



# Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P.

Condensed Separated Interim Financial Statements  
Under Colombian Generally Accepted  
Accounting Principles (NCIF)

September 30, 2024, and 2023 and December 31, 2023



EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P.  
**CONDENSED SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

As of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023

Figures expressed in millions of Colombian pesos

	Notes	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment, net	7	35,805,164	34,034,084
Investment property		179,149	179,149
Goodwill		260,950	260,950
Other intangible assets		741,752	728,484
Right-of-use assets		2,531,899	2,449,432
Investments in subsidiaries	8	12,675,544	12,007,858
Investments in associates	9	1,670,971	1,670,971
Investments in joint ventures		99	99
Trade and other receivables	10	2,288,137	2,061,131
Other financial assets	11	2,607,040	2,300,744
Other assets		128,908	139,587
Cash and cash equivalents (restricted)	12	614	40,591
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>58,890,227</b>	<b>55,873,080</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories		214,465	204,322
Trade and other receivables	10	3,483,429	4,433,696
Current tax assets		160,310	459,336
Other financial assets	11	201,724	110,605
Other assets		125,679	188,667
Cash and cash equivalents	12	671,470	1,430,239
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>4,857,077</b>	<b>6,826,865</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>63,747,304</b>	<b>62,699,945</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Issued capital		67	67
Reserves		1,031,120	1,070,645
Accumulated other comprehensive income		2,424,767	2,073,289
Retained earnings		24,091,654	22,487,773
Net profit for the period		3,323,818	3,765,281
Other components of equity		40,972	55,508
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>30,912,398</b>	<b>29,452,563</b>



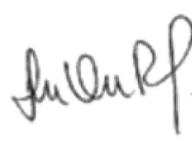
EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P.  
**CONDENSED SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**


As of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023

Figures expressed in millions of Colombian pesos

		September 30,	December 31,
	Notes	2024	2023
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Loans and borrowings	13	19,160,545	17,177,083
Creditors and others accounts payable		10,221	9,345
Other financial liabilities		3,383,867	3,997,950
Employee benefits		476,675	409,130
Income tax payable		29,980	29,980
Deferred tax liabilities		2,400,869	2,384,073
Provisions	14	2,164,464	1,777,068
Other liabilities		30,396	30,634
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>27,657,017</b>	<b>25,815,263</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Loans and borrowings	13	1,395,433	2,908,001
Creditors and others account payable		1,717,218	1,906,736
Other financial liabilities		823,966	561,884
Employee benefits		272,943	249,536
Income tax payable		26,047	26,047
Taxes contributions and rates payable		202,863	275,357
Provisions	14	189,479	289,406
Other liabilities		549,940	1,215,152
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>5,177,889</b>	<b>7,432,119</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>32,834,906</b>	<b>33,247,382</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<b>63,747,304</b>	<b>62,699,945</b>

  
**John Alberto Maya Salazar**  
General Manager

  
**Diana Rúa Jaramillo**  
Executive Vice-President of Finance  
and Investments

  
**John Jaime Rodriguez Sosa**  
Director of Accounting and Costs  
Professional Card No. 144842-T



EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P.

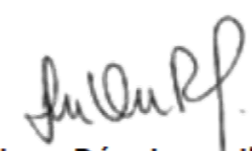
**CONDENSED SEPARATE STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**


For the nine-month periods between January 1 and September 30, 2024 and 2023 and the three-month periods ended September 30, 2024 and 2023

Figures expressed in millions of Colombian pesos

	Notes	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023	For the three months ended September 30 2024	For the three months ended September 30 2023
Rendering of services	15	13,358,092	11,328,700	4,310,921	3,899,932
Leases	15	30,720	69,286	11,975	31,734
Sale of goods	15	10,402	9,819	3,349	3,385
<b>Ordinary activities revenue</b>		<b>13,399,214</b>	<b>11,407,805</b>	<b>4,326,245</b>	<b>3,935,051</b>
Income from sale of assets	16	460,713	85,677	347,982	21,227
Other income		393	824	87	29
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>13,860,320</b>	<b>11,494,306</b>	<b>4,674,314</b>	<b>3,956,307</b>
Costs of services rendered	17	(7,220,018)	(6,255,515)	(2,322,154)	(2,277,275)
Administrative expenses	18	(969,126)	(943,906)	(327,237)	(346,533)
net impairment loss on accounts receivable	10	39,083	(200,887)	(13,370)	(145,883)
Other expenses	19	(36,014)	(37,444)	(16,460)	(14,264)
Finance income	20.1	563,138	374,533	148,258	69,928
Finance expenses	20.2	(2,487,506)	(1,891,140)	(753,678)	(657,208)
Net foreign exchange difference	21	(105,538)	142,563	88,787	(125,585)
Equity method in subsidiaries	8	636,171	1,355,605	7,051	473,253
Result of participation in equity investments		118,939	178,160	-	-
<b>Profit for the period before taxes</b>		<b>4,399,449</b>	<b>4,216,275</b>	<b>1,485,511</b>	<b>932,740</b>
Income tax	22	(1,075,631)	(868,196)	(583,990)	(112,837)
<b>Profit for the period after taxes</b>		<b>3,323,818</b>	<b>3,348,079</b>	<b>901,521</b>	<b>819,903</b>
<b>Net result for the period</b>		<b>3,323,818</b>	<b>3,348,079</b>	<b>901,521</b>	<b>819,903</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>					
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:</b>					
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		8,422	2,909	7,685	(6,363)
Equity investments measured at fair value through equity		156,377	(595,164)	(109,445)	(193,499)
Equity method in subsidiaries - NRRP	8	(42,774)	(349,931)	(33,674)	39,427
		<b>87,589</b>	<b>(942,186)</b>	<b>(169,870)</b>	<b>(160,435)</b>
<b>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</b>					
<b>Cash flow hedges:</b>		<b>(72,346)</b>	<b>191,364</b>	<b>230,955</b>	<b>181,368</b>
Reclassified to profit or loss for the period		59,027	(1,590,405)	84,632	(276,640)
Reclassification Adjustment		(131,373)	1,781,769	146,323	458,008
<b>Equity method in subsidiaries</b>	8	<b>415,702</b>	<b>(875,759)</b>	<b>363,887</b>	<b>(521,118)</b>
Result recognized in the period		415,702	(875,759)	363,887	(521,118)
<b>Hedges of net investments in foreign operations</b>		<b>(87,692)</b>	<b>200,363</b>	<b>(69,521)</b>	<b>91,387</b>
Result recognized in the period		(87,692)	200,363	(69,521)	91,387
		<b>280,620</b>	<b>(484,031)</b>	<b>550,277</b>	<b>(248,362)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income for the period, net of taxes</b>		<b>368,209</b>	<b>(1,426,217)</b>	<b>380,408</b>	<b>(408,797)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>		<b>3,692,027</b>	<b>1,921,861</b>	<b>1,281,928</b>	<b>411,105</b>

  
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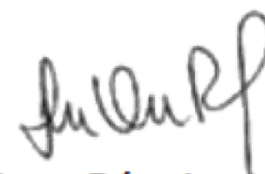
EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P.


**CONDENSED SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN THE EQUITY**

For the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023  
 Figures expressed in millions of Colombian pesos

	Other comprehensive income										
	Issued capital	Reserves	Retained earnings	Other equity components	Equity investments	Defined benefit plans	Cash flow hedges	Hedges of net investments in foreign operations	Reclassification of properties, plant and equipment to investment property	Accumulated participation in other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures business	Total
<b>Balance at January 1, 2023</b>	67	1,459,906	23,850,347	64,305	2,630,641	34,335	(651,030)	(277,654)	12,079	2,102,859	29,225,855
Net result of the period	-	-	3,348,079	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,348,079
Other comprehensive income of the period, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	(595,164)	2,909	191,364	200,363	-	(1,225,690)	(1,426,218)
<b>Comprehensive income for the period</b>	-	-	3,348,079	-	(595,164)	2,909	191,364	200,363	-	(1,225,690)	1,921,861
Surpluses or dividends decreed	-	-	(1,669,776)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,669,776)
Movement of reserves	-	(389,261)	389,261	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity method on variations in equity	-	-	6,246	(14)	-	-	-	-	-	(18,263)	(12,031)
<b>Balance at September 30, 2023</b>	67	1,070,645	25,924,157	64,291	2,035,477	37,244	(459,666)	(77,291)	12,079	858,906	29,465,909
<b>Balance at January 1, 2024</b>	67	1,070,645	26,253,054	55,508	2,173,851	(29,305)	(453,970)	6,098	12,079	364,536	29,452,563
Change in accounting policy	-	-	(96,565)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(96,565)
Net result of the period	-	-	3,323,818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,323,818
Other comprehensive income of the period, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	121,940	8,422	(45,326)	(89,757)	-	372,929	368,208
<b>Comprehensive income for the period</b>	-	-	3,227,253	-	121,940	8,422	(45,326)	(89,757)	-	372,929	3,595,461
Surpluses or dividends decreed	-	-	(2,070,905)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,070,905)
Movement of reserves	-	(39,525)	39,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity method on variations in equity	-	-	(33,455)	(14,536)	-	-	-	-	-	(16,730)	(64,721)
<b>Balance at September 30, 2024</b>	67	1,031,120	27,415,472	40,972	2,295,791	(20,883)	(499,296)	(83,659)	12,079	720,735	30,912,398

