Table 2008		Table RP-2000	

The following table shows the effect of a plus 1% and a minus 1% change in the salary increase, in the discount rate and in the increase in the benefit on the long-term benefit obligation:

Assumptions	Increase in discount rate by +1%	Decrease in discount rate by -1%	Increase in salary increase by +1%	Decrease in salary increase by -1%
Seniority Premium	88,217	97,867	98,183	87,868
Other long-term benefits	5,572	6,233	6,221	5,579
Total long-term benefits	**93,789**	**104,100**	**104,404**	**93,447**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

The methods and assumptions used to prepare the sensitivity analysis of the present value of the obligations (DBO) were the same as for the actuarial calculation as of December 31, 2023, and 2022: Projected Unit Credit (PUC). The sensitivity does not present any limitations or changes in the methods and assumptions used to prepare the analysis for the current period.

25.3. Short-term employee benefits

The composition of short-term benefits is as follows:

Short-term benefits	2023	2022
Payroll payable	13,294	13,601
Severances	90,910	72,465
Interests on severances	10,882	8,875
Holidays	54,620	47,855
Vacation bonus	66,316	57,084
service premium	6,838	960
Holidays (Christmas) bonus	248	582
Bonuses	16,579	18,378
Other bonuses, salaries and legal benefits	38,036	44,247
Total short-term benefits	**297,724**	**264,047**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

Note 26. Taxes, contributions, and fees payable

The detail of taxes, contributions and fees, other than income tax, is as follows:

Taxes, contributions, and fees	2023	2022
Withholding tax (1)	224,839	199,535
Industry and commerce tax (2)	133,231	105,835
Value Added Tax	79,196	73,247
Fees	50,381	40,923
Other national taxes	9,571	16,512
Contributions	5,189	28,262
Customs tax and surcharges	5,086	6,964
Other municipal taxes	3,224	29,635
Taxes, contributions and fees abroad	951	8,822
Unified property tax	889	766
Royalties and monetary compensation	871	752
National consumption tax	7	6
Motor vehicle tax	-	12
Penalties	-	9
Total taxes, fees and contributions	**513,435**	**511,280**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

[1] The value caused in December 2022 was lower than in December 2023, due to the lower amount to be paid for the concept of self-withholdings.

[2] The increase in the taxable base for the Industry and Commerce Tax is due to higher revenues in the 2023 period.

[3] The taxable base for the tax by fees increased by the value of the payments paid to the municipalities for the concept of energy generation as established by Law 99.

Note 27. Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities

The reconciliation of provisions is as follows:

Concept	Dismantling or environmental restoration [1]	Litigation [2]	Contingent - business combinations	Guarantees [3]	Other provisions	Total
Initial balance	259,373	653,831	164,112	106,053	640,030	1,823,399
Additions	2,859	844,663	-	-	192,580	1,040,103
Capitalizable Additions	7,883	-	-	-	-	7,883
Uses (-)	(42,525)	(129,486)	(551)	(102,607)	(150,048)	(425,218)
Reversals, Unused amounts (-)	(5,950)	(49,420)	(1,323)	(9,566)	(17,473)	(83,732)
Reversals, Unused amounts (-) capitalizable	(388)	-	-	-	-	(388)
Adjustment for changes in estimates	6,242	33,506	3,402	-	66,572	109,722
Adjustment for changes in estimates capitalizable	227,058	-	-	-	-	227,058
Exchange rate difference	-	(1,200)	(31,260)	-	-	(32,460)
Financial update	28,156	67,920	6,764	6,120	5,430	114,389
Foreign currency conversion effect	(794)	(6,344)	-	-	(119,077)	(126,215)
Other change	-	(212)	-	-	-	(212)
Final balance	**481,915**	**1,413,258**	**141,143**	**-**	**618,014**	**2,654,330**
Non-current	285,842	1,305,754	140,987	-	463,348	2,195,931
Current	196,073	107,504	156	-	154,666	458,399
Total	**481,915**	**1,413,258**	**141,143**	**-**	**618,014**	**2,654,330**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-

As of December 31, 2023, the Group's significant provisions were:

[1] The increase in the provision for dismantling is an adjustment in the social provision of Ituango and in the forest compensations for the environmental effects of Hidroituango (paragraph 27.1.1.)

[2] The increase in the provision of litigation and lawsuits is due to the arbitration award against EPM for the penalty clauses of enforcement for non-compliance with milestones in Hidroituango. (Paragraph 27.1.2).

[3] The decrease in the guarantee provision is due to the payments made to XM for the guarantee of arrears in Hidroituango (Numeral 27.1.4

27.1.1 Decommissioning or restoration

The Group is obliged to incur costs of dismantling or restoring its facilities and assets in the following events:

- Removal of transformers containing PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls). The Group has committed to the dismantling of these assets from 2008 to 2026, under Resolution 222 of December 15, 2011 of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and the Stockholm Convention of May

22, 2008. Applies in Colombia, Panama and El Salvador. The provision is recognized at the present value of the expected costs to pay off the obligation using estimated cash flows. The main assumptions considered in the calculation of the provision are: estimated costs, CPI and TES fixed rate. As of December 31, 2023, the national subsidiaries that contribute to this item are: ESSA with $222, CENS with $397, EDEQ with $140, EPM with $113, CHEC with $80 and Afinia with $55 and the international ones that contribute are: ENSA with $537.

- In the sanitation service in Colombia, due to the disposal of solid waste in the subsidiary EMVARIAS and it is a land on which cells or vessels are built for the deposit of garbage, being necessary to restore it through a series of activities aimed at carrying out the closure, closure and post-closure of it. The obligation begins from the moment in which the landfill is in optimal conditions for the performance of the final disposal activity and goes until the regulatory environmental entity, by resolution, decrees the termination of the closure, closure and post-closure stage. This obligation is defined in the RAS 2000 (Technical Regulations for Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation), which establishes the basic criteria and minimum environmental requirements that sanitation systems must meet in order to mitigate and minimize the impacts that occur in the activities of design, construction, commissioning, operation, maintenance, decommissioning, completion and closure. As of December 31, 2023, payments of $1,640 have been generated and the balance of the provision ended at $25,102.

- Dismantling of the Jepírachi Wind Farm located in the department of La Guajira, in the towns of Cabo de la Vela and Puerto Bolívar in Colombia, which through CREG resolution 136 of 2020, published in the Official Gazette of July 15, 2020, allows the restart of operations until 2023, which led to the activation of the provision worth $9,640 million, for a ending balance as of December 31, 2023 of $943.

- Dismantling of the Hidroituango central camp

  With the entry into operation of the two power generating units of the Hidroituango power plant, the dismantling of the Tacuí – Cuní camp, which was initially conceived and dimensioned for the construction of the Ituango Hydroelectric Project, is planned. Once the construction stage is over, the operation of the project begins and the sizing for the construction stage is much greater than that required for the operation stage. For this reason, it is estimated that the dismantling will begin in 2027, which is the probable date of the completion of the construction and delivery to operation of the 8 generation units. The estimated cost for the dismantling of the camps was assessed according to the areas that are not required for the operation of the plant and according to the plan and dimensioning of the facilities. The balance of the provision as of December 31, 2023 amounted to $18,893.

- In EPM, provision for environmental impact in the construction of infrastructure projects: this arises as a legal obligation derived from the granting of the environmental license to compensate for the loss of biodiversity during the construction phase, as well as compensation for the subtraction of reserve areas, affectation of prohibited species and forest exploitation; obligations that are formalized, through the resolutions of the ANLA (National Environmental Licensing Authority), CAR - Regional Autonomous Corporation and/or MADS - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. The execution of the project's biotic environmental offsets extends beyond the time in which the asset begins to operate technically, making it necessary to implement the figure of provision with the aim of ensuring that these expenditures remain as the greatest value of the construction in progress. The Group has committed to compensate for the loss of biodiversity, subtraction and closures from 2016 to 2019 according to the resolutions: Res. 1313/2013 ANLA, Res. 519/2014 ANLA, Res LA. 0882/04/08/2014 ANLA, Res. 1166/2013 MADS, Res. 1852/2013 CAR, Res. 2135/2014 CAR, Resolution 1189/22/07/2104 MADS, Res. 1120907/17-03-2015 CORNARE, Res. 141011206/16-10-2014 CORANTIOQUIA, Res LA. EIA1-9872 04/21/2014 CVS, among others. The provision is recognized at the present value of the expected costs to pay off the obligation using estimated cash flows. The main assumptions considered in the calculation of the provision are:

estimated costs, CPI and TES fixed rate. As of December 31, 2023, the main subsidiaries contributing to this concept are: EPM with $7,722, ESSA with $4,918 and CENS with $2,951.

- Environmental effects of the Hidroituango power plant: with the entry into operation of the two power generating units of the Hidroituango power plant, obligations arise for the use of the natural vegetation cover that was found in the areas where different infrastructures were implemented for the project (reservoir, camps, roads, workshops, storage areas, etc.). among others), in this sense, according to its environmental license, the project must make forest compensations in a ratio of 1 to 1 in the intervened areas of tropical humid forest and from 1 to 5 in the areas of tropical dry forest. In general, these compensation obligations are associated with the WFP programs for the biotic environment related to the management and conservation of vegetation cover, the subprogram for the restoration of forest cover, the subprogram for the management and protection of fish and fisheries resources in the lower and middle basins of the Cauca River, as well as the with the execution of these activities, attention is given to the obligations associated with requests for the exploitation of species with regional restriction by the competent authorities (Coranquia and Corpourabá). The balance of the provision as of December 31, 2023 amounted to $167,670.
- Environmental compensation and forced investment of 1%: Law 99 of 1993 established the mandatory nature of environmental licensing for the development of any activity that may cause serious deterioration to renewable natural resources or the environment or introduce considerable or notorious modifications to the landscape and depending on the type of activity, the size and location of the project. and assigned the competencies in relation to environmental licensing to the National Environmental Licensing Authority, the Regional Autonomous Corporations, or the metropolitan areas.

Article 321 of Law 1955 of 2019, indicates that all holders of an environmental license who have pending investments as of May 25, 2019 may benefit from the percentage increase in the value of the liquidation base of the forced investment of no less than 1%, according to the year of commencement of activities authorized in the environmental license and defined the requirements and procedures to update the pending investments and new terms of execution subject to ANLA approval.

As of December 31, 2023, EPM Group has obligations of this type amounting to $47,274 related to the use of water taken directly from natural sources, in the projects carried out at: the Hidroituango, Porce III and Porce II power plants. In accordance with the law, the executed values of 1% are: Hidroituango power plant for $44,490 and Porce III for $2,785.

Additionally, as of December 31, 2023, EPM includes a provision of $38,656 for environmental contingency, established by the specific action plan for the recovery of the parties affected by the events of the plugging of the Cauca River diversion tunnel that the Hidroituango plant had on April 28, 2018; by the closure of floodgates in 2019 that decreased the flow of the river downstream of the project; and by the events that may be caused by the technical milestones, pending to be achieved typical of the contingency, as well as of the execution of the project itself. During 2023, the provision was adjusted by $10,832 for financial expense and payments amounting to $28,373 have been made. The balance of the provision as of December 31, 2023 amounted to $38,656.

The specific action plan for recovery should consider three framework programmes:

a. Recovery of affected swamps
b. Recovery of affected fish fauna
c. Restoration of aquatic habitats located in the affected area

These three programs correspond to the environmental component as a response to the identification of the effects caused, as well as discretionary actions. Also included are social programs, economic activities, infrastructure, risk management, among others.

The different actions are planned to be carried out between the municipalities of Valdivia and Nechí, however, if affectations are identified in the municipalities that are part of La Mojana, they will also be the object of the intervention.

In the EPM Group, with the entry into operation of the two power generating units of the Hidroituango power plant, the provisions of the following were recognized:

Monitoring: obligation originated by the monitoring and follow-up plan that is part of the activities contemplated in the project's environmental license, generally these monitorings correspond to the follow-up that the project must carry out to the different physical, biotic, and socioeconomic variables that are addressed with the environmental management measures contemplated in the project's Environmental Management Plan (PMA). and their basic purpose is to evaluate over time the evolution of these variables in order to identify their behavior and response to the appearance of the impacts caused by the development of the project and the application of the management measures contemplated in the MAP. The balance of the provision as of December 31, 2023 amounted to $43,964.

Mandatory social commitments: obligations related to the execution of activities related to the agreements with the Nutabe indigenous community of Orobajo, improvement of living conditions, restitution of social or community infrastructure, and compensation for loss of housing or economic activities of families and communities that were impacted by the construction and/or operation of the Ituango project. These obligations are contemplated in WFP programs and projects (social component), which include, among others, the program for the comprehensive restitution of living conditions, the project for the restitution of community infrastructure, the attention to commitments associated with the agreements with the Nutabe indigenous community, and the other programs for the management of the socio-economic environment contemplated in the project's environmental license. The balance of the provision as of December 31, 2023 amounted to $67,773.

27.1.2 Litigation

This provision covers estimated probable losses related to labor, administrative, civil and tax (administrative and governmental) litigation arising from the operation of the Group's companies. The main assumptions considered in the calculation of the provision are: Average CPI to actual data in previous years and projected data in future years, discount rate calculated with reference to market yields of bonds issued by the National Government, estimated value to be paid, start date and estimated date of payment, for those lawsuits classified as probable. To date, there is no evidence of future events that could affect the calculation of the provision.

In the Group companies operating in Colombia, in order to reduce the uncertainty conditions that may arise with respect to the estimated date of payment and the estimated value payable of a lawsuit classified as probable, there are business rules based on statistical studies with which the average duration of the processes per action was obtained and also the application of the jurisprudence to the maximum ceilings that it defines for the value of non-pecuniary or immaterial claims when these exceed their amount, as described below:

Average duration of proceedings per action

Administrative and tax

Type of legal action or procedure	Average length (in years)
Abbreviated	4
Petition for compliance	4
Group Action	6
Representative actions	4
conciliation (pre-trial)	2
Partie civile proceedings	4
Contractual (Breach of contract)	13
Survey and demarcation	5
Executive	5
Singular executive	3
Expropriation	4
Comprehensive reparation incident (criminal)	2
Imposition of easement	4
Nullification of administrative acts	5
Nullification and reestablishment of rights	10
Nullification and reestablishment of labor rights	11
Ordinary	7
Ordinary of Membership	5
Accusatorial Criminal (Law 906 of 2004)	4
Division's lawsuits	4
Protection of consumer rights	6
Police Grievances	3
Right to Reclaim	7
Direct compensation	12
Oral	5

Labor proceedings

Type of legal action or procedure	Average length (in years)
Labor solidarity	3.5
Pension	3.5
Extra Hours	3.5
Job Reinstatement	4
Salary Scale Equalization	3.5
Unfair Dismissal Compensation	3.5
Reassessment of Social Benefits	3.5
Compensation work accident	4
Refund of Health-Pension Contributions	4

Application of jurisprudence

Typology: The amounts of the claims for compensation for non-pecuniary damages shall be recorded according to the following typology:

- Moral prejudice.
- Damage to health (physiological or biological damage), resulting from bodily or psychophysical injury.
- Damage to relationship life.
- Damage to constitutional and conventional assets.

The amounts of other non-pecuniary claims not recognized by jurisprudence will not be recorded, unless it can be inferred from the claim that, despite being denominated otherwise, they correspond to one of the admitted typologies. Claims for non-pecuniary compensation for damage to property shall not be recorded either.

Quantification: The amount of non-pecuniary claims shall be recorded uniformly as follows, regardless of their typology:

Direct victim Compensation	100 Monthly Minimum Legal Wage Enforced (SMMLV)
Indirect victim compensation	50 Monthly Minimum Legal Wage Enforced (SMMLV)

- For subsidiaries in Chile: with respect to the probable date of payment of the lawsuits, the type of process, previous cases, and the progress of the procedural stages of each case are taken into consideration, which can be very specific and varied depending on the subject matter. In this regard, labor proceedings, being oral and having only two hearings, have a maximum duration of six months, except in specific cases where there are problems in the notification of the claim, or the hearings are suspended. In civil lawsuits, given that they are long processes of long knowledge and written processing, they can last at least two years, so the estimated time in the lawsuits currently being processed by the subsidiary Aguas de Antofagasta S.A., considering its state of progress, should be until 2023.

Quantification: to determine the amount of the judgments, in principle, the amount of the plaintiff's claim is considered, since jurisprudence cannot be applied in this sense, and the amount will vary depending on the Court and the cause of action. Additionally, in civil lawsuits, the amount of the compensation will depend on the court that dictates it, since in Chile there is no precedent system. What a civil judge cannot do, and even less the appellate and supreme court, is to award higher amounts to the claims.

- **For subsidiaries in Panama:** regarding the estimated payment date, each case is evaluated individually with external legal counsel, taking into consideration the average duration of similar processes.

  Quantification: The estimated amount to be paid in a lawsuit is determined based on the amount of the plaintiff's claim and an analysis of the specific condition that motivates the lawsuit in order to determine the recognition of a possible damage. For this purpose, we rely on the assessment of external legal advisors of each company and in certain cases with the support of insurance advisors in case an actuarial valuation is required.

- **For subsidiaries in El Salvador:** the estimated date of payment for administrative or judicial processes is estimated based on the average duration of the processing of similar processes, obtained from statistical data over the 20 years of operation of the subsidiaries.

  Quantification: El The estimated amount payable in litigation is determined based on the amount of the initial claim filed against the company.

The following are the recognized litigations:

Company	Third party	Pretension	Value
EPM	Hidroeléctrica Ituango S.A.	Declare that between HIDROITUANGO and EPM, there exists a Contract for the financing, construction, assembly, development, commissioning, and operation of the Pescadero Ituango Hydroelectric Project, known as BOOMT, entered into on 2011/03/30, where EPM ITUANGO assigned its contractual position in favor of EPM. In Hidroituango's opinion, EPM failed to meet milestone 7 "Closure of the diversion gates and start of the reservoir filling (...)" initially planned for 2018/07/01, milestone 8 "Commencement of commercial operation of unit 4" initially planned for 2018/11/28, and milestone 9 "Commencement of	781,978

Company	Third party	Pretension	Value
		Commercial Operation of Unit 1" initially planned for 2019/08/27. As a consequence of the above, Hidroituango requested that EPM be ordered to pay the "Penalty Clauses for Failure to Meet Milestones" up to the value of the "maximum financial liability" for US$450 million, and the recognition of the remuneration agreed upon in the contract for the plant not having commenced operation on the scheduled dates.	
	Maikol Arenales Chaves	To declare the defendants administratively liable, as the cause of the unlawful damage for having destroyed the fishing resource of the Ciénagas de Montecristo complex, which is due to the construction of the IHP. Note: By order of 16 November 2021, 1223 persons were accepted as members of the group	330,425
	Oscar Elias Arboleda Lopera	It includes 173 plaintiffs who worked for EADE; and, they state that in the dissolution and liquidation of said company there was an employer substitution with EPM, which obliges it to all labor debts.	46,894
	Roger Alberto Gil Barragán	To recognize, by way of compensation, for each of the members of the "ASOBAPEBEL" group, that there are one hundred and ninety-three (193) for the unlawful damage caused, the moral and material damage, and the violation of fundamental rights such as a dignified life, a minimum of life, decent housing, work, food security, and the destruction of their source of subsistence, the displacement of their territory and the unlawful psychological and physical transformation of their lives, having as an imputation the exceptional risk due to the emergency that caused the damage to the Cauca River.	22,347
	Luis Fernando Anchico Indaburo	To declare EPM administratively responsible, as the cause of the unlawful damage for having destroyed the fishing resource of the Montecristo swamp complex, which is due to the construction of the PHI (Ituango Hydroelectric Project) and requests the recognition and payment of a minimum wage for each family nucleus from February 2019 until the judgment is issued, This is referred to by the defendants as consolidated loss of profits.	22,332
EPM	Other Labors	125 processes with an average of $110 and an amount of less than $1,100.	21,505
	Santiago Andrés Ortiz Mora	To declare EPM responsible for the damage caused, the moral and material damage and the violation of fundamental rights, caused to the members of the "SAN ROQUE" group, by the destruction of their source of subsistence, the displacement of their territory and the psychological and physical transformation of their lives due to the affectation caused by the "Hidroituango" project in April 2018. The amount for each of the 161 members of the group is 100 SMMLV, for a total of $14,132,628,300. A claim for loss of profits in the amount of $1,146,431,034 is claimed.	18,010
	Rodrigo Antonio Muñoz Arenas	To declare the State's responsibility for the deficiencies or omissions incurred by the defendants, by not measuring the danger, threat and damage that would be caused by the indiscriminate felling of trees in the area of influence of the dam, to which the communities attribute the changes in the behavior of the river and the landslides in the area. To order the plaintiffs and the members of the affected group to pay the minimum subsistence not received for the duration of the emergency, $4,307,103,200.00.	14,509
	Javier Maure Rojas	To declare EPM administratively responsible, as the cause of the unlawful damage for having destroyed the fishing resource of the Montecristo swamp complex, which is due to the construction of the PHI (Ituango Hydroelectric Project); that a minimum wage be recognized and paid for each family unit from February 2019 until the judgment is handed down and the recognition of a future loss of earnings that goes from the time of the judgment to the probable period of life of each of the plaintiffs.	14,042
	Other Administrative	29 litigations with an average of $527 and an amount of less than $1,956.	12,717
	Gustavo Jimenez Perez	To declare EPM E.S.P. liable for the unlawful damage caused, the moral and material damage and the violation of fundamental rights caused to the 75 members of the "ASOMIBA" group; for the destruction of their source of subsistence, the displacement of their territory and reparation of the damage; It is requested to pay to the members of the "ASOPEISLA" group, the damages of an immaterial and material nature caused since the beginning of the emergency originated in the "Hidroituango" project, of compensation for each of the members of the "ASOMIBA" group, is set at One Hundred (100 SMLV).	8,986
	Esilda Rosa Romero Aguas	They request that EPM be declared administratively liable as a result of the damage caused to the plaintiffs and that the sum of 80 SMLMV be recognized for each of the plaintiffs in the form of moral damages: 39 in total.	8,301
	Diogenes de Jesús Cossio	For environmental damage, the sum of 50 SMLMV for each of the 41 plaintiffs. It is classified as damage to constitutional and conventional property, in the absence of a category such as the one indicated by the plaintiff. For damage to	7,170

Company	Third party	Pretension	Value
		the family or damage to the life of the relationship 50 SLMV for each of the plaintiffs. For moral damages, the sum of 50 SMLMV for each of the plaintiffs. For consolidated and future loss of profits, the sum of ARS 289,767,141,000, for Mr. FABIO ENRIQUE GOMEZ ATEHORTUA.	
	John Walter Jaramillo	That the plaintiffs be reinstated in the same position or trade or another of the same or higher category that they had been performing, that as a consequence, by way of compensation, all the salaries and legal social benefits not received must be paid, in addition to all the contributions caused in favor of the Comprehensive Social Security System.	5,537
	Municipality of Copacabana	Declare that EPM has partially breached the 8405949 contract and that it is responsible for the economic damages suffered by the Municipality of Copacabana, as the public lighting fee for the industrial and commercial sectors was not collected during the periods of 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and part of 2011; Which have been liquidated in the sum of $1,034,385,066 and that must be paid when the order that resolves the present lawsuit becomes enforceable.	3,237
	Humberto Hernando Gómez Franco	To declare EPM administratively and financially liable for the injuries suffered by Mr. HUMBERTO HENANDO GÓMEZ FRANCO, when he was electrocuted by high-voltage cables owned by the defendant entity, on 10/23/2013, at the La Playa farm owned by Mr. Antonio Lopera, located in the La Virgen sector, of the Vereda Hoyorrico, jurisdiction of the Municipality of Santa Rosa de Osos.	2,353
	Francisco Javier Muñoz Usman	The plaintiffs claim to have worked at Empresa Antioqueña de Energía S.A. E.S.P., which was liquidated. That the conciliation agreement signed be declared null and void due to defect in the consent and consequently order the reinstatement of the employment contract, the reinstatement, the payment of all the salaries and benefits not received, in the same way that the social security contributions be cancelled from the moment of dismissal and until the plaintiff is effectively reinstated.	2,187
EPM	Moraine Olave De Larios	Relatives of a former Integral worker who died in Ituango, sue for full compensation for damages, for moral damages caused. Solidarity.	2,038
	Omar Augusto Lugo Hoyos	That the conciliation agreement signed be declared null and void due to defect in the consent and consequently order the reinstatement of the employment contract, the reinstatement, the payment of all the salaries and benefits not received, in the same way that the social security contributions be cancelled from the moment of dismissal and until the plaintiff is effectively reinstated.	1,373
	Jaime De Jesus Marin Hernandez	Employer's fault.	1,141
	CORANTIOQUIA - Regional Autonomous Corporation of Central Antioquia	That as a result of the declaration of nullity of Resolution No. 130 TH1106 – 8318, of June 7, 2011, CORANTIOQUIA repays the fee for the use of water collected from the Riogrande and that was collected with invoice No. TH1195 of April 11, 2011, corresponding to the period 2010, as established by Decree 155 of 2004, and pay EPM back what it overpaid.	1,108
	Luis Bernando Mora Meneses	EAS Re-Entry	1,097
	Aburrá Valley Metropolitan Area	To declare the nullity of the Metropolitan Resolutions: No. S.A. 001085 of 2012/07/05 "For the collection of remuneration rate - Connected Sector"; and, the No S.A. 000189 of 2014/02/17 "That resolves an Appeal for Reconsideration" both issued by the Environmental Deputy Director of the Metropolitan Area of the Aburrá Valley; and, to declare that EPM E.S.P. are not obliged to pay the AREA a sum whose refund must be made in an indexed manner from the time of making the payment and until the date on which effective compliance with the judgment with which the controversy is put to an end is verified.	1,073
	Various Prosecutors	11 processes with an average of $196 and an amount of less than $5,253.	258
Total EPM			**1,330,618**
	Cartones y Papeles del Risaralda S.A. and Others	Reparation and payment of moral and material damages	5,207
CHEC	Jose Aníbal Acevedo, Julián Andrés Galvez Henao, Germán Alberto Morales Flórez, Juan Pablo Orozco and Others	Reinstatement to office, repayment of social benefits and moratorium penalties.	2,690
	Leidy Marcela Jimenez Jaramillo	Loss of profits / Material-moral damage	2,565

Company	Third party	Pretension	Value
CHEC	Deibi Bibiana Siagama Arce	Moral and pecuniary damages are claimed for the electrical accident that caused death.	2,515
	Héctor Giraldo Mesa and other	Employer's fault for accidents at work/solidarity	2,513
	Salomón Galvis Giraldo and Others	Conventional Retirement	1,550
	Hernando de Jesús Ocampo Jiménez and Others	Reality Contract / Pension Contribution	1,340
	José Hernando Anturi Noriega and others	Permanent travel expenses - social security contributions	805
	Nestor Hernández Morales and others	Pension substitution	518
	Luis Alberto Merchan Gómez	Compensation for Consequential Damages	456
	Maria Eugenia Motato Gañan	That they be paid compensation for damages for the death by electrocution of their family member/that they be compensated for the fatal damages received	412
	Carlos Alberto Montoya Gonzalez and Others	Pension resettlement	288
	Frank Estivar Escudero Aristizábal and Others	Payment of severance pay and social benefits	139
	Germán Neira Marín	Resettlement - Readjustment of salaries and social benefits	98
	José Alberto Bedoya Uribe and Others	Recognition 100% allowance 14	39
	Colpensiones	Nullity of administrative act	37
	Rodolfo Gonzalez Pineda and Others	Partial Energy Exemption	16
	Payments made without finishing processes	Payments made without completing processes in different periods	(8)
Total CHEC			**21,180**
CENS	Elsa Reyes de Buitrago and others	Indexation of the first pension allowance, in their capacity as pensioners and/or pension substitute to all the claimants and cancellation of interest to the legal maximum contemplated in Law 100 of 1993 in its article 141.	4,486
	Carlos Omar Rincón Carrillo and other	Recognition and payment of the transport allowance deducted by the contractor, expenses incurred for the maintenance of work tools, social benefits, holidays and moratorium compensation for the payment of the severance payment at the end of the employment contract, in addition to the costs of the process.	2,576
	Other labor proceedings with an amount of less than $150 million	Other labor proceedings (48) with an amount of less than $150 million	2,261
	William Alexis Ramirez	Cease the collection of public lighting to the municipality of Cúcuta, reimbursement of the balances for public lighting to the municipality, payment of contractual and non-contractual damages. Claim: $928,023,004.78 Incentive: 15% of the value recovered by the Municipality.	1,522
	Sara Franco Guerrero and other	Material damage / moral damages / damage to life in relation to	1,431
	Jesús Efraín Ibarra Ochoa	To declare the pension compatibility between the retirement pension recognised by CENS and the old-age pension recognised by the ISS pensions, now Colpensiones.	1,404
	Luis Héctor Rivero Rey	To declare the Company CENS S.A. E.S.P liable for the damages caused to the plaintiffs due to the failure in the service that generated a fire in the commercial premises and that as consequence moral damages are recognized, Consequential damages for the loss of premiums, Good Will, loss of profits.	837
	Ermelina Pérez de Rivera and other	That it is declared that CENS has the obligation to continue paying the full amount of health contributions and to continue paying 12% of the pension allowance; Likewise, to reimburse the contributions not paid since the date of the shareability of the pension, indexing them, plus default interest.	833