  
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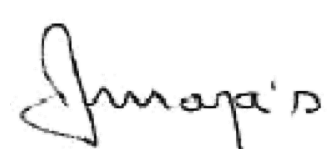
  
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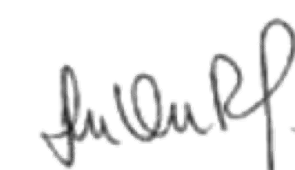
**CONDENSED SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**


For the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023

Figures expressed in millions of Colombian pesos

	Notes	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>			
<b>Net result for the period</b>		<b>3,323,818</b>	<b>3,348,079</b>
<b>Adjustments to reconcile the net profit for the period to the net cash flows used in operating activities:</b>			
		<b>2,777,842</b>	<b>1,701,851</b>
Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets	17 y 18	749,182	714,282
Net impairment loss on accounts receivable	10	(39,083)	200,887
Write-down of inventories, net	19	1,788	69
Result due to exchange difference	21	105,538	(142,563)
Result due to valuation of investment property		-	-
Result for valuation of financial instruments and hedge accounting	20	(46,199)	(149,146)
Provisions, post-employment and long-term defined benefit plans	18	73,837	101,721
Provisions for tax, insurance and reinsurance obligations and financial updating	14 y 20.2	160,811	77,601
Deferred income tax		7,315	327,245
Current income tax	22	1,068,316	540,951
Share of loss of equity-accounted investees	8	(636,171)	(1,355,605)
Interest and yield income	20.1	(208,737)	(139,752)
Interest and commission expenses	20.2	2,018,493	1,727,905
Result due to disposal of properties, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangibles and investment property		(109)	(72)
Result from withdrawal of property, plant and equipment, right of use assets, intangible assets and investments	19	5,705	8,671
Non-cash recoveries	16	(363,905)	(32,136)
Dividend income from investments	9 y 11	(118,939)	(178,160)
		<b>6,101,660</b>	<b>5,049,930</b>
<b>Net changes in operating assets and liabilities:</b>			
Change in inventories		(11,156)	2,744
Change in trade and other receivables		922,492	(225,737)
Change in other assets		(88,848)	(119,408)
Change in creditors and other accounts payable		(531,646)	133,341
Change in labor obligations		72,248	63,627
Change in provisions		(429,463)	(265,429)
Change in other liabilities		(672,484)	(27,839)
		<b>5,362,803</b>	<b>4,611,229</b>
<b>Cash generated from operating activities</b>			
Interest paid		(1,927,786)	(1,729,633)
Income tax paid		(769,290)	(705,857)
		<b>2,665,727</b>	<b>2,175,739</b>
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>			
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>			
Acquisition and capitalization of subsidiaries or businesses	8	(129,198)	(352,043)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	7	(1,914,131)	(2,018,235)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment		5,556	457
Purchase of intangible assets		(51,994)	(49,054)
Disposal of intangible assets		301	3
Purchase of investments in financial assets	11	(260,380)	(190,177)
Disposal of investments in financial assets	11	464,023	429,691
Other dividends received		76,536	89,103
Loans to related parties		421,887	(572,782)
Compensation received		-	-
Other cash flows from investment activities		(1,218)	2,394
		<b>(988,767)</b>	<b>(2,476,143)</b>
<b>Net cash flow used in investing activities</b>			
<b>Cash from financing activities:</b>			
Obtaining of borrowings and loans	13	1,325,991	1,309,492
Payments of borrowings and loans	13	(2,103,195)	(555,987)
Transaction costs due to issuance of debt instruments	13	(4,679)	(14,961)
Payments of liabilities for financial leasing		(14,847)	(11,113)
Surpluses paid		(1,757,131)	(1,393,467)
Payments of capital of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges		-	-
Payment of pension bonds		(31,922)	(27,256)
Other cash from financing activities		(568)	(1,531)
		<b>(2,586,194)</b>	<b>(694,776)</b>
<b>Net cash flows used in financing activities</b>			
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>			
		<b>(909,234)</b>	<b>(995,180)</b>
Effects of variations in exchange rates in the cash and cash equivalents		110,488	23,189
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		1,470,830	2,084,449
		<b>672,084</b>	<b>1,112,458</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year</b>			
Restricted cash	12	148,445	127,689

  
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# Notes to Unaudited Condensed Separated Interim Financial Statement for interim financial information of Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. for the periods ended September 30, 2024, 2023 and December 31, 2023

(In millions of Colombian pesos, unless otherwise indicated)

## Note 1. Reporting entity

Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. (hereinafter "EPM") is the parent company of a multi-Latin business group established of 46 companies and 6 structured entities<sup>1</sup>; with presence in the provision of public services in Colombia, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico and Panama.

EPM 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 the municipal order, by Agreement 069 of December 10, 1997 of the Council of Medellín. Due to its legal nature, EPM is endowed with administrative, financial autonomy and its own equity, in accordance with Article 85 of Law 489 of 1998. The capital with which it was constituted and operates, as well as its equity, is public nature, its sole owner being the Municipality of Medellín. 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.

EPM offers its services through the following operating segments: Electricity Generation, Distribution and Transmission; Distribution and Marketing of Natural Gas; Water provision; Wastewater Management; Solid Waste Management. Additionally, the Others Segment includes the participation in the telecommunications business, through the associate 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 associate Inversiones Telco S.A.S. and its subsidiary Emtelco S.A.; offering voice, data, Internet, professional services, data center, among others.

The Condensed separated financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2024, were authorized by the Board of Directors for publication on November 5, 2024.

### 1.1 Legal and regulatory framework

The provision of residential public services in Colombia is mainly regulated by Law 142 of 1994, Public Services Law, and Law 143 of 1994 Electricity Law and its amendments.

- 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).

Because it is an issuer of Bonds, EPM is subject to the control of the Financial Superintendence of Colombia under Decree 2555 of 2010, modified by Decree 151 of 2021, by which the regulations regarding the financial, insurance and stock market sectors are collected and reissued, and other provisions are issued, it establishes that the SIMEV is the set of human, technical and management resources that the Financial Superintendence of Colombia will use to allow and facilitate the supply of information to the market. Among these tools is the National Registry of Securities and Issuers - RNVE, whose purpose is to keep a record of issuers of securities and

<sup>1</sup> 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.



the issues they make. When issuing bonds, EPM is subject to the control of this Superintendency and to the regulations that are requested for financial information purposes for its issuance, especially External Circular 038 of 2015 whose reference is: Modification of the terms for the transmission of the Interim Quarterly and Year-End Financial Statements under IFRS adopted in Colombia, Individual or Separate and Consolidated and its report in XBRL language (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 issues, including climate issues and 012 of 2022 on periodic information, in development of Decree 151 of 2021.

For accounting purposes, EPM is governed by the accounting standards issued by the National 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 employee benefits, the figure of the Adapted Health Company, is supervised by the National Health Superintendence.

As a decentralized municipal entity, EPM is subject to the political control of the Administrative Council of Medellin, the fiscal control of the Medellin General Comptroller's Office, and the disciplinary control of the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation.

## 1.2 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), a technical body 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 in general, with the provision of electricity, gas and liquid fuel services.
- The Commission for the Regulation of Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation (CRA) 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.

### 1.2.1 Regulation by sector

#### 1.2.1.1 Activities of the aqueduct, sewage and cleaning sector

Law 142 of 1994, Public Services Law, defined the aqueduct, sewerage 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.

**Sewage:** 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, 735 of 2015, 821 of 2017 and 908 of 2019, compiled in Resolution CRA 943 of 2021. For the public sanitation service, in resolution CRA 720 of 2015, compiled in Resolution CRA 943 of 2021. These regulations establish quality and hedge indicators, encourage compliance with goals and define remuneration mechanisms to guarantee the financial sufficiency of the company.

#### 1.2.1.2 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 companies. The legal framework

is intended to supply the demand for electricity under economic and financial viability criteria 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.

### 1.2.1.3 Activities of the natural gas sector

Law 142 of 1994 defined the legal framework for the provision of residential public services, an area in which natural gas is defined as a public service.

**Gas:** is the 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.

## Note 2. Significant accounting policies

### 2.1 Basis for the preparation of financial statements

The Condensed Separated Interim Financial Statement EPM are prepared in accordance with the Accounting and Financial Information 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 (hereinafter, IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (International Accounting Standards Board, hereinafter, IASB), as well as the interpretations issued by the Interpretations Committee (hereinafter, IFRIC). These financial statements are harmonized with the generally accepted accounting principles in Colombia enshrined in the Annex to Decree 2420 of 2015 and its subsequent amendments.

The condensed separated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34: Interim Financial Reporting, as adopted in Colombia, following the same accounting policies used in the preparation of the most recent annual Financial Statements of the company.

These condensed interim separated financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures that are normally required for the complete annual financial statements and must be read together with the company separated financial statements for the year ended on December 31, 2023.

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 that period or in the review period and future periods. The estimates made by the Administration 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 4 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and causes of uncertainty in the preparation of the financial statements.

EPM presents separate financial statements, for compliance with control entities and for the purpose of internal administrative monitoring and providing information to investors. Similarly, EPM as the main parent presents consolidated financial statements under IFRS adopted in Colombia.

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 profit or loss, 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.

This unaudited condensed interim separated financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2024, were authorized by the Board of Directors for publication on November 5, 2024.

## 2.2 Presentation currency

The interim separated financial statements are presented in Colombian pesos and their figures are expressed in millions of Colombian pesos.

## 2.3 Changes in estimates, accounting policies and errors

### 2.3.1 Changes in accounting policies

As of September 30, the accounts practices apply in the company's condensed separated interim financial statements are consistent with the year 2023, except for the following changes:

#### New standards implemented.

During 2024, the company don't required the implementation on IFRS changes (new standards, amendments, or interpretations), issued by the Standards Council International Accounting Standards (IASB)

## 2.4 Adoption of new and revised Standards

Changes to IFRS (new standards, amendments, and interpretations), which have been published during the period, but have not yet been implemented by the company, are detailed below:

Standard	Mandatory Application Date	Exchange rate
IFRS 17 Insurance Contract.	January 1, 2023 Not incorporated in Colombia by the public sector.	Standard
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 Internacional Tax Reform – Rules of the second pillar model.	January 1, 2023 Not incorporated in Colombia by the public sector.	Amendment
IFRS 16 - Leases - Lease liability on a sale and leaseback	January 1, 2024 Not incorporated in Colombia by the public sector.	Amendment

Standard	Mandatory Application Date	Exchange rate
IAS 1 - Presentation of financial statements - Noncurrent liabilities with agreed conditions	January 1, 2024 Not incorporated in Colombia by the public sector.	Amendment
IAS 7 y IFRS 7 - Supplier financing agreements	January 1, 2024 Not incorporated in Colombia by the public sector.	Amendment
IAS 21 - Effects of variations 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 a provisional standard, that was developed in phases.

IFRS 17 resolves the comparison inconveniences generated by the application of IFRS 4, as it allowed for the application of local standards and historical values in insurance contracts. Now, with these new standards, all insurance contracts shall be registered consistently and with current values, generating more useful information for stakeholders, which shall allow for a better understanding of the financial position and the profitability of insurance companies, awarding a more uniform focus for presentation and measurement for all insurance contracts.

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

The company is evaluating the impacts that could be generated by applying this amendment, although it is estimated that future adoption will not have an impact on the financial statements, since these types of transactions are not present.

#### **IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts - Initial application with IFRS 9 and comparative information**

Issued in December 2021 to reduce temporary accounting mismatches between financial assets and liabilities of insurance contracts that may arise in the comparative information presented by the initial application of IFRS 17, when IFRS 9 also applies to the entity, the overlapping classification of the financial asset is allowed to improve the usefulness of the comparative information for investors.

This will give insurance companies an option to present comparative information on financial assets. The classification overlay allows entities to align the classification and measurement of a financial asset in the comparative information with what they expect. The financial asset would be classified and measured in the initial application of IFRS 9, considering the business model and the characteristics of the cash flow it generates. Any difference from this application would go to retained earnings.

If, for example, using the classification overlay, an entity presented a financial asset previously measured at amortized cost rather than at fair value through profit or loss, the carrying amount of that asset at the date of transition to IFRS 17 would be its fair value measured at that date. Applying section C28D of IFRS 17, any

difference in the carrying amount of the financial asset at the date of transition resulting from applying the classification overlap would be recognized in opening retained earnings.

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

The company is evaluating the impacts that could be generated by applying this amendment, although it is estimated that future adoption will not have an impact on the financial statements, since these types of transactions are not present.

**IAS 12 International Tax Reform - Pillar II Model Rules.** This amendment was issued in May 2023 to align the content of IAS 12 with the implementation of Pillar 2 model rules published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which establishes the creation of an "additional and domestic minimum supplementary tax" worldwide, to be applied to profits in any jurisdiction whenever the effective tax rate, determined on a jurisdictional basis, is lower than the minimum rate of 15% required by the Second Pillar. In this way avoiding the erosion of the tax base in international transactions in a digitized economy. Each jurisdiction will determine its second pillar legislation for tax purposes.

The purpose of this amendment is to improve the usefulness of the information for investors by making three key disclosures and, at the same time, while the effects of this pillar on organizations and the market are evolving and becoming known worldwide, an exception to recognize and disclose deferred tax assets and liabilities caused by the second pillar may be temporarily applied. The disclosures established in the standard's paragraphs are the following: 88A - An entity shall disclose whether or not it applied the Pillar 2 exception in deferred taxes (assets and liabilities); 88B - An entity shall separately disclose Pillar 2 income and expenses in current taxes; 88C and 88D - An entity shall disclose the possible impacts or exposure of the entity to Pillar 2 if there are standards (drafts or final standards), but they are not yet in force, providing qualitative and quantitative information according to the example provided in the standard.

The amendments are effective according to the paragraphs, for paragraphs 4A and 88A immediately with retrospective application according to 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 Company is evaluating the impacts that could be generated by applying this amendment, although it is estimated that future adoption will not have an impact on the financial statements, since these types of transactions are not present. Although there will be no impact on the amounts in the financial statements for deferred tax due to the exception and since these are disclosures, there may be an impact on income and expenses arising from the second Pillar in the current tax, a situation that must be disclosed.

**IFRS 16 - Leases - Lease liability in a sale and leaseback.** It seeks to establish the accounting for a sale and leaseback asset sale after the transaction date of the sale.

The amendment specifies the requirements a seller-lessee must use to quantify the lease liability arising on the sale and leaseback for the seller-lessee not to recognize any gain or loss related to the right of use it retains. The amendment is intended to improve the requirements for recording sale and leaseback under IFRS 16, since IFRS 16 did not specify the measurement of the liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction.

This modification will not change the accounting for leases that do not arise in a sale and leaseback transaction.

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

The Company is evaluating the impacts that could be generated by applying this amendment, although it is estimated that future adoption will not have an impact on the financial statements, since these types of transactions are not present.

The amendment must be applied prospectively for the annual periods that start from January 1, 2024. Early application is permitted.

**IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements - Non-current liabilities with covenants.** This amendment was issued in October 2022 to improve the information companies provide about long-term debt with financial conditions, also known as "covenants," for investors to be able to understand the risk they face when a company has liabilities with covenants classified as non-current, but, due to default on said covenants, the debt must be repaid within twelve months. For this reason, the company is required to disclose information about these covenants in the notes to the financial statements, improving the information provided about long-term debt with covenants, allowing investors to understand the risk that said debt may become repayable early. Consequently, this amendment requires an entity to review its loan agreements to determine whether or not the classification of loans will change at the cut-off date based on the circumstances, data and context at that time, and on informed judgment, rather than 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 adjusts the previous amendment to IAS 1 published in January 2020 under the title "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current" and requires a simultaneous application of the latter two amendments in the same period.

If an entity applies those amendments for an earlier period after the issuance of Non-current liabilities with covenants (see paragraph 139W), it shall also apply Non-current liabilities with covenants for that period. If an entity applies the Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current for a prior period, it shall disclose that fact.

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

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

**IAS 7 and IFRS 7 - Supplier financing arrangements.** An amendment published in May 2023 to help users obtain the information they need from the financial statements to understand the effects of supplier financing arrangements on an entity's financial statements and to compare one entity with another.

The disclosures are intended to provide users with information to help them assess how supplier financing arrangements affect an entity's liabilities and cash flows and 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 indicates 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 due directly with a supplier (e.g., an entity uses a credit card to settle the amount due to a supplier and will instead 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 agreements with suppliers, including details such as expected settlement periods, significant contractual terms and any other relevant elements related to these agreements.

The Company is evaluating the impacts that may be caused by the application of this amendment.

**IAS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates - Lack of Exchangeability.** The purpose of this amendment, issued in August 2023, is to establish a consistent approach to assessing whether or not a currency is convertible into another currency and if not, what procedure to apply when conversion does not occur and what type of disclosures should be provided ensure useful financial information.