Company	Third party	Pretension	Value
CENS	Luis Alberto Peña Villamizar	Claim for compliance with the judgment issued within the ordinary labor process 200-097.	767
	Blanca Doris Pacheco Bayona and Others	Declare the defendants administratively and civilly jointly and severally liable and order the payment of subjective moral damages, compensation for pecuniary damages as well as future loss of earnings.	669
	Carmen Rosa Galvis Urbina	To declare CENS and Ingeniería y Servicios Unión Temporal liable for the damages caused to the applicant as a result of the death of Freddy Díaz. Moral damages. Consolidated and future material losses.	635
	José Herlin Velandia Rojas and others	Recognize the conventional benefits of articles 20, 21, 26, 36 in the same way as workers who joined the company as workers before February 1, 2004, the moratorium compensation of article 99 of Law 50 of 1990, costs, indexation and extra and ultra petita.	476
	Richard Arcenio Rodríguez Camargo and other	That it be declared that the time of service as a SENA apprentice in CENS of the plaintiffs will be taken into account for all purposes with the date on which they began as contract workers for an indefinite term, in accordance with the provisions of the collective bargaining agreement, and that it be declared that the company has failed to fully comply with the postulates provided for in said agreement, and that the plaintiffs be recognized and paid all corresponding labor claims.	463
	Other Tax Processes with Amounts Less Than $250 Million	Other tax proceedings (2) with an amount of less than $250 million.	281
	José Javier Velandia	That CENS and Acomyconta be declared administratively and non-contractually liable for the damages caused by the disqualification of Mr. José Velandia, for loss of earnings, moral damages, in the amount of 1,500,000 from the date of filing of the lawsuit.	223
	Elda Beatriz Villamizar Vivas	That CENS be ordered to cancel the health contributions consisting of 12% of the value of the pension allowance of all the plaintiffs and to repay the pension consisting of the 14 allowances per year, from the time that this 12% has been deducted to date with the inclusion of the percentage factor included in the pension, Likewise, reimburse the health contributions discounted to the plaintiffs for an amount of 12%, in addition to the values corresponding to the pension difference must be recognized and paid indexed and with recognition of interest to the legal maximum.	221
Total CENS			**19,085**
ADASA	Superintendence of Health Services	SISS Sanctioning File - 2024	4,495
	Superintendence of Health Services	SISS Sanctioning File - 2023	3,946
	Superintendence of Health Services	SISS Sanctioning File - 2022	2,674
	Superintendence of Health Services	SISS Sanction File - 2021	1,403
	LASERMED Professional Society	C-3934-2020 Claim for compensation for damages due to flooding in dermatological clinics.	1,302
	Galarce/ Aguas de Antofagasta	Compensation for damage caused to real estate	972
	Municipality of Sierra Gorda	C-2883-2020 Claim for compensation for damages, for settlement in former mayor's building.	607
	Cordero and other / ADASA	O-454/697-2023 -O-5996-2022, O-1307-2023, O-1738-2023, O-1679-2023, O-1415-2023, O-697-2023, O-1440-2023, O-1698-202,	359
	Morales and other / ADASA	7813/21-7/ M-606-2022/ T-87-2023/ Audit report 17879, 11382, 16966, 16894, 13736, 17103	330
	Gonzalez Ayala / ADASA and Others	J-11-2022 Collection of post-mortem indemnities	306
	Archbishopric of Antofagasta	2030-21 Lawsuit for flooding of AS in chapel for two events	294
	Sources/Investments Roma SPA	T-538-2023	40
	Directorate-General for Water	FO-0203-299 Inspection for unauthorized work in riverbed	28
	State Defense Council/ADASA	C-3796-2017 Application of fine for water extraction over the authorized flow of Toconce catchment	3
Total Aguas de Antofagasta S.A. (ADASA)			**16,759**

Company	Third party	Pretension	Value
ESSA	Alba Liliana Ochoa Hernández and other	Declare ESSA administratively responsible for the deaths of individuals and order the payment of moral and material damages.	2,622
	Johana Andrea Granados Olarte and others	Request for payment for moral and material damages, injuries, loss of earnings/consequential damages.	2,261
	Gabriel Antonio Villegas Murcia and others	Orders Electrificadora de Santander S.A. E.S.P. to pay compensation for the applicant's accident at work;	1,334
	Laura Constanza Acevedo Pérez and other	Declare termination of the employment contract in violation of due process	1,213
	María Eugenia Cobos Ramírez	Claim for occupational disease, obligation to pay the claimants the full and ordinary compensation for damages contemplated in Article 216 of the CST.	318
	Alicia Roa de Parra and other	Recognition of pension substitution/disability pension	298
	Payment of processes made in September and December 2023	Payment made in September 2023 for the 19019920 and 16014817 processes, which as of the cut-off date - August 2023 - are in force.	(966)
Total ESSA			**7,080**
AFINIA	SINTRAELECOL Nacional	Nullity of agreements/Payment of permanent union leave for executives	1,368
	Sabel Humberto Puerta Padilla and others	Disability Payment	1,209
	Oscar Puello Andraus and others	Reassessment of benefits	1,138
	Ana María de Jesús Sofan Sánchez and others	Compensation for damages / ATEP	623
	Darío Tordecilla Burgos and others	Death/Personal Injury Indemnity	546
	Berenice Castillo Meza and others	Indemnification of easement / restitution of property	513
	Martha Pareja Medina	Wage equalization	371
	Francisco José Ayola Méndez and Others	Retroactive severance pay/contributions	305
	Luis Ramon Delgado Gonzalez and Others	Reinstatement Action	208
	Carmen Inés Yanes Ortiz	Nullity of affiliation and transfer of pension fund	170
	David Torres Bello	Nullity of the 2003 Agreement	95
	Atenogenes Guerrero Muñoz	Contract Reality	51
Total AFINIA			**6,597**
DELSUR	Ministry of Finance	Income taxes due to audits of previous years	4,295
	SIGET	Claim for Technical Indicator Compensation Refunds	347
	Miscellaneous Clients	Claim for Error in Fare Classification	314
	Mayor's Office of San Salvador and others	Municipal Tax Claims for Pole Installation	147
	Plásticos Divers S.A. de C.V. and others	Claiming Damaged Appliances	27
	San Esteban Catarina Municipal Mayor's Office	Fee for the use of poles and installation of structures	23
Total DELSUR			**5,153**
EMVARIAS	William Alexander Saldarriaga Benjumea	Recognition of non-pecuniary damage	859

Company	Third party	Pretension	Value
EMVARIAS	Pedro Nel Rendón Morales and others	Application/ readjustment of conventional pension/ repayment of pension/ compensation in lieu of pension	841
	Eliana de las M. Rojo Echavarría and other	Survivor's Pension / Funeral Assistance	544
	Arley Alonso Vélez Toro and others	Labor liability/ nullity and reinstatement of labor law/ employer's fault	482
	Héctor Fabio Correa and other	Direct Repair	439
	Alexis de Jesús Botero Jiménez	Labor solidarity with JAC Pradera/ Corprodec	222
	Verónica Milena Cardona Acosta and other	Contract Reality	196
Total EMVARIAS			**3,583**
ELEKTRA NORESTE S.A.	Alex Montenegro and other (Urbanización La Toscana)	Civil Procedure - Residents of Tuscany	1,128
	ASEP	Civil Proceeding for Lawsuit Against Res.12581	573
Total ELEKTRA NORESTE S.A.			**1,701**
National Waters	Alberto Guerrero Castro and others	Repayment of wages, benefits and social security and moratorium compensation.	861
	Fray Noe Betancurt Taborda and others	Reinstatement & Workers' Compensation	357
	Natalia López Montoya	Declare the existence of the employment relationship, payment of wages, social benefits, compensation, moratorium sanction of article 65 CST.	184
	Carlos Augusto Castano Roldán	The CCTV contractor caused damage to the plaintiff's taxi. The vehicle was not insured and by virtue of this, it is requested that Aguas Nacionales S.A. E.S.P. respond for the damages caused because on the date on which the events occurred, the vactor type vehicle was carrying out activities for ANEP. A lawsuit is also filed against Seguros Generales Suramericana S.A., and the individuals Edilson Gilberto Mesa Correa and Alejandro Wilson Mateo Rojas Guerrero	58
	Margarita María Arcila López	Recognition of material damage due to the wastewater that entered your home due to the interventions carried out by EPM	42
Total National Waters			**1,502**
Total Recognized Litigation			**1,413,258**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-

27.1.3 Contingent consideration - Business combinations

Corresponds to the contingent consideration related to the acquisition of the subsidiaries Espíritu Santo Energy S. de R.L. and Empresas Varias de Medellín S.A. E.S.P. - EMVARIAS. The balance as of December 31, 2023, amounted to $126,243 and $14,900, respectively, for a total provision in the Group of $ 141,143.

The main assumptions considered in the calculation of the contingent consideration related to the acquisition of Espiritu Santo are estimated date of occurrence of the milestones associated with the contingent payment, the associated probability of occurrence and additionally, the discount of the payment flows was considered by applying a discount rate (Libor rate) according to the risk of the liability. To date, there is no evidence of future events that could affect the calculation of the provision.

The main assumptions used on the future events of the contingent consideration related to the EMVARIAS acquisition are: litigation in progress against EMVARIAS at the date of the transaction, definition of the year of materialization of each of the litigations, definition of the value linked to each of the litigations, estimate of the future contingent disbursements linked to the litigations estimated for each year and discount rate (TES fixed rate) to discount the flows of future contingent disbursements. To date, there is no evidence of future events that could affect the calculation of the provision.

27.1.4 Guarantees

For the non-compliance from November 2021 to October 2023, to the transporter Intercolombia for the months following the entry into operation of the connection infrastructure of the Hidroituango power plant. During 2023, the provision was adjusted by $9,566 for recovery income, $6,119 between provision expense and financial expense, and payments amounting to $102,607 have been made. As of December 31, 2023, there is no balance on the guarantees.

27.1.5 Other provisions

The subsidiaries that, in the Group, contribute to the item of other provisions are:

EPM in Colombia includes the detail of the following provisions: a) for events focused on the quality of life of employees and their family group, such as: employer's policy, multiplier points, Somos program, technical reserve and provision for high cost and catastrophic diseases; b) provisions related to environmental sanctioning procedures and sanctions imposed by the competent authorities; c) provisions related to the Ituango Hydroelectric Power Plant; d) union contribution.

The main assumptions considered in the calculation for each type of provision are as follows:

Employer's policy: Granted to EPM servers as an extralegal benefit. An aggregate deductible was incurred from July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024 for $4,750. The main assumptions considered in the calculation for each type of provision are: TES discount rate, fixed rate, estimated amount payable and estimated payment date. To date, there has been no evidence of future events that could affect the calculation of the provision. The balance of the provision as of December 31, 2023 amounted to $4,082, which includes payments of $4,280.

Technical reserve: associated to the Medical and Dental Service Unit of EPM and which is stipulated in Article 7 of Decree 2702 of 2014, which has the purpose of maintaining an adequate reserve to guarantee the payment of the provision of health services of the Social Security Health System. This reserve includes both the health services already known by the entity, as well as those occurred, but not yet known, which are part of the mandatory health plan and complementary plans, as well as disabilities due to general illness. The basis for calculating the reserve is that corresponding to all service authorizations issued and which at the cut-off date on which the reserve is to be calculated have not been collected, except those corresponding to authorizations issued more than twelve months ago or those that at least four months after having been issued, there is evidence that they have not been used. The balance of the provision as of December 31, 2023, amounted to $18,047.

High-cost and catastrophic diseases: the basis for calculating this provision is the analysis of the entire population of members and beneficiaries of the EPM Adapted Health Entity (EAS) who suffer from any of the authorized pathologies. The balance of the provision as of March 31, 2023 amounted to $9,618.

For the other provisions described, the main assumptions considered in the measurement are: life expectancy is estimated, estimated payment date, estimated payment value, discount rate calculated with reference to the market yields of the bonds issued by the National Government.

Environmental sanctioning procedures:

As of December 31, 2023, the Group had a balance of $1,408 for environmental sanctions imposed by ANLA on Sociedad Hidroeléctrica Ituango S.A. E.S.P. resolution No. 00826 of April 26, 2022, for the impact on soil, flora and water resource protection assets in the affected areas around the Hidroituango power plant.

Other penalties:

- As of December 31, 2023, the Group has a balance of $82 due to penalties imposed by the Superintendence of Industry and Commerce on EPM for the result of the technical audits of the Natural Gas Vehicle service stations, due to non-conformities found for supply in the chips, in accordance with resolution 40278 issued by the Ministry of Mines and Energy.

- As of December 31, 2023, the Group has a balance of $14,389 in EPM, due to the imposition of easements for the San Lorenzo-Calizas energy project.

Hidroituango Central Contingency:

- In EPM, provision for the contingency of the Hidroituango power plant that caused the flooding of the waters of the Cauca River as a result of the blockage of the project on April 28, 2018. This provision covers the care of those affected in Puerto Valdivia for compensation for consequential damages, loss of earnings, moral damages and reparation to the community infrastructure. During 2023 Adjusted provision by $6,730 between expenditure and financial expenditure and payments amounting to $3,285 have been made. As of December 31, 2023, the balance of the provision amounted to $37,584.

REGIONAL WATERS – Urabá – Colombia: includes provision for environmental sanction issued by Corpourabá for non-compliance with the Sanitation and Discharge Management Plan (PSMV) approved by the municipality of Apartadó. The balance of the provision as of December 31, 2023 amounted to $6,036.

CENS – Norte de Santander – Colombia: includes provision corresponding to expected losses on construction contracts. The balance of the provision as of December 31, 2023 amounted to $23.

ADASA in Chile: includes the provision related to the return of the existing working capital at the end of the term of the concession of the Sanitary Concession Transfer Agreement, signed between the Company and Econssa Chile S.A. The balance of the provision as of December 31, 2023 amounted to $51,368.

ENSA in Panama: includes the provision related to compensation to customers for non-compliance with service quality standards, which are regulated by the National Authority of Public Services of Panama (ASEP). The balance of the provision as of December 31, 2023 amounted to $44,363.

TICSA in Mexico: includes provisions related to: contractual obligations, electricity expenses and other expenses related to plant construction projects. The balance of the provision as of December 31, 2023 amounted to $2,722.

DELSUR in El Salvador: includes provision related to customer claims for improper charges, voltage variations, damage to electrical appliances, among others. The balance of the provision as of December 31, 2023 amounted to $3,428.

27.1.6 Estimated payments

The estimate of the dates on which the Group considers that it will have to make payments related to the provisions included in the consolidated statement of financial position as of the cut-off date is as follows:

Estimated payments	Dismantling or environmental restoration	Litigation	Business combination	Guarantees	Other provisions	Total
To One year	201,627	1,017,869	-	-	32,891	1,252,387
To Two-year	77,318	462,937	153	-	21,289	561,696
To Three years	29,484	72,531	-	-	13,881	115,896
To Four or more years	172,727	103,094	145,143	51,771	-	472,735
Total	**481,154**	**1,656,431**	**145,295**	**51,771**	**68,061**	**2,402,713**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-

27.2. Insurance technical reserves

The technical reserves associated with insurance contract obligations for property damage, tort liability, infidelity and financial risks, directors and officers, errors and omissions, and cyber risk programs are detailed below:

Insurance technical reserves	2023	2022
Loss reserves payable	104,982	136,500
Reserve for unreported incurred losses	182,799	201,910
Unearned premium reserve	113,518	84,381
Total	**401,299**	**422,791**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-

The movement in insurance technical reserves is as follows:

2023	Initial balance	Adjustments in technical reserves	Final balance
Loss reserves payable	136,500	(31,518)	104,982
Reserve for unreported incurred losses	201,910	(19,111)	182,799
Unearned premium reserve	84,381	29,137	113,518
Total	**422,791**	**(21,492)**	**401,299**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-

2022	Initial balance	Adjustments in technical reserves	Final balance
Loss reserves payable	116,235	20,265	136,500
Reserve for unreported incurred losses	149,384	52,526	201,910
Unearned premium reserve	60,917	23,464	84,381
Total	**326,536**	**96,255**	**422,791**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-

27.3 Liabilities, contingent assets

The composition of contingent liabilities and assets that are not recognized in the financial statements are as follows:

Type of contingency	Contingent liabilities	Contingent assets
Litigation	2,607,345	82,476
Guarantees	289,078	-
Total	**2,896,423**	**82,476**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos

The Group has litigation or proceedings that are currently pending before jurisdictional, administrative and arbitration.

The main litigations pending resolution and judicial and extrajudicial disputes to which the Group is a party as of the cut-off date, as well as disputes, are indicated below:

27.3.1 Contingent liabilities

Company	Third party	Pretension	Value
EPM	Other Administrative	528 Litigations under $2,105 with an average of $537.	536,129
	ISAGEN S.A. E.S.P.	EPM is ordered to compensate ISAGEN for the damages it suffered as a result of the fire and the consequent unavailability of the Guatapé Power Plant.	390,418
	ELECTRICARIBE - Electrificadora del Caribe S.A. E.S.P.	To declare that EPM breached the Acquisition Agreement by refraining from making the adjustment of the Compensatory Payment for Collection foreseen, in favor of ELECTRIFICADORA DEL CARIBE S.A. in liquidation. As a consequence, ELECTRIFICADORA DEL CARIBE - IN LIQUIDATION - is entitled to receive the difference between the Compensatory Payment for Collection at the Closing Date and the Compensatory Payment for Final Collection, which amounts to (COP$43,548,032,051). Declare that EPM, due to its non-compliance, is obliged to pay default interest, between 2020/11/09 or the date determined by the Court and the date of effective payment of the capital sentences.	156,247
	Villa Esperanza Neighborhood	Non-pecuniary damage in the proportion of 100 SMLMV for each of the members of the group, that is, for one thousand two hundred and ninety-six (1296) people, which in total is equivalent to One hundred thirteen thousand seven hundred sixty-three million one hundred thirty-nine thousand two hundred pesos ($113,763,139,200). Material damage as consequential damage for the destruction of each of the homes, calculated in an individual value per dwelling of five million pesos ($5,000,000) which in total indicates 377, for a total of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five million pesos ($1,885,000,000).	135,504
	CCC Ituango Consortium	To declare that the Claimants constructed the GAD in accordance with the detailed plans and drawings; the Technical Specifications of construction; and, the instructions and requirements of EPM and the Auditor's Office; that the contingency that occurred in the Project from 2018/04/28 is not attributable to a breach of contract by the Claimants; nor for the operation of the works delivered. Requests that EPM be ordered to pay the Consortium $70,000,000,000 as an incentive for the execution of the accelerated works program; and, to reimburse the Claimants for any sums they may be obliged to pay as a result of decisions taken in the compensation actions brought by third parties allegedly affected by the Contingency. A total of 22 claims.	85,354
	Municipality of Bello	That the nullity of Resolutions 2022- RESCRED-77 of November 24, 2022 and 2022 – RESCRED-1 of August 31, 2022 and 2022- RESCRED-100 of December 30, 2022, issued in the coercive collection process promoted by EPM for the collection of the judgment issued by the Council of State, in the process filed 05001233100020110134301 /That the by way of restoration of the right be declared that the order of payment that consists of the return of the sums paid by the Municipality of Bello to EPM on the occasion of the payment agreement conditional on the outcome of the Extraordinary Appeal for review filed against the judgment filed 05001233100020110134301.	79,231
	Aures Bajo S.A.S. E.S.P	First main claim. Declare that EMPRESAS PUBLICAS DE MEDELLIN E.S.P. seriously and repeatedly breached the energy supply contract No. CT – 2015 – 000363, signed with AURES BAJO S.A.S. E.S.P., by failing to pay the full price of the energy supply for the months of September, October, November and December 2022 and January in a timely manner, February and March 2023. That AURES BAJO S.A.S. E.S.P. has the right to have the unilateral termination of the supply contract declared with effect from September 30, 2022. That the defendants be ordered jointly and severally to pay all the damages caused constituting consequential damages and loss of profits, in a minimum value of twenty thousand eight hundred and ninety million eight hundred thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three pesos M.L. ($20,890,833,333	70,201

Company	Third party	Pretension	Value
EPM	Aura De Jesús Salazar Mazo	Collective right of approximately 113 people who each claim $1,133,400 for Consolidated Loss of Profit and $78,753,854 for Future Loss of Profit, for destroying, interrupting and cutting the ancestral mule paths that lead from the Alto Chiri village of the municipality of Briceño to the Valle de Toledo township.	40,764
	Guzmán Bayona E Hijos S EN C	To declare the Mining and Energy Planning Unit (UPME) and Empresas Públicas de Medellín ESP to be held jointly and severally liable for the de facto conduct they incurred in awarding and installing electrical wiring towers in a mining concession area without prior coordination and without any administrative act or judicial resolution for the affectation of the acquired rights.	31,852
	Other Labors	220 processes under $1,298 with an average of $98.	19,398
	Obras Civiles E Inmobiliarias S.A - Oceisa	That it be declared that EPM's failure to comply with the main obligation to deliver studies and designs prevented the execution of the contract by OCEISA and that it is not contractually liable for those portions of the work that could not be executed by third parties due to events beyond the control of the parties that prevented the normal execution of the contract.	21,300
	Edwin David Yepes García	EPM and others are declared jointly and severally and administratively liable for all patrimonial and non-patrimonial damages caused to the plaintiffs on the occasion of the overflow of the Cauca River that originated in the Ituango Hydroelectric Project.	2,970
	Dayron Alberto Mejía Zapata	Material Damages: Loss of Profits: calculated at $569,000,923, a sum that must be updated in accordance with the evidence; Moral damages: estimated at 100 s.m.m.l.v.; Damage to health: estimated at 100 s.m.m.l.v.; And, Damages to Constitutional Property: which estimate in the amount of 100 s.m.m.l.v., all of the above for each of the plaintiffs, or failing that, the maximum granted by jurisprudence for similar cases, for a total to date of 4,500 s.m.m.l.v.	14,989
	New Hope Temporary Union	To declare that EPM failed to comply with and unbalanced the contract CT-2013-000641 whose object was the execution of the construction and electromechanical assembly works of the 230KV transmission lines Guavio - Nueva Esperanza and associated reconfigurations paraíso - Nueva Esperanza - circo y paraíso- Nueva esperanza - San Mateo.	14,445
	Iván De Jesús Zapata Zapata	To declare the defendant entities administratively liable for all material and moral damages and damage to the life of the relationship, caused as a result of the execution of an administrative operation that ended with the eviction of the plaintiffs and their families from Finca La Inmaculada, carried out on 2019/10/18. Order the defendants to pay the value of the land, buildings and furnishings as well as the agroforestry valuation of the property; the damages and affliction derived from the suffering caused by the eviction, the violation of human dignity, and seeing how their homes and crops were destroyed. He claims 100 SML for each of the plaintiffs.	11,532
	Abraham de Jesús Barrientos	To declare HIDROELECTRICA ITUANGO and EPM liable for the damages caused; and, in solidarity with IDEA, the MAYOR'S OFFICE OF MEDELLÍN and the DEPARTMENT OF ANTIOQUIA. Loss of earnings: for the loss of income in the displacement due to the emergency caused, damage due to the impossibility of exercising the ancestral economic activity of barequeo, from which the plaintiffs are supported, calculated at 2 SML, for 27 months equivalent to $50,920,072 per person; for emotional affectations, for each, 100 SMLV, with estimate of $87,780,300 for a total of $10,094,734,500.	11,198
	Martha Cecilia Arango Usme	That it be declared that EPM occupied the property or lot of land located in the urban area of Medellín called ASOMADERA owned by the plaintiff without having exhausted any legal process or mechanism against my client; That is, by means of a de facto way, to install electric power towers and electrical conduction lines in this abusive way, leading to irreversible damage and affectations that must be repaired.	10,760
	Darío de Jesús Pérez Piedrahíta	That the defendant be held liable for the violation of the fundamental and collective rights to life, health, family privacy, the enjoyment of a healthy environment, the existence of ecological balance and the rational management and use of natural resources, which led to the causing of the unlawful damage caused to the plaintiffs by the imposition of easements in compliance with an energy generation plan which has caused significant damage to the actors, both material and moral.	9,410
	INMEL Ingeniería S.A.S.	To order EPM to compensate the BGA Line Consortium for the damages suffered, in proportion to its participation in the contractor consortium (80%), after the submission of the bid, conclusion, execution and completion of the	9,616

Company	Third party	Pretension	Value
EPM		CT 2016 001695 contract, where unforeseen situations arose not attributable to the contractor that varied the conditions of execution and made compliance more onerous for the contractor; and that the contracting party failed to comply in that it refused to restore the financial or economic equilibrium of the contract.	
	Radian Colombia S.A.S.	To declare that between EPM and Radian Colombia SAS there was work record CT-2015-002500-A1 whose purpose was: "Construction, replacement and maintenance of networks, connections and accessory works of the infrastructure of EPM's aqueduct networks". That EPM failed to comply with clause 1.4 Scope and location of the works, and its obligation to pay the additional administrative and locative resources required for the attention ofe northern zone that was assigned to it after the aforementioned work act.	9,355
	VELPA SOLUCIONES INTEGRALES S.A.	Declare null and void EPM's decision to reject the proposal submitted by the company VELPA SOLUCIONES INTEGRALES S.A., in the context of the procurement process PC-2009-0974 opened by EPM, on the grounds that it is allegedly disqualified from contracting with EPM and order it to pay the amount of the damages suffered as a result of the rejection of the claim in procurement process No. 2009 - 0974 and the sums that it will no longer receive as a result of the impossibility of contracting with the State for a period of 5 years, as a result of the decision adopted by EPM.	7,935
	ELECTRICARIBE - Electrificadora del Caribe S.A. E.S.P.	To declare that the term of the indemnity obligation in charge of ELECTRIFICADORA DEL CARIBE S.A. E.S.P. in liquidation, as Seller provided for in the Share Acquisition Agreement, has already expired and that no Loss has materialized for EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P., CARIBEMAR DE LA COSTA S.A.S. E.S.P., nor for any Indemnifiable Party of the Buyer that gives rise to the release of the Guarantee Resources in favor of EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P. The period during which the Guarantee Resources were to remain deposited in the corresponding Sub-Account of the Trust has already expired.	5,265
	VELPA SOLUCIONES INTEGRALES S.A.	EPM is ordered to pay the amount of damages suffered by VELPA Soluciones as a result of the rejection of its proposal in procurement process No. 2009-0927 and the award to the firms ELECTROLUMEN Ltda and MELEC S.A.; as well as the amount of the sums that VELPA SOLUCIONES INTEGRALES S.A. will no longer receive, given the impossibility of contracting with the State for a period of 5 years, as a result of the decision adopted by EPM.	6,946
	German Alcides Blanco Álvarez	He requests the recognition of 100 SMLMV on the occasion of the diagnosed and firm incapacity for work, of 17.79%, causing a decrease in his work and physical activity, causing a detriment to the patrimony that will enter Mr. Germán Blanco Álvarez due to the accident of 29/04/2011, where damages were caused to the plaintiffs.	3,008
	VELPA SOLUCIONES INTEGRALES S.A.	That EPM be ordered to pay the amount of the damages suffered from Loss of Profits and Consequential Damages, as the contract CT 2009 0220 was declared suspended, and the eventual decision to terminate the contract based on grounds such as a non-existent cause and for the sums that VELPA SOLUCIONES INTEGRALES S.A. will no longer receive; given the impossibility of contracting with the State for a period of 5 years, and this, based on the contracts entered into exclusively with the State during the year 2009 and its projection for the next period of 5 years.	6,337
	AXEDE S.A.	Loss of profits due to having affected their right to free competition, given the actions and omissions carried out by EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN EPM and the company MVM INGENIERIA DE SOFTWARE.	5,841
	International Business Group S.A.S.	The PLAINTIFF requests a declaration of liability of the parties for the damages suffered by the events narrated and an order to pay the material damages, in the sense of: consequential damages, consolidated loss of profits and future loss of profits.	6,181
	I.A. S.A. (Associate Engineers)	To declare the breach of contract CW 10084 of 2017 and to order compensation for damages in the form of consequential damages for the concepts of payroll between May 9 and 15, 2018, transportation, tools and equipment; compensation for loss of profits due to the availability of equipment and tools between 10 May 2018 and 31 May 2021; and, compensation for damages in the form of loss of profits for financial returns not received between May 10, 2018 and May 31, 2021.	6,028
	Zandor Capital S.A. Colombia	It requests the nullity of administrative acts No. 0156SE-20170130033319 of March 14, 2017, 015ER-20170130045192 of April 8, 2017 and SSPD-	5,094

Company	Third party	Pretension	Value
		20178300036125 of June 20, 2017 and as a restoration of the right an initial claim of five thousand (5,000) million pesos.	
	Inversiones Gallego Tobón SAS	Material damage resulting from: construction of two synthetic courts, dismantling of the courts, assembly of the gymnasium; Lease fee for 48 months; Labor Expenses, Advertising and Marketing Expenses; Payment of public services, stationery, supplies, cleaning supplies; purchase of gym equipment; Future loss of earnings: $1,416,371,947; Moral damages, for the 5 natural persons convening: 500 SMLMV/Physiological damage, for 5 natural persons: 500 SMLMV/Loss of opportunity, for the 5 natural persons: 500 SMLMV.	5,031
	Yovan Antonio Quintero Gómez	Declares EPM ADMINISTRATIVELY AND CIVILLY LIABLE. and/or THE COMPANIES; directly for the material and moral damages in their different manifestations and to compensate my principals as DRAGUEROS MINERS in their MAIN ACTIVITY in which they worked from 1.995 to date, adding up to 27 consecutive years. INDEMNIFY EVERYTHING THAT BY RIGHT BELONGS TO THEM AND IS COVERED BY LAW, and the provisions of the Manuals of Unit Values for the Payment of Compensation for Economic and Productive Activities; I must deliver to them and transfer to my principals the housing compensation, according to the MVU in the place where they decide.	5,127
	Licuas S.A.	That EPM be ordered to recognize and pay the contractor the monies withheld, The nullity of the official letter 201901301521030257 of 2019 contractual act by which the unilateral termination of the contract was declared CW20106 for non-compliance. To order EPM to restore the project and to recognize and pay the cost overruns caused to LICUAS, due to the interruption of the project for reasons not attributable to the contractor.	5,028
EPM	Albeiro de Jesús Valencia Pérez	The plaintiff requests the payment of social benefits and the moratorium penalty, from July 9, 2010, until the total amount owed by all the plaintiffs is paid, in order to obtain payment of the judgment issued by the Eighth (08) Labor Court of Decongestion of the Medellín Circuit in the labor lawsuit with file 05001-31-05-005-2011-0135-00, in which EPM was not a party to the process.	4,818
	Coonatra Copa SAS Bus Depot	PROFIT. Estimating from the entry into operation of the logistics center (January 1, 2019), until September 30, 2019, in an estimated $280,740,048 per month. CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGE, for payment of salaries and social benefits of the staff who have provided permanent custody services of the property and its maintenance, from December 2018, until September 30, 2020, since, as the holder of the real right of ownership, in any case, he is responsible for the conservation and custody of the property.	4,804
	SMARTGROWTH S.A.S	To declare that EPM is responsible for the unlawful damage and material damages caused to the plaintiffs by actions and omissions in the constitution of the unformalized electrical easement over the rural property "La Cascajera", located in Madrid, Cundinamarca; and, the damage caused to the mining activity carried out. Condemn EPM to remove the electrical power wiring that crosses the property; and, to compensate for the damage of $1,477,586,746, which corresponds to the compensation for the occupied area and which is susceptible to the constitution of an unformalized easement since 2016.	4,821
	Humberto de Jesús Jiménez Zapata	That the process be carried out as a class action in accordance with Law 472 of 2008, against Hidroeléctrica Ituango S.A. ESP and EPM ITUANGO S.A. ESP, so that the living conditions of the plaintiffs, which were stable, are respected, and the values that are relative to each of the families and persons registered are given, declaring that EPM Hidroituango project did not duly pay the values and compensation to each of the families and individuals who were registered, in accordance with the manual of unit values.	3,647
	Katerine Miranda Miranda	To declare the CONSORCIO HIDROELECTRICA HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P, EPM, the MAYOR'S OFFICE OF MEDELLÍN and others, jointly and severally and administratively liable for all patrimonial and extrapatrimonial damages caused to the plaintiffs, as a result of the emergency generated by the overflow of the Cauca River and until July 26, 2019, an event that originated in the Ituango Hydroelectric Project. Moral damages: 100 SMLMV; loss of earnings $12,844,891; and, Damage to constitutional and conventional property: 100 SMLMV for each of the plaintiffs.	2,894
	Hilos Hebratex S.A.S	Claims the benefit for: The five months of 2012, $474,987,000; for the twelve months of 2013, $1,271,857,300; for the six months of 2014,	4,226