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

The currency conversion occurs 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 done through an evaluation question - is the currency convertible? If so, the requirements established in IAS 21 apply and, if not, an estimate of the spot exchange rate 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, and does not apply to the restatement of comparative information. Instead, it provides guidelines for replacement and allows early application.

The Company is evaluating the impacts that applying this modification may incur. However, it is estimated that future adoption will not have an impact on the financial statements.

### **Note 3. Seasonality**

The operations of EPM are not subject to significant seasonal variances.

### **Note 4. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and causes of uncertainty in the preparation of the financial statements.**

The significant judgments and assumptions applied in these condensed separated interim financial statements are the same as those applied in the separated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2023.

## Note 5. Significant transactions carried out and other relevant aspects that occurred during the period.

As of September 30, 2024, significant transactions and other relevant aspects occurred during the period, other than those of the EPM normal course of business, are related to:

### 5.1 Expenses and others related to the Ituango hydroelectric plant contingency:

- Progress continues to be made in the works for the start-up of the Project according to the proposed schedules.
- The hydroelectric plant has a physical progress of 93.12% (December 31, 2023: 92.56%).

Regarding the contingency, EPM has recognized the following items in its Condensed separated interim financial statements as of September 30, 2024:

- Cost and progress of the construction of the Ituango hydroelectric power plant for \$4,800,077 (see note 7).
- Provision balance of \$38,481 for the attention of those affected in Puerto Valdivia, for compensation for consequential damages, loss of profits and moral damages, due to the rising waters of the Cauca River because of the blockage of the project on April 28, 2018. During 2024 the provision was adjusted by \$416 as recovery income, \$2,516 as financial expense and payments have been made for \$1,203 (see note 14.1.4).
- Provision balance of \$31,284 for environmental and social contingency, established by the specific action plan for the recovery of the parts affected by the events of the Cauca River detour tunnel clogging that the project had on April 28, 2018, and by the closing of floodgates that decreased the flow of the river downstream of the project. During 2024 the provision was adjusted by \$4,610 as financial expense and provision expense, recovery income \$165 and payments have been made for \$11,982. (see note 14.1.1).
- Balance of litigation provision of \$998,406 of which \$871,257, corresponding for the Penalty Clause for Failure to Comply with Milestones derived from the arbitration award between Hidroitango and EPM and \$127,149 corresponding to class actions of downstream communities affected by the contingency. During 2024 the provision has been adjusted by \$100,874 as provision and financial expense and \$331,873 as recovery income. During the period no payments have been made. (see note 14.1.2).

### 5.2 Income recognition of the Hidroitango reliability charge:

In June 2024, reliability charge income of COP 586,704 was recognized, corresponding to the second allocation of Firm Energy Obligations (FEO) of the Ituango Power Plant (these resources were deposited in a trust managed by XM under CREG Resolution 194 of 2020) and COP 74,211 for financial returns. These resources were delivered to EPM once the requirements established in CREG Resolution 071 of 2006 were met.

### 5.3 Claim Milestone 10 Hidroitango:

The company HIDROELÉCTRICA ITUANGO S.A., which entered into the BOOMT contract with EPM for the construction, assembly, operation and maintenance of the Ituango hydroelectric power plant, filed a claim before the Arbitration Center of the Chamber of Commerce of Medellín due to an alleged breach of one of its contractual commitments. It is important to point out that there is not yet a litigation process for EPM because, to date, a court of arbitration has not been constituted. Therefore, the claim has not yet been admitted. EPM's legal units are analyzing the matter to prepare its defense in case the lawsuit is admitted by the court.



#### 5.4 Litigation Recovery Contingency - Group Actions Hidroituango:

In a review conducted in September 2024 on the processing and status of the proceedings associated with the contingency presented in the Ituango Hydroelectric Project, it was found that new elements were available to justify a change in the classification of the litigation contingency, primarily considering two situations:

- In the context of the case identified with file number 2019-00352, processed before the Administrative Court of Bolívar, the Council of State revoked the precautionary measure that had been issued against EPM. This decision prevented EPM from making payment to the plaintiff family groups.
- Since September 2024, the interrogation of the defendants in the aforementioned case has begun. The evaluation of the evidence presented reveals elements that may favor the Entity.

Based on the above, the classification of similar litigation contingencies was changed from probable to possible, leading to a recorded recovery of this provision amounting to COP 330,425. However, this process, like all other litigations of the Group, is continually monitored to assess its classification.

#### 5.5 Impairment of Cash Generating Units:

In the condensed consolidated financial statements of EPM as of September 30, 2024, the Group has recognized the following asset impairments, which were included in the equity method calculation recognized in investments in subsidiaries within the condensed separate financial statements:

- **Caribe Mar de la Costa S.A.S. E.S.P.:** asset impairment of COP 294,161, due to lower achievements in value levers (loss and collection indicators) associated with the assets in the department of César.
- **Aguas de Antofagasta:** goodwill impairment of COP 166,276, related to the goodwill generated from EPM's acquisition of the subsidiary, which is amortized through impairment testing to reflect the natural depletion of the concession.
- **Hidroecológica del Teribe S.A.:** asset impairment of COP 21,800, resulting from the macroeconomic outlook, interest rates, and country risk, which are reflected in an increase in the discount rate.
- **TICSA:** Asset impairment of COP 2,154, resulting from a change in business strategy, where BOT (Build, Operate, Transfer) projects are no longer considered. In the medium and long term, a transition from EPC (Engineering, Procurement, and Construction) projects to operation and maintenance projects is planned.

### Note 6. Surpluses

EPM transfers on a scheduled basis amounts corresponding to retained earnings ("Surpluses") to to the special District of Science, Technology and Innovation of Medellín, which is the sole owner of the equity of EPM, the amounts paid during the nine months ended September 30, 2024 were \$1,757,131 detailed as follows: \$1,129,584 ordinary and \$627,547 extraordinary (2023 \$1,393,468: \$895,800 ordinary and \$497,668 extraordinary).

### Note 7. Property, plants and equipment, net.

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

Property, plant, and equipment	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cost	43,006,620	40,477,209
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss	(7,201,456)	(6,443,125)
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,805,164</b>	<b>34,034,084</b>

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

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

September 30, 2024	Networks, lines and cables	Plants, ducts and tunnels	Construction in Progress <sup>1</sup>	Grounds and buildings	Machinery and equipment	Communication and computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures and office equipment	Other Property, Plant and Equipment <sup>2</sup>	Total
Initial cost Balance	8,660,061	12,716,446	9,254,589	8,862,934	262,193	265,453	117,695	337,838	40,477,209
Additions <sup>3</sup>	23,129	15,189	2,321,052	257	5,765	8,786	256	54,784	2,429,218
Advances delivered (amortized) to third parties	-	-	(29,073)	-	-	-	-	-	(29,073)
Transfers (-/+) <sup>4</sup>	625,420	3,849,544	(4,551,637)	52,008	5,868	11,146	1,087	(14,296)	(20,860)
Dispositions (-) (sales)	(8)	-	-	(6)	-	-	-	(393)	(407)
Withdrawals (-)	(3,285)	(9,906)	(779)	(1,506)	(2,732)	(6,708)	(50)	(665)	(25,631)
Other Changes	24,700	(16,263)	173,735	5,388	(10,374)	(446)	1,462	(2,038)	176,164
<b>Final cost balance</b>	<b>9,330,017</b>	<b>16,555,010</b>	<b>7,167,887</b>	<b>8,919,075</b>	<b>260,720</b>	<b>278,231</b>	<b>120,450</b>	<b>375,230</b>	<b>43,006,620</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss</b>									
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss	(2,402,928)	(2,647,061)	-	(930,784)	(141,070)	(165,555)	(66,155)	(89,572)	(6,443,125)
Period depreciation	(210,423)	(250,271)	-	(114,746)	(12,589)	(27,629)	(2,713)	(7,313)	(625,684)
Capitalized depreciation	-	(148,717)	-	(15,881)	(399)	-	(3)	(374)	(165,374)
Dispositions (-) (sales)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	324	324
Withdrawals (-)	1,039	8,190	-	1,275	2,369	6,022	50	617	19,562
Other Changes	(3,221)	12,647	-	(327)	7,004	1,711	(119)	(4,854)	12,841
<b>Final Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss</b>	<b>(2,615,533)</b>	<b>(3,025,212)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,060,463)</b>	<b>(144,685)</b>	<b>(185,451)</b>	<b>(68,940)</b>	<b>(101,172)</b>	<b>(7,201,456)</b>
<b>Total balance, properties, plant, and equipment, net</b>	<b>6,714,484</b>	<b>13,529,798</b>	<b>7,167,887</b>	<b>7,858,612</b>	<b>116,035</b>	<b>92,780</b>	<b>51,510</b>	<b>274,058</b>	<b>35,805,164</b>
<b>Advances delivered to third parties</b>									
Initial Balance	-	-	107,279	-	-	-	-	497	107,776
Movement (+)	-	-	34,783	-	-	-	-	-	34,783
Movement (-)	-	-	(63,856)	-	-	-	-	-	(63,856)
<b>Final Balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>78,206</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>78,703</b>

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

December 31, 2023	Networks, lines and cables	Plants, ducts and tunnels	Construction in Progress <sup>1</sup>	Grounds and buildings	Machinery and equipment	Communication and computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures and office equipment	Other Property, Plant and Equipment <sup>2</sup>	Total
Initial cost Balance	7,723,392	10,888,321	8,961,819	8,631,519	247,571	259,525	117,650	315,653	37,145,450
Additions <sup>3</sup>	34,843	36,212	3,305,194	3,553	11,964	30,485	272	64,532	3,487,055
Advances delivered (amortized) to third parties	-	-	58,886	-	-	-	-	-	58,886
Transfers (-/+ ) <sup>4</sup>	858,295	1,872,449	(3,053,031)	234,338	10,801	2,877	30	(39,464)	(113,705)
Dispositions (-) ( sales)	-	-	-	(728)	-	-	-	(331)	(1,059)
Withdrawals (-)	(26,993)	(15,686)	(514)	(590)	(11,327)	(27,219)	(257)	(2,153)	(84,739)
Other Changes	70,524	(64,850)	(17,765)	(5,158)	3,184	(215)	-	(399)	(14,679)
<b>Final cost balance</b>	<b>8,660,061</b>	<b>12,716,446</b>	<b>9,254,589</b>	<b>8,862,934</b>	<b>262,193</b>	<b>265,453</b>	<b>117,695</b>	<b>337,838</b>	<b>40,477,209</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss</b>									
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss	(2,167,487)	(2,339,579)	-	(760,267)	(131,400)	(160,232)	(62,914)	(83,936)	(5,705,815)
Period depreciation	(252,819)	(322,256)	-	(150,187)	(18,486)	(32,526)	(3,455)	(7,374)	(787,103)
Dispositions (-) ( sales)	-	-	-	217	-	-	-	287	504
Withdrawals (-)	17,388	13,107	-	329	11,055	26,995	256	1,851	70,981
Other Changes	(10)	1,667	-	(20,876)	(2,239)	208	(42)	(400)	(21,692)
<b>Final Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss</b>	<b>(2,402,928)</b>	<b>(2,647,061)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(930,784)</b>	<b>(141,070)</b>	<b>(165,555)</b>	<b>(66,155)</b>	<b>(89,572)</b>	<b>(6,443,125)</b>
<b>Total balance, properties, plant, and equipment, net</b>	<b>6,257,133</b>	<b>10,069,385</b>	<b>9,254,589</b>	<b>7,932,150</b>	<b>121,123</b>	<b>99,898</b>	<b>51,540</b>	<b>248,266</b>	<b>34,034,084</b>
<b>Advances delivered to third parties</b>									
Initial Balance	-	-	48,393	-	-	-	-	497	48,890
Movement (+)	-	-	80,620	-	-	-	-	-	80,620
Movement (-)	-	-	(21,734)	-	-	-	-	-	(21,734)
<b>Final Balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>107,279</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>107,776</b>

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

<sup>1</sup> It includes right-of-use assets associated with ongoing construction amounting to \$6,061 (2023: \$2,611).

The main projects under construction are the following:

Project	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Ituango Hydroelectric plant 1.1	4,800,077	6,751,530
Goods for Projects	262,410	286,068
Post and Transformer Replacement	186,041	164,157
Drinking Water Plant Adaptation	145,171	131,050
Medium Voltage Quality Improvement	96,938	66,463
Service Quality Interventions	90,505	29,239
Guatapé Modernization	87,802	58,286
Customer Connection	74,004	28,186
SDL Expansion E.R Coverage	72,728	16,779
Primary Distribution in the Western Sector of Medellín Western Chain	62,871	139,664
Service Quality Expansion	61,186	31,123
Manantial Plant Modernization	60,979	46,727
TEPUY Photovoltaic Solar Park	39,246	262,450
Expansion and Reinforcement of the Oriental Machado Conduction	37,347	151,981
Conductions-Infrastructure	33,605	27,056
Residential Water Network System Modeling	31,788	31,591
Santo Domingo Project	27,643	27,643
Caldas Substation	26,672	21,554
Coverage Expansion Plans	26,642	12,537
Trafos Projects	24,422	13,740
High Loadability Solution in the Eastern Antioquia Networks Substation	24,202	17,923
Solution to High Loadability in Networks of Eastern Antioquia Lines	24,144	10,150
Girardota WWTP	23,584	23,584
Copacabana WWTP	23,286	23,179
Medium Voltage Insulated Cables	23,039	10,100
Miraflores Dam Update	22,828	2,149
Castilla Bello Circuit	22,197	12,947
Chorodó -Caucheras 110 k Line	21,776	8,265
New 110 kV Substation Lagunas	21,710	5,664
Transformers Projects	21,423	19,030
Modernization of the Córdoba Substation	19,218	8,853
Expansion oYulimar Manantiales Circuit	18,529	55,733
Miraflores Dam Update	18,296	8,753
Public Lighting Expansion	17,451	5,353
Modernization of the Ayurá Plant	15,724	6,830
C. Valle San Nicolas Rionegro - Modernization PTAP	15,685	5,673
New EPM Apartadó headquarters	15,344	7,169
Pumping Construction and Infrastructure Optimization	15,315	2,431
Expansion of the Yulimar Manantiales Circuit	14,399	12,990
Other Projects 1.2	14,330	10,969
Caldas - La Estrella Interconnection	13,272	377
Loss Management	12,909	7,578
Measurement Code	12,513	7,642
PSMV Discharge Elimination	12,044	11,268
Miraflores Substation Modernization	12,010	10,777
Ancón Sur Substation Modernization - Distribution	11,408	7,191
Replacement of Secondary Asbestos Cement Network	10,864	15,362
Primary Networks and Pumping Aqueduct from Orfelinato Tank to Villa Hermosa Pla	10,377	8,715
Construction of Variant for Primary Gas Infrastructure	10,258	3,288
Rionegro PTAP Modernization	9,836	8,606
Porvenir Circuit	9,548	9,212
Modernization of the Connection to the Transmission System	9,367	11,736
SDL Expansion	9,224	5,427
Access to Distribution Networks Wastewater Management in Difficult Management A	8,194	5,924
Housing rehabilitation Sanitation	8,181	3,837
P. Blancas El Toldo Tablaza F2	8,120	7,680
Potential Transformer Replacement	7,985	6,529
Other projects <sup>1,2</sup>	351,220	567,871
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,167,887</b>	<b>9,254,589</b>

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

<sup>1.1</sup> As of September 30, 2024, the construction of the Ituango Hydroelectric Power Plant presented physical progress of 93.12% (2023: 92.56A new version of the schedule was created (version 20231005\_Rev3), incorporating the impacts the project has experienced to date. Additionally, the actual dates for operational start-up and commencement orders of new contracts in progress (left bank mitigation works, right diversion tunnel, and main works in the southern zone) were modified.

During 2024, COP 3,261,810 was transferred to accounting operations, primarily reflecting the replacement roads.

In January 2024, the contractor CYS, which is in charge of the final civil works of units 5 to 8, began mobilizing equipment and adapting facilities, such as the figuring workshop, the industrial water tank, the carpentry workshop and the crusher. The contractor ESTYGMA (slope stabilization works Km 0+900), in areas A and D of the slope, began stabilization, adaptation, loading and removal of material from the landslide on the right bank of the Tenche road, in pre-plug 2. In addition, work began on the anti-return system, filling the annular space in the micropiles, and injecting expansive resin for the right diversion tunnel (TDD, for the Spanish original) plugging. The assembly of the platform of the primary pumping system continues, and the topographic survey of the state of the infiltration channel of the left margin of the left diversion tunnel (TDI, for the Spanish original) was carried out. The drilling up to the vault area for consolidation injection of pre-plug 1 was completed.

The fourth sphere launching stage was carried out in February 2024, achieving 96.5% progress in this activity. Sphere launching to pre-plug No. 2 in the southern zone powerhouse was completed, the site was prepared and machinery was positioned to begin activities in the right diversion tunnel (TDD, for the Spanish original). The contractor is moving forward with assembling the concrete production plant (anti-landslide concrete and 12°C refrigerated concrete) in pre-plug 1. The first drilling stage corresponding to the section of the rock massif between the intermediate discharge slab and the right diversion tunnel (TDD, for the Spanish original) vault was executed in the stabilization works of km 0 + 900 zone A. Excavation and treatments began in the upper part of the slope, and assembly of mechanical bulkhead 2 was begun to later carry out the buoyancy tests. It is estimated to start installing the mechanical bulkhead in the upper conduit 2 as of April 15, 2024.