Company	Third party	Pretension	Value
EPM		$1,170,634,000. For the paralysis during the 25 days it took to repair the engines and fix and deliver the machines, $82,125,000; for the repair of the machines, $2,400,000; for payroll during the 25 days of the company's paralysis, $4,172,646; for the production materials that were damaged, $2,312,000; and, for rent payment during the twenty-five days of paralysis of the company, $2,348,000.	
	OPTIMA S.A.	That CORANTIOQUIA AND EPM are jointly and severally and administratively liable for all damages, patrimonial and extra patrimonial, caused to OPTIMA S.A. CONSTRUCCIÓN Y VIVIENDA Y PROMOTROA ESCODIA S.A., as a result of the breach of the duty of care, prevention, protection, maintenance, recovery and other actions, which guaranteed the balance and sustainable development of the environment in the Las Brujas basin, Loma de las Brujas and Cuenca del Ayura in the Municipality of Envigado.	4,190
	Miguel de Jesús Gómez Ramírez	To declare EPM responsible for including the plaintiffs as persons affected by the Ituango Hydroelectric Project, as miners and to cancel the compensation to which they are entitled for loss of economic activity, granting them Type 3 compensation for the population and to compensate the plaintiffs as miners for 28 years, and therefore, to pay them for their improvements, crops, possession, construction and maintenance of roads, legal premiums, relocation, consequential damages, loss of profits and moral damages.	4,170
	INCIVILES S.A.	Declare null and void EPM's Resolutions 0041 of January 21, 2005 and 00283 of April 21, 2005, which declared the risk of breach of the contract No 020113590 entered into between EPM and INCIVILES.	3,645
	Gustavo Vélez Correa	That it be declared that EPM is administratively responsible for the economic damages caused to the plaintiff by the fact that the plaintiff is the holder of a mining concession contract over the area that EPM required for the imposition of easements and expropriation, related to the Valle de San Nicolás project, in the jurisdiction of the municipality of El Retiro.	3,689
	Carlos Augusto Jiménez Vargas	Declare that the defendants are jointly and severally liable for all damages suffered by the plaintiffs due to the sewerage works of CENTRO PARRILLA.	3,799
	Horacio de Jesús Gómez Ramírez	To declare EPM administratively, civilly and financially liable for not including HORACIO DE JESÚS GÓMEZ RAMÍREZ, IMELDA RODRÍGUEZ HENAO, MIGUEL DE JESÚS GÓMEZ RAMÍREZ, MARÍA CAROLINA SÁNCHEZ DE GÓMEZ as affected by the Hidroituango project, as Chorreros miners since 1994; to compensate them for the loss of economic activity for 28 years; pay them improvements for possession, cultivation, construction and maintenance of a road, legal premiums, relocation, consequential damages, loss of profits, and moral damages caused; and, to pay them $2,675,664,000.	3,802
	Ingeniería Total Servicios Públicos S.A. E.S.P.	That it be declared that EPM breached Contract CT-2010-0499, the purpose of which was the "Construction and replacement of aqueduct and sewer networks in the Moravia neighborhood of the municipality of Medellín and paving of the roads affected by these works... ". That, as a result of such breach, the economic equilibrium of the Contract was broken and is responsible for the restoration of that equilibrium.	3,300
	Darío Sepúlveda Hernández	The convener requests that the damages generated with the construction of the PH PORCE III be covered, due to the abandonment that he had to make of his ranch and his activity as a barequero at the height of the LAS BRISAS and REMOLINO landscapes, due to the non-compliance with the agreements reached with EPM.	3,260
	Horacio de Jesús Gómez Ramírez	To declare EPM responsible for including Mr. Horacio and Mr. Miguel de Jesús Gómez Ramírez; María Carolina Sánchez de Gómez and Imelda Rodríguez Henao, as affected by the Hidroituango Project; as MINEROS CHORREROS since 1994 and, therefore, to pay the compensation to which they are entitled, for the payment of compensation for loss of economic activity and to INDEMNIFY the children for 27 years; and to pay for their improvements, cultivation, possession, construction, and maintenance of the road; legal premiums, refusal, consequential damages, loss of profits and moral damages since 2018/05/26.	3,414
	Oscar Jaime Restrepo Molina	For the frustrated profits, due to the decrease in the contracts that he may have had with EPM and his inability to contract with it, as a result of the presentation of the complaint that was made with the company the suspension of the contracts that were in execution.	3,307
	María Isabel Lora López	That EPM be declared administratively liable for all the pecuniary and non-pecuniary damages suffered by the plaintiffs as a result of the death of the minor named MONICA ANDREA LORA LOPEZ and the injuries suffered and	3,084

Company	Third party	Pretension	Value
		suffered by MARIA ISABEL LORA LOPEZ; for the events that occurred on 02/02/2000 in the Causes de Oriente neighborhood of the municipality of Medellín.	
	Luz Estela Arrieta Morales	To declare the entities summoned, jointly and severally and administratively responsible for all the patrimonial and extrapatrimonial damages caused to the plaintiffs, on the occasion of the overflow of the Cauca River that originated in the Ituango Hydroelectric Project; and to pay each of the plaintiffs 100 minimum wages for moral damages. Due to the impact on the constitutional rights of the plaintiffs, such as decent housing, work, health, among others; and, to the rights enshrined in international conventions and treaties on human rights, the payment of one (1) minimum wage for each month that the red alert remained.	3,289
	José Isaac Guerra Diaz	It is hereby declared that the MUNICIPALITY OF MEDELLÍN, the Government of Antioquia, EMPRESAS PUBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN, the Municipality of Ituango and the Municipality of Taraza, are administratively responsible for the unlawful damages caused to the plaintiffs, on the occasion of the immediate evacuation of their properties, also ceasing their commercial activities. For each of the claimants for non-material damages, the total sum of 100 SMLMV.	3,261
	RUBEN DARIO ESCOBAR VILLA	It is declared that within the employment relationship, the plaintiff performed work schedules in the standby modality, without these times having been paid.	1,661
	Cuenca Networks Consortium	To declare that EPM was unfairly or illicitly enriched by the execution of contract CT-2014-000377-A1, which was not perfected, for which reason it must compensate for the alleged impoverishment suffered by the CORSORCIO REDES CUENCAS.	3,172
EPM	Yuneidy Mazo Gaviria	Declare EPM and others responsible for the damages caused by the overflow of the Cauca River that originated in the Hidroituango Project. Moral damages 100 SMLMV for each claimant. $12,844,891 for the impact on constitutional assets, on the rights enshrined in international conventions and treaties on human rights; and, to the other rights that the Judge finds proven. IN THE ALTERNATIVE, the judge is requested that, if he does not decree the compensation indicated, alternatives such as a study kit and tools for recreation and sports be granted for a minimum of $5,000,000.	2,970
	Alberto Arroyo Montiel	To declare Hidroituango, EPM, and others administratively liable for the damages caused to the defendants, for what they did not receive when they had to travel due to the emergency caused, due to the exceptional risk due to the impossibility of carrying out the economic activity from which the plaintiffs' livelihood was derived, calculated for 27 months, it is settled with 2 SMLV for 12 months. Due to the emotional effects of the victims, 100 SMLV is requested for each one for 2020. The estimate is $87,780,300 per person, for a total of $2,896,749,900. There are 33 plaintiffs.	2,960
	Wilfran Enrique Gonzalez Castro	That the entities be declared jointly and severally and administratively liable for all the patrimonial and extrapatrimonial damages caused to the plaintiffs, on the occasion of the overflow of the Cauca River that originated in the Ituango Hydroelectric Project.	2,954
	Adonai Vanegas Jimenez	To declare the CONSORCIO HIDROELECTRICA HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P, EPM, the MAYOR'S OFFICE OF MEDELLÍN and others, jointly and severally and administratively liable for all patrimonial and extrapatrimonial damages caused to the plaintiffs, as a result of the emergency generated by the overflow of the Cauca River and until July 26, 2019, an event that originated in the Ituango Hydroelectric Project. Therefore, the defendant entities must pay $87,780,300 to each of the 19 plaintiffs.	2,894
	Diego Alberto Olaya Sánchez	That the defendant entities be declared administratively responsible for the facts complained of. As a result of the above declaration, the Court ordered to pay moral damages of 87,780,300 for each of the 19 defendants. Consolidated loss of earnings, for the months that these people were away from their homes. 100 minimum wages for each plaintiff for constitutional and conventional goods.	2,889
	Eurocerámica S.A.	It is intended that EPM recognize and pay the sum of THREE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED THREE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED SEVENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED- AND THREE-PESOS M/L ($3,103,578,903), allegedly incorrectly invoiced by EPM.	3,078
	Rafael Segundo Herrera Ruiz	It is declared that EPM and others are jointly and severally and administratively liable for all the patrimonial and extra patrimonial damages	3,126

Company	Third party	Pretension	Value
EPM		caused to the plaintiffs, due to the overflow of the Cauca River that originated in the Ituango Hydroelectric Project.	
	Digna Tulia Acosta Ramos	To declare EPM and other official entities jointly and severally and administratively liable for all patrimonial and extra patrimonial damages caused to the actors, as a result of the emergency generated by the overflow of the Cauca River and until 2019/07/26, the date on which Elevation 435 was terminated and the National Disaster Risk Management System modified the state of red alert to Orange, This was the case with the Ituango Hydroelectric Project; order them to pay $87,780,300 to each of the plaintiffs.	3,086
	Sadis Marcela Estrada	To declare the plaintiffs jointly and severally and administratively liable for all the patrimonial and extra patrimonial damages caused to the plaintiffs on the occasion of the overflow of the Cauca River that originated in the Ituango Hydroelectric Project. To order the defendant entities to pay 100 SMLMV to each of the 17 plaintiffs for MORAL DAMAGES; to the payment of the Minimum Wage for each of the months that these people were away from their homes due to the declaration of red and orange alerts for the Municipality of Tarazá.	3,056
	Francy Elena Avendaño Gómez	To declare EPM and other official entities jointly and severally and administratively liable for all patrimonial and extra patrimonial damages caused to the actors, as a result of the emergency generated by the overflow of the Cauca River and until 2019/07/26, the date on which Elevation 435 was terminated and the National Disaster Risk Management System modified the state of red alert to Orange, This was the case with the Ituango Hydroelectric Project; order them to pay $87,780,300 to each of the plaintiffs.	3,055
	José Eduardo Suárez	Declare the summoned entities responsible for the patrimonial and extra patrimonial causes caused to the actors, by the overflow of the Cauca River that originated in the Hidroituango Project. The defendants are ordered to pay SML 100 to each plaintiff for moral damages. Make the payment of 1 SML for each month that the red alert remained for the Municipality of Cáceres, between 2018/05/12 and 2019/07/26. If it is presented that the red alert has been extended, they request recognition of the minimum wages that the plaintiffs stop earning, from the date of the new facts, until the end of the alerts.	2,946
	Dennis Esther Sehuanes Angulo	It is declared that the MUNICIPALITY OF MEDELLÍN, the Government of Antioquia, EMPRESAS PUBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN, the Municipality of Ituango and the municipality of Taraza, are administratively responsible for the unlawful damages caused to the plaintiffs, on the occasion of the immediate evacuation of their properties, also ceasing their commercial activities due to the overflow of the Cauca River, which has brought a great alteration to the constitutional and conventional rights of the plaintiffs.	3,004
	Mercantile Company TECNOLOGÍA INSTRUMENTACIÓN Y GAS, T.I. GAS S.A.S.	To declare that EPM is administratively liable for the MATERIAL damages, since it has carried out abusive conduct of the dominant position and limitation of freedom of competition, against the commercial company TECNOLOGIA INSTRUMENTACIÓN Y GAS, T.I. GAS S.A.S., for the commercialization in the Aburra Valley and a large part of the Department of Antioquia of G-1.6 diaphragm gas meters for residential use, generating with such conduct, an unlawful damage to the Company in question.	3,019
	Ruby Susana Arrieta Baldovino	That the entities be declared jointly and severally and administratively liable for all the patrimonial and extra patrimonial damages caused to the plaintiffs, due to the overflow of the Cauca River that originated in the Ituango Hydroelectric Project.	2,899
	Juliana Urrea Giraldo	It is intended to declare the employer's fault of the MISPE Consortium and jointly and severally to EPM, for the payment of patrimonial and extra patrimonial damages.	1,144
	Sebastián Garzón López	Request reimbursement from EPM for state of health and employer's fault for work accident	1,389
	Sirle Johana Villareal Henríquez	To declare the defendants liable for the pecuniary and extra patrimonial damages caused to the plaintiffs, as follows: for moral damages, $87,780,300 per plaintiff. CONSOLIDATED LOSS OF PROFITS: 12,844,891,299 each. FUTURE LOSS OF EARNINGS: If the red alert is extended, recognize the minimum wages that the plaintiffs stop earning until the alerts end. DAMAGE TO CONSTITUTIONAL AND CONVENTIONAL PROPERTY: 100 SMLV each. ALTERNATIVELY, a study kit and tools for recreation and sport for a minimum of $5,000,000 for each of the plaintiffs.	2,917

Company	Third party	Pretension	Value
EPM	Ciudadela Comercial Unicentro Medellín PH	To decree the nullity of the administrative act issued by EPM with file 20190130037817 of 2019-02-27. To order the restoration of the plaintiff's right by ceasing to collect the electricity tax provided for in Law 142 of 1994, Law 143 of 1994 and Law 223 of 1995; and, to make the refund of what was paid for this concept from January 1, 2017 and until the date of judicial notification that ends the process.	382
	Parcelación Estación Popalito P.H.	That by way of reinstatement of the right, the refund of the sums paid for the concept of Electric Energy Tax by the Popalito PH Parcel to EPM from December 1, 2016 to June 2021 and November 2022, for a value of $13,958,822 COP, is ORDERED. To condemn for the value of the default interest at the maximum legal rate on the sums paid for the concept of Electricity Tax, until the date on which the respective refund of these sums is made from May 20, 2022.	10
Total EPM			**1,852,525**
National Waters	HHA Consortium	Recognition of costs related to damages, due to longer permanence on site due to the presence of unforeseeable physical conditions, claim higher socio-environmental and financial costs.	444,867
	Dayron Alberto Mejía Zapata	Recognition of material and moral damages, compensation.	13,835
	Compañía Colombiana de Consultores S.A.S.	Consequential damage and loss of profits, indexed.	714
	Other	Processes for less than $315	1,116
Total National Waters			**460,532**
ESSA	Luis Aurelio Mutis Ardila	To condemn, therefore, the Municipality of Piedecuesta - Electrificadora de Santander - Gobernación de Santander - Metrogas, as reparation for the damage caused as reparation for the damages caused by the Municipality of Piedecuesta - Electrificadora de Santander - Gobernación de Santander - Metrogas - Metrogas, as reparation for the damage caused as reparation for the damages caused by the Municipality of Piedecuesta - Electrificadora de Santander - Governacion de Santander - Metrogas, as reparation for the damage caused as reparation for the damages caused by the Municipality of Piedecuesta - Metrogas - Metro	75,225
	Tomon Ltda and Others	It is requested that the existence of a Strategic Alliance contract between ESSA and the Unión Temporal San Gil Iluminado be declared.	19,471
	Elquin de Jesús Tobón Clavijo and others	Proceedings involving less than 650,000,000.	12,809
	HMV Ingenieros Ltda	Declare that ESSA breached the contract by refraining from authorizing HMV to submit the action plan in accordance with the monthly progress of the works and order it to pay HMV the value that is proven	7,948
	Promotora Agrotropical Colombiana SAS	To declare the non-compliance with the commercial offer No.ON-013-2008, ordering ESSA to pay damages.	1,604
	Jose De La Cruz Carreño Acevedo	To declare the permanent occupation of the private property by Electrificadora de Santander S.A. E.S.P., on 10 urban lots owned by Mr. José de la Cruz Carreño Acevedo since mid-September 2016.	1,089
	Martha Leonor Rodriguez Ochoa	To order the Nation, the Attorney General's Office, ESSA and the municipality of Málga, jointly and severally, to pay the plaintiff the material damages for her loss of employment as a result of the serious injuries to her body and loss of working capacity. As well as declaring them administratively and non-contractually liable for the damages caused by the death of Mr. Manuel Rodríguez Ochoa and serious injuries caused to the minor Deisy Susana Ballesteros Rodríguez in events that occurred on January 7, 2017.	922
	Gerrsson Enmanuel Duarte Pabon	Declare the ESSA liable for the damages caused to Gerson Duarte and his family group (4 people), for the damages derived from the improper location of energy networks that caused the electrocution of the plaintiff on July 30, 2011, when he was carrying out work on the property located on Calle 10 con carrera 14 no. 10-37 barrio San Antonio de Piedecuesta. That ESSA be condemned for the material and moral damages derived from the act described, which in the opinion of the plaintiff are equivalent to the sum of $2,128,885,110.	3,662
	Blanca Sepúlveda Oviedo and Others	Moral damages, damage to life, loss of earnings	5,543
	Maria Edith Chavarro Cruz	The conveners request that those summoned recognize the joint and several non-contractual civil liability before the conveners in relation to all the	1,567

Company	Third party	Pretension	Value
ESSA		compensable damages they have suffered due to the death of Carlos Uriel Piza Ariza.	
	Luz Mary Herrera Bohorquez	It corresponds to the compensation for the pain caused on the occasion of the death, causing deep pain to a permanent companion, own and foster children, parents and siblings	1,379
	Maria Eugenia Reyes Contreras	That an employment contract existed between Mr. Daniel Soto Palomino (R.I.P.D.) and the company Electificadora de Santander S.A E.S.P. - ESSA S.A. E.S.P., from September 15, 1997 to May 28, 2020. That the accident at work suffered by Mr. Daniel Soto Palomino (r.i.p.d.) occurred due to the fault of the employer, Electificadora de Santander S.A. E.S.P. - ESSA S.A. E.S.P.	1,337
	Martha Liliana Alarcón Castellanos	Non-material damage suffered by the applicants, the impairment suffered by a person in his or her integrity without having the obligation to bear it. Affectation that they have suffered in their relationship due to the death of Mr. Sandoval.	788
	Hermides Pineda Silva	To declare ESSA and Iluminación Yarigues S.A. administratively and non-contractually liable for the damages caused to the plaintiffs, due to the death of Robert Andrés Pineda Balaguera, in events that occurred on May 23, 2017.	825
	Briceida Oviedo De Rodriguez	To declare the company ESSA contractually liable for breach of the obligations arising from the contractual relationship for the preparation of material works and supply of electricity with Mrs. Briceida Oviedo de Rodríguez.	665
Total ESSA			**134,834**
EMVARIAS	William Alberto Giraldo Ocampo, Eusebio De Jesus Gonzalez Barrera, Sebastian Jimenez Garcia, Orlando de Jesus Torres and Others	Reality Contract	16,881
	Alcides Martínez Díaz and others	Direct reparation / non-pecuniary damage	17,471
	JAC La Cejita and others	Declarative	0
	Gabriel Hernán Rúa Sepúlveda, Sorleny Correa Montiel and others	Profit	22,983
	José Edilberto Jaramillo Arteaga	Change of modality from public worker to official worker	1,258
	Juan Camilo Agudelo, Sandra Bibiana Agudelo Ortiz and others	Wage equalization	907
	Aleyda Patricia Chaverra Sierra	Failure of service - repair of damage caused	770
	Linda Johana Martinez H. et al.	Recognition and payment of the damages caused by the death of Mr. Marlon David Martinez Herazo when he was run over by an EMVARIAS sweeper	451
	Efraín Antonio Hernández G. et al.	Pension substitution / Pension settlement readjustment	338
	Joel Suárez Mira e Inversiones Juanfa S.A.S. and others	Nullity and reinstatement of the right/ Appeal for guarantee	278
	Edwin Yovany Cano	Recognition of the employment contract with EMVARIAS	123
	Juan Guillermo González Velásquez and others	Labor responsibility in solidarity with COOMULTREVV	143
	Nubia Estella Torres Amariles	Responsibility for solidarity with the U of A Foundation.	52
	Claudia María Henao Cifuentes	Employer's fault	48
	Luis Fernando Gutiérrez Correa	Compensation for work-related injuries filed by Mr. Fernando Gutiérrez Correa, based 05001310500220170025300	275
Total EMVARIAS			**61,978**
CHEC	María Marleny Montoya de García et al.	Material damage/ non-material damage/ consequential damage/ damage to health/ unlawful damage, compensation	30,265
	Héctor Castro et al.	Conventional Retirement	17,033
	Positiva Compañía de Seguros S.A.	Claim for the return of the mathematical reserve of capital constituted to cover the future pension allowances of the beneficiaries of the law/ Payment of assistance and economic benefits derived from the moral event that occurred at the La Esmeralda Plant in September 2011.	1,595
	Francisco Javier Taborda	declare chec liable for unlawful damage and order compensation; That Mr. Julio Cesar Cardona be held responsible for failing to take security measures on the premises	972

Company	Third party	Pretension	Value
CHEC	Flor Maria Sanchez Palace	Material damages are claimed on the occasion of the death of Mr. Rogelio Palacio Sanchez in events that occurred in the area of La Escombrera in the municipality of La Merced in the department of Caldas/moral damages are claimed	508
	Carlos Andrés Velásquez Marín and others	Moral and patrimonial damages are claimed as a result of an electrical accident that caused loss of work capacity	713
	Carlos Eduardo Jerónimo Arango and others	Pension allowance repayment/ Recognition of 100% allowance 14	484
	José Jair Granada and others	Permanent travel expenses-social security contributions	482
Total CHEC			**52,052**
CENS	María Riquilda Poveda Murillo and others	Moral damages, material damages, loss of profits	16,573
	Paht Construcciones S.A.S.	To order the liquidation of Contract CT-2015-000070, where CENS S.A E.S.P., must readjust the contractual equity in favor of Paht Construcciones S.A.S., with the application of the theory of unforeseeability, as well as the sums as a complement to the payment of act No. 6 for works executed, recognized and not paid.	2,055
	Nubia Boada Dueñas	Continuity in the payment of 12% on the pension allowance, reimbursement of the contributions deducted from the moment of the shareability of the pension, duly indexed and payment of default interest of article 141 of Law 100 of 1990, plus costs of the process.	1,905
	Other administrative proceedings, with an amount of less than $250 million	Other administrative processes (7) with an amount of less than $250 million.	926
	Other labor proceedings with an amount of less than $250 million	Other labor proceedings (10), with an amount of less than $250 million.	382
	Carlos Augusto Rangel Alvarez	Recognition of conventional benefits	506
	Cesar Augusto Labastidas Arias	Enforcement process following the ordinary labor process that seeks to enforce the judicial title-judgment	459
	Cable Guajira Ltda.	Declare CENS SA EPS and/or UNE EPM Telecomunicaciones S.A., liable for the breach of contract by not applying the rates and the formula for use, access and payment of the shared infrastructure provided for in resolution CRC No. 5283 of 2017 and incorporate them into the infrastructure lease contracts signed with the plaintiff companies Cable Guajira Ltda, Cable Éxito S.A.S. and Cable Digital de Colombia S.A.S.	441
	Nury Leticia Rodríguez Benitez	To declare the non-existence of the residential sewer easement in charge of the alleged servient properties, in favor of the alleged dominant property, called Palujan #1.	395
	Freddy David Rojas Suarez	To condemn CENS, Colombia Telecomunicaciones and TELMEX Colombia jointly and severally for injuries caused to the personal integrity of the plaintiff in events that occurred on October 20, 2020.	378
	SYM Ingeniería Ltda.	To declare CENS liable non-contractually and administratively for declaring the plaintiffs' inability to contract with the State. That economic damages for loss of opportunity be recognized.	304
	Condominium Centro Comercial La Estrella P.H.	Declaration of non-collection of the energy tax from the plaintiff and therefore, nullity of resolutions No. 20191030011621 and 20191030015458, ordering the cessation of collection of the tax and the refund of the sums paid.	33
Total CENS			**24,357**
EDEQ	Maria Amparo Fernandez Gil	Direct reparation for the death of plaintiffs' family members	2,898
	Danielly Arcila de Gil	Declare the defendants administratively, non-contractually, jointly and severally liable for the injuries suffered by the plaintiffs in different events	3,530
	John Jairo López Pérez y Otros	EDEQ is sued for the alleged damages suffered by the plaintiffs with the death of their relatives	3,757
	Fabián Alexander Bedoya Machado y Otros	Those injured by the fall of the bridge of the park of life that occurred in 2018 during the EDEQ Christmas lighting lawsuit are suing.	642
	Campo Elía Buritica Herrera	The plaintiff seeks a declaration of the employer's fault in the accident at work he suffered, that he and his family be paid material (loss of future and consolidated earnings) and immaterial damages (moral damages and damage to health).	623
	Nelson Forero Perez	Declare termination of the employment contract without just cause and without authorization from the labor office, ordering the defendant to pay compensation.	88

Company	Third party	Pretension	Value
EDEQ	Juan de Dios Botero	Request for restitution of the part of the "Vista Hermosa" farm that was occupied with electricity networks.	16
Total EDEQ			**11,554**
Regional Waters	María Inés Osorio Montoya	To order the municipality of Apartadó and Aguas Regionales EPM, to pay material damages (current and future), moral damages and damage to health, on the occasion of the death of the young man Cesar Augusto Jiménez Osorio, determined by the injuries suffered in the events that occurred on June 1, 2016 in the city of Apartadó.	712
	Ana Arboleda de Mosquera	They request a decree that EPM together with Aguas Regionales are administratively responsible for the damages caused to the plaintiffs, and therefore order the payment of non-patrimonial damages and patrimonial damages.	1,101
	Elsa Rubiela Henao Pérez	To order the municipality of Apartadó and Aguas Regionales EPM to pay the material and immaterial damages caused by the failure in the service derived from the completion of the paving work on 104, 106 and 107 streets in the Laureles neighborhood.	799
	Sara Cristina Ferreiro Morales	They are asking for the readjustment of wages, unpaid overtime and the recognition of all salary emoluments caused throughout working life.	419
	Antonio Blanco Hernandez	Between the plaintiff and the company RODRIGO LENIS SAS, there was a contract for work or labor on the date of the facts, the defendant presents a loss of work capacity of 16.91% due to an ACCIDENT at WORK.	415
	Juan Carlos Lastra Serna	Declare the existence of an indefinite-term employment contract.	279
	Rosmery Velásquez Herrera	Order Aguas Regionales EPM S.A E.S.P to return the property to the owners	172
Total Regional Waters			**3,897**
Aguas de Antofagasta (ADASA)	ROWE and Others v Aguas de Antofagasta S.A.	C-2311/ 2316 - 2022 Claim for damages	1,171
	Soto with ADASA	C-4372-2019 Claim for compensation for damages due to non-contractual liability.	868
	Bravo/ ADASA and others	C-2782-3941-2304 2023/C- 4468 2020/ C-1516 2019	195
	Contreras/ ADASA	609-2022	434
	Límari v Ezentis Chile S.A. and Others	O-5919 2020/ 515-945-1244 2023	195
	Continental P&C Insurance Company	Compensation for damages due to flooding of the Bicentennial building	44
	Audit reports	13736 PTAS Sierra Gorda	50
	Other processes		296
Total Aguas de Antofagasta (ADASA)			**3,253**
ELEKTRA NORESTE S.A.	Alex Montenegro and others (Urbanización La Toscana)	Civil Procedure - Residents of Tuscany	1,128
	ASEP	Civil Procedure for Lawsuit Against Res.12581	573
Total ELEKTRA NORESTE S.A.			**1,701**
EPM Investments	DIAN - Directorate of National Taxes and Customs	To declare the nullity of the administrative acts: Resolution No.112412020000026 of 2020 and Resolution No.900006 of 2021, issued by the DIAN; as well as Sanction Resolution number 2021011060000347 of September 23, 2021 File: 202082350100015897 also issued by the DIAN, notified to EPM Inversiones S.A. on September 29, 2021.	370
Total EPM Investments			**370**
Waters of Malambo	Nelson Mercado Luna	Payment of invoice No. 0095 by virtue of alleged works carried out to address emergency in Cra 22 with Calle 22 in the Municipality of Malambo.	234
	Emer Enrique Conrado Anguilla	Declare liability for material damages, damages, damages, damages to health, other goods and/or rights conventionally and constitutionally protected and, in general, of any other type that is demonstrated, caused as a result of the failure to provide the service.	25
	Fabian Bacca Jimenez	Recognition of the employment relationship acquired in 2015 and 2016, and consequently, the payment of vacations, bonuses, severance pay, bonus for signing the agreement and compensation for dismissal without just cause.	22

Company	Third party	Pretension	Value
	Indeterminate Persons	Fraudulent Connection Process 2022	11
Total Waters of Malambo			**292**
Total contingent liabilities			**2,607,345**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-

27.3.2 Contingent liabilities Guarantees

Company	Third party	Pretension	Value
ELEKTRA NORESTE S.A.	Generating Companies	Performance guarantee to provide credit security and compliance with obligations under power purchase agreements.	153,702
	Empresa de Transmisión Eléctrica, S. A.	Bank guarantee to guarantee the payment of one month's billing of the Transmission System. And letter of credit as a guarantee of the payment of the costs of purchasing energy in the occasional market.	75,602
	National Public Services Authority	Performance bond to guarantee compliance with the obligations contracted in the Concession Agreement.	57,331
	Regulatory Operator of El Salvador	Letter of credit as a guarantee of payment of the costs of purchasing energy in the occasional market.	1,320
	Chugani & Other Investments	Civil Lawsuit for Damages of Contract Cancellations	1,051
	Osman Moreno and Others	Employment Lawsuits	72
Total ELEKTRA NORESTE S.A.			**289,078**
Total Contingent liabilities Guarantees			**289,078**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-

With respect to the uncertainty in the estimated date of payment and the estimated value to be paid, for contingent liabilities the same business rules indicated in note 27.1.2.

In the Group, EPM also has as contingent liabilities, Environmental Sanction Proceedings, with the following information:

Third	Pretension	Value
Metropolitan Area of the Valley of Aburra	Discharge of wastewater from the San Fernando WWTP in violation of the minimum 80% removal level for parameters DBO5_Biochemical Oxygen Demand_, SST_Total Suspended Solids_, fats and oils established in Article 72, new user, Decree 1594 of 1984._ Metropolitan Resolution No. S.A. 000415 of April 28, 2014. A plea for conclusion was presented.	It is not possible to know the sanction to be imposed.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Construction of a mini-center without authorization and use the ecological flow to generate energy without being authorized in environmental license (Porce III hydroelectric plant)_Auto 4335 of December 17, 2013.	It is not possible to know the sanction to be imposed
Metropolitan Area of the Valley of Aburra	Discharge of domestic wastewater to the ravine La Paulita as a result of the rupture of the collector. St. Peter's building	It is not possible to know the sanction to be imposed.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Termosierra 1. To carry out the air quality samples reported in ICA 13, 14 and 15, without the periodicity established by the Industrial Air Quality Monitoring System, authorized in the environmental instrument corresponding to this project. 2. For conducting environmental noise monitoring reported in ICA 13, 14 and 15, with an Environmental Laboratory not accredited by IDEAM._Auto 350 of February 5, 2018. SAN0142-00-2017.	No charges have been made, and it is not possible to know the sanction to be imposed.