The placement of synthetic material in pre-plug 2 was completed in March 2024, and the placement of anti-landslide concrete in pre-plug 2 was completed. The anti-landslide concrete in pre-plug 1 was completed, the drilling for the binder injections in gallery 290 was begun, and the binder injections from plaza 435 were started. The work in the southern zone powerhouse vault (units 7 and 8) and the demolition of plug IV were also started.

In April 2024, the demolition of the IV access plug to the right diversion tunnel (TDD, for the Spanish original) was completed, the removal of CDW material inside the right-TDD detour tunnel began, the rehabilitation of the D-South gallery was started, concrete was cast for the safety plug downstream of pre-plug 2, the mechanical bulkhead was immersed for its installation in upper conduit No.2, drilling began for the binder in the upper part of the gate wells (Romerito) and the removal of CDW material in the surge tank 2 began.

In May 2024, the consolidation injections in pre-cap 1 of the right diversion tunnel (TDD, for the Spanish original) were completed, the excavation of drainage gallery A in the slope of km 0 + 900 began, the excavation of drainage gallery B in the slope of km 0 + 900 began, the removal of CDW material from the southern area of the powerhouse began, DCN delivered EPM the bulkhead of upper conduction No.2 to start depressurization and EPM released the entrance to the contractor CYS for the concrete works inside the upper conduit No. 2 to start the depressurization, and EPM granted access to the contractor CYS for the concrete works inside upper conduit No. 2.

In June 2024, excavations began in zone D South of the slope at km 0 + 900 - left margin dam road - Ituango, concrete was poured for the 11 m long priority plug upstream of the definitive plug (plug 10) in the right deviation tunnel (TDD, for the Spanish original) , with the pouring of the foundation concrete for slope

protection downstream of pre-plug 2 and the first concrete was casted in the area of the missing lining of upper conduit No. 2.

In July 2024, Stage 0 of the priority plug in the right diversion tunnel (TDD) was cast, completing the excavation and removal of material in the right diversion tunnel (TDD), within the area designated for the priority plug and plug 10. Concrete pouring of the 22-meter plug to close the right diversion tunnel (TDD) commenced, and the lining concrete in the upper conduit No.2 was completed. Contractor CYS finished the civil works in upper conduit No.2 and handed over the work front to EPM. The missing treatments in outlet tunnel No.3 were also initiated.

In August 2024, the construction of the 11-meter priority plug in the right diversion tunnel (TDD) was completed, and binding injections at EL. 580 in the gate plaza area - Romerito were finalized. Binding injections in the access gallery to the gate well gallery were also completed. Stabilization works in the vaults of units 7 and 8 were concluded, and binding injections began from the upper part of the gate plaza - Romerito. Excavation and bank treatments commenced at intake tower 2 from EL 227, as well as in the south powerhouse from EL. 230, and the demolition of concrete in the bar tunnel No.8 began.

In September 2024, the concrete pouring of the 22-meter plug 10 in the right diversion tunnel (TDD) was completed, as were the consolidation and deep curtain injections in the area of the final plug of the right diversion tunnel (TDD). Treatment and consolidation activities began in the access branch to Intake Tower 2, the massive demolition of the gate handling portal frame in Intake Tower 2 started, and the demolition of the portal frame of the bridge crane in the south powerhouse commenced. Additionally, the shaping of fill in the south powerhouse for the construction of through-tensioners at EL. 228 in the downstream gable was initiated. Demolition activities also started for the junction of the access branch to the south powerhouse from GCIS. A pilot test was conducted for the removal of material from the embankment at outlet No.3, and contract CW310743 was launched for road infrastructure maintenance, improvement, and complementary civil works.

<sup>1,2</sup> Other projects: other company projects, the most significant of which are replacing auxiliary services at the Shock Plan Equipment SDL-STR for COP 7,919, Gap Closure Sewer for COP 7,892, and New Substation Guárcama. for \$7,700, among others.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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. As of September 30, 2024, and December 2023, no government grants were received.

<sup>4</sup> It mainly corresponds to transfers to operations of \$4,551,637, the most representative being the Ituango Construction project COP 3,261,810, followed by the Tepuy Photovoltaic Solar Park project of \$315,454, Expansion and Reinforcement of the Eastern Machado Pipeline \$116,820 and the Caldas - La Estrella Interconnection of \$113,808.

Property, plant and equipment additions for \$2,429,218 (2023: \$3,487,055) are taken as effective items, minus the movement of environmental provisions and decommissioning of \$486,015 (2023: \$227,966), and the movement of advances of \$29,073 (2023: \$58,886).

The assets subject to operating leases are the following: networks, lines and cables, electrical infrastructure for telecommunications operators installing networks, specifically poles. Plants, ducts and tunnels of the contract to connect Ecopetrol to the NTS (Magdalena Medio substation) for a net carrying amount of \$48,416 (2023: \$49,682).

The most significant commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment as of September 30, amount to \$3,599,371 (2023: \$3,974,530).

## Note 8. Investments in subsidiaries

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

Name of the subsidiary	Location (Country)	Main Activity	Percentage of ownership and voting rights		Date of establishment
			September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	
Empresa de energía del Quindío S.A. E.S.P. EDEQ	Colombia	It provides public electric power services by buying sales and distribution of electric power.	19.26%	19.26%	22/12/1988
Central Hidroeléctrica de Caldas S.A. E.S.P. CHEC	Colombia	It provides public energy services, operating power generating plants, transmission and subtransmission lines and distribution networks, as well as the marketing, import distribution and sale of electric power.	24.44%	24.44%	09/09/1950
Electrificadora de Santander S.A. E.S.P. ESSA	Colombia	It provides public electric power services by buying sales marketing and distribution of electric power.	0.28%	0.28%	16/09/1950
Centrales Eléctricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P. CENS	Colombia	It provides public electricity services, purchase export, import, distribution and sale of electric power construction and operation of generating plants, substations transmission lines and distribution networks.	12.54%	12.54%	16/10/1952
Caribemar de la Costa S.A.S. ESP AFINIA	Colombia	It provides public electricity distribution and marketing services, as well as the implementation of all related activities, works, services and products.	87.44%	87.44%	1/10/2020
Hidroecológica del Teribe S.A. HET	Panamá	It finances the construction of the Bonyic hydroelectric project required to meet the growth of the energy demand of the Panama isthmus.	99.68%	99.68%	11/11/1994
Gestión de Empresas Eléctricas S.A. GESA	Guatemala	It provides consulting and consulting services to electricity generation and transportation distribution companies.	99.98%	99.98%	17/12/2004
Aguas Nacionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	Colombia	It provides residential public services of aqueduct, sewerage and toilet, waste treatment and use complementary activities and engineering services that are specific to these public services.	99.97%	99.97%	29/11/2002
Aguas Regionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	Colombia	Guarantee the provision of the public residential services of aqueduct sewerage and toilet and compensate for the lag in the infrastructure of these services in the partner municipalities.	72.45%	72.45%	18/01/2006
Empresa de Aguas del Oriente Antioqueño S.A. E.S.P.	Colombia	It provides residential public services of aqueduct and sewerage, as well as other complementary activities of each of these public services.	56.01%	56.01%	22/11/1999
Aguas de Malambo S.A. E.S.P.	Colombia	Dedicated to ensuring the provision of domestic public services of aqueduct sewerage and toilet in the jurisdiction of the municipality of Malambo Atlantic Department.	98.31%	98.31%	20/11/2010
Empresas Varias de Medellín S.A. E.S.P. <sup>1</sup>	Colombia	A subsidiary dedicated to the provision of the public toilet service within the framework of the integral management of solid waste.	86.82%	64.98%	11/01/1964
EPM Inversiones S.A.	Colombia	Dedicated to capital investment in domestic or foreign companies organized as utilities.	99.99%	99.99%	25/08/2003
Maxseguros EPM Ltd	Bermuda	Negotiation, contracting and management of reinsurance for policies that cover the estate.	100.00%	100.00%	23/04/2008
Panamá Distribution Group S.A. PDG	Panamá	Capital investment in companies.	100.00%	100.00%	30/10/1998
Distribución Eléctrica Centroamericana DOS S.A. DECA II	Guatemala	It makes capital investments in companies engaged in the distribution and marketing of electrical energy and in providing telecommunications services.	99.99%	99.99%	12/03/1999
EPM Capital México S.A. de CV	México	It develops infrastructure projects related to energy, lighting, gas, telecommunications, sanitation, drinking water plants, sewerage, wastewater treatment, buildings, as well as their operation, studies and services.	48.98%	48.98%	04/05/2012
EPM Chile S.A.	Chile	It develops projects in energy, lighting, gas, telecommunications, sanitation plants for sewage treatment and sewage treatment, as well as providing such services and participating in all kinds of public or private tenders and auctions.	99.99%	99.99%	22/02/2013
EPM Renovables S.A.	Panamá	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	100.00%	100.00%	1/08/2023

<sup>1</sup> In March 2024, EPM capitalized Empresas Varias de Medellín S.A. E.S.P. for \$129,158.

<sup>2</sup> In July 2024, EPM capitalized EPM Renovables for \$40.,

The above item is disclosed as part of the acquisition and capitalization of subsidiaries or businesses that is part of the statement of cash flows.

In subsidiaries in which there is less than a 50% direct stake, control is obtained through the indirect participation held by the other companies of the EPM Group.



The value of investments in subsidiaries at the cut-off date was:

Subsidiary	September 30, 2024					December 31, 2023				
	Investment value				Total	Investment value				Total
	Cost	Equity method	Impairment	Dividends <sup>1</sup>		Cost	Equity method	Impairment	Dividends <sup>1</sup>	
Caribemar de la costa S.A.S. E.S.P.	2,316,561	726,321	(879,062)	-	2,163,820	2,316,561	958,426	(879,062)	-	2,395,925
Aguas Nacionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	1,665,513	681,225	-	(79,776)	2,266,962	1,665,513	687,254	-	(61,966)	2,290,801
EPM Inversiones S.A.	1,561,331	845,477	-	(278,389)	2,128,419	1,561,331	762,186	-	(269,322)	2,054,195
Distribución Eléctrica Centroamericana DOS S.A. DECA II	1,009,257	1,461,480	-	-	2,470,737	1,009,257	1,093,690	-	(63,645)	2,039,302
EPM Chile S.A.	1,044,935	467,616	-	-	1,512,551	1,044,935	375,528	-	-	1,420,463
Panamá Distribution Group S.A. PDG	238,116	642,996	-	-	881,112	238,116	500,167	-	-	738,283
Maxseguros EPM Ltd.	63,784	264,047	-	-	327,831	63,784	202,827	-	-	266,611
Hidroecológica del Teribe S.A. HET	524,536	(190,029)	(86,963)	(10,677)	236,867	524,536	(187,768)	(86,963)	-	249,805
Central Hidroeléctrica de Caldas S.A. E.S.P. CHEC	140,663	56,288	-	(36,626)	160,325	140,663	63,552	-	(38,932)	165,283
Aguas Regionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	60,816	48,596	-	-	109,412	60,816	44,302	-	-	105,118
Empresas Varias de Medellín S.A. E.S.P.	162,125	38,903	-	-	201,028	32,967	50,467	-	-	83,434
Centrales Eléctricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P. CENS	57,052	22,595	-	(6,470)	73,177	57,052	20,129	-	(11,658)	65,523
Gestión de Empresas Eléctricas S.A. GESA	25,782	27,459	-	-	53,241	25,782	21,797	-	-	47,579
Empresa de Energía del Quindío S.A. E.S.P. EDEQ	28,878	23,727	-	(7,264)	45,341	28,878	21,120	-	(6,681)	43,317
Aguas de Malambo S.A. E.S.P.	79,518	(45,797)	(1,641)	-	32,080	79,518	(47,135)	(1,641)	-	30,742
Empresa de Aguas del Oriente Antioqueño S.A. E.S.P.	2,774	6,194	-	-	8,968	2,774	5,198	-	-	7,972
Electrificadora de Santander S.A. E.S.P. ESSA	2,514	1,579	-	(426)	3,667	2,514	1,314	-	(323)	3,505
EPM Renovables S.A.	40	(34)	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
EPM Capital México S.A. de C.V.	163,643	(163,643)	-	-	-	163,643	(163,643)	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,147,838</b>	<b>4,915,000</b>	<b>(967,666)</b>	<b>(419,628)</b>	<b>12,675,544</b>	<b>9,018,640</b>	<b>4,409,411</b>	<b>(967,666)</b>	<b>(452,527)</b>	<b>12,007,858</b>

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

<sup>1</sup> As of September 30, 2024, dividends from subsidiaries were declared in the amount of \$419,628 (2023: \$452,527).

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:

Subsidiary	September 30, 2024			September 30, 2023		
	Period equity method		Total	Period equity method		Total
	Period Result	Other Comprehensive income		Period Result	Other Comprehensive income	
Distribución Eléctrica Centroamericana DOS S.A. DECA II	240,674	211,912	452,586	308,265	(729,255)	(420,990)
EPM Inversiones S.A.	363,124	(1,083)	362,041	296,751	4,208	300,959
Panamá Distribution Group S.A. PDG	102,257	40,938	143,195	63,568	(123,946)	(60,378)
Aguas Nacionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	57,696	-	57,696	129,364	-	129,364
EPM Chile S.A.	6,476	89,388	95,864	183,313	(280,321)	(97,008)
Maxseguros EPM Ltd	35,755	25,465	61,220	35,230	(49,085)	(13,855)
Central Hidroeléctrica de Caldas S.A. E.S.P. CHEC	33,749	9	33,758	34,102	1,871	35,973
Caribemar de la costa S.A.S. E.S.P.	(224,495)	-	(224,495)	256,668	-	256,668
Centrales Eléctricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P. CENS	14,334	-	14,334	10,414	-	10,414
Empresa de Energía del Quindío S.A. E.S.P. EDEQ	9,447	-	9,447	7,982	(2)	7,980
Empresas Varias de Medellín S.A. E.S.P.	4,614	(163)	4,451	(5,293)	732	(4,561)
Aguas Regionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	4,604	-	4,604	5,332	-	5,332
Gestión de Empresas Eléctricas S.A. GESA	2,912	2,750	5,662	(2,615)	(4,819)	(7,434)
EPM Capital México S.A. de CV	1,840	(14,998)	(13,158)	(10,924)	(6,286)	(17,210)
Aguas de Malambo S.A. E.S.P.	1,417	-	1,417	(326)	-	(326)
Empresa de Aguas del Oriente Antioqueño S.A. E.S.P.	1,004	-	1,004	962	-	962
Electrificadora de Santander S.A. E.S.P. ESSA	597	-	597	470	-	470
Epm Renovables S.A.	(4)	(1)	(5)	-	-	-
Patrimonio Autónomo Financiación Social	-	-	-	35,252	-	35,252
Hidroecológica del Teribe S.A. HET	(19,830)	18,711	(1,119)	7,090	(38,787)	(31,697)
<b>Total</b>	<b>636,171</b>	<b>372,928</b>	<b>1,009,099</b>	<b>1,355,605</b>	<b>(1,225,690)</b>	<b>129,915</b>

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

All subsidiaries are accounted for by the equity method in the separate financial statements. The financial information of the company's subsidiaries as of the reporting period is as follows:

September 30, 2024	Current Assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Ordinary income	Period Result	Other Comprehensive income	Total end result
						continued operations		
Empresa de energía del Quindío S.A. E.S.P. EDEQ	206,211	331,041	107,486	206,830	345,219	49,628	25	49,653
Central Hidroeléctrica de Caldas S.A. E.S.P. CHEC	351,184	1,263,287	321,986	681,932	1,034,641	152,960	118	153,078
Electrificadora de Santander S.A. E.S.P. ESSA	656,894	2,084,638	456,523	1,123,926	1,702,168	235,785	-	235,785
Centrales Eléctricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P. CENS	428,739	1,279,373	330,031	820,701	1,144,456	119,458	-	119,458
Hidroecológica del Teribe S.A. HET	45,554	381,825	23,880	136,528	48,149	(19,339)	24,245	4,906
Gestión de Empresas Eléctricas S.A. GESA	37,472	42	37	6,746	2,257	3,087	2,801	5,888
Caribemar de la Costa S.A.S. ESP AFINIA	2,482,800	3,966,344	1,473,095	1,505,559	4,881,359	(266,225)	-	(266,225)
Aguas Nacionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	334,483	2,791,699	55,320	498,959	372,257	209,577	-	209,577
Aguas Regionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	31,333	258,326	38,995	93,987	71,862	6,523	-	6,523
Empresa de Aguas del Oriente Antioqueño S.A. E.S.P.	7,797	10,055	1,036	596	6,170	1,999	-	1,999
Aguas de Malambo S.A. E.S.P.	5,352	40,249	4,274	5,027	17,138	1,243	-	1,243
Empresas Varias de Medellín S.A. E.S.P.	228,521	385,252	237,447	234,029	308,202	3,449	(183)	3,266
EPM Inversiones S.A.	41,121	1,968,526	2,125	1,820	-	362,033	(43,053)	318,980
Maxseguros EPM Ltd	658,584	224,898	234,974	313,543	45,093	42,611	25,743	68,354
Panamá Distribution Group S.A. PDG	1,310,820	3,189,775	1,028,763	2,079,562	2,575,179	252,903	9,287	262,190
Distribución Eléctrica Centroamericana DOS S.A. DECA II	1,894,479	4,914,928	1,196,597	2,224,872	4,099,451	397,510	117,109	514,619
EPM Capital México S.A. de CV	610,814	518,926	455,322	222,699	373,807	13,922	(27,175)	(13,253)
EPM Chile S.A.	528,057	4,157,098	414,726	2,709,387	700,549	24,702	119,491	144,193
EPM Renovables S.A. E.S.P.	6	-	-	-	-	(4)	(1)	(5)