Third	Pretension	Value
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Use of explosives in construction of Nueva Esperanza tower. The environmental license granted by this resolution does not cover any kind of work or activity other than those described in the Environmental Impact Study, the Environmental Management Plan, and in this administrative act. _ Auto 02574 of June 27, 2017 ANLA_	It is not possible to know the sanction to be imposed; disclaimers were filed
Metropolitan Area of the Valley of Aburra	Dumping of domestic wastewater from the rupture of the sewage pipe that leads to these waters, on a potrero and later on the gorge Dona Maria, a property called Torremolino. Allegations of conclusion were submitted on 2 September 2022.	It is not possible to know the sanction to be imposed; no charges have been made.
Metropolitan Area of the Valley of Aburra	In an authorized channel occupation over the La Malpaso gorge, a bed covering was observed and the walls of it in particular cyclopeo, work was not approved by the environmental authority. Metropolitan Resolution N° S.A. 1002 of June 4, 2020 aburra "by means of which an administrative procedure of an environmental sanction is initiated".	It is not possible to know the sanction to be imposed; no charges have been made.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Do not submit the Definitive Biodiversity Loss Compensation Plan, in accordance with the established guidelines and Environmental License, in accordance with the provisions of the Handbook for the Allocation of Biodiversity Loss Compensation issued by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. New Hope. ORDER INICIO No. 08029 (24 August 2020), file: SAN0175-00-2020	It is not possible to know the sanction to be imposed; it has only begun.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	1. To have carried out the dumping of the waste water generated in the Nueva Esperanza substation, by means of infiltration fields, without the corresponding modification of the Environmental License. 2. Not to have presented the results obtained during the measurements made at the concentrations of particulate matter, SOx and NOx, which were carried out during the construction stage of the New Hope substation. 3. Have not carried out the animal monitoring for the groups of mammals, amphibians and reptiles, for the year 2018." New Hope. Auto 01479 March 17, 2021 -SAN030-00-2021	Disclaimers were filed on July 19, 2023 POSSIBLE
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development_MAD_	Do not allow documentation of the Banker's property, on its acquisition and participation of the Environmental Authority in its selection, processing of forest reserve area, Project Nueva Esperanza at 500 kv. A cessation of procedure 28/11/2022 was requested	It is not possible to know the sanction to be imposed; it has only begun.
Metropolitan Area of the Valley of Aburra	To verify the facts or omissions constituting a violation of the environmental standards in force with regard to the flora resource. Irregular pruning intervention of one (1) tree individuals of the species Chiminango. Metropolitan Resolution N° S.A. 001 of January 2, 2023 "through which an environmental sanction procedure is initiated"	Disclaimers were filed on September 5, 2023. Possible discards.
Metropolitan Area of the Valley of Aburra	Sludge discharge to the outlet channel of the lagoon toward the river aburra-Medellin, then the dilution with water of the Manantiales Potabilization Plant, with a flow of approximately 26 liters/second (diluted sludge) on September 9, 2021. Metropolitan Resolution No. S.A. 2357 of September 21, 2022. "Through which an environmental sanction procedure is initiated"	There were discards. POSSIBLE.

Third	Pretension	Value
Metropolitan Area of the Valley of Aburra	To verify the facts or omissions constituting a breach of the existing environmental rules concerning the natural water resource, basically by the non Presentation-timely sharing of information. Metropolitan Resolution N° S.A. 0027 of January 3, 2023 “through which an environmental sanction procedure is initiated”	Possible
Regional Autonomous Body of the Black and Nare River Basins	Alleged intervention without authorization to the channel of the unnamed water source in the sector El Tranvia of the municipality of Rionegro and the capture of a flow of water in a hydraulic work, directed entirely by a canal, without permission from the competent environmental authority. Resolution RE-00012-2023 "through which a preventive measure is imposed"	Possible
National Environmental Licensing Authority “ANLA”	1. Do not submit certificates, records, and information in Environmental Compliance Reports 2. For not restoring the whole of eroded areas and without vegetation. 3.Inadequately dispose of excess building materials. 4.To make a forest harvest greater than the one approved in the Environmental License, on the coverage of “Gallery Forest or Ryparium” 5.Construction and installation of 2 new towers. “MEDIUM MUFFIN AT 230 KV”. By means of Auto 4577 of 17 June 2022, it provides that the requested procedure should not be terminated and makes a statement of five objections. On July 15, discards were filed against the Auto 4577 of June 17, 2022. CAR No. 03458 _ (June 27, 2018)-SAN-140-00-2017. Auto 4577 of June 17, 2022.	Possible
CORANTIOQUIA _ South aburra	Occupation of the channel in the La Honda Gorge without authorization	Possible
CORANTIOQUIA _ South aburra	Alteration of the water and landscape resource. Presence of blue coloring in the gorge The dirty one that conflows to the right bank of the Medellin River at the level of the channels of the ravines The Dirty and the Mine in the bridge of the Metro Station of Envigado.	Disclaimers were filed on December 27, 2023. Possible
CORANTIOQUIA _ South aburra	Alleged damage to wastewater to La Hondita Gorge	Possible
CORANTIOQUIA _ South aburra	Damage to local networks and associated collectors of the sewage system at the Refugio del Esmeraldal Park. Administrative Act 130AS-1208-9159 of August 2, 2012.	Possible
CORANTIOQUIA _ South aburra	Dumping of domestic wastewater in the margin of the Peladeros gorge in the Los Gomez vereda of the Manzanillo district of the municipality of Itagui. Administrative Act 130AS-1601-12557 of January 26, 2016.	Possible
CORPOGUAJIRA	For failing to comply with Article 2,2,6,1,3,1(f) of Decree 1076 of 2015 as regards the obligations of the generator of hazardous waste or waste at the Jepirachi wind farm (register with the competent environmental authority for one time and keep the registration information updated annually). Auto 976 of October 2, 2017; Resolution 1373 of September 29, 2020.	It is not possible to know the sanction to be imposed; no charges have been made.

Third	Pretension	Value
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Having carried out inadequate practices with respect to surface water sources in the project's area of influence; having carried out the collection of the water resources from the Quebradas "El Roble", "Burunda" "Bolivia" and "Guacimal", at flows higher than the concessionaires and/or authorized for the development of the project; not having implemented in each of the concessioned water bodies, the infrastructure that would allow monitoring of the remaining flows, for the purpose of being presented in the environmental compliance reports; Not having carried out and delivered water quality monitoring and hydrobiological communities in the "Cauca River", under the conditions set out in the environmental license. For not having carried out the reformation and recovery of the channel of the "San Andrés River" and of its flood zone to its natural conditions, within the time granted; having carried out the exploitation of stone materials coming from "San Andrés River", without the updated environmental permits; For not having delivered the results of the sediment monitoring of "Rio Cauca", in order to establish the baseline of comparison at the time of the start of the project's operation phase. Having exceeded the maximum permissible levels of PST (particulate matter) and atmospheric pollutants in the asphalt plant located in the "El Valle" Industrial Zone; for not having built the necessary facilities and infrastructures in the asphalt plant chimney for monitoring emissions from fixed sources; For failing to comply with the management measures of the "Management and Disposal Plan of Materials and Botadero Areas" disposition of plant material mixed with inert material within the deposits and lack of signaling of the material disposal zones that remain active. All this in the area of influence of the project "construction, filling and operation of the Pescadero – Ituango Hydroelectric Project… (SAN0033-00-2019_Auto 2920 of 2015).	It is not possible to know the sanction to be imposed. Decadergo tare registered with 2018041852-1-000 of 10 April 2018 Presentation
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Auto 00009 of January 8, 2021 La ANLA initiates the environmental sanction procedure for the contingency associated with the auxiliary deviation system, to verify the following facts: 1. Not to have reported within the term provided for in the law (24 hours) the contingent event that occurred on April 28, 2018. 2. To have continued the construction of the SAD and its infrastructure, without having sufficient technical information related to the environmental characterization of the area operated for the geology and geotechnical components. 3. For allegedly generating negative impacts on renewable natural resources. 4. Not having guaranteed for the first days of the month of May of the year 2018 and before the evacuation of the water dam of the Cauca River by the project's machine house, the ecological flow of that source downstream of the dam site, to ensure the integrity of ecosystem services and environmental protection goods that are part of the water source. By the contingency associated with the Auxiliary Deviation System. *No charges are available; however, a request was made for a cessation of the sanctioning procedure by Communiqué No. 2018064395-1-000 of 24 May 2018 (SAN0097-00-2018_Auto 02021 of 2018)	Without any charges, the lawyer considers it possible. The opinion of the expert expert expert expert (Poyry) for the lifting of the preventive measure was submitted on 30 December 2021. By means of Auto No. 4076 of June 07, 2023, notified on June 16, THE ANLA ordered a series of administrative proceedings in the course of the environmental sanction procedure. To date, no charges have been made.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	HYDROELECTRIC ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. – HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. *Initiation of sanction procedure for not guaranteeing downstream water of the dam of the project "Construction and operation of the Pescadero – Ituango hydroelectric project" The ecological flow to ensure the integrity of the ecosystem services and the environmental protection goods that are part of the water source "Rio Cauca".	Without any charges, the lawyer considers it possible.

Third	Pretension	Value
	By Car 4915 of 29 June 2022, charges were made. Written disclaimers were filed on August 5, 2022. Auto No. 8016 of September 29, 2023 - ANLA opens a probationary period and orders the practice of tests requested by the Society and those considered by it. *No charge formulation available. (SAN0001-2019_Auto 0060 of 2019/01/21)	
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	HYDROELECTRIC ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. – HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. 1. Dumping on intermittent dry channel X=1157241 and Y=1281506 coordinates 2. Discharge to the rain water channel from the mixer wash system located in the industrial zone of main works THE ANLA opened a sanctioning file but it has not been formally initiated. By Resolution No. 1222 of December 03, 2013, THE ANLA imposed preventive measures to suspend dumping. By Resolution No. 1363 of October 31, 2017, the ANLA lifted the preventive measure mentioned above. Auto 1282 On March 22, 2019, an environmental sanction file was opened Auto 03429 of April 24, 2020, ANLA initiates Environmental Sanctioning Procedure Auto No. 1821 of 21 March 2023, ANLA formulates statement of objections. With Vital Communiqué No. 3500081101479823041 of April 14, 2023, written disclaimers are presented. Office No. 20231420526581 of October 20, 2023 by which THE ANNA cites witness proceedings. On October 26, the witness test is practiced. License file LAM2233 for the same to work in file SAN0031-2019.	Without any charges, the lawyer considers it possible.
National Aquaculture and Fisheries Authority_"AUNAP"	HYDROELECTRIC ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. – HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. *Start preliminary investigation for affects to fishing activity during the closing of the machinery house gates. *No charge formulation available. (No file AUNAP_Auto 002 of February 14, 2019).	Without any charges, the lawyer considers it possible.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	HYDROELECTRIC ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. – HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. Repeated non-compliance with imposed obligations. La ANLA charged with Auto No. 8082 of october 03, 2023. By writing with Vital Communiqué No. 3500081101479823141 on october 30, 2023, a written statement of disclaimers was filed. The sanction procedure is being processed by Auto 11359 of December 19, 2019. SAN0284-00-2018 _December 19, 2019_.	Situation not resolved. To date, they have not made any charges.

Third	Pretension	Value
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	HYDROELECTRIC ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. – HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. Non-compliance Contingency Obligations: - Not having permanently carried out the proper management of non-domestic wastewater and filtration in the left margin of the Gallery 380 MI. - Not having presented the hydrogeological model of the right margin of the project. - Not to have presented the cartographic information related to water quality and hydrobiological monitoring to be carried out at different points downstream of the project dam site. - Not having presented the results of the monitoring of offensive odors, water quality and physiochemical sludge quality during the pumping activity of the machine house. Auto No. 2423 of March 30, 2020, by which environmental sanction procedure is initiated. With vital registered N°3500081101479823014, a replacement appeal is filed against Auto N°00101 of 2023, which denied the practice of tests. Auto N°3541 of May 19, 2023, by which the ANLA confirms the Auton°00101 of January 11, 2023, which denies the practice of tests. Trade no. 20236600141911 of June 09, 2023, by which the ANLA gives a response to an authorization submitted by the company Hidroelectrica Ituango S.A. E.S.P. for the electronic notification of Auto No. 3541 of 19 May 2023, in which the entity denies a replacement appeal filed against Auto No. 00101 of january 11, 2023 (which denies evidence), with that decision being signed. SAN0030-00-2020_ March 30, 2020_ To date no charges have been filed.	Situation not resolved. Charges were filed by Auto 9812 of 18 November 2021 and charges were filed on 13 December 2021.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	HYDROELECTRIC ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. – HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. Repeated non-compliance with the obligations imposed under the contingency. Initiation of the environmental sanction procedure by means of Auto No. 06576 of July 13, 2020. The ANLA made statements of objections by means of Auto No. 7190 of 06 September 2023. On September 29, 2023, written disclaimers were filed with Vital Vital No. 3500081101479823123 SAN1285-00-2019 _ July 13, 2020_	Situation not resolved. To date, they have not made any charges.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	HYDROELECTRIC ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. – HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. _ Pass air quality and odor monitoring without meeting protocols established by the Minambiente. _Perform sample analysis for air quality and odor sampling by laboratories not accredited to IDEAM. Initiation of the environmental sanction procedure by means of Auto No. 07774 of August 14, 2010. Charges were filed by Auto 9931 of 22 November 2021 and charges were filed on 13 December 2021. By means of Vital N° 3500081101479823015, a replacement remedy is presented against Auto N° 00104 of 2023 by which THE ANLA denies the practice of tests. Auto N°3418 of May 15, 2023, by which THE ANLA resolves the appeal of replacement filed against the second article of Auto N°00104 of January 11, 2023, confirming it in its entirety. SAN1258-00-2019 _ August 14, 2020_ To date no charges have been filed.	Situation not resolved. To date, they have not made any charges.

Third	Pretension	Value
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	HYDROELECTRIC ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. – HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. _ Verifications and uptake of water at unauthorized points Exceilling of catchment flow with respect to the authorized lack of monitoring in specific periods Overcoming of discharge flow with respect to the authorized. Initiation of the environmental sanction procedure by means of Auto No. 4173 of June 2, 2022. By Resolution No. 00617 of March 29, 2023, the ANLA imposes a preventive measure consisting of the suspension of the discharges of domestic wastewater that are discharged into the water sources "Rio San Andrés" and "Quebrada Tacui", Coming from the domestic wastewater treatment systems of Camp Tacui Cuni, "TACUI CASINO PORTERIA". SAN0067-00-2022 _ June 2, 2022_ To date no charges have been filed.	Without any charges, the lawyer considers it possible.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	HYDROELECTRIC ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. – HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. _ 1. Failure to implement measures to control erosion and degradation of conditions on the slopes and on the upper and lower slopes in the area known as "La Honda", Between the abscissa of km 17+800 - km 18+221 - Bridge 32 in the La Honda Gorge of the way Puerto Valdivia – Presa. 2. To have carried out the occupation of the channel of the body of waters "Quebrada Tacui", without having previously obtained the modification of the Environmental License granted for the development of the project (Res. no. 0155 of 2009). Auto N°5345 of July 17, 2023 by which THE ANLA provides to initiate environmental sanction procedure SAN0076-00-2023 _ 17 July 2023_ To date no charges have been filed.	Without any charges, the lawyer considers it possible.
Metropolitan Area of the Valley of Aburra	Alleged environmental affectation to the flora resource due to the severe pruning of one (1) individual tree of the species Cheflera (Schefflera actinophylla). Metropolitan Resolution No. S.A. 1050 of June 8, 2020 "through which an environmental sanction procedure is initiated".	It is not possible to know the sanction to be imposed; no charges have been made.
Corantioquia - South aburra Territorial Office	Non-compliance with the permit for forest harvesting and harvesting of species in good condition and in closed conditions without permission. Administrative Act 160AS-1506-12031 of June 17, 2015.	It is not possible to know the sanction to be imposed; disclaimers were filed
Corantioquia - Tahamies Territorial Office	To make charges against PUBLIC COMPANIES IN MEDELLIN, identified with NIT 890.904.996-7, for the alleged commission of environmental offenses on the basis of guilt and for the effects caused to the flora resource, derived from the events consisting of the burning of a sector of approximately 10 hectares, being 2,5 hectares of natural forest and stubble. Resolution 160TH-ADM1903-1901 of March 29 and 2019- TH4-2013-8	It is not possible to know the sanction to be imposed.

Works for tax purposes

The Group also has as contingent liabilities, works for taxes, with the following information:

In exercise of the provisions of Article 238 of Law 1819 of 2016, Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. -EPM- as a taxpayer of income tax and complementary taxes was linked to the mechanism of works for taxes, among others, with the project "Improvement of tertiary roads in Cocorná" prior concept of technical feasibility of the Ministry of Transport, as a form of payment of a portion of the income tax for the 2017 taxable period in the amount of $33,701 million, with a 10% stake by Empresa de Energía del Quindío S.A. E.S.P. -EDEQ-. Subsequently, the Ministry of Transport objected to the scope of the project, resulting in the disappearance of the factual and legal basis of the administrative act linking to the mechanism, so that it lost its enforceability and consequently the project became unenforceable for EPM.

By virtue of the above and considering the decay of the administrative act, it is expected that the Directorate of National Taxes and Customs DIAN will issue the administrative act with which the extinction of the tax obligation would be obtained once the judicial discussion is concluded, in that order, the company is exploring alternatives and taking steps to achieve the closure of this issue. This situation could imply an accounting recognition of interest for arrears pending determination and assumption of the costs executed in the work, which to date amount to $1,011 million, once the procedure to which this matter is subject under the terms of Decree 1625 of 2016 is concluded.

In line with the exploration of alternatives that has been carried out, with the purpose of mitigating the risk of interest being caused by future arrears in the income tax of the taxable year 2017 of EPM and EDEQ, in the event of a possible declaration of non-compliance by means of a final administrative act by the competent national authority or a ruling by a judicial authority, An advance deposit was made on September 16, 2022, in favor of the DIAN for $77,985, which is reflected in the financial obligation of the companies as a surplus, which in legal and tax terms is equivalent to an overpayment or of what is not due and can be returned to taxpayers once this matter is definitively resolved in their favor. The deposit of these resources in no way obeys an express or tacit conduct of acceptance of any type of responsibility on the part of EPM and EDEQ and does not imply acceptance or manifestation of non-compliance with their obligations derived from the link to the mechanism of works for taxes. Nor do they waive any claims they may make in relation to this matter to show that there is no breach and therefore no interest or penalties should be paid.

Once it is determined that there was no non-compliance with the works for taxes mechanism by taxpayers, the DIAN must return any sum that results in favor of EPM and EDEQ.

In addition to the above, and as a mechanism to protect the interests of the companies, EPM filed a lawsuit before the Administrative Court of Antioquia in the exercise of the means of control of nullity and restoration of the right against: the Agency for the Renewal of the Territory (ART), the Ministry of Transport, the National Institute of Roads (INVIAS), the Directorate of National Customs Taxes (DIAN), and the National Planning Department (DNP). In order that, among others: the nullity of the administrative act issued by the Agency for the Renewal of the Territory on May 13, 2022, by virtue of which it refuses to recognize the exception of the loss of enforceability and/or request for a study of direct revocation of Resolution 175 of 2018 "by which a request for linking the payment of income tax and complementary taxes to an investment project in the areas most affected by the armed conflict – ZOMAC"; recognize the exception of "loss of enforceability" and, consequently, refrain from requiring EPM and EDEQ to comply with the obligations contained in Resolution 175 of 2018 issued by the ART, due to the lapse of the act within the framework of their competences within the works for taxes mechanism; it is declared that EPM and EDEQ made the timely and full payment of the resources destined for the cancellation of the income tax for the 2017 annuity. An appeal filed by EPM against the order rejecting the claim on the Lands that the act issued by the ART is not subject to judicial review is currently pending, pending the decision on the appeal by the Fourth Section of the Council of State.

It is important to note that since May 24, 2018, the resources for the payment of income tax by EPM and EDEQ taxpayers were deposited in the trust provided for the works-for-taxes mechanism whose income is recognized in favor of the competent national authority and therefore there is no reason to understand that there is a delay in the fulfillment of the tax obligation by the taxpayers. As of December 2023, yields amount to $11,508 million, of which $448 million have already been transferred to the General Directorate of Public Credit and National Treasury.

27.3.3 Contingent Assets

Company	Third party	Pretension	Value
EPM	The Nation Ministry of Health and Social Protection	The Ministry of Health has the legal and constitutional obligation to recognize and cancel the value of the services provided to affiliates in relation to medicines and/or procedures, interventions or elements not included in the Mandatory Health Plan (POS).	21,697
	Miscellaneous Administrative	97 Litigations under $922 with an average of $59.	8,334
	Interamericana de Productos Químicos S.A. (Interquim S.A.)	That by means of a judgment, the expropriation in favor of EPM of the right of ownership of the property called "Finca Torremolino" located in the village of San Diego, in the municipality of Girardota, owned by Interamericana de Productos Químicos SAS, which will be used for the execution of the project of the Girardota Wastewater Treatment Plant Project, be decreed by judicial means.	9,705
	Constructora Monserrate de Colombia SAS	That the expropriation be decreed by judicial means in favor of Empersas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. for the Project "Expansion of the Capacity of the Prijunia Distribution in the Western Sector of Medellín-Cadena Occidente Tanque Calazans" property called Lot 7, located in the Altos de Calazans sector, of the Municipality of Medellín owned by the Sociedad Constructora Monserrate de Colombia SAS.	7,656
	Poblado Club Campestre Ejecutivo S.A.	To declare the Poblado Club Campestre Ejecutivo S.A., Optima S.A. Vivienda y Construcción and the Municipality of Envigado responsible for the damage to the collector owned by EPM, which collects and transports wastewater from the sanitary basin of the La Honda creek in the Municipality of Envigado, and to compensate EPM for the value of all patrimonial damages that are proven by the damage to the collector that collects and transports the wastewater of the sanitary basin.	4,533
	Notary Office 25 of Medellín	Reimbursement of the amount paid by EPM Ituango S.A. E.S.P., on December 1, 2011, duly indexed, is requested.	3,646
	Municipality of Envigado	Declare the inapplicability by means of which urban sanctions are established for being contrary to the Political Constitution, the Law and the Regime of Residential Public Services. Order that EPM be reimbursed $655,460,000 for the penalty imposed in the administrative acts whose nullity is requested.	1,307
	Corantioquia - Corporación Autónoma Regional del Centro de Antioquia	That the nullity of Article Five of Resolution No. 130 TH - 1302 - 9864 issued by the Tahamíes Territorial Director of "Corantioquia" be declared null and void for the fee for the use of surface water for the period 2011, from the Rio Grande source, at a flow of 19.5 m3/sec. To reimburse Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P., the higher amount paid for the fee for the use of Surface Water Dec. 155 - 4742, Hydrological Unit: Magdalena River - Cauca, between January 1, 2011 and December 31, 2011 made by invoice TH - 1927 of April 30, 2012. That Corantioquia be ordered to recognize and pay EPM the legal, current and default interest that has been legally caused; to the payment of the costs and agencies in law to which they may be entitled in accordance with the provisions of Article 188 of Law 1437 of 2011 and other concordant regulations.	834
	SSPD - Superintendence of Residential Public Services	That the official settlement of the Special Contribution for the Year 2022 by the aqueduct service and official settlement of the special contribution be declared partially null and void and that, as a result of the nullity, the right of EPM be restored, the refund of the sum of money corresponding to the highest value cancelled for the aforementioned concept and the interest caused on the sums claimed from the time of payment of the the contribution.	778
	Other	Process for an amount less than $702.	592
Total EPM			**59,082**
CENS	Corporación Minuto de Dios y Otros	To impose in favor of CENS S.A. E.S.P. the public easement for the transmission of electric energy over the properties; building electrical infrastructure; allow transit through the area; removing crops and other obstacles; construct temporary roads and/or use existing ones; prohibit the planting of trees that may hinder the exercise of the easement and registration of the easement sentence.	2,512
	Consorcio CDE Ltda.	Obtain cancellation of the resources owed in favor of CENS	1,254
	Superintendency of Residential Public Services	Declare the nullity and order the return of the net amount of money, which was paid by CENS S.A. E.S.P. for the sanction in the form of a fine imposed by the SSPD.	1,119
	Other civil, labor, criminal, and	Other processes with an amount of less than $20 million.	250

Company	Third party	Pretension	Value
CENS	administrative proceedings with an amount of less than $20 million		
	Municipality of Medellín	Declare null and void so that any sum that it may pay for the Special Public Works Contribution may be reimbursed to the CENS.	589
	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development - MINAMBIENTE	Declare the nullity and order the ANLA to reimburse CENS of any sum that it may pay as sales tax for the acquisition of BT multiplex braided cable for the Rural Electrification project.	317
	Ladrillera Colcucuta Gres SAS	That it declares itself non-contractually liable for the unlawful damage caused to CENS, as a result of the destabilization of the land where a medium-voltage concrete pole is supported, for which it is requested that the defendant be ordered to make payment for the stabilization of the land that supports the 34.5 kV structure.	233
	Nelson Osvaldo Cubides Herrera	It is required to impose an easement strip of 8,681.11 square meters in favor of CENS, on a lot of land called "Lot A alligator island", located in the municipality of San José de Cúcuta and identified with the real estate registration No, 260-101376 of the ORIP of Cúcuta. Property of Mr. Nelson Osvaldo Cubides Herrera.	39
Total CENS			**6,313**
Waters of Malambo	Municipality of Malambo	A payment order is issued against the Municipality of Malambo - Atlántico and in favor of Aguas de Malambo S.A. ESP. for interest on arrears on the previous principal from December 31, 2012 until the obligation is cancelled.	3,800
	Municipality of Malambo - Subsidies	I request that a Payment Order be issued against the Municipality of Malambo - Atlántico, for the concept of capital and for the value of the default commercial interest from the date on which the default was incurred until the payment of the obligation is made in full at the maximum legal rate allowed.	1,216
Total Waters of Malambo			**5,016**
AGUNAL	Buenos Aires Consortium and Others	The purpose of the lawsuit is to obtain a declaration of contractual civil liability of the Buenos Aires Consortium and the Sanitation 17 Consortium with respect to the Audit Contract, causing the damages that are the subject of the compensation claim specified in the lawsuit.	4,109
Total AGUNAL			**4,109**
Regional Waters	Municipality of Chigorodó and Others	Please issue an order for payment in favor of Aguas de Urabá S.A. E.S.P and against the Municipality of Chigorodó, legally represented by Dr. Daniel Segundo Álvarez, in his capacity as mayor, or by whoever takes his place at the time of service of the lawsuit.	2,299
	CORANTIOQUIA	Demand for imposition of easement of sewer utilities.	199
	Jesús Aguirre and Others	To impose in favor of Aguas Regionales S.A. E.S.P. the real right of easement of public sewerage services, over the property in the rural and urban area of the Municipality of San Jerónimo.	250
	Miscellaneous Prosecutors and Administrative Officers	Miscellaneous Prosecutors and Administrative Officers	956
	SSPD - Superintendence of Residential Public Services	Refund of the sum of money corresponding to the highest amount cancelled for the Special Contribution of the year 2018.	70
Total Regional Waters			**3,774**
Emvarias	DIAN Directorate of National Taxes and Customs	That the official letters issued by the Internal Working Group for the Control of Obligations of the Sectional Tax Directorate of Medellín, by which the requests for correction of the income tax returns were denied, be declared null and void.	1,769
	Superintendency of Residential Public Services	Declare null and void the official notices issued denying the requests for correction of the income tax returns, taxable years 2016, 2017 and 2018.	206
Total Emvarias			**1,975**
ESSA	SSPD - Superintendence of Residential Public Services	The nullity of the administrative acts issued by the Superintendence of Residential Public Services (SSPD) on the Special Contribution for the year 2016 is declared.	1,735
	Ministry of Labour	Administrative acts issued by the Ministry of Labour are declared null and void. That the defendant be ordered to comply with the judgment in the	400

Company	Third party	Pretension	Value
ESSA		terms established in Article 192 of the Code of Administrative Procedure and Administrative Litigation.	
Total ESSA			**2,135**
CHEC	Jose Alonso Arias Reyes	Imposition of easement	43
	SSPD - Superintendence of Residential Public Services	Declare the nullity and reinstatement of the right	14
	Paula Andrea Botero Díaz	Damages for forgery of a document	9
	Bertha Elena Romero García and Others	Indemnity	6
Total CHEC			**72**
Total contingent assets - Litigation			**82,476**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-

Estimated payments and receipts

The estimate of the dates on which the Group believes it will be required to make payments related to the contingent liabilities or receive collections on the contingent assets included in this note to the consolidated statement of financial position at the balance sheet date is as follows:

Years	Contingent liabilities	Contingent assets
To one year	1,380,094	32,120
To two years	351,743	15,707
To three years	225,420	9,416
To four years and beyond	3,350,528	44,139
Total	**5,307,785**	**101,382**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos

Note 28. Other liabilities

The composition of other liabilities is as follows:

Other liabilities	2023	2022
Non-current		
Amounts received in advance	71,613	76,093
Resources received in administration	17,956	20,230
Collection received for third parties [1]	10	10
Revenue received in advance [2]	9,250	5,617
Government grants	393,549	518,083
Assets received from customers or third parties	19,048	26,066
Other deferred loans	20,810	20,881
Transfer of assets and financial guarantees	29,886	40,874
Total other non-current liabilities	**562,122**	**707,853**
Current		
Amount received in advance	92,078	107,571
Resources received in administration	7,262	17,022
Collection received for third parties [1]	324,364	518,689
Revenue received in advance [2]	1,154,849	645,286
Government grants	119,349	119,505
Assets received from customers or third parties	22	23
Transfer of assets and financial guarantees	8,179	10,248
Total Other Current Liabilities	**1,706,103**	**1,418,344**
Total Other Liabilities	**2,268,225**	**2,126,198**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-

[1] It corresponds to the collections received for contributions of public works and UdeA stamp, from the employees' fund, from the Sanitation fee to Emvarias, Public lighting to the different municipalities of Antioquia, the commercial representation contract that EPM has with ESSA and CHEC and the collections to be classified according to IAS 32.

[2] It corresponds to the collections received for leasing, sales of energy service, public lighting, reliability charge, registration of the POIR for aqueduct and sewerage, sales of gas service, agreements made with different entities and compensations from the biller.

28.1 Deferred reinsurance commissions

The detail of deferred reinsurance commissions, which is included in prepaid income, is as follows:

Deferred income for reinsurance commissions	2023	2022
Initial Balance	14,658	10,466
Additions	35,049	42,622
Amortization	(33,656)	(38,430)
Final Balance	**16,051**	**14,658**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

Corresponds to reinsurance commissions of the subsidiary Maxseguros and is included in other deferred income (see note 28.3).

28.2 Government grants

The movement in government grants as of the cut-off date is as follows:

Government grants	2023	2022
Initial Balance	637,589	753,346
Granted during the period	150	317
Recognized in the period result [1]	(119,938)	(119,985)
Foreign currency conversion effect	(4,716)	4,131
Other changes	(186)	(221)
Final Balance	**512,898**	**637,588**
Non-current	393,549	518,083
Current	119,349	119,505
Carrying amount as of December 31	**512,898**	**637,588**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

[1] Corresponds to the subsidies of Caribemar de la Costa S.A.S E.S.P., received from the Government as compensatory payments for the variations in the collection indicators and energy losses, in accordance with the share purchase agreement signed by Electrificadora del Caribe S.A. E.S.P. - in liquidation (the Seller) and Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. (the Purchaser) on March 30, 2020.

The Group has received grants from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) for the micro and small business financing program; from Financiera del Desarrollo (FINDETER) as a favorable rate loan for the construction of water and sewage infrastructure; from Fondo para la Reconstrucción del Eje Cafetero (FOREC) for the reconstruction of energy networks as a result of the earthquake in that region of the country.

The Group has not failed to comply with any of the conditions related to the grants.

28.3 Deferred income

The detail of deferred income as of the cut-off date was as follows:

Deferred income	2023	2022
Non-current		
Leases	862	30
Construction contracts	5,382	2,186
Sales	-	264
Sale of energy service	2,941	3,109
Other income received in advance	65	28
Total non-current deferred income	**9,250**	**5,617**
Current		
Leases	118	1,110
Construction contracts	118,320	83,423
Sales [1]	613,219	271,732
Sale of energy service [2]	107,279	99,420
Sale of aqueduct service [3]	137,048	85,648
Sale of sewerage service [3]	81,817	45,826
Sale of cleaning services	-	677
Sale of gas fuel service	3,499	3,511
Other income received in advance [4]	93,549	53,939
Total current deferred income	**1,154,849**	**645,286**
Total deferred income	**1,164,099**	**650,903**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

[1] The increase is explained by higher amounts received in advance for all services provided, mainly in long-term energy, electricity and regulated market energy contracts.

[2] The higher value was in the revenue received in advance under the reliability charge due to a higher value received in the sale of the energy service.

[3] This value is recorded annually for the Water Tariff Structure, which applies to the measurement and recognition of the revenue received in advance from the execution. of the "Regulated Works and Investment Plan (POIR)", which is approved by the CRA and generates the obligation to execute the investments, the component of the tariff that corresponds to this obligation should not be recognized until it is executed, IFRS 15 states that an entity shall only recognize revenue when it has satisfied the required or contracted performance obligations.

[4] Includes $16,051 (2022: $14,658) for deferred reinsurance commissions of the subsidiary Maxseguros.

Note 29. Changes in liabilities for financing activities

The reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities is as follows:

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities 2023	Initial Balance	Statement of cash flows	Changes other than cash		Other changes [1]	Total
			Foreign currency movement	Fair value changes		
Loans and borrowings (see note 21)	29,490,269	2,100,963	(2,103,780)	-	(1,610,512)	27,876,940
Lease liabilities (see note 23)	874,146	(109,816)	-	-	131,468	895,798
Pensional Bonds (see note 23)	648,421	(47,735)	-	-	161,090	761,776
Hedge instruments	(462,667)	-	-	2,089,356	(9,965)	1,616,724
Dividends or surpluses paid	68,799	(1,844,117)	-	-	1,832,462	57,144
Capital subsidies	637,589	150	-	-	(124,842)	512,897
Other funding flows	-	3,696	-	-	(3,696)	-
Total liabilities for financing activities	**31,256,557**	**103,141**	**(2,103,780)**	**2,089,356**	**376,005**	**31,721,279**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities 2022	Initial Balance	Statement of cash flows	Changes other than cash		Other changes[1]	Total
			Foreign currency movement	Fair value changes		
Loans and borrowings (see note 21)	25,765,792	255,296	1,757,858	-	1,711,323	29,490,269
Lease liabilities (see note 23)	726,236	(63,672)	-	-	211,582	874,146
Pensional Bonds (see note 23)	659,443	(61,475)	-	-	50,453	648,421
Hedge instruments	27,970	37,233	-	(328,087)	(199,783)	(462,667)
Dividends or surpluses paid	55,358	(2,023,436)	-	-	2,036,877	68,799
Capital subsidies	753,346	317	-	-	(116,074)	637,589
Other funding flows	-	(3,130)	-	-	3,130	-
Total liabilities for financing activities	**27,988,145**	**(1,858,867)**	**1,757,858**	**(328,087)**	**3,697,508**	**31,256,557**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

1 It includes interest paid during the year by $2,223,197 (2022: $1,885,286), which by company policy are classified as operating activities in the statement of cash flows; Interest Caused $2,454,856 (2022: $2,467,617); conversion effect $-1,451,711 (2022 $1,153,055); dividend and surplus ratios $1,832,462 (2022 $2,036,877) and Other $-236,406 (2022 $-73,563).

Note 30. Deferred Regulatory Accounts

The balance of the deferred regulatory accounts as of the date of presentation of the consolidated financial statements corresponds to the local regulatory framework applicable to the subsidiary Elektra Noreste S.A. – ENSA, established by the National Authority of Public Services of Panama (ASEP). This entity is in charge of regulating and establishing the fees that the Company bills its customers. The Company maintains its accounting records in accordance with the uniform system of accounts established by ASEP for electric utilities.

The regulated system under which the Company operates allows any excess or deficiency between the estimated cost of energy considered in the tariff and the actual cost incurred by the Company to be included as a compensatory adjustment, to be recovered from (or returned to) customers, at the next tariff review. Any excess in the cost of energy charged to customers is accrued as a deferred regulatory account credit balance in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position and entails a reduction in the next tariff review to be applied to customers. In the same way, any deficit in the cost of energy charged to customers is accumulated as a debit balance in a deferred regulatory account in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position and leads to an increase in the next tariff review to be recovered from customers.

Deferred regulatory accounts with debit balance represent likely future revenues associated with certain costs that are expected to be recovered from customers through the fee process. Deferred regulatory accounts with credit balances represent likely reductions in future revenue associated with amounts that are expected to be credited to customers through the fee process.

The movement of the regulatory accounts is as follows:

Deferred regulatory accounts	Asset	
	2023	2022
Initial Balance	56,115	136,282
Result for the period	105,156	(97,743)
Foreign currency conversion effect	(23,388)	17,576
Final Balance	137,883	56,115

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

Balances associated with regulatory accounts deferred in accordance with the regulation must be recovered or repaid within the following two semesters.

The movement in deferred taxes associated with regulatory accounts is as follows:

Deferred regulatory accounts	Liability	
	2023	2022
Initial Balance	(16,834)	(40,884)
Additions	-	-
Other changes	-	(1,048)
Result for the period	(29,408)	30,625
Foreign currency conversion effect	4,877	(5,527)
Final Balance	**(41,365)**	**(16,834)**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

Cash flows used/generated by regulatory accounts amounted to $(75,748) (2022: $67,117), which, by Group policy, are classified as operating activities in the statement of cash flows.

Note 31. Income from ordinary activities

For presentation purposes, the Group disaggregates its income from the services it provides, according to the lines of business in which it participates and the way in which management analyzes them. The breakdown of income from ordinary activities is as follows:

Ordinary activities revenue	2023	2022
Rendering of services		
Energy distribution service [1]	24,622,746	22,153,223
Energy generation service [2]	7,692,013	6,368,408
Energy transmission service	508,934	469,994
Energy intersegment eliminations	(1,901,776)	(2,007,900)
Gas fuel service [3]	1,505,667	1,219,000
Sanitation service	1,047,564	923,597
Aqueduct service [4]	1,952,762	1,709,254
Cleaning service	319,086	279,605
Insurance and reinsurance services	58,466	51,274
Financing services	79,732	73,821
Computer services	315	1,204

Ordinary activities revenue	2023	2022
Contracts with customers for the construction of assets [5]	402,209	199,132
Fees	19,582	10,653
Commissions	24,450	22,735
Billing and collection services	48,880	41,600
Financing component [6]	669,799	395,055
Other service [7]	500,704	378,808
Returns	(653,380)	(764,909)
Total rendering of service	**36,897,753**	**31,524,554**
Sale of goods	**83,399**	**55,457**
Leases	157,935	148,397
Total	**37,139,087**	**31,728,408**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos

1 The increase in the energy distribution and commercialization service is mainly due to: i) the recognition of the tariff option in the national energy subsidiaries in accordance with CREG resolutions 102 and 058 of 2020 for a value of $281,430, as follows: AFINIA $167,563, EPM $52,190, CHEC $42,859, ESSA $9,198, EDEQ 15,080 and CENS -$5,460; in addition, due to an increase in the energy tariff due to the fact that its components have an impact of macroeconomic factors (PPI and CPI), together with a greater amount of energy sold; ii) in the international subsidiaries: mainly by the subsidiary EEGSA due to the net effect of an increase in customers, higher units sold and a decrease in the average selling price; in ENSA, an increase due to greater demand for energy from the commercial sector and government and an increase in the sale price; in DELSUR the increase is due to a combined effect of higher sales to the industrial sector, decrease in the price of the tariff and lower energy losses, and in COMEGSA due to a greater amount of energy sold and an increase in the average sale price.

2 Power generation service increased year-over-year, mainly in EPM, CHEC and ESSA due to higher stock market and long-term power sales, along with higher prices given the increases in the IPP and TRM that impact the reliability charge.

3 The increase in the fuel gas distribution and marketing service is caused by higher rates due to an increase in the TRM and macroeconomic factors (CPI and IPP), in addition, by growth in demand from the regulated market, increase in sales to thermal power generation plants and other marketers.

4 The increase in the aqueduct service is basically explained by EPM due to the greater users and increase in indexation fees; in ADASA due to higher users, consumption and tariffs in both the regulated and non-regulated market and due to the growth of inflation; and in Hidrosur due to the higher rates for the sale of water in Catán, impacted by the UF (development unit), which in turn was affected by inflation.

5 The increase compared to the previous year corresponds mainly to TICSA's subsidiaries by $132,895 due to the fact that there is a greater number of projects in execution that are being completed, among which the construction of a wastewater treatment plant for Diageo México Comercializadora, S.A. stands out. (tequila don Julio) in Jalisco, Mexico. Likewise, the projects entered into with Gilbane Alberici Construcciones México S. de R. L. de C.V., Brown Forman and Seltzer Nava (entered into with Compañía Cervecera de Coahuila S. de R.L. de C.V.), which have had greater execution during the year 2023 and in ADASA for $82,817 for the performance of sanitary constructions to the company Copec and the construction of sections of track to the company Ferrovial for works on the Route of the Loa River.

6 The increase is explained by a combined effect of the subsequent valuation at amortized cost of the financing of public services, due to the increase in the reference rate for the collection of interest and additionally, by the financing component of the tariff option, in the national energy subsidiaries,

as follows: AFINIA $263,043, EPM $108,750, CENS $34,839, CHEC $16,575, ESSA $19,036, and EDEQ $9,580.

7 The variation is mainly due to EPM in the Shared Services Center, for greater technical support services specialized in hardware and software and in others for billing and collection to third parties; in the subsidiary ADASA for $72,733 corresponding to other services related to the ADASA Quinchamale-Radomiro Tomic Codelco interconnection, which is part of the sanitary concession and the construction of infrastructure to third parties.

In the Group, performance commitments are met and measured on a cyclical basis, as the Group is mainly engaged in the provision of public services (regulated and non-regulated market, long-term contracts and secondary market) and the provision of services related to public services to other agents in the sector (reliability charge, firm energy, AGC). These public services are delivered to the user on a permanent basis, but consumption is measured, and income is recognized on a periodic, typically monthly basis.

The Group recognized the following values in the period, for contracts in force at the cut-off date:

Construction Contracts

The method used to determine the degree of progress of construction contracts is the
of the resource.

The Group recognized the following values in the period, for the contracts in force at the cut-off date described in the preceding paragraph:

2023	Contract asset balance at the beginning of the period	Contract asset balance at the end of the period	Liability balance at the beginning of the period	Liability balance at the end of the period	Income recognized during the period corresponding to the prior period liability	Outstanding value of performance obligations that are not met prior year
Contract 1 - FAER Contract GGC-105	-	-	1	1	-	1
Contract 3 - Ecopetrol Agreement	-	-	1,848	1,734	162	1,734
Contract 4 - Government Contract	-	-	134	134	-	134
Contract 6 - FAER Administration Fee GGC 105 and 313 - Construction contracts	-	1,867	4	4	-	4
Contract 7 - FAER Contracts 2019 Third Party Resources	-	1,584	8,052	2,815	8,052	-
Contract 8 - FAZNI Contract 2020	96	96	48	23	48	-
Contract 9 - OHL Arrangement	50	50	-	-	-	-
Contract 10 -FAER 2019-Administration	1,613	-	-	-	-	-
Construction contracts - TICSA	-	-	66,386	136,716	-	66,386
Construction contracts - agreements	476	235	281	3,336	-	281
Contract- Line construction contracts	2,869	1,227	8,211	12,760	-	8,211
Construction contracts - ADASA	163,342	119,672	36,664	6,628	22,399	14,265
Total	**168,446**	**124,731**	**121,629**	**164,151**	**30,661**	**91,016**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos

2022	Contract asset balance at the beginning of the period	Contract asset balance at the end of the period	Liability balance at the beginning of the period	Liability balance at the end of the period	Income recognized during the period corresponding to the prior period liability	Outstanding value of performance obligations that are not met prior year
Contract 1 - FAER Contract GGC-105	-	-	1	1	1	1
Contract 3 - Ecopetrol Agreement	-	-	1,895	1,848	29	1,848
Contract 4 - Government Contract	-	-	134	134	23	134
Contract 6 - FAER Administration Fee GGC 105 and 313 - Construction contracts	-	-	4	4	-	4
Contract 7 - FAER Contracts 2019 Third Party Resources	614	-	30,041	8,052	333	8,052
Contract 8 - FAZNI Contract 2020	-	96	2,296	48	764	48
Contract 9 - OHL Arrangement	52	50	-	-	47	-
Contract 10 -FAER 2019-Administration	782	1,613	-	-	782	-
Construction contracts - TICSA	-	-	32,644	66,386	-	-
Construction contracts - agreements	879	476	940	281	-	-
Contract- Line construction contracts	-	2,869	-	8,211	5,582	-
Construction contracts - ADASA	-	163,341	-	36,665	-	-
Total	**2,327**	**168,446**	**67,954**	**121,629**	**7,560**	**10,087**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos

Other contracts with customers clients

2023	Contract asset balance at the beginning of the period	Contract asset balance at the end of the period	Liability balance at the beginning of the period	Liability balance at the end of the period	Income recognized during the period corresponding to the liability of the prior period.
Uniform terms contract for regulated services(1)	3,057,619	3,034,498	135,544	229,164	474
Unregulated market -MNR or large customers(2)	143,709	20,133	95,275	102,517	94,599
XM representation contract (3)	59,068	12,050	-	-	-
Other contracts with customers	-	-	11,419	5,800	281
Total	**3,260,397**	**3,066,681**	**242,239**	**337,481**	**95,354**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

2022	Contract asset balance at the beginning of the period	Contract asset balance at the end of the period	Liability balance at the beginning of the period	Liability balance at the end of the period	Income recognized during the period corresponding to the liability of the prior period.
Uniform terms contract for regulated services(1)	1,815,300	3,057,619	51,945	135,544	1,474
Unregulated market -MNR or large customers(2)	206,245	143,709	22,357	95,275	7,241
XM representation contract (3)	8,011	59,068	-	-	-
Other contracts with customers	-	-	166	11,419	402
Total	**2,029,556**	**3,260,397**	**74,468**	**242,239**	**9,117**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

1 The purpose of this contract is to define the uniform conditions under which the companies of the EPM Group provide public home services in exchange for a price in money, which will be set according to the current tariffs and in accordance with the use given to the service by users, subscribers or property owners. Hereinafter, the User, who, by benefiting from the services provided by the companies, accepts and accepts all the provisions defined herein.

The asset variation in the uniform terms contracts for energy service was explained in the distribution segment, which includes the recognition of the tariff option in the amount of $281,430 in EPM and in the national energy subsidiaries.

The liabilities in the contracts of uniform conditions mainly include the provision of the Regulated Works and Investment Plan (POIR) for the Water Provision and Solid Waste Management services, in accordance with the provisions of the Commission for the Regulation of Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation in resolution CRA 688 of 2014, for which, an advance receipt of income contributed by EPM and its subsidiaries: Aguas Regionales and Aguas de Malambo was recognized.

2 Resolution 131 of December 23, 1998 of the Energy and Gas Regulatory Commission (CREG) establishes the conditions for the supply of energy and power for large consumers and indicates in Article 2 the power or energy limits for a user to contract the supply of energy in the competitive market; The aforementioned resolution allows the conclusion of contracts with large consumers to establish by mutual agreement the prices of energy and power supply; The purpose of the contract is to supply energy and electrical power to the consumer, as an unregulated user, to meet their own demand.

3 It corresponds to the representation contract with XM, which manages the Colombian Wholesale Energy Market, attending to the commercial transactions of market agents.

The Group expects to recognize the income for performance obligations that are not met during the next accounting period, as most of it corresponds to standard terms contracts for residential utilities, which have a duration of less than one year.

Note 32. Other Income

The detail of other income is as follows:

Other income	2023	2022
Recoveries [1]	190,970	200,792
Government grants	119,939	119,985
Indemnities [2]	16,453	61,587
Other ordinary income [3]	33,248	57,883
Valuation of investment properties	11,116	20,753
Utilization [3]	14,581	20,498
Excesses [3]	3,393	5,626
sheet sales [3]	1,292	694
Past service cost of defined benefit plan	1,708	473
Reversal of impairment loss on right-of-use assets [4]	34	117
Photocopies	1	1
Total	**392,735**	**488,409**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos

[11] The decrease is mainly due to lower recoveries of the contingent consideration provisions of Espíritu Santo, environmental and social and costs and expenses.

The value of effective recoveries in the Group amounted to $122,400 (2022: $83,150) and non-effective recoveries to $68,570 (2022: $117,643), disclosed in the statement of cash flows.

[2] The variation is mainly due to EPM because the previous year compensation was received for the generation segment for loss of profits from Termosierra for $24,122 and compensation for damage arising from the incident at the Playas plant for $26,592; while in 2023 the compensation for consequential damages was $10,829, and for loss of profits $364.

[3] Values disclosed in the statement of cash flows as actual income corresponding to money inflows.

[4] Loss of impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets is disclosed under the reversal item.

Note 33. Profit on sale of assets

The detail of the profit on sale of assets is as follows:

Income from sale of assets	2023	2022
Profit on disposal of properties, plant, and equipment [1]	2,314	5,515
Profit on derecognition of rights-of-use [2]	2,580	67
Profit on disposal of investment properties [1]	-	70
Total	**4,894**	**5,652**

-Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-

[1] Non-cash items that are disclosed as part of the item, result from disposition of property, plant and equipment, rights of use, intangibles and investment properties of the statement of cash flows.

[2] Non-cash item and is disclosed as part of the item, income from withdrawal of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets and investment property of the statement of cash flows.

Note 34. Costs for the provision of services

The detail of the costs for the provision of services is as follows:

Costs for services rendered	2023	2022
Bulk purchases [1]	7,071,262	5,645,044
Stock exchange purchases [2]	6,702,473	5,333,171
Use of lines, networks, and duct	2,609,284	2,433,359
Personal services [3]	1,466,868	1,197,373
Orders and contracts for other services [4]	1,414,118	1,127,718
Depreciation [11]	1,331,544	1,057,828
Maintenance and repair orders and contracts [5]	811,241	649,746
Cost of distribution and/or commercialization of natural gas	682,195	767,620
Consumption of direct inputs [6]	500,841	190,490
Licenses, contributions, and royalties [7]	324,513	270,915
Materials and other operating costs	288,848	258,038
Insurance [8]	256,958	159,408
Amortization [11]	236,388	220,854
Commercial and financial management of the service [9]	212,226	321,373
Generals	210,537	218,110
Fees	171,035	174,734
Taxes and fees	136,798	115,515
Other [10]	119,070	138,361
Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment [11] [12]	115,995	41,349
Connection cost	99,037	93,357
Amortization of rights-of-use [11]	82,362	62,979
Public services	55,722	40,703
Commercialized goods	37,642	31,101
Leases	34,827	35,274
Impairment of intangible assets [11] [12]	28,495	47,298
Costs associated with transactions in the wholesale market	19,858	18,085
Depletion [11]	17,713	16,679
Liquefied natural gas	15,785	15,506
Impairment of rights-of-use [11] [12]	4,755	-
cost of losses in the provision of the aqueduct service	4,628	3,929
Write-down of inventory [11] [13]	2,762	895
Gas compression	682	649
Total cost for services rendered	**25,066,462**	**20,687,461**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos

[1] Variation explained by the increase in: Afinia $596,037, DECA $320,495, EPM $176,157, CHEC $77,437, CENS $30,893, ESSA $14,413 and EDEQ $11,428 due to higher units acquired at a higher average purchase rate, mainly in the energy distribution and marketing segment.

[2] This increase was explained by higher purchases of energy on the stock exchange at higher prices in the subsidiaries: EPM $612,740, ESSA $277,091, ENSA $262,887, CENS $172,149, CHEC $67,779, EDEQ $40,495 and Afinia $26,156.

[3] The increase was explained by the salary increase which is impacted by the CPI, and temporary vacancies hired, the subsidiaries that contributed the most were: EPM with $153,466, Afinia $21,796, EPM Mexico $21,535, ESSA $19,838, ADASA $14,538, CHEC $10,460, CENS $5,599, EDEQ $4,152, DECA $3,902 and ENSA $3,199.

[4] This increase was mainly explained by the international subsidiaries TICSA $101,669 and ADASA $95,697 due to higher construction services to third parties, installation and uninstallation services in EPM $26,097 and TICSA $13,763, and cleaning services in Emvarias for $17,046.

5 Increase mainly explained in EPM $84,906, ADASA $28,020, DECA $14,837, Afinia $12,195 and ESSA $10,525 due to higher maintenance and repair costs mainly in lines, networks and ducts, land and constructions and buildings.

6 This increase was explained by higher chemical inputs, energy and fuels in EPM $262,412, ADASA $32,478, and National Waters $6,672.

7 Increase explained mainly in EPM for $39,375 due to the contributions of the environmental law associated with the power generation service, and Fazni; Afinia $8,102 and CHEC $3,610.

8 This item increased mainly in EPM, mainly the costs related to comprehensive insurance.

9 This decrease is explained in Afinia by $133,567.

10 This increase was mainly explained by EPM $8,013, Delsur $7,558 and Emvarias $3,059, especially property taxes, stamps and other taxes.

11 It corresponds to non-effective costs.

12 It is disclosed as part of the impairment of value of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use and intangible assets of the statement of cash flows.

13 It is revealed under the heading Write-down of Net Inventories in the Cash Flow Statement.

Note 35. Administrative costs

The detail of the administration costs is as follows:

Administration costs	2023	2022
Staff costs		
Wages and salaries [1]	760,998	646,486
Social security expenditure [2]	180,942	156,061
Pension expenses [9 10]	63,423	54,395
Other long-term benefits	19,472	7,516
Employee interest rate benefits	13,776	11,625
Other post-employment benefit plans other than pensions [9]	7,657	5,811
Termination benefits [8]	4,092	3,429
Total personnel costs	**1,050,360**	**885,323**
General Expenses		
Provision for contingencies [3 9 10]	873,906	115,934
Taxes, contributions and fees [4]	406,202	327,243
Commissions, fees and services [5]	226,136	164,427
Intangible [6]	110,884	88,260
Maintenance	103,572	93,890
Intangibles Amortization [9]	97,165	64,069
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment [9]	78,809	72,831
General insurance	63,390	51,235

Administration costs	2023	2022
Other general expenses	54,931	54,206
Surveillance and security	43,921	35,556
Other Miscellaneous Provisions [7 9 10]	33,022	44,642
Advertising and propaganda	32,110	23,549
Christmas lighting	31,227	27,980
Using rights Amortization [9]	30,196	29,643
Provision insurance and reinsurance [9]	23,126	511
Promotion and dissemination	22,431	18,414
Licenses and voiseways	19,988	13,889
Fuels and lubricants	17,473	8,369
Guest toilet, coffee shop, restaurant and laundry	16,631	14,163
Public services	17,291	17,077
Communication and transport	11,101	10,530
Leases	9,832	7,355
Procedural costs	9,710	4,555
Materials and supplies	8,249	6,071
Print, publications, subscriptions and affiliations	8,238	6,963
Learning contracts	7,959	6,501
Legal expenses	7,731	7,857
Studies and projects	7,724	13,338
Repairs	6,807	1,994
Provision Dismantling, withdrawal and rehabilitation [8 9 1]	6,329	750
Travel expenses and viatics	5,333	4,049
Information processing	5,081	4,822
Cultural events	3,917	2,424
Organization of events	3,019	3,149
Management contracts	2,450	2,488
Photocopies	2,357	2,271
Industrial safety	1,870	1,134
EAS technical reserve [9 10]	1,510	752
Provision of guarantees [9 10]	-	91,859
Total Overhead	**2,411,628**	**1,444,750**
Total	**3,461,988**	**2,330,073**

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

1 The increase was explained by the salary increase which was impacted by the CPI, with the subsidiaries contributing the most: EPM $59,640, Deca $14,151, ADASA $11,518, CHEC $10,845, Afinia $6,132 and ESSA $5,750.

2 The variation was the result of the salary increase mainly in EPM and DECA.

3 Increase associated with the arbitration award against EPM for the penalty clauses of enforcement for non-compliance with milestones in Hidroituango.

4 Increase mainly explained by EPM $44,949, Afinia $8,459, ESSA 8,451, Gesa $4,584 and CHEC $4,068 due to higher industry and commerce tax, tax on financial movements and control and auditing fee.

5 Increase mainly in EPM $44,599, National Waters $6,618, CHEC $4,656 and Afinia $3,431.

6 Increase explained in EPM by greater implementation of projects compared to the previous year.

7 This decrease was mainly explained in EPM by the environmental penalty procedure, the provision for the Ituango contingency and other miscellaneous provisions.

8 Increase explained in EPM by the recognition of the provision for asset dismantling associated with the entry into operation of the Ituango hydroelectric plant, and by the forced investment of the La Sierra, Porce II and Porce III power plants.

9 Corresponds to non-actual expenditure

10 It is disclosed under provisions, post-employment and long-term defined benefit plans in the statement of cash flows.

Note 36. Other Expenses

The detail of other expenses is as follows:

Other expenses	2023	2022
Loss on disposals of property, plant and equipment [1 6 7]	57,530	51,537
Contributions in non-corporate entities [2]	21,437	15,679
Other ordinary expenses [3]	17,671	34,174
Effective interest financing services [4]	17,643	29,705
Arbitral awards and extrajudicial conciliations	4,618	3,562
Sentencing	1,766	483
Loss on derecognition of rights-of-use [5 7]	1,140	80
Loss due to changes in fair value of investment properties [4]	1,104	370
Donations	915	808
Loss on disposal of inventories [5 6]	885	1,128
Taxes assumed	416	168
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment [5]	307	501
Loss on disposal of intangible assets [5 7]	3	316
Total	**125,435**	**138,511**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos

1 This increase was mainly explained by EPM $12,657 due to higher losses due to asset obsolescence in the power generation and marketing segments.

2 It corresponds to the contributions made to the EPM Foundation.

3 The decrease is explained by the subsidiary Afinia $11,971 and Adasa $2,357.

4 The decrease is explained by Afinia and corresponds to the valuation of the amortized cost of the financing already billed for energy utilities.

5 Corresponds to non-actual expenditures.

6 It is revealed under the item Write-down of Net Inventory Value of the Statement of Cash Flows.

7 It is disclosed in the income from retirement of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets and investment properties of the statement of cash flows.

Note 37. Finance Income and Expenses

37.1 Finance Income

The detail of finance income is as follows:

Financial income	2023	2022
Interest Income:		
Bank deposits [1] [3]	195,003	121,835
Interest on trade receivables and default interest [3]	53,527	71,617
Financial assets at amortized cost [3]	7,997	13,706
Gain from valuation of financial instruments at fair value [2] [5]	396,216	86,315
Other finance income [3]	61,051	48,541
Restricted funds [3]	9,605	37,122
Gain on trust rights [4] [5]	77,670	16,690
Gain from valuation of financial instruments at amortized cost [5]	1,200	1,282
Resources received in administration [3]	853	403
Finance Lease [3]	1,143	337
Gain on monetary readjustment [3]	409	55
Total financial income	**804,674**	**397,903**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos

1 The variation originates mainly from: i) EPM for $31,934, due to a higher available balance in the deposits of financial institutions, in addition to the increase in bank rates, ii) Maxseguros for $11,448, iii) ADASA for $6,082, and iv) ESSA for $4,270.

2 Increase caused by the fair value measurement of investments classified in financial instruments, which was mainly due to the allocations of fixed-income securities and market behavior that has presented significant valuations, mainly in i) EPM for $290,978, ii) Aguas Nacionales for $6,890, iii) national energy subsidiaries for $9,642 and iv) EPM Inversiones for $2,427.

3 It is disclosed under the interest income and income item of the statement of cash flows.

4 The increase in the income on trust rights corresponds mainly to EPM for $47,350 and is due to the behavior of the market, which has presented significant valuations and is thus reflected in the temporary investments of the portfolio.

5 It is disclosed in the statement of cash flows under the heading of valuation of financial instruments and hedge accounting.

37.2 Finance expenses

The detail of finance expenses is as follows:

Finance expense	2023	2022
Interest expense:		
Interest on lease obligations [2]	74,097	63,280
Other interest expense [2]	49,292	26,584
Total interest	**123,389**	**89,864**
Long-term external financing operations [1 2]	1,152,143	854,249
Long-term internal financing operations [1 2]	669,338	639,523
Financial instruments for hedging purposes [1 2]	768,530	327,762
Short-term internal financing operations [1 2]	188,697	105,572
Short-term external financing operations [1 2]	31,495	41,445
Total interest expense on other financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss [2]	5,653	1,166
Other financial expenses:		
Interest on financial liabilities and valuation losses on investments and other assets [3]	319,782	215,351
Commissions different of amounts included in determining the effective interest rate [2]	8,055	9,950
Total finance expenses	3,267,082	2,284,882

- Amounts in millions of Colombian pesos -

1 The variation in financing operations originates mainly from EPM, AFINIA, ESSA, ENSA and CENS due to higher indebtedness and increase in interest rates. In EPM due to financial expenses that ceased to be capitalized after the entry into operation of the Ituango hydroelectric project in November 2022, to new disbursements in dollar currency, to the variable interest rate present in some credit agreements, such as the Term SOFR rate, which presented upward variations during 2023, starting at levels of 4.80%, reaching a yearly high of 5.50% and closing in December at 5.16%. Additionally, due to the reduction of exchange rate risk through contracted financial hedges, going from interest rates in dollars to Colombian pesos.

2 It is disclosed under interest expense and fees in the statement of cash flows.

3 For presentation purposes in the statement of cash flows: $205,393 (2022: $129,647) are disclosed under the heading of profit or loss from valuation of financial instruments and hedge accounting and $114,389 (2022: $85,712) are disclosed under provisions for tax obligations, insurance and reinsurance and financial update.

Note 38. Net foreign exchange difference

The effect on foreign currency transactions is as follows:

Net foreign exchange difference	2023	2022
Income from exchange difference		
Own position		
For goods and services and others	63,850	24,110
For liquidity	22,423	334,775
Trade receivables	22,208	293,527
Provisions	32,460	-
Other adjustments from exchange difference	141	12,098
Financing operation		
Gross income	2,511,368	10,498
Hedge debt	-	1,311,409
Total Income from exchange difference	**2,652,450**	**1,986,417**
Expenses by exchange difference		
Own position		
For goods and services and others	(17,942)	(76,529)
For liquidity	(102,879)	(158,048)
Trade receivable	(217,300)	(62,872)
Provisions	-	(28,399)
Other adjustments from exchange difference	(13,557)	(262)
Financing operation		
Gross expense	(406,350)	(1,763,393)
Hedge debt	(1,723,234)	-
Total expenses from exchange difference	**(2,481,262)**	**(2,089,503)**
Net foreign exchange difference	**171,188**	**(103,086)**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

The accumulated net income due to the difference in exchange amounts to $171,188, the main income corresponds to the difference in exchange of the debt in dollars for $2,511,368 and the expense for restatement of the debt $1,723,234, associated with the accumulated revaluation of the period of the Colombian peso, which to date amounts to 20.54% (2022: devaluation of 20.82%)

The rates used for currency translation in the consolidated financial statements are:

Currency	Currency Code	Direct conversion to USD as of December 31		Closing exchange rate as of December 31		Average exchange rate	
		2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
United States Dollar	USD	-	-	3,822.05	4,810.20	3,948.21	4,788.49
Quetzal	GTQ	7.83	7.84	488.31	577.92	504.62	568.58
Mexican Peso	MXP	16.92	20.11	225.90	225.39	229.94	221.06
Chilean Peso	CLP	884.59	957.93	4.32	4.73	4.52	4.81

Note 39. Gain on equity investments

The effect of the share in equity investments is as follows:

Share of result of equity investments	2023	2022
Dividends and participations [1]	178,223	77,059
Result on a business combination	(86)	-
Result on sale of equity investments, net	(19)	83
Impairment of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures - (See note 8)	-	(6,420)
Total share of result of equity investments	**178,118**	**70,722**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

[1] Includes dividends from investments classified as financial instruments (see note 13. Other financial assets).

Note 40. Income tax

40.1 Fiscal provisions

The applicable and current tax provisions establish the following:

- The general income tax rate applicable to domestic companies is 35% for the 2023 taxable year, the same for the 2022 tax year. Taxable income from occasional income tax is taxed at the rate of 15%.
- For subsidiaries in Guatemala, the tax is determined by the Regime on Profits from Lucrative Activities, which consists of applying the taxable income tax rate determined from the accounting profit. From the period 2020 onwards, the income tax rate is 25%. The tax is paid through quarterly payments due with a settlement by December 31; or by the Optional Simplified Regime on Income from Gainful Activities, consisting of applying the tax rate on monthly taxable income. From 2014 onwards, the tax rate is 5% on the first Q.30,000 (in unrounded amounts) and 7% on the surplus. The tax is paid by withholdings or, failing that, by direct payment to the Superintendence of Tax Administration, with the due authorization of the Treasury; In addition, the Income Tax rules establish a 5% tax on the distribution of dividends and profits to both resident and non-resident shareholders.

  Likewise, the tax legislation provides for a Regime on Capital Income, Capital Gains and Losses, which establishes a rate of 10% for income from movable and real estate capital, as well as for net capital gains.
- For subsidiaries in El Salvador, 30% for companies with taxable income greater than US$150,000 and 25% for those that do not exceed this limit; for subsidiaries in Mexico a tax rate of 30% and for subsidiaries in Chile the nominal rate is 27% for 2018 and subsequent periods. Panamanian subsidiaries have a general rate of 25% and for companies in which the State has a shareholding of more than 40%, a rate of 30%.
- On June 11, 2008, EPM and the Nation (through the Ministry of Mines and Energy) signed a legal stability contract for the Power Generation activity for a period of 20 years. Among the stabilized tax rules are: ordinary income tax rate (33%), wealth tax, presumptive income, tax cost of fixed assets, depreciation deduction, special deduction of 40% for investments in productive real fixed assets.
- Special treatments are considered to be those granted by the Colombian Holding Companies Regime (CHC), a special tax regime for national companies that have as one of their activities the holding of securities, investment or holding of shares or participations in Colombian or foreign companies or entities.

40.2 Reconciliation of the effective rate

The reconciliation between the applicable tax rate and the effective rate and composition of income tax expense for the periods 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

Income and complementary taxes	2023	%	2022	%
Profit before taxes	5,002,351		5,803,410	
Nominal income rate		35%		35%
Income tax nominal rate	1,750,823		2,031,194	
Effects of changes in tax rates	-	0%	91,729	2%
Elimination in consolidated results	106,453	2%	(271,034)	(4%)
Tax effect of tax rate changes in foreign subsidiaries	(166,223)	(3%)	(47,770)	(1%)
Effect of permanent tax differences:		**(4%)**	**(82,177)**	**(2%)**
Dividend income	(188,321)	3%	196,813	3%
Fiscal income	156,171	0%	28,982	0%
Non-deductible provisions	17,811	6%	24,402	0%
Loss on derecognition of assets	291,080	0%	5,177	0%
Equity method	9,305	0%	0	0%
Impairment of investments in subsidiaries	-	0%	371,339	6%
Non-taxed dividends	(198,476)	(4%)	(138,352)	(2%)
Compensation for consequential damages	(619)	0%	(8,516)	0%
Exempt income	(31,879)	(1%)	(99,322)	(2%)
Special deduction of real productive fixed assets	(199,041)	(4%)	(310,639)	(5%)
Net result of other permanent differences	(19,803)	0%	(39,224)	(1%)
Adjustment of tax rate difference (current/deferred tax)	(212,869)	(4%)	(112,837)	(2%)
Tax deductions	6,006	0%	49,258	1%
Occasional gains	136	0%	105	0%
Adjustments of income from prior years	19,423	0%	46,795	1%
Tax Offsets	-132	0%	(108,794)	(2%)
Income tax at effective rate	**1,513,076**	**30%**	**1,610,791**	**28%**
Detail of current and deferred expenses				
Current tax	1,705,722	34%	1,763,460	30%
Deferred tax	(189,569)	(4%)	(152,669)	(2%)
Income tax	**1,516,153**	**30%**	**1,610,791**	**28%**

- Amounts in millions of Colombian pesos -

Among the most important items in the reconciliation of the effective rate during the years 2023 and 2022 and which contributed to it being 5 and 7 points, respectively, below the nominal rate, was the special deduction of productive real fixed assets in the parent company by virtue of the application of the Legal Stability contract. Another important point in this purification was the treatment of exempt income granted to dividends received by EPM, parent company of foreign subsidiaries, an exemption allowed under the Colombian Holding Companies Regime (CHC).

Likewise, it can be observed in the purging, other items that affected the tax calculated at the nominal rate and that cause said theoretical tax to be modified as a result of the application of the tax provisions; These include the recognition of accounting provisions and impairment of investments, without tax effects.

Relevant events that implied an increase in the effective rate for 2023 compared to 2022 were: a decrease in investments in productive real fixed assets, lower tax discounts, lower offsets of tax losses, an increase in accounting provisions that are not deductible for tax purposes and a decrease in the impairment of investments recognized in 2022.

40.3 Income tax recognized in profit or loss

The most significant components of income tax expense at the cut-off date are:

Income tax	2023	2022
Current income tax expense	1,686,431	1,825,459
Adjustments recognized in the current period related to income tax of prior periods	19,423	46,795
Tax benefits from tax loss, tax credits or temporary differences used in the period	(132)	(108,794)
Current income tax expense, PPUA, Reserves and rectifications		
Total current income tax	**1,705,722**	**1,763,460**
Deferred tax		
Net deferred tax income related to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	(189,569)	(244,399)
Net deferred tax income related to changes in tax rates or laws	-	91,730
Total deferred taxes	**(189,569)**	**(152,669)**
Income tax	**1,516,153**	**1,610,791**

- Amounts in millions of Colombian pesos -

The rates used for the determination of deferred tax for subsidiaries in Colombia are:

Year	2023	2024	2025
Income tax	31%	35%	35%
Occasional gain	15%	15%	15%

The rates used for the determination of the deferred tax are:

35% for the year 2023 and subsequent periods. EPM's Power Generation segment has an income tax rate and supplementary taxes of 33%, stabilized for 20 years by virtue of the legal stability contract EJ-04 of March 31, 2008, modified by ANOTHER YES EJ-01 of June 4, 2010. This rate is only used in cases where, by law, the rental rate in Colombia is increased above 33%.

In the case of assets whose profit is expected to be realized as an occasional gain, a rate of 15% is used.

27% for temporary differences generated in the subsidiaries in Chile, 30% and 25% for the subsidiaries in Panama and Mexico and 25% for the other subsidiaries in Central America.

40.4 Temporary differences that do not affect deferred taxes

Deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses and credits, for which the Group has not recognized deferred tax assets, are detailed below:

Concept	2023	2022
More than one year and up to five years	14,746	21,813
More than five years	1,739	1,737
Without time limit	4,432	4,432
Unused tax losses	**20,917**	**27,982**
Without time limit	568,742	558,206
Unused tax credits	**568,742**	**558,206**
More than five years	6	565
Excess of presumptive income over ordinary net income	**6**	**565**
Total	**589,665**	**586,753**

The deductible temporary differences and the unused losses, tax credits and excesses of presumptive income over ordinary net income, correspond to unused tax losses by Aguas de Malambo S.A. E.S.P. of $3,726 million (2022 $4,796), EPM Inversiones S.A. for $1,374 (2022 $1,374), Hidroecológica del Teribe S.A. for $14,746 (2022 $21,813); unused tax credits by Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. of $568,742 million (2022 $558,147), Aguas de Malambo S.A. E.S.P. for $59 million (2022 $59) and excesses of presumptive income over ordinary net income not used by EPM Inversiones S.A. of $6 million (2022 $565).

The amount of the current income tax asset or liability is as follows:

	2023	2022
Current income tax asset or liability		
Total non-current income tax liabilities		
Income tax [1]	(33,351)	(33,351)
Total income tax liability	**(33,351)**	**(33,351)**
Total current income tax liability		
Income tax	(368,646)	(500,396)
Total income tax assets	**894,782**	**697,964**
Balances in favor of income tax	894,782	697,964
Total income tax assets	**492,785**	**164,218**

- Amounts in millions of Colombian pesos -

[1] Corresponds to the works for taxes liability of EPM and EDEQ, which represents the possibility for companies to partially pay income tax and complementary taxes by financing and executing public works of social transcendence in the areas most affected by the conflict - ZOMAC - instead of transferring the resources to the DIAN. This possibility arose with Law 1819 of 2016, was mainly added by Laws 1955 and 2010 of 2019 and was regulated by Decrees 1915 of 2017 and 1147 of 2020.

This liability is backed by a mercantile trust contract, which is being executed as the works under this program are being built.

40.5 Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

The detail of the tax effect corresponding to each component of "other comprehensive income" in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income is as follows:

Accumulated other comprehensive income	2023			2022		
	Gross	Tax effect	Net	Gross	Tax effect	Net
Reclassification of property, plant and equipment to investment property	13,439	(1,107)	12,332	13,439	(1,107)	12,332
Re-measurement of defined benefit plans	(103,206)	33,314	(69,892)	96,942	(32,408)	64,534
Equity investments measured at fair value through equity	2,399,948	(199,716)	2,200,232	2,939,381	(309,124)	2,630,257
Share in other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures	184,696	-	184,696	17,422	-	17,422
Cash flow hedges	(681,565)	229,617	(451,948)	(1,128,472)	478,445	(650,027)
Hedges of net investments in foreign operations	6,098	(2,064)	4,034	(277,654)	-	(277,654)
Translation of financial statements of foreign operations	841,492	-	841,492	1,969,017	-	1,969,017
Total	**2,660,902**	**60,044**	**2,720,946**	**3,630,075**	**135,806**	**3,765,881**

- Amount stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

40.6 Deferred tax

The detail of deferred tax is as follows:

Tax Deferred	2023	2022
Active Deferred Tax	1,519,458	1,218,248
Passive deferred tax	(2,572,738)	(2,378,569)

- Amounts in millions of Colombian pesos -

40.6.1 Active Deferred Tax

Deferred tax assets	Initial balance	Changes included in the OCI	Net changes included in profit or loss	Effect by conversion adjustments	Other	Foreign currency conversion effect	Final Balance
Assets	**3,896,506**	**1,539**	**839,049**	**(38)**	**(1,073)**	**(136,208)**	**4,599,775**
Property, plant and equipment	1,213,512	(275)	37,911	(38)	10,775	(12,722)	1,249,164
Intangible assets	4,886	-	19,165	-	(104)	(1,150)	22,797
Investments and derivative instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments and derivative instruments	212,534	1,632	111,465	-	(528)	(1,326)	323,777
Accounts Receivable	1,784,120	(3)	434,263	-	(10,190)	(12,435)	2,195,754
Cash and cash equivalents	1,651	-	505	-	-	-	2,156
Inventories	7,946	-	(370)	-	(0)	(252)	7,324
Other assets	360,613	184	182,264	-	(809)	(108,105)	434,147
Rights-of-use - Deferred tax assets	311,245	-	53,847	-	(217)	(217)	364,657
Liabilities	**(2,679,152)**	**(291,524)**	**37,247**	**(384)**	**(216,583)**	**70,080**	**(3,080,317)**
Loans and borrowings	1,063,845	(12)	1,753	(384)	163	(1,786)	1,063,579
Trade payables	16,589	-	285	-	196	(296)	16,774
Employee benefits	281,307	33,055	(25,770)	-	6,550	(9,323)	285,819
Derivatives	1,411	(311,623)	621,080	-	-	-	310,867
Provisions	316,130	67	49,895	-	(960)	(7,737)	357,396
Other liabilities	200,657	(33)	73,253	-	5	(19,058)	254,823
Elimination effect against assets	(4,559,090)	(12,977)	(683,250)	-	(222,537)	108,280	(5,369,574)
Total deferred tax assets	**1,217,353**	**(289,985)**	**876,296**	**(422)**	**(217,656)**	**(66,128)**	**1,519,458**

- Amounts in millions of Colombian pesos -

40.6.2 Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities	Initial balance	Changes included in the OCI	Net changes included in profit or loss	Effect by conversion adjustments	Other	Foreign currency conversion effect	Final Balance
Assets	**6,572,861**	**(265,360)**	**519,814**	**14,318**	**(661)**	**(148,970)**	**6,688,926**
Property, plant and equipment	4,306,281	(31)	193,701	-	(294)	(41,421)	4,458,235
Intangible assets	299,852	129	8,141	-	171	(51,973)	256,320
Investments and derivative instruments	26,774	-	2,029	-	-	-	28,803
Investments and derivative instruments	499,728	(265,391)	124,413	14,318	(326)	(23,212)	349,529
Accounts Receivable	1,066,606	(32)	121,450	-	7	(14,543)	1,173,488
Cash and cash equivalents	1,651	-	-	-	-	-	1,651
Inventories	19,019	5	68	-	(21)	(3,831)	15,240
Other assets	48,354	(40)	21,863	-	5	(13,990)	56,192
Rights-of-use - Deferred tax assets	304,597	-	48,149	-	(202)	-	352,544
Liabilities	**(4,204,470)**	**46,313**	**166,907**	**-**	**(224,613)**	**96,600**	**(4,119,264)**
Loans and borrowings	35,680	97,328	740,411	-	(6)	(1,692)	871,722
Trade payables	5,605	0	7,404	-	(3)	(1)	13,005
Employee benefits	254,937	(37,585)	32,738	-	(859)	(5,980)	243,251
Derivatives	820	(430)	3,175	-	-	(40)	3,525
Provisions	31,348	(79)	38,014	-	(1,184)	(9)	68,089
Other liabilities	26,229	56	28,415	-	(18)	(3,963)	50,719
Elimination effect against assets	(4,559,090)	(12,977)	(683,250)	-	(222,543)	108,286	(5,369,574)
Total deferred tax liabilities	**2,368,390**	**(219,047)**	**686,721**	**14,318**	**(225,274)**	**(52,370)**	**2,572,738**

- Amounts in millions of Colombian pesos -

40.6.3 Temporary Differences

The most significant concepts on which there were temporary differences are the following:

In assets, the greatest impact arises from the temporary differences in property, plant and equipment, due to the difference between the accounting and tax bases, generated, among others, by the recognition of the attributed cost, the adjustments for tax inflation and by the application of different useful lives and methods of depreciation. transactions involving the purchase and sale of assets between companies of the EPM Group that involved the recognition of unrealized accounting profits, on which the companies individually considered had to pay tax. In accounts receivable from the commercial portfolio, it corresponds to the impairment of the portfolio due to the difference in the purging of the portfolio impairment under the tax standard and the portfolio impairment under the accounting standard under the expected loss method, in addition, there were temporary differences due to the effect of the valuation at amortized cost of short-term loans between economic related parties.

Recognized deferred tax liability for tax losses at Aguas de Antofagasta of $358,389 (2022 $424,819).

Regarding liabilities, the items that impacted the calculation of the deferred tax were, for the most part, the settlement of the provision corresponding to pension bond installments, the actuarial calculation in pensions and in the pension commutation of EADE, and credits and loans for the valuation at amortized cost of bonds, securities issued, Short-term loans and credits.

The revaluation effect experienced by the Colombian currency during the last taxable period close to 20.54%, generated a decrease in the deferred tax associated with the difference in unrealized exchange of the debt in foreign currency, which has no tax effects and will only be evidenced at the time of settlement or partial payment of the obligations. based on the difference in exchange actually made, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 269 and 288 of the Tax Code.

In the case of items that do not have future tax consequences, such as tax liabilities and financial returns generated in the plan assets of EPM, CHEC and Emvarias, no deferred tax was generated.

In addition, in the operating contract of the Aguas Claras wastewater treatment plant, the valuation of the account receivable recorded by Aguas Nacionales compared to the valuation made by EPM to the financial lease under accounting standards, is asymmetrical to the extent that different financial assumptions and different accounting bases are used.

Temporary differences on which no deferred tax was generated were, inter alia, investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, in accordance with paragraph 39 of IAS 12; likewise, in the items that do not have future tax consequences, as is the case of the assets of the plan, of EPM, CHEC and Emvarias because they are exempt income in accordance with the provisions of numeral 7 of article 235-2 of the Tax Statute.

In Aguas de Malambo, no deferred tax was recognized for the years reported, taking into account that in the current period tax losses increased and that, according to the projections analyzed, it is foreseen that its recovery would be postponed beyond 2024, therefore, there is no certainty of its recovery.

The approval of dividends in the EPM Group after the filing date and before the financial statements were authorized for publication, does not generate income tax consequences as it is the policy for national subsidiaries that only untaxed profits and reserves are distributed. The income tax effects that could be generated by dividends decreed by foreign subsidiaries are eliminated with the entry into force of Article 77 of Law 2010 of 2019, since these distributions are considered exempt income from capital in application of the Colombian Holding Companies (CHC) regime.

New regulations for subsidiaries in Colombia

Main amendments incorporated by Law 2277 of December 13, 2022, which adopts a tax reform for equality and social justice and dictates other provisions:

- With the entry into force of Law 2277 of 2022, for legal entities, the general Income Tax rate remained at 35% as of the taxable year 2023 and subsequent years.

  For taxpayers whose main economic activity is the generation of electricity through water resources, a surcharge of 3% was established for taxable years 2023 to 2026, applicable to legal entities that obtain an income equal to or greater than 30,000 UVT in the taxable year, a threshold that will be calculated in aggregate for activities carried out by related persons according to the criteria provided for in article 260-1 of the Tax Code. The rule also establishes that the surcharge is subject to an advance of 100% of its value.

  The Constitutional Court, through Judgment C-389 of 04/10/2023, declared the enforceability of the surcharge, conditioning it to be applied exclusively to the activity of generating energy from water resources.

  On the other hand, the same Law created a minimum income tax rate for tax residents in Colombia, which in the case of taxpayers whose financial statements are subject to consolidation, is called the Group Cleaned Tax Rate (TTDG), which cannot be less than 15% and if it is, The tax must be adjusted, following the formula enshrined in the law.

  EPM's Power Generation activity, having a legal stability contract in force until June 11, 2028, will be able to continue with the application of the stabilized rules in the terms in which they were in 2008, the year in which the contract was signed, as long as the changes that have occurred after the signing of the contract are unfavorable to the interests of the aforementioned activity of the company. generation. If, on the other hand, the amendments to the stabilized rules are favourable, the new rules may be applied. The concept of whether a change is favourable or unfavourable should be reviewed on a case-by-case basis in accordance with other rules.

- Article 259-1 of the Tax Statute establishes a limit to the tax benefits and incentives listed therein and determines that they may not exceed 3% per year of the ordinary net income before deducting the special deductions contemplated in the regulation, and the value resulting from applying the formula indicated in the same article must be added to the value to be paid for income tax.

- Profits from the sale of shares registered on a Colombian Stock Exchange, held by the same beneficial owner, do not constitute income or occasional gain when such sale does not exceed 3% of the outstanding shares of the respective company during the same taxable year.

- 100% of the industry and commerce tax, notices and boards paid, can be taken as deductible in the income tax.

- Article 12-1 of the Tax Statute, on effective place of administration, determines that foreign companies must comply with tax obligations in Colombia, if the necessary commercial and management decisions are made in the country to carry out the day-to-day activities of the company or entity.

- Article 256 of the Tax Statute determines that the discount on income tax for investments made in research, technological development or innovation is 30% of the value of the investment. At the same time, it establishes that the costs and expenses that give rise to the discount may not be capitalized or taken as a cost or deduction again by the same taxpayer.

- Regarding the presumptive income rate, Article 90 of Law 2010 of 2019 amended Article 188 of the Tax Statute to provide for a rate of zero percent (0%) as of the 2021 taxable year. On the other hand, article 191 of the same Statute includes within the exclusions of presumptive income the companies of residential public services.

- Article 689-3 of the Tax Statute establishes the benefit of audit for the taxable periods 2022 to 2026, to determine that the private settlement of taxpayers of income tax and complementary taxes will be final, if the increase in net income tax in relation to that of the immediately preceding year is 35% or 25% and that within six (6) or twelve (12) months following the filing of The tax return, respectively at the above percentages, has not been notified of a summons to correct or special requirement or special summons or provisional assessment.

- This audit benefit does not extend to VAT and Withholding Tax returns that coincide with the period of the Income Tax Return.

Other tax aspects

- In the Single Registry of Final Beneficiaries RUB, which is part of the Single Tax Registry, RUT, contemplated in articles 631-5 and 631-6 of the Tax Statute and in DIAN Resolutions 000164 of 2021, 00037 and 001240 of 2022, natural persons who finally own or control, directly or indirectly, a legal person or other structure without legal personality must be reported.

  The regulation provides that decentralized entities in which the capital is 100% public, as is the case of EPM, are not obliged to identify, obtain, preserve, supply and update in the RUB the information dealt with in the associated regulations and that this exception does not extend to mixed economy companies.

- The general sales tax rate is 19%.

- The provision of domestic public services of energy, gas, water and sewerage are excluded from sales tax.

  The meters associated with the provision of these services are subject to sales tax, since they are not expressly excluded and this has been stated by the tax authority in its doctrine.

  For electric vehicles and their components, parts and accessories, as well as for components and spare parts of the gas vehicle plan, the fee is 5%.

  Article 192 of Law 1819 of 2016 provided that the VAT rate in contracts in which a public entity is a contracting party will be the one corresponding to the date of the resolution or award act, or signing of the respective contract, and will vary whenever the contract is modified or added with economic content.

  In accordance with the provisions of Article 258-1 of the Tax Code, VAT paid on the acquisition, import, construction and formation of productive real fixed assets, including the services necessary to put the asset in a condition of use, and assets acquired through leasing, may be taken as a deduction from income tax.

  The Fourth Chamber of the Council of State, in Judgment 27421 of September 2023, clarified that the taxpayer may split this discount into several periods, to the extent that the regulation did not provide for any prohibition in this regard.

- Dividends received by domestic companies that are income that do not constitute income or occasional gain are subject to a 10% withholding tax on income, which will be transferable and attributable to the resident natural person or investor resident abroad.

  Through the Issuance of Law 1943 of 2018, the Colombian Holding Companies (CHC) regime was incorporated into the legal system, which can be used under certain requirements, national companies that have as one of their main activities the holding of securities, the investment or holding of shares or participations in Colombian and/or foreign companies or entities, and/or the management of such investments. The regulation provides, among other aspects, that dividends or participations distributed by entities not resident in Colombia to a CHC will be exempt from income tax and will be declared exempt from capital income.

Dividends distributed by CHCs to a resident natural person or to a resident legal entity paying income tax shall be taxed at the dividend income tax rate, in accordance with Articles 242 and 242-1 of the tax code.

Dividends distributed by a CHC to a natural or legal person not resident in Colombia shall be understood as income from a foreign source in accordance with paragraph e) of article 25 of the same law.

Companies under the CHC income tax regime, including decentralized public entities, are not subject to withholding tax on dividends distributed by Colombian companies.

The undercapitalization rule of Article 118-1 of the Tax Statute limits the deductibility of interest paid when there is over-indebtedness, specifying that such limitations only apply with respect to debts contracted between economic related parties. For the purposes of deducting interest, the taxpayer must be able to demonstrate to the DIAN, by means of certification from the resident or non-resident entity acting as creditor, that the credit or credits do not correspond to debt transactions with related entities through a guarantee, back-to-back, or any other transaction in which substantially such act as creditors. It should be noted that this provision shall not apply to cases of financing of transport infrastructure or public service projects, provided that such projects are carried out by special purpose companies, entities or vehicles.

- In relation to the transfer pricing regime, our tax system establishes that all taxpayers of income tax and complementary taxes, who carry out transactions with foreign economic affiliates or located in free zones, must comply with the arm's length principle at the time of making such transactions; This implies that trades must be made at market prices. The same treatment must be given to any transaction with persons or entities located in Non-Cooperating Jurisdictions of Low or No Taxation and with entities subject to Preferential Tax Regimes, whether or not they are economically related.
- As of the 2015 taxable year, taxpayers of Income Tax and Supplementary Taxes, subject to this tax with respect to their income from domestic and foreign sources, and their assets owned inside and outside the country, who have assets abroad of any nature, will be required to file the annual declaration of assets abroad. when the equity value of the foreign assets held on January 1 of each year is greater than two thousand (2,000) UVT.
- As for the Industry and Commerce tax, it is generated by the direct or indirect performance of an industrial, commercial or service activity in a municipal jurisdiction, either permanently or occasionally. The Framework Law that governs it is Law 14 of 1983, Law 56 of 1981 and Law 1819 of 2016. As it is a land tax, it is up to the municipal councils to issue agreements for its application. Its taxable base is determined on income and the tax is settled according to the rates established for each activity by the municipalities.

The transportation of Natural Gas is exempt from the Industry and Commerce Tax.

The taxable base of the industry and commerce tax in the distribution of natural gas is the gross margin of commercialization of the fuel, understood as the difference between the revenues from fixed charges, consumption and use of networks, and the costs of purchasing and transporting gas.

The activity of power generation is regulated by Law 56 of 1981 and is taxed in those municipalities where the generation plant is located. The rate corresponds to a few pesos for each kilowatt installed.

With regard to the contribution of public works contracts, it was established by Legislative Decrees of 1992 and 1993, and has been extended and amended by Laws and Regulatory Decrees. The last amendment was introduced by Law 1738 of December 18, 2014, which in Article 8 granted it permanent status. All natural or legal persons and public-private partnerships that sign public works contracts with public law entities or enter into contracts to add to the value of existing ones are liable to pay the aforementioned contribution in favor of the Nation, department or municipality, depending on the level to which the contracting public entity belongs.

The current regulations have established the withholding mechanism by the contracting public entities, including EPM, deducting the value of the contribution from each account that it cancels to the contractors, including advances.

Through Agreement No. 093 of 2023 issued by the Council of the Science, Technology and Innovation District of Medellín, the rate for public works contracts or their additions was kept in force at 5%.

- A relevant aspect for the operations carried out by the companies of the EPM Group is related to stamps, which have been proliferating in recent years. Article 32 of Law 2155 of 2021 amended Article 14 of Law 2052 of 2020 and provided that for a maximum of two years from January 1, 2022, the national government must promote before the Congress of the Republic modifications in the field of stamps that impose limits on the requirement of this tax.

  In terms of invoicing, EPM is an electronic biller for sales concepts other than residential public services, since the equivalent document is issued for them; likewise, and as part of the billing system, the electronic payroll is issued, the support document for purchases to non-billed and the POS document for sales of natural gas vehicles. The most recent changes are found in DIAN Resolution 1092 of July 2022, which enshrines the limit of 5 UVT to issue POS documents as of February 1, 2023 and Decree 442 of March 2023 that amended Chapter 4 of Decree 1625 of 2016 Single Regulatory in Tax Matters, Highlighting the change for the support document for purchases to non-obligated to invoice, which must contain "the date of operation" and the "date of generation".

  The Organization is advancing the implementations required by Article 23 of Resolution 165 of 2023 issued by the DIAN, which adopts, among others, Version 1.9 of the technical annex of Electronic Invoicing, for the generation and transmission of the electronic equivalent document and adjustment notes, bearing in mind the deadlines set by the tax authority to be met between February and May 2024 according to the established calendar for each type of taxpayer.

  The new subjects who choose to issue the electronic equivalent document and its adjustment notes after the established schedule must do so once they have completed the authorization procedure that is developed in the electronic computer service of Electronic Invoicing of the Special Administrative Unit of the Directorate of National Taxes and Customs -DIAN.

Note 41. Related party disclosures

EPM, parent company of the EPM Group, is an industrial and commercial company of the State, decentralized of the municipal order, whose sole owner is the Municipality of Medellín. Its capital is not divided into shares.

Subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, including subsidiaries of associates and joint ventures, key management personnel, as well as entities over which key management personnel may exercise control or joint control and post-employment benefit plans for the benefit of employees are considered related parties of the Group.

The balances and transactions between the companies of the EPM Group have been eliminated in the consolidation process and are not disclosed in this note. The total amount of the transactions carried out by the Group with its related parties during the corresponding period is presented below:

Transactions and balances with related parties	Income [1]	Costs/ Expenses [2]	Amounts receivable [3]	Amounts payable [4]	Guarantees and collateral received [5]
Associates:					
2023	74,721	45,797	11,769	8,341	-
2022	62,838	43,277	13,105	8,947	-
Key management personnel of the company or its controlling company:					
2023	2	32,109	1,368	3,632	903
2022	5	50,941	875	4,137	903
Other related parties:					
2023	189,909	109,863	124,510	11,968	-
2022	207,939	100,406	94,440	14,474	-

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

1 Revenues generated from transactions with associated companies correspond to the sale of services related to information and communication technologies, information services and complementary activities related and/or related to them. Revenues generated with other related parties correspond mainly to the sale of energy, rendering of public services and financial services. The detail of the income obtained by the Group from its related parties is as follows:

	Revenues	2023	2022
Associates	Sale of goods and services	60,424	53,057
	Interest	5	54
	Other	14,292	9,728
Key management personnel of the company or its controlling company	Sale of goods and services	2	5
Other related parties	Sale of goods and services	128,971	46,375
	Interest	331	67
	Fees	16	703
	Other	60,591	160,793
Total income from related parties		**264,632**	**270,782**

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

2 It corresponds to costs and expenses arising from transactions involving the purchase of energy, acquisition of goods and services, including services related to communications and complementary activities, with associates and other related parties. The detail of the costs and expenses incurred by the Group with its related parties is as follow:

	Costs and Expenses	2023	2022
Associates	Purchase of goods and services	43,310	41,160
	Fees	2,270	2,105
	Other	217	12
Key management personnel of the company or its controlling company	Purchase of goods and services	6,193	16,902
	Fees	19,814	11,595
	Other	6,102	22,444
Other related parties	Purchase of goods and services	29,608	36,558
	Interest	-	2
	Fees	9,626	3,759
	Other	70,629	60,087
Total costs and expenses incurred with related parties		**187,769**	**194,624**

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

3 The Group maintains accounts receivable with its related parties arising from the sale of energy, provision of public services, sale of services associated with information and communications technologies, information services, among others. The Group carries out the portfolio rating under criteria that allow prioritizing the management of its recovery through the dependencies in charge of the portfolio or collection entities. Collection applies based on the billing cycle with respect to household utilities.

4 The payment policy, for the most part, is 30 days from the date of filing the invoice.

5 The guarantees and guarantees received correspond to mortgage guarantees on housing loans granted to key management personnel.

Transactions between the Group and its related parties are carried out under conditions equivalent to those that exist in transactions between independent parties, in terms of their subject matter and conditions.

Transactions and Balances with Related Government Entities

Surpluses paid during the year were $1,748,005 (2022: $1,850,776), ordinary were $910,787 (2022: $1,009,514) and extraordinary were $837,218 (2022: $841,262).

Remuneration to the Board of Directors and key staff of the Group:

The remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors and key personnel of the Group's management is as follows:

Concept	2023	2022
Wages and other short-term employee benefits	48,396	48,522
Pensions and other post-employment benefits	1,234	978
Other long-term employee benefits	1,583	1,193
Remuneration to key management personnel	**51,213**	**50,693**

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

The amounts disclosed are those recognized as a cost or expense during the reporting period for compensation of key management personnel.

Note 42. Capital management

The Group's capital includes indebtedness through the capital market, commercial banking, development banking, development agency, and multilateral banking, at a national and international level.

The Group manages its capital with the objective of planning, managing, and evaluating the attainment of financial resources in the national and international financial markets, for strategic investments and investment projects, through different options that optimize the cost, that guarantee the maintenance of adequate financial indicators and adequate risk rating and minimizes financial risk. For the above, it has defined the following capital management policies and processes:

Financing management: financing management includes the performance of all long-term credit operations, to guarantee the timely availability of the resources required for the normal operation of the company and to materialize investment and growth decisions, trying to optimize financing costs.

The Group is not subject to external capital requirements.

The Group has not made any changes to its capital management objectives, policies, and processes during the period ended as of the cut-off date, nor has it been subject to external capital requirements.

In order to deal with changes in economic conditions, the Group implements proactive mechanisms for managing its financing, enabling different financing alternatives to the extent feasible, so that, when it is required to execute any long-term credit operation, it has access to the source that is available at each market moment in competitive conditions and with the necessary opportunity.

The values that the Group manages as capital are presented below:

Capital management	2023	2022
Bonds and loans		
Commercial bank loans	10,344,517	9,053,293
Multilateral bank loans	776,947	1,163,243
Development bank loans	2,262,090	2,292,111
Bonds and securities issued	14,493,386	16,866,622
Other loans	-	115,000
Total debt	**27,876,940**	**29,490,269**
Total capital	**27,876,940**	**29,490,269**

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

Note 43. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group is exposed to financial risk, which is defined as the possibility of an event occurring that negatively affects financial results, including market risk, liquidity risk, credit risk, and operating risk.

Market risk refers to the changes or volatility of market variables that can generate economic losses. Market variables refer to exchange rates, interest rates, securities, commodities, among others; and their changes can impact, for example, financial statements, cash flow, financial indicators, contracts, the viability of projects, and investments.

Credit risk refers to the possible breach of payment obligations by third parties arising from contracts or financial transactions entered into.

Liquidity risk is the scarcity of funds and the inability to obtain the resources at the time they are required to meet contractual obligations and execute investment strategies. The scarcity of funds leads to the need to sell assets or contract financing operations in unfavorable market conditions.

Lastly, operational risk, from a financial point of view, is defined as deficiencies or failures in processes, technology, infrastructure, human resources, or the occurrence of unforeseen external events.

The Comprehensive Risk Management Department aims to lead the definition and implementation of the strategy for comprehensive risk management, in order to achieve adequate protection and assurance of the assets, resources, and interests of EPM Group.

The Group's policy is to manage the risks that affect its activity and its environment, adopting the best practices and international standards of Comprehensive Risk Management (GIR), as a way of facilitating the fulfillment of the purpose, strategy, business objectives, and purposes, both of statutory and legal origin. It has an information system that facilitates comprehensive risk management, guarantees the confidentiality, availability, and reliability of the information, and allows analysis and monitoring of risks and improvement plans. It has implemented a comprehensive risk management system and has a methodology for the identification, analysis, evaluation, control and monitoring of risks, among which are those associated with money laundering and financing of terrorism, which allows reducing vulnerability, proposing, and implementing effective mechanisms for the proper development of business, processes, projects, and contracts. As assessment criteria, there are assessment tables for the consequences of the materialization of risks and probability tables, which are applicable at the different levels of management defined in the methodological guide for comprehensive risk management.

The comprehensive risk management monitoring and review activity is aligned with the management follow-up process established in the Group, in order to propose and implement improvement actions. The established monitoring and review scheme evaluates, among others, the following aspects:

- The comprehensive risk management implementation strategy.
- Changes in the internal and external context that imply making adjustments in the treatment of identified risks or that generate new risks.
- The variation of risks in terms of frequency, probability and consequence.
- The evaluation criteria of the probability and consequence of the risks.
- The implementation and effectiveness of treatment plans.

The Group manages the financial risks associated with the different management levels, for which it identifies the risks within the market, liquidity and credit groups that are classified in the category of financial risks, quantifies their impact and implements mitigation strategies.

Reform of the reference interest rate on financial instruments

The Company carried out the evaluation of the concepts that would be affected by the change in the reference rate, resulting in currently having instruments indexed at the libor rate in dollars, such as: credit liabilities and contracts with suppliers.

Risks

The group is negotiating with financial entities the transition scheme to alternative reference rates. This process will require the updating of the contractual clauses of the credits indexed to LIBOR, a process that for the company will require the authorization of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

43.1 Market risk

43.1.1 Price risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of the future cash flows of a financial instrument may fluctuate due to changes in market prices. The Group has identified that the financial instruments affected by market risk include:

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Fiduciary Assignment

Other Financial Assets:

- Fixed income securities
- Investments pledged or pledged as collateral
- Swaps

The methods and assumptions used in the development of the sensitivity analysis consist of:

For cash and cash equivalents, fixed income securities and investments pledged or pledged as collateral, the methodology used to measure market risk is the Value at Risk, which indicates the value of the maximum loss that an investment portfolio could present due to changes in market variables, this is presented with a confidence level of 99% and with a time horizon of one day. To quantify the VaR, the volatility of the risk factors must be calculated, for which three methodologies are considered: historical volatility, EWMA volatility (exponential weighting) and Garch volatility. Subsequently, exposure and risk by risk factor are calculated and finally the consolidated maximum expected loss is obtained.

Market price sensitivity is detailed below:

Exposed Value	Daily VaR COP
471,639	575
Values in millions of COPs	

43.1.2 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument may fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The EPM Group has identified that the financial instruments affected by interest rate risk include:

- Cash and cash equivalents
  - Fiduciary Assignment
- Other Financial Assets:
  - Fixed income securities
  - Investments pledged or pledged as collateral
  - Swaps
- Credits & Loans
- Trade receivables and other accounts receivable

Concentration of interest rate risk arises when there are large individual exposures and when significant exposures are presented to counterparties whose probability of default is determined by factors such as economic sector, currency and credit ratings. Interest rate risk management seeks to conserve capital and maintain or increase profitability. The EPM Group has defined policies in terms of risks and interest rates, through the identification of risks, the determination of the position of the rates and the simulation of possible hedging strategies. This supports decision-making, which is aimed at maintaining the position or covering it, and then an analysis of the results of the executed strategies is carried out.

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The following table indicates the sensitivity to a possible reasonable change in the interest rates of financial instruments exposed to this risk, without considering the effect of hedge accounting. Holding all other variables constant, pre-tax profit/loss and Grupo EPM's equity would be affected by changes in variable interest rates, as follows:

	Increase/decrease in basis points	Exposed Value	Financial effect	
			In profit before taxes	In equity
2023				
Financial assets measured at fair value with changes in profit or loss				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	100			
	(100)			
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost				
Loans and borrowings	100	12,035,382	(120,354)	(96,283)
	(100)	12,035,382	120,354	96,283
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Derivative instruments	*100*	*104,381*	*(59,153)*	*(47,323)*
	(100)	*104,381*	*59,153*	*47,323*
2022				
Financial assets measured at fair value with changes in profit or loss				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	100	924,496	(2,921)	(2,337)
	(100)	924,496	2,921	2,337
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost				
Loans and borrowings	100	10,356,764	(103,568)	(82,854)
	(100)	10,356,764	103,568	82,854
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Derivative instruments	*100*	*1,827,615*	*(57,485)*	*(45,988)*
	(100)	*1,827,615*	*57,485*	*45,988*

- Amount in millions of Colombian Pesos -

The Group considers the sensitivity analysis to be representative of interest rate risk exposure.

43.2 Exchange Rate Risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument may fluctuate as a result of changes in exchange rates.

The EPM Group has identified that the financial instruments affected by foreign exchange risk include:

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Other Financial Assets:
  - Fixed income securities
  - Swaps
- Credits & Loans
- Trade receivables and other accounts receivable
- Loans to economic affiliates

Exposure to foreign exchange risk relates first of all to financing activities in a currency other than the functional currency and to the hedging transactions contracted. The Group manages its foreign exchange risk through hedging operations over a medium-term horizon. It is the policy of the EPM Group not to close speculative hedging operations, so the conditions of the hedging derivative instruments replicate the conditions of the underlying in order to maximize the effectiveness of the hedging. The EPM Group hedges its exposure to exchange rate fluctuations using different hedging instruments, including Swaps, Forwards and Options at different maturities.

On July 1, 2021, the group approved the application of hedge accounting for net investments in foreign businesses. Hedging seeks to reduce the volatility of other comprehensive income by the method of participation of the effect by translation of financial statements. Net investment hedging applies to the Group's investments in foreign currency, in this case, investments in subsidiaries with a dollar-denominated functional currency and has as a hedging instrument an equivalent amount of dollar-denominated debt. The Group designated net investments in HET, PDG and MaxSeguros as a hedged item and an amount of debt denominated in USD equivalent to the value of the investment, with a total value of USD 342 million, as a hedging instrument.

Exchange Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The following table indicates the sensitivity to a possible reasonable change in exchange rates of $100 pesos in the currency against the U.S. dollar without considering the effect of hedge accounting. The impact originates from the change in monetary and non-monetary assets. All other variables being equal, pre-tax profit/loss and the Group's equity would be affected by changes in exchange rates, as follows:

	Increase/decrease in pesos	Exposed amount	Financial effect	
			In profit or loss before income taxes	In equity
2023				
Financial assets measured at fair value with changes in profit or loss				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	100			
	(100)			
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost				
Loans and borrowings	100	17,180,943	(449,522)	(359,617)
	(100)	17,180,943	449,522	359,617
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Derivative instruments	*100*	*8,328,247*	*217,900*	*174,320*
	(100)	*8,328,247*	*(217,900)*	*(174,320)*
2022				
Financial assets measured at fair value with changes in profit or loss				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	100	1,527,045	31,746	25,397
	(100)	1,527,045	(31,746)	(25,397)
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost				
Loans and borrowings	100	17,981,705	(373,824)	(299,060)
	(100)	17,981,705	373,824	299,060
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Derivative instruments	*100*	*7,576,065*	*157,500*	*126,000*
	(100)	*7,576,065*	*(157,500)*	*(126,000)*

- Amount in millions of Colombian Pesos -

The Group considers that the sensitivity analysis is representative of the exposure to exchange rate risk.

43.3 Credit risk

It is the risk that one of the counterparties does not comply with the obligations arising from a financial instrument or purchase contract and this results in a financial loss. The Group has identified that financial instruments affected by credit risk include:

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Other Financial Assets

- Accounts receivable and other accounts receivable

Cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets

For credit risk management, the EPM Group assigns quotas per issuer, by counterparty and intermediary, considering the financial, risk and fundamental analysis of the entities, emphasizing the equity support of the shareholders. The methodology considers the characteristics of the investment portfolio and the applicable regulations. The concentration of credit risk is limited as it complies with the provisions of the business rules manual for treasury operations. The description of the factors that define the concentration of risk is detailed below:

- The quotas are updated quarterly based on the latest available financial statements of the entities analyzed.
- When the value of the consolidated portfolio of temporary investments exceeds the equivalent of 35,000 legal minimum monthly wages (SMMLV), no more than 20% of this value should be concentrated in the same issuer, counterparty or intermediary, with the exception of securities issued by governments that comply with current regulations.
- Securities market intermediaries, other than supervised banking establishments, may act as counterparties to carry out transactions, but may not be considered as eligible issuers.
- Banked brokerage firms, domiciled in Colombia, that have at least the second best counterparty risk rating and that have a minimum technical equity of 35,000 SMLMV

Finally, the steps taken to avoid the concentration of risk are aimed at establishing, analyzing, monitoring and controlling the quotas, for which it controls the current quotas and their occupancy status. On the other hand, the justifications related to the need to temporarily exceed the quotas are submitted for approval.

The investments referred to are made up of banking establishments that have the following risk rating, depending on the term of the investment, as follows:

- For investments with a term equal to or less than one (1) year, the banking establishment must have a current rating corresponding to the highest category for the short term in accordance with the scales used by the rating companies that grant it and have at least the second best rating in force for the long term used by the respective companies;
- For investments with a term of more than one (1) year, the banking establishment must have the second best rating in force for the long term according to the scale used by the rating companies and the maximum rating for the short term according to the scale used for this term.
- Options, forwards and swaps: The EPM Group is exposed to the risk that a counterparty does not recognize the right and in order to mitigate it, the risk level of each of the entities with which a transaction is estimated to be carried out is previously evaluated.

Accounts receivable measured at amortized cost and other accounts receivable.

The EPM Group is exposed to the risk that users or customers who use public services may fall into arrears or non-payment of such services. Accounts receivable from utility debtors are classified into two large groups: those arising from late payment and the other group corresponds to financing or payment agreements with customers that are carried out as a portfolio recovery strategy or to link new customers.

At the end of each period, EPM Group companies evaluate the performance and value of accounts receivable to determine whether there is objective evidence that the portfolio is impaired and to identify its potential impact on future cash flows. The criteria used to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss are:

- Customers' failure to pay
- It is known or has evidence that the client enters into business restructuring processes or economic insolvency or liquidation of the company.
- There are social disturbances, public order or natural disasters, which, according to experience, are directly correlated with the non-payment of collection bills.

In order to avoid an excessive concentration of non-payment risk, the companies of the EPM Group have developed and implemented various strategies to mitigate this risk, including:

- Persuasive collection by making phone calls and sending letters to customers with the support of specialized collection agencies.
- Segmentation of customers that allow us to identify those at higher risk, due to their value, in order to carry out personalized collection activities with them.
- Possibility of making payment agreements or partial payments that lead to the recovery of exposed capital.
- Offsetting of accounts receivable against accounts payable by the EPM Group with supplier customers.
- When the above strategies do not generate satisfactory results, coercive collection actions are carried out by suspending and cutting off the service.
- If the above strategies do not yield satisfactory results, the portfolio is collected through the courts.

Likewise, we are trying to expand the portfolio of products to customers in such a way as to facilitate the payment of debt, such as prepaid energy and water.

As mentioned, the EPM Group makes payment or financing agreements, which are carried out as a portfolio recovery strategy or to attract new customers. These entitle you to fixed or determinable payments and are included in current assets, except for those with a maturity of more than 12 months from the date of generation of the balance sheet, in which case they are classified as non-current assets.

In general terms, blank promissory notes with letters of instruction are constituted to guarantee customer debts, and when the value of the financing exceeds amounts pre-established in the internal regulations, real or bank guarantees are requested, and in cases where the customer is a state entity, resources that the EPM Group proceeds to pledge. Upon agreement, it collects from the client.

For the management of the credit risk of accounts receivable in its different stages (risk cycle), methodologies, procedures, guidelines and business rules are incorporated, complying with commercial and financial policies, in order to achieve a comprehensive and sustainable vision of customers.

The Group considers that the value that best represents its exposure to credit risk at the end of the period, without considering any collateral taken or other credit enhancements, is:

Concept	2023	2022
Cash and cash equivalents	3,303,818	1,998,196
Investments in debt instruments	477,149	676,154
Using the * Accounts receivable	3,178,999	1,958,605
Other Accounts receivable A/s.	564,339	290,135
Maximum exposure to credit risk	**7,524,305**	**4,923,090**

- Amount in millions of Colombian Pesos -

43.4 Liquidity risk

It refers to the possibility that there may be insufficient resources for the timely payment of the entity's obligations and commitments, and that the Group may therefore be forced to obtain liquidity in the market or to liquidate investments for consideration. It is also understood as the possibility of not finding buyers for the securities in the portfolio.

The Group has identified that the financial instruments affected by liquidity risk include:

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Other Financial Assets:
  - Fixed income securities
  - Investments pledged or pledged as collateral
  - Swaps
- Trade receivables and other accounts receivable

To control liquidity risk, temporal comparisons of figures, benchmarks and liquidity levels over different time horizons are made. Based on this analysis, investment strategies are developed that do not affect the Group's liquidity, taking into account the cash budget and market risk analyses to consider the diversification of funding sources, the ability to sell assets and the creation of contingency plans.

In general, the main aspects taken into account in the analysis are:

- Liquidity of the securities: the characteristics of the issuer, the amount of the issue and the trading volume are analyzed.
- Market liquidity: The general behavior of the market is analyzed and rate forecasts are made to infer its future behavior.
- Portfolio liquidity: cash flows are coordinated in order to determine investment strategies in accordance with future liquidity requirements, and diversification is sought to avoid the concentration of securities by issuer, rates, and/or maturities.

The following table shows the remaining contractual maturity analysis for liabilities and non-derivative financial assets:

	Effective average interest rate	Less than 1 year	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 4 years	More than 4 years	Total contractual obligation
2023							
Non-derivative financial assets							
Debt financial instruments with variable interest rates	10.18%	2,198,221	745,641	3,228,215	2,393,818	3,372,666	11,938,561
Fixed interest rate debt financial instruments	5.83%	2,141,823	557,651	213,818	4,685,831	8,032,193	15,631,315
2022							
Non-derivative financial assets	10.79%	1,820,727	34,394	22,029			1,877,150
Debt financial instruments with variable interest rates	10.33%	1,454,606	974,177	795,994	2,731,937	4,668,494	10,625,207
Fixed interest rate debt financial instruments	5.47%	1,740,774	1,396,826	429,524	250,785	14,708,909	18,526,817

- Amount in millions of Colombian Pesos -

The amounts included in the above tables for non-derivative financial assets and liabilities may change in response to changes in the variable interest rate relative to the estimated interest rate at the end of the reporting period. The Group considers that cash flows may not occur earlier than indicated above.

The following table shows the remaining contractual maturity analysis for derivative financial liabilities:

	Less than 1 year	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 4 years	More than 4 years	Total contractual obligation
2023						
Swap Contracts	958,634	951,274	1,042,502	920,561	1,626,377	5,499,349
Total	958,634	951,274	1,042,502	920,561	1,626,377	5,499,349
2022						
Swap Contracts	598,093	647,106	644,870	651,619	473,684	3,015,372
Total	598,093	647,106	644,870	651,619	473,684	**3,0153,71**

- Amount in millions of Colombian Pesos -

The main method for measuring and monitoring liquidity is cash flow forecasting, which is carried out in the Group's companies and consolidated in the cash budget. As a result, its cash position is monitored on a daily basis and projections are continuously made, in order to:

- Monitor liquidity needs related to operating and investment activities associated with the acquisition and disposition of long-term assets.
- Pay, prepay, refinance or obtain new loans, in accordance with the Group's cash flow generation capacity.

These projections take into account the Group's debt financing plans, compliance with ratios, compliance with organizational objectives and applicable regulations.

Finally, and in addition to the management of investments and cash flow forecasting as part of the strategy of prudent liquidity risk management, to control the current and working capital ratio, the EPM Group seeks to guarantee adequate liquidity through the availability of long-term financing with credit alternatives.

43.5 Insurance Risk

The Group assumes insurance risk in relation to: property damage, business interruption, sabotage and terrorism, commercial crime, directors' liability exposure and building officers.

The management of the Group's insurance risk is carried out through -indicate the name of the EPM Group company-, located in -indicate the country where the EPM Group company is located-, which consolidates the risks assumed and assigns them through reinsurance operations.

-The reinsurance companies with which operations were carried out as of 2023 are the following:

Reinsurer	Risk rating
Seguros Generales Suramericana S.A	AAA
Allianz Seguros S.A	AA+
La Previsora Compañía de Seguros S.A	AA+

The Group's main claims assumed are as follows:

Type of claim	Reserve amount	Amount reinsurer
Termosierra EPM	61,153	51,598
Son Son I - Hydroelectric Plant	5,763	-
Las Palmas - ESSA Hydroelectric Planr	1,643	-
Playas	3,058	-
Total	**71,617**	**51,598**

-Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

The value of the insured assets is as follows:

	2023	2022
EPM	24,923,446	32,850,012
CHEC	2,181,850	2,794,141
DELSUR	393,306	419,636
ESSA	713,839	952,324
HET	781,223	962,698
AGUAS NACIONALES	943,933	1,423,289
BODEGAS ITUANGO	610,452	1,729,484
Total	**30,548,049**	**41,131,584**

-Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

Note 44. Measuring fair value on a recurring and non-recurring basis

The methodology set out in IFRS 13 Measuring Fair Value specifies a hierarchy in valuation techniques based on whether the variables used in determining fair value are observable or unobservable. The Group determines fair value on a recurring and non-recurring basis, as well as for disclosure purposes:

- Based on prices quoted in active markets for assets or liabilities identical to those that the Group can access on the measurement date (level 1).
- Based on valuation techniques commonly used by market participants that use variables other than quoted prices that are observable for assets or liabilities directly or indirectly (level 2).

- Based on internal valuation techniques for discounting cash flows or other valuation models, using variables estimated by the Group that are not observable for the asset or liability, in the absence of variables observed in the market (level 3).

During 2023 and 2022, the Group has not made any transfers between the levels of the fair value hierarchy, both for transfers in and out of the levels.

Valuation techniques and variables used by the Group to measure fair value for recognition and disclosure:

Cash and cash equivalents: include fixed income instruments and fiduciary engagements. The latter reflect the balance of the Collective Investment Funds (CIFs) held by the EPM Group. These funds are used as a savings and investment mechanism and are managed by trust companies. Through these funds, resources are invested in a portfolio of assets which are updated at fair value. The EPM Group uses the market approach as a valuation technique for this item, these items are classified at level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Fair value investments through profit or loss and equity: this corresponds to the investments made to optimize liquidity surpluses, i.e., all those resources that are not immediately allocated to the development of the activities that constitute the corporate purpose of the companies. Additionally, it includes the resources given to a financial institution as collateral for the sale of the Los Cururos Wind Farm and EPM Transmisión Chile. The EPM Group uses the market approach as a valuation technique, these items are classified in level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Equity investments: corresponds to the resources placed in equity securities of national or foreign entities, represented in shares or parts of social interest. The methodologies used are: the market price for those listed on the stock exchange (level 1) and the discount of cash flows for the others (level 3).

Fiduciary rights: corresponds to the rights arising from the conclusion of commercial trust agreements. The EPM Group uses the market approach as a valuation technique, these items are classified in level 1.

Derivative instruments: The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward contracts, futures contracts, swaps and options, to hedge various financial risks, mainly interest rate, exchange rate and commodity price risk. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at their fair values at the date on which the derivative contract is concluded, and subsequently remeasured at fair value. The Group uses discounted cash flow as a valuation technique for swaps, in an income approach. The variables used are: Swap curve interest rate for dollar-denominated rates, to discount flows in dollars; and External Interest Rate Swap Curve for peso-denominated rates, to discount flows in pesos. These items are classified at level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. With respect to Zero Cost Collar options, the Black and Scholes model is used as a reference, which analyzes the value of options based on the price of the asset underlying the option and follows a continuous stochastic process of Gauss-Wiener evolution with constant mean and instantaneous variance. These items are classified at level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Additionally, for the put option of the climate derivative, the Monte Carlo method is used as a valuation technique, which simulates the non-financial variable (rainfall measured in two meteorological stations located in the basins of two of the most important rivers in EPM's area of influence: Río Abajo and Riogrande I) in a series of situations or possible scenarios for a given event. including the limits and present value of the flows defined in the contract. This item is classified at level 3 of the fair value hierarchy because it uses variables not obtained from observable data in the market.

Accounts receivable: made up of the accounts receivable originated in the business combination for the acquisition of the subsidiary Empresas Públicas de Rionegro, for its valuation the discount of payment flows is considered by applying the weekly deposit rates for CDT at 360 days published by Banco de la República; and by the account receivable associated with the firm supply contract of liquid fuel (ACPM) for the plants La Sierra and Termodorada thermoelectric plants, which are updated according to the value of the fuel unit stipulated in the contract. Both items are classified at level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Investment properties: these are properties (land or buildings, considered in whole or in part, or both) that are held (by the Group in its own name or by part of a financial lease) to obtain income, capital gains or both, rather than to:

− Its use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes; or

− Its sale in the ordinary course of business.

The Panel uses two valuation techniques for these items. Within the market approach, the comparative or market method is used, which consists of deducing the price by comparing transactions, supply and demand and appraisals of similar or comparable properties, after adjustments of time, conformation and location. Within the cost approach, the residual method is used, which is applied only to buildings and is based on the determination of the updated cost of construction, minus depreciation due to age and state of conservation. Both items are classified at level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Contingent considerations: arising from business combinations in the acquisitions of the subsidiaries Espíritu Santo Energy S. de R.L. and Empresas Varias de Medellín S.A E.S.P. – EMVARIAS, the discounting of payment flows is considered by applying the discount rates: Libor Rate and TES Rate, respectively. These items are classified at level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Other accounts payable: corresponds to the premium payable of a climate derivative whose valuation technique is the average of expected future flows, discounted at a risk-free rate plus a spread that contemplates the possibility of default (own credit risk). This item is classified at level 3 of the fair value hierarchy due to the use of variables not obtained from observable market data, such as own credit risk.

The following table shows, for each of the levels of the fair value hierarchy, the Group's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at the cut-off date:

Fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2022	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	639,034	639,034	-	-	639,034
Total negotiable or designated at fair value (See note 18)	**639,034**	**639,034**	**-**	**-**	**639,034**
Fixed income securities	426,252	426,252	-	-	426,252
Equity securities investments at fair value	426,300	426,300	-	-	426,300
Investments pledged or given in guarantee	808	808	-	-	808
Total other investments at fair value (See note 13)	**853,360**	**853,360**	**-**	**-**	**853,360**
Variable income securities other equity investments	1,562,842	1,555,210	-	7,632	1,562,842
Total other equity investments (See note 13)	**1,562,842**	**1,555,210**	**-**	**7,632**	**1,562,842**
Trust in administration	330,338	330,338	-	-	330,338
Total trust rights (See note 13)	**330,338**	**330,338**	**-**	**-**	**330,338**
Put Options	31,453	-	-	31,453	31,453
Futures Contracts	88		88		88
Derivative swaps	1,111	-	1,111	-	1,111
Collar Options	-	-	-	-	-
Total derivatives	**32,652**	**-**	**1,199**	**31,453**	**32,652**
Other accounts receivable	49,338	-	-	49,338	49,338
Total debtors (See note 12)	**49,338**	**-**	**-**	**49,338**	**49,338**
Investment properties Urban and rural land	155,250	-	-	155,250	155,250
Investment property Buildings and houses	39,360	-	-	39,360	39,360
Total investment properties	**194,610**	**-**	**-**	**194,610**	**194,610**
Liabilities					
Provision - business combination	141,143	-	-	141,143	141,143
Total contingent consideration (See note 27)	**141,143**	**-**	**-**	**141,143**	**141,143**
Other accounts payable	906,573	-	906,573	-	906,573
Total accounts payable	**906,573**	**-**	**906,573**	**-**	**906,573**
Total fair value on a recurring basis	**2,614,458**	**3,377,942**	**(905,374)**	**141,890**	**2,614,458**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos

Fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2022	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	812,232	812,232	-	-	812,232
Total negotiable or designated at fair value (See note 18)	**812,232**	**812,232**	**-**	**-**	**812,232**
Fixed income securities	560,166	560,166	-	-	560,166
Equity securities investments at fair value	128,814	128,814	-	-	128,814
Investments pledged or given in guarantee	233,004	233,004	-	-	233,004
Total other investments at fair value (See note 13)	**921,984**	**921,984**	**-**	**-**	**921,984**
Variable income securities other equity investments	2,100,071	2,092,266	-	7,805	2,100,071
Total other equity investments (See note 13)	**2,100,071**	**2,092,266**	**-**	**7,805**	**2,100,071**
Trust in administration	334,492	334,492	-	-	334,492
Total trust rights (See note 13)	**334,492**	**334,492**	**-**	**-**	**334,492**
Put Options	67,870	-	-	67,870	67,870
Derivative swaps	466,733	-	466,733	-	466,733
Collar Options	-	-	-	-	-
Total derivatives	**534,603**	**-**	**466,733**	**67,870**	**534,603**
Other accounts receivable	47,105	-	-	47,105	47,105
Total debtors (See note 12)	**47,105**	**-**	**-**	**47,105**	**47,105**
Investment properties Urban and rural land	153,781	-	-	153,781	153,781
Investment property Buildings and houses	36,793	-	-	36,793	36,793
Total investment properties	**190,574**	**-**	**-**	**190,574**	**190,574**
Liabilities					
Provision - business combination	164,112	-	-	164,112	164,112
Total contingent consideration (See note 27)	**164,112**	**-**	**-**	**164,112**	**164,112**
Other accounts payable	49,089	-	-	49,089	49,089
Total accounts payable	**49,089**	**-**	**-**	**49,089**	**49,089**
Derivative Passive Swaps	4,065	-	4,065	-	4,065
Total Derivative liabilities	**4,065**	**-**	**4,065**	**-**	**4,065**
Total fair value on a recurring basis	**4,723,795**	**4,160,974**	**462,668**	**100,153**	**4,723,795**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos

During 2023, no transfers were made between levels.

The following tables present a reconciliation of the Group's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis using non-observable variables (classified at level 3 of the fair value hierarchy) as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

Changes in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as of December 30, 2023	Initial balance	Changes recognized in profit or loss	Changes recognized in other comprehensive income	Settlements	Final balance
Assets					
Variable income securities other equity investments	7,805	-	(173)	-	7,632
Total other equity investments (See note 13)	**7,805**	**-**	**(173)**	**-**	7,632
Options	67,870	(36,417)	-	-	31,453
Total derivatives	**67,870**	**(36,417)**	**-**	**-**	31,453
Other accounts receivable	47,105	2,233	-	-	49,338
Total receivables	**47,105**	**2,233**	**-**	**-**	49,338
Investment properties Urban and rural land	153,781	-	1,469	-	155,250
Investment properties Buildings and houses	36,793	-	2,567	-	39,360
Total investment properties	**190,574**	**-**	**4,036**	**-**	194,610
Liabilities					
Provision - business combination	164,112	(22,969)	-	-	141,143
Total contingent consideration (See Note 27)	**164,112**	**(22,969)**	**-**	**-**	141,143

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos

Changes in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as of December 30, 2022	Initial balance	Changes recognized in profit or loss	Changes recognized in other comprehensive income	Purchases	Sales and transfers
Assets					
Variable income securities other equity investments	8,043	-	(238)	-	7,805
Total other equity investments (See note 13)	**8,043**	**-**	**(238)**	**-**	7,805
Options	102,210	(34,340)	-	-	67,870
Total derivatives	**102,210**	**(34,340)**	**-**	**-**	67,870
Other accounts receivable	23,187	23,918	-	-	47,105
Total receivables	**23,187**	**23,918**	**-**	**-**	47,105
Investment properties Urban and rural land	136,211	-	17,570	-	153,781
Investment properties Buildings and houses	31,119	-	5,674	-	36,793
Total investment properties	**167,330**	**-**	**23,244**	**-**	190,574
Liabilities					
Provision - business combination	165,214	(1,102)	-	-	164,112
Total contingent consideration (See Note 27)	**165,214**	**(1,102)**	**-**	**-**	164,112
Other Accounts Payable	91,317	20,844	-	(63,071)	49,090
Total Accounts Payable	**91,317**	**20,844**	**-**	(63,071)	49,090

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos

The carrying amount and estimated fair value of the group's assets and liabilities that are not recognized at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position, but require disclosure at fair value, as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

2023	Carrying amount	Level 2	Total
Assets			
Public services	9,562,023	9,513,743	9,513,743
Employees	242,613	223,989	223,989
Construction contracts	5,049	5,049	5,049
Other accounts receivable	1,714,811	1,524,430	1,524,430
Total Assets	**11,524,496**	**11,267,211**	**11,267,211**
Liabilities			
Development bank borrowings	2,262,090	2,164,558	2,164,558
Multilateral bank borrowings	776,947	643,828	643,828
Commercial bank borrowings	10,344,517	9,104,110	9,104,110
Bonds and securities issued	14,493,386	13,118,385	13,118,385
Total liabilities	**27,991,940**	**25,142,666**	**25,142,666**
Total	**(16,467,444)**	**(13,875,455)**	**(13,875,455)**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos

2022	Carrying amount	Level 2	Total
Assets			
Public services	7,958,729	7,940,569	7,940,569
Employees	224,225	198,662	198,662
Construction contracts	5,140	5,140	5,140
Other accounts receivable	1,757,839	1,751,547	1,751,547
Total Assets	**9,945,933**	**9,895,918**	**9,895,918**
Liabilities			
Development bank borrowings	2,292,111	2,292,111	2,292,111
Multilateral bank borrowings	1,163,243	1,163,243	1,163,243
Commercial bank borrowings	9,053,293	9,053,293	9,053,293
Bonds and securities issued	16,866,622	13,995,066	13,995,066
Other liabilities	115,000	111,786	111,786
Total liabilities	**29,490,269**	**26,615,499**	**26,615,499**
Total	**(19,544,336)**	**(16,719,581)**	**(16,719,581)**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, there were no concepts in levels 1 and 3.

Note 45. Service concession arrangements

As of the cut-off date, the Group manages as operator several concessions that contain provisions for the construction, operation and maintenance of facilities, as well as the provision of public services such as water supply, collection and wastewater treatment, in accordance with the applicable regulations.

The remaining period of the concessions in which the Group acts as operator is detailed below:

Company/Agreement	Activity	Country	Grant Period	Initial Remaining Period
Empresas Públicas de Medellín - Municipality of Itagüí 1/DJ/-6199/10 06/09/1978	Execution of works and provision of drinking water supply and sewerage services.	Colombia	Indefinite term	
Empresas Públicas de Medellín - Municipality of Caldas 1401288 28/08/1997	The Municipality undertakes to make available and facilitate the use of networks and other infrastructure for the provision of aqueduct and sewerage services.	Colombia	30 years (extendable)	4 years
Empresas Públicas de Medellín - Municipality of Barbosa 1401287 02/10/1997	The Municipality undertakes to make available and facilitate the use of networks and other infrastructure for the provision of aqueduct and sewerage services.	Colombia	30 years (extendable)	4 years
Empresas Públicas de Medellín - Municipality of Copacabana 1/DJ-9994/9 31/10/1990	Execution of works for the supply of drinking water, sewerage and provision of such services.	Colombia	20 years (extendable)	7 years
Empresas Públicas de Medellín - Municipality of Envigado 1/DJ/-5941/30 1/DJ/-7982/5 03/08/1977 27/02/1985	Provision of the aqueduct and sewerage service and construction of works for the provision of the aqueduct and sewerage service.	Colombia	10 years (extendable)	4 years
Empresas Públicas de Medellín - Municipality of Sabaneta 1/DJ/-7885/19 03/10/1984	The Municipality undertakes to make available and facilitate the use of networks and other infrastructure for the provision of aqueduct and sewerage services.	Colombia	10 years (extendable)	1 year
Empresas Públicas de Medellín - Municipality of La Estrella 1/DJ/-7835/17 10/09/1984	Execution of works and provision of drinking water supply and sewerage services.	Colombia	10 years (extendable)	1 year
Empresas Públicas de Medellín - Municipality of Bello 1/DJ/-7586/25 28/02/1984	Execution of works and provision of aqueduct and sewerage service.	Colombia	10 years (extendable)	1 year

Company/Agreement	Activity	Country	Grant Period	Initial Remaining Period
Municipality of Apartadó / Aguas Regionales EPM.	The Municipality undertakes to make available the movable and immovable assets that make up the system for the provision of aqueduct and sewerage services	Colombia	30	13
Municipality of Carepa/ EPM Regional Waters.	The Municipality undertakes to make available the movable and immovable property that makes up the system for the provision of aqueduct and sewerage services.	Colombia	30	13
Municipality of Chigorodó / EPM Regional Waters.	The Municipality undertakes to make available the movable and immovable property that makes up the system for the provision of aqueduct and sewerage services.	Colombia	30	13
Municipality of Mutatá / EPM Regional Waters	The Municipality undertakes to make available the movable and immovable property that makes up the system for the provision of aqueduct and sewerage services.	Colombia	30	13
Municipality of Turbo / Aguas Regionales EPM.	The Municipality undertakes to make available the movable and immovable property that makes up the system for the provision of aqueduct and sewerage services.	Colombia	30	13

Company/Agreement	Activity	Country	Grant Period	Initial Remaining Period
Municipality of El Retiro / Aguas de Oriente	Operate and maintain the networks and other infrastructure received during the concept of an adequate provision of the service.	Colombia	No explicit duration period	NA
Aguas Antofagasta S.A.	Operation of public services for the production and distribution of drinking water, collection and disposal of waste water and other services related to such activities	Chile	30	10
Colima Wastewater Treatment Plant.	Wastewater Treatment	Mexico	34 years	21 years
Wastewater treatment plants in Morelos and Tierra Negra, Tamaulipas.	Wastewater Treatment	Mexico	24 years	19 year
New processes contracted for the PEMEX project in Ciudad Madero, Tamaulipas.	Wastewater Treatment	Mexico	24 years	19 years
Wastewater treatment plants in Atapaneo and Itzícuaros, Morelia.	Wastewater Treatment	Mexico	24 years	15 years
Wastewater treatment plants of Tuxtla and Paso el Limón, in Tuxtla Gutiérrez.	Wastewater Treatment	Mexico	18 years	11 years
Wastewater treatment plant in Celaya, Guanajuato.	Wastewater Treatment	Mexico	18 years	9 years
Ministry of Environment	Water Use	Panama	Permanent	Permanent
Public Utilities Authority (ASEP)	Hydroelectric Generation	Panama	50 years	26 years
Electric Transmission Company	Interconnected System	Panama	24 years extendable	
National Environmental Authority (ANAM)	Management of protected areas	Panama	20 years	12 years
Empresa de Distribución Eléctrica Chiriquí S.A.	Sale of energy	Panama	15 years	7 years
Empresa de Distribución Metro-Oeste S.A.	Sale of energy	Panama	15 years	7 years
Elektra Noreste S.A.	Sale of energy	Panama	15 years	7 years

Service concession agreements for the provision of aqueduct and sewerage services

In Colombia:

The concession agreements between EPM and the Municipalities establish the conditions under which the aqueduct and sewerage networks are administered, operated and maintained for the provision of drinking water and wastewater sanitation services to their inhabitants, under the terms, conditions and rates established by the Commission for the Regulation of Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation – CRA.

The user is charged via a tariff according to the replacement intervention, expansion or interventions in the networks with the execution of the projects under construction (Constructions in progress). Following the parameters and conditions established by the C.R.A. (Water Regulation Commission).

The agreements set out the following rights and obligations for EPM as an operator in the service concession agreement:

- The right to receive from the Municipality all the aqueduct and sewerage networks and to have exclusivity as the operator of the system.
- Obligation to make exclusive use of the aqueduct and sewerage networks for the purposes for which they are intended, maintain them and return them in the conditions of use in which they were received.
- Some concession agreements have the option to be automatically renewed for equal periods unless one of the parties expresses an intention not to continue with the concession.
- Concession agreements do not establish an obligation to construct property, plant and equipment elements.

At the end of the concession, EPM must return the aqueduct and sewer networks without any consideration to the Municipalities. There have been no changes to the terms of the concession agreement during the period.

For these agreements, the intangible asset model applies. See Note 7 Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets.

In Regional Waters: As of the cut-off date, no revenues and costs incurred for construction services exchanged for a financial asset or an intangible asset have been recognized.

The concession agreement between Aguas Regionales and the Municipalities establishes that the conditions under which the aqueduct and sewerage networks are administered, operated and maintained for the provision of drinking water and wastewater sanitation services to their inhabitants, under the terms, conditions and rates established by the Commission for the Regulation of Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation – CRA.
The agreements indicate the following rights and obligations for Aguas Regionales as operator in the service concession agreement:

- **Description of the concession agreement:** The Municipality undertakes to make available the movable and immovable assets that make up the system for the provision of aqueduct and sewerage services.
- **Rights of the Agreement:** To receive the real estate of aqueduct and sewerage and other infrastructure that the municipality delivers, and to use it exclusively for the purposes for which it has been intended.
- **Obligations of the agreement:** Operate and maintain the networks and other infrastructure received within the concept of adequate service provision.
- Obligations of the Operating Company at the end of the concession: To return the networks to the current conditions of use.

There have been no changes to the terms of the concession agreement during the period.

In Aguas de Oriente: The concession agreement between Aguas del Oriente and the municipality of El Retiro establishes that the municipality is obliged to hand over the aqueduct and sewerage systems of the municipality of El Retiro to the company Aguas del Oriente Antioqueño S.A E.S.P, to provide the aqueduct and sewerage services.

In the loan, the following obligations are indicated for Aguas del Oriente: To provide aqueduct and sewerage services in the municipality of El Retiro in compliance with Law 142 of 1994 and the resolutions issued for this purpose by the Commission for the Regulation of Water and Basic Sanitation.
Obligations of the municipality: To deliver the aqueduct and sewerage distribution networks to Aguas del Oriente on a loan basis.

Obligations of the agreement: The expansion of the networks will be carried out in accordance with the regulations on the matter and will be the responsibility of the parties, who may do so directly or through the municipality in projects with greater coverage. The recoveries of these investments will be made by the parties under the schemes that for this purpose they agree with the beneficiaries of the projects and in accordance with the provisions of the law on this aspect. With resources from the tariffs, Aguas del Oriente will carry out the maintenance and replacement of networks and will do so under technical and economic criteria.

Termination of the agreement: The agreement will be terminated for the following reasons: A) By mutual agreement between the parties and B) By liquidation of the company.
At the end of the concession, Aguas del Oriente must return the aqueduct and sewerage systems (aqueduct and sewer networks) to the municipality. Drinking water production systems (intake, pipelines,

drinking water treatment plant, storage tanks, pumps, land where the system is located, etc.). They are and will continue to be from Aguas del Oriente.

There have been no changes in the terms of the concession agreements during the period.

In Adasa: The exploitation of the concession right implies the financing and execution of works required for the maintenance, replacement and expansion of the infrastructure and facilities necessary to meet the demand for related public services, during the term of the exploitation right, in the operational territory of the concession and in accordance with the Development Plan approved by ECONSSA CHILE S.A. or that qualified by the Superintendence of Services Sanitary services under the terms of article fifty-eight of the General Law on Health Services.

As part of the contract that granted the Concession to the company, it received real estate, movable property, installations, water rights and easements, which are used in the operation of the sanitary concessions. The company is prohibited from assigning, encumbering, leasing or constituting any right in favor of third parties over the goods received through the concession, which must be returned at the end of the Contract in the state in which it is, ensuring its proper functioning at all times. The subsequent investments made by the company, in those parts that cannot be recovered through tariffs because their estimated use exceeds the remaining term of the Sanitary Concession, will be recovered in said portion at the end of the concession, where ECONSSA Chile S.A. will reimburse these investments, since the investment reimbursement clauses are applicable. as indicated and established in the respective signed transfer contract.
As part of its obligations, the company must annually submit specific information on the assets held on loan, as well as the new investments made within the framework established in the transfer contract signed between the two companies, which includes a cadastre of each and every one of the facilities and networks of the sanitary services for the production and distribution of drinking water and for the collection and disposal of wastewater.

In Mexico: The entity considers that the concession contract in which it participates falls within the scope of the INIF 17 Concession Contracts. In addition, it has assessed that the consideration granted to it by the Agency is an account receivable, since it has the contractual and unconditional right to receive cash for construction services. During the construction period, the Company recognizes a work in progress, once the Agency grants the release of the construction, the Company recognizes an account receivable that is recorded as a short-term and long-term financial asset, depending on the estimated date of collection. The interest earned on this account receivable is recognized in the income statement under interest income.

Revenues from the operation of concession projects are recognized as concession revenues on an as-accrued basis.

In Hidrosur: As of December 31, 2023, the company manages as operator various concessions that contain provisions for the construction, operation and maintenance for hydroelectric generation, water use, energy sales, transmission system and administration of protected areas.

Note 46. Operating Segments

46.1 Segment Information

For management purposes, the Group is organized into segments on the basis of its products and services, and has the following eight operating segments on which information is presented:

- Energy Generation and Commercialization Segment, whose activity consists of the production of energy and commercialization of large blocks of electrical energy, based on the acquisition or development of a portfolio of energy proposals for the market.
- Energy Distribution and Commercialization Segment, whose activity consists of transporting electrical energy through a set of lines and substations, with their associated equipment, operating at voltages below 220 KV, the commercialization of energy to the end user of the regulated market and the development of related and complementary activities. It includes the Regional Transmission System (STR), the Local Distribution System (SDL), the street lighting service and the provision of associated services.
- Energy Transmission Segment, whose activity consists of the transmission of energy in the National Transmission System -STN-, composed of the set of lines, with their corresponding connection equipment, which operate at voltages equal to or greater than 220 KV. The National Transmitter (TN) is the legal entity that operates and transports electrical energy in the STN or has established a company whose purpose is the development of such activity.
- Gas Distribution and Marketing Segment, whose activity consists of the conduction of gas from the city gate to the end user, through medium and low pressure pipes. It includes the sale of gas through different systems, including grid distribution, natural gas for vehicles, compressed natural gas and service stations.
- Water Supply and Marketing Segment, whose activity consists of conceptualizing, structuring, developing and operating systems to provide water. It includes carrying out the commercial management of the portfolio of services related to the supply of water for different uses, in addition to the use of the production chain, specifically in the production of energy, and the supply of raw water.
- Wastewater Management and Marketing Segment, comprises the activities of conceptualizing, structuring, developing and operating wastewater and solid waste management systems, in addition to the use of the production chain, specifically in the production of energy and gas.
- Solid Waste Management and Marketing Segment, includes carrying out the commercial management related to these services and the use of biosolids and other by-products of wastewater treatment and solid waste management.
- Other Segment, which corresponds to the other activities that are not included within the segments listed above. It includes: Adapted Health Entity (EAS) and Medical and Dental Services Unit, billing and collection services for third parties, income received from investment properties (leases), social financing, EATIC Laboratory tests, provision of specialized transportation service and services associated with information and communication technologies, information services and complementary activities related or related to them.

The Group has not aggregated operating segments to make up these eight reportable segments; However, it carries out the activity of energy marketing, which consists of the purchase of electricity on the wholesale market and its sale to other market players or to regulated or non-regulated end users. Therefore, the Group includes the financial information of the company in the corresponding segments that contain this activity.

Management monitors the operating results of the operating segments separately for the purpose of making decisions on resource allocation and evaluating their performance. Segment performance is measured on the basis of pre-tax and discontinued operating gain or loss and is measured uniformly with operating gain or loss in the consolidated financial statements.

The transfer prices between the operating segments are agreed as between independent parties in a similar way to those agreed with third parties.

2023	Generation	Transmission	Distribution	Gas	Water supply	Wastewater management	Solid waste management	Other segments	Total segments	Intersegment eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues from external customers	6,456,029	374,445	24,970,973	1,546,349	2,130,208	1,451,884	325,195	281,633	37,536,716	-	**37,536,716**
Inter-segment revenues	835,324	159,682	1,054,892	58,143	55,175	62,491	1,135	150,157	2,376,999	(2,376,999)	-
Total net revenue	**7,291,353**	**534,127**	**26,025,865**	**1,604,492**	**2,185,383**	**1,514,375**	**326,330**	**431,790**	**39,913,715**	**(2,376,999)**	**37,536,716**
Costs and expenses without depreciation, amortization, provisions and impairment of PP&E and intangibles	(3,227,770)	(107,163)	(20,458,536)	(1,337,175)	(1,154,580)	(873,576)	(264,128)	(389,380)	(27,812,308)	2,247,934	(25,564,374)
Depreciation, amortization, provisions and impairment of PP&E and intangible assets	(1,270,952)	(72,109)	(1,046,424)	(23,721)	(332,707)	(138,642)	(71,418)	(57,573)	(3,013,546)	49,470	(2,964,076)
Impairment of trade receivable	(36,794)	(1,103)	(1,064,171)	(1,349)	(35,337)	(18,689)	(83)	(42,584)	(1,200,110)	454	(1,199,656)
Other expenses	(20,406)	(2,667)	(84,456)	(1,274)	(13,113)	(4,022)	(346)	(622)	(126,906)	1,471	(125,435)
Interest and yield income	104,622	13,515	237,658	23,334	75,666	128,866	11,728	112,780	708,169	(369,959)	338,210
Finance income (other than interest and yields)	24,898	4,739	75,592	44,633	20,151	24,631	2,107	269,713	466,464	-	466,464
Total finance income	129,520	18,254	313,250	67,967	95,817	153,497	13,835	382,493	1,174,633	(369,959)	804,674
Interest expense	(925,436)	(93,071)	(808,124)	(86,681)	(474,047)	(251,419)	(13,762)	(662,614)	(3,315,154)	375,910	(2,939,244)
Financie expenses (other than interest)	(156,228)	(374)	(94,970)	(2,643)	(30,966)	(13,703)	(25,558)	(4,955)	(329,397)	1,559	(327,838)
Total finance expense	(1,081,664)	(93,445)	(903,094)	(89,324)	(505,013)	(265,122)	(39,320)	(667,569)	(3,644,551)	377,469	(3,267,082)
Net foreign exchange difference	176,742	839	70,481	4,188	78,587	14,168	3	(173,766)	171,242	(54)	171,188
Equity method in the profit or loss of associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(567,722)	(567,722)	-	(567,722)
Effect of share in equity investments	-	-	1,330	-	-	-	-	178,119	179,449	(1,331)	178,118
Profit or loss before income tax for the period	**1,960,029**	**276,733**	**2,854,245**	**223,804**	**319,037**	**381,989**	**(35,127)**	**(906,814)**	**5,073,896**	**(71,545)**	**5,002,351**
Income tax	(708,428)	(62,361)	(782,300)	(78,054)	4,732	(121,339)	438	200,943	(1,546,369)	30,216	(1,516,153)
Net movement in regulatory accounts related to profit or loss for the period	-	-	75,748	-	-	-	-	-	75,748	-	75,748
Net profit or loss for the period	**1,251,601**	**214,372**	**2,147,693**	**145,750**	**323,769**	**260,650**	**(34,689)**	**(705,871)**	**3,603,275**	**(41,329)**	**3,561,946**
Total assets without investments in associates and joint ventures and debit balances of deferred regulatory accounts	26,657,403	2,436,559	29,187,485	1,635,160	9,290,875	8,279,647	453,376	4,719,911	82,660,416	(6,636,297)	76,024,119
Investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for by the equity method	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,073,863	1,073,863	-	1,073,863
Deferred assets related to regulatory account balances	-	-	137,883	-	-	-	-	-	137,883	-	137,883
Total assets and debit balances of deferred regulatory accounts	**26,657,403**	**2,436,559**	**29,325,368**	**1,635,160**	**9,290,875**	**8,279,647**	**453,376**	**5,793,774**	**83,872,162**	**(6,636,297)**	**77,235,865**
Total liability	**15,614,429**	**1,110,085**	**16,653,505**	**986,032**	**5,840,575**	**4,548,136**	**441,775**	**6,202,123**	**51,396,660**	**(5,518,494)**	**45,878,166**
Deferred liabilities related to regulatory account balances	**-**	**-**	**41,365**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**41,365**	**-**	**41,365**
Total liabilities and credit balances from deferred regulatory accounts	**15,614,429**	**1,110,085**	**16,694,870**	**986,032**	**5,840,575**	**4,548,136**	**441,775**	**6,202,123**	**51,438,025**	**(5,518,494)**	**45,919,531**
Additions to non-current assets	1,881,877	112,004	2,611,239	19,701	825,127	291,495	51,952	121,974	5,915,369	-	**5,915,369**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos

2022	Generation	Transmission	Distribution	Gas	Water supply	Wastewater management	Solid waste management	Other segments	Total segments	Intersegment eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues from external customers	4,753,989	347,758	22,357,862	1,296,008	1,739,639	1,193,245	285,014	248,954	32,222,469	-	**32,222,469**
Inter-segment revenues	1,188,993	149,209	797,593	300,851	74,332	52,195	2,676	132,676	2,698,525	-2,698,525	**-**
Total net revenue	**5,942,982**	**496,967**	**23,155,455**	**1,596,859**	**1,813,971**	**1,245,440**	**287,690**	**381,630**	**34,920,994**	**-2,698,525**	**32,222,469**
Costs and expenses without depreciation, amortization, provisions and impairment of PP&E and intangibles	-2,929,975	-102,037	-17,193,924	-1,379,131	-863,268	-638,070	-229,167	-377,495	-23,713,067	2,564,406	**-21,148,661**
Depreciation, amortization, provisions and impairment of PP&E and intangible assets	-441,948	-66,321	-855,075	-21,556	-305,986	-133,829	-53,264	-32,952	-1,910,931	42,058	**-1,868,873**
Impairment of trade receivable	-50,936	-1,082	-942,746	-5,922	-18,514	-32,445	-922	-52,783	-1,105,350	-1,055	**-1,106,405**
Other expenses	-20,592	-1,457	-96,458	-1,266	-16,791	-3,024	-49	-865	-140,502	1,991	**-138,511**
Interest and yield income	106,119	3,419	110,108	4,637	30,251	71,401	4,717	32,518	363,170	-115,112	**248,058**
Finance income (other than interest and yields)	11,305	2,135	46,042	8,922	18,100	12,505	3,208	47,628	149,845	-	**149,845**
Total finance income	117,424	5,554	156,150	13,559	48,351	83,906	7,925	80,146	513,015	-115,112	**397,903**
Interest expense	-448,721	-73,643	-486,911	-62,530	-412,921	-179,985	-6,011	-510,891	-2,181,613	122,031	**-2,059,582**
Financie expenses (other than interest)	-129,407	-320	-42,890	-1,247	-20,901	-9,674	-16,206	-6,204	-226,849	1,549	**-225,300**
Total finance expense	-578,128	-73,963	-529,801	-63,777	-433,822	-189,659	-22,217	-517,095	-2,408,462	123,580	**-2,284,882**
Net foreign exchange difference	-337,669	453	-38,321	5,697	10,290	643	-9	255,503	-103,413	327	**-103,086**
Equity method in the profit or loss of associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-231,842	-231,842	-	**-231,842**
Effect of share in equity investments	-	-	3,299	-	-	-	-	68,455	71,754	-1,032	**70,722**
Profit or loss before income tax for the period	**1,701,158**	**258,114**	**3,658,579**	**144,463**	**234,231**	**332,962**	**-10,013**	**-427,298**	**5,892,196**	**-83,362**	**5,808,834**
Income tax	-260,842	-63,403	-1,066,788	-45,402	45	-150,510	-1,558	-49,312	-1,637,770	17,600	**-1,620,170**
Net movement in regulatory accounts related to profit or loss for the period	-	-	-67,118	-	-	-	-	-	-67,118	-	**-67,118**
Net profit or loss for the period	1,440,316	194,711	2,524,673	99,061	234,276	182,452	-11,571	-476,610	4,187,308	-65,762	4,121,546
Total assets without investments in associates and joint ventures and debit balances of deferred regulatory accounts	24,606,779	2,787,176	26,622,356	1,553,728	9,719,100	7,737,864	449,472	4,556,627	78,033,102	-3,680,732	**74,352,370**
Investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for by the equity method	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,176,188	1,176,188	-	**1,176,188**
Deferred assets related to regulatory account balances	-	-	56,115	-	-	-	-	-	56,115	-	**56,115**
Total assets and debit balances of deferred regulatory accounts	**24,606,779**	**2,787,176**	**26,678,471**	**1,553,728**	**9,719,100**	**7,737,864**	**449,472**	**5,732,815**	**79,265,405**	**-3,680,732**	**75,584,673**
Total liability	13,966,376	1,415,644	14,662,315	1,010,327	5,854,651	4,088,042	396,477	5,769,165	47,162,997	-2,578,164	**44,584,833**
Deferred liabilities related to regulatory account balances	-	-	16,834	-	-	-	-	-	16,834	-	**16,834**
Total liabilities and credit balances from deferred regulatory accounts	13,966,376	1,415,644	14,679,149	1,010,327	5,854,651	4,088,042	396,477	5,769,165	47,179,831	-2,578,164	**44,601,667**
Additions to non-current assets	2,460,246	95,397	2,121,829	13,238	708,891	272,050	13,484	126,071	5,811,206	-	**5,811,206**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos

46.2 Information by Geographic Area

Revenue from external customers

Country	2023	2022
Colombia (country of domicile EPM)	26,990,621	22,899,462
Guatemala	4,096,869	3,694,625
Panama	3,144,708	2,919,645
El Salvador	1,508,987	1,474,212
Chile	1,094,607	842,828
Mexico	501,239	334,558
Ecuador	148,793	12,570
Bermuda	58,466	51,274
International intersegment elimination	(7,574)	(6,705)
Total countries other than Colombia	**10,546,095**	**9,323,007**
Total consolidated revenues	**37,536,716**	**32,222,469**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos

Revenue information is based on the location of the customer.

There is no customer in the Group that generates more than 10% of its revenues.

Non-current assets

Country	2023	2022
Colombia (country of domicile of EPM)	43,060,154	37,982,084
Chile	3,462,714	3,542,859
Panama	2,758,088	3,260,907
Guatemala	3,016,617	3,448,649
El Salvador	457,137	498,764
Mexico	5,302	17,751
Total countries other than Colombia	**9,699,858**	**10,768,930**
Total non-current assets	**52,760,012**	**48,751,014**

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos

For these purposes, non-current assets include property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and investment property including assets from the acquisition of subsidiaries and goodwill.

Note 47. Events occurring after the reporting period

- On January 31, 2024, EPM filed an extraordinary appeal before the Council of State for annulment of the award rendered by the Arbitral Tribunal promoted by the company Hidroeléctrica Ituango against EPM. The appeal is based on two Lands contemplated in Law 1523 of 2012, that is, having ruled in conscience or equity and the award containing contradictory aspects. In addition, a jurisprudential Land was invoked, namely that the arbitration process did not take into account the preliminary interpretation of the rules issued by the Andean Community of Nations applicable to the case.

  Based on Law 1523 of 2012, EPM also requested the suspension of the economic effects of the award until the extraordinary appeal for annulment is resolved on the merits.

The annulment appeal was filed with the Council of State on February 26, 2024, after it had been transferred to the company Hidroeléctrica Ituango. On March 8, the appeal was distributed in the Third Section of the Council of State.

- On February 8, 2024, XM delivered $648,856 corresponding to Ituango's reliability charge (including interest), which, in accordance with the provisions of CREG resolution 194 of 2020, had to be administered in a trust until the plant completed the net effective capacity of the first stage, a milestone that was met in October 2023 when units 3 and 4 came into operation.
- On February 27, 2024, EPM's Board of Directors approved a capitalization, a capitalizable loan or a combination of both alternatives to Empresas Varias de Medellín S.A. E.S.P. for up to $337,000, with partial disbursements, during the years 2024 and 2025. It is estimated that the amount to be disbursed in 2024 will be $228,000.
- On February 27, 2024, EPM's Board of Directors approved granting a loan to Caribemar de la Costa S.A.S. E.S.P. AFINIA for $755,000, with a term of 5 years and with an interest rate in accordance with market conditions at the time of its completion; this credit was contemplated in EPM's 2024 budget and current business plan.
- On March 13, a request for a 120-day suspension of the request for voluntary retirement filed on August 1, 2023, was filed with the Superintendence of Health, with the purpose of analyzing the different options and making a decision on the future of the Adapted Health Entity.

After the date of presentation of the consolidated financial statements and prior to the date of authorization of their publication, no other material facts involving adjustments to the figures were presented.