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

September 30, 2023	Current Assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Ordinary income	Period Result	Other Comprehensive income	Total end result
						continued operations		
Empresa de energía del Quindío S.A. E.S.P. EDEQ	141,700	320,147	134,699	132,016	320,590	39,567	(26)	39,541
Central Hidroeléctrica de Caldas S.A. E.S.P. CHEC	541,241	1,026,383	400,008	561,597	959,744	153,002	6,282	159,284
Electrificadora de Santander S.A. E.S.P. ESSA	545,817	1,997,471	514,136	965,366	1,544,656	176,554	-	176,554
Centrales Eléctricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P. CENS	460,621	1,101,144	374,079	667,699	1,044,136	64,353	-	64,353
Hidroecológica del Teribe S.A. HET	51,965	409,103	24,210	151,305	53,750	5,765	(52,391)	(46,626)
Gestión de Empresas Eléctricas S.A. GESA	32,113	44	320	7,513	11,951	(1,841)	(4,953)	(6,794)
Caribemar de la Costa S.A.S. ESP AFINIA	1,970,746	3,874,826	1,479,530	889,863	4,344,144	235,964	-	235,964
Aguas Nacionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	266,679	2,600,135	34,805	427,757	415,803	236,856	-	236,856
Aguas Regionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	44,148	239,105	40,570	93,233	66,775	7,425	-	7,425
Empresa de Aguas del Oriente Antioqueño S.A. E.S.P.	7,989	7,810	1,426	616	5,397	1,951	(1)	1,950
Aguas de Malambo S.A. E.S.P.	4,956	40,566	4,393	5,080	13,853	(1,044)	-	(1,044)
Empresas Varias de Medellín S.A. E.S.P.	147,794	318,533	182,471	244,197	242,680	(14,279)	902	(13,377)
EPM Inversiones S.A.	233,618	1,930,549	181,507	8,679	8	300,293	18,291	318,584
Maxseguros EPM Ltd	592,857	155,721	173,742	285,192	43,426	33,911	(51,368)	(17,457)
Panamá Distribution Group S.A. PDG	889,506	2,763,272	1,383,292	1,100,405	2,352,684	147,547	(91,244)	56,303
Distribución Eléctrica Centroamericana DOS S.A. DECA II	1,721,250	4,642,649	1,084,309	2,178,585	4,288,749	387,518	(181,200)	206,318
EPM Capital México S.A. de CV	680,491	626,002	455,610	331,959	410,700	22,149	(29,586)	(7,437)
EPM Chile S.A.	544,136	3,862,165	381,617	2,511,524	882,779	203,829	(387,919)	(184,090)

Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

## 8.1 Changes in interest in subsidiaries that did not result in a loss of control

As of March 31, 2024, there were changes in the shareholding of the subsidiary Empresas Varias de Medellín S.A. E.S.P., which increased to 86.82% due to the capitalization by EPM. This variation had an effect on the application of the equity method, decreasing the investment by \$14,482, recognized directly in shareholders' equity.

## Note 9. Investments in associates

The detail of the investments in associates of EPM at the date of the reporting period is as follows:

Associate name	Location (Country)	Main activity	Percentage of participation and voting rights		Creation date
			September, 2024	December, 2023	
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	46.33%	46.33%	29/12/1997
UNE EPM Telecomunicaciones S.A.	Colombia	Provision of telecommunications services Information and communication technologies Information services and follow-up activities.	50.00%	50.00%	29/06/2006
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

The value of investments in associates at the cut-off date was:

Associate	September 30, 2024				December 31, 2023		
	Investment value			Dividends <sup>1</sup>	Investment value		
	Cost	Impairment	Total		Cost	Impairment	Total
Hidroeléctrica Ituango S.A. E.S.P.	34,227	(16,946)	17,281	-	34,227	(16,946)	17,281
UNE EPM Telecomunicaciones S.A.	2,642,488	(1,044,022)	1,598,466	-	2,642,488	(1,044,022)	1,598,466
Inversiones Telco S.A.S.	55,224	-	55,224	2,026	55,224	-	55,224
<b>Total inversiones en asociadas</b>	<b>2,731,939</b>	<b>(1,060,968)</b>	<b>1,670,971</b>	<b>2,026</b>	<b>2,731,939</b>	<b>(1,060,968)</b>	<b>1,670,971</b>

-Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

<sup>1</sup> Telco Investments dividends of \$2,026 were declared.

## Note 10. Trade and other receivables

The detail of trade and other receivable for the reporting period is as follows:

Trade and other accounts receivable	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
<b>Non-current</b>		
Public service Debtors <sup>1</sup>	842,757	1,089,132
Value-of-the-public services Depreciation	(234,080)	(278,355)
Economically linked <sup>2</sup>	1,463,700	1,071,406
Employee loans	137,381	111,019
Value-based loans employees Depreciation	(23)	(245)
Other Debtors Receivable <sup>3</sup>	82,312	71,922
Value-based other loans Depreciation	(3,910)	(3,748)
<b>Non-current total</b>	<b>2,288,137</b>	<b>2,061,131</b>
<b>Current</b>		
Public service Debtors <sup>1</sup>	3,467,620	4,127,509
Value-of-the-public services Depreciation	(387,296)	(374,088)
Economically linked <sup>2</sup>	47,854	18,261
Employee loans	52,150	77,012
Value-based loans employees Depreciation	(98)	(94)
Other Debtors Receivable <sup>3</sup>	436,815	780,698
Value-based other loans Depreciation	(209,531)	(217,821)
Dividends and participations receivable <sup>4</sup>	62,180	1
Indemnities	4,575	6,540
Other services	9,160	15,678
<b>Total current</b>	<b>3,483,429</b>	<b>4,433,696</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,771,566</b>	<b>6,494,827</b>

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

The total portfolio showed a decrease of \$723,261, equal to 11.14%. The decrease was mainly due to a combined effect in the following accounts:

<sup>1</sup> Receivables from public utilities with a decrease of \$906,264, mainly explained by payments made by large customers for the commercial operation of energy sales in the stock exchange and for the tariff option, which began being recovered as of March 2024 as a component of the cost of the tariff applied to users, in accordance with the provisions of CREG Resolution 101 028 of November 24, 2023, which EPM accepted. In the case of EPM, 100% of this item is expected to be recovered in 36 months.

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

Date	Capital balance	Interes balance	Cumulative total
December 2023	582,896	147,905	730,801
September 2024	(122,847)	(31,172)	(154,019)
Total	<b>460,049</b>	<b>116,733</b>	<b>576,782</b>

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

<sup>2</sup> Economic Related Parties had an increase of \$421,887 due to a loan to Ticsa by \$13,000 and assets purchase to Afinia by \$373,464.

<sup>3</sup> Other debtors receivable with a decrease of \$333,493 mainly due to the payment made by Somos Servicios Integrados Sucursal Colombia corresponding to the sale of the program's portfolio

<sup>4</sup> Dividends and participations receivable had an increase of \$62,179, mainly due to dividends declared by ISA \$36,158, Aguas Nacionales \$19,776, Promioriente \$4,212, TELCO \$2,026, ENEL \$6 and Terpel \$1.

Accounts receivable from debtors of public services do not generate interest and the term for its collection depends on the type of use of it. In residential use, the collection of invoices is projected to be 10 days after the invoice is generated. Individual contracts with large clients or those in the energy sector contemplate terms agreed upon in private negotiations; in the latter case, the term is generally 30 days.

Long-term accounts receivable are measured at amortized cost under the effective interest rate method and short-term accounts receivable are presented at their nominal amount, except for accounts receivable that are measured at fair value of: i) the account receivable associated with the contract for the firm supply of liquid fuel (ACPM) for the Termoeléctrica La Sierra and Termodorada plants, which is updated according to the value of the fuel unit stipulated in the contract. (See note 25. Fair value measurement on a recurring and non-recurring basis).

#### Portfolio impairment

The Company measures the impairment of expected losses on the portfolio 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 clients that the Company manages 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 corresponds to a forecasting tool that projects the probability of default or non-payment of the portfolio within the next twelve months. Each obligation is assigned an individual probability of non-payment that is calculated from a probability model that includes sociodemographic, product, and behavioral variables.

Although the impairment forecast for the annual term is obtained based on the client'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 deterioration recorded for the month evaluated is that obtained with the payment behavior data of the previous month.

At the cut-off date, the age analysis of accounts receivable at the end of the reporting period and that are impaired is:

	September 2024		December 2023	
	Gross book value	Expected credit losses over the lifetime	Gross book value	Expected credit losses over the lifetime
<b>Public service debtors</b>				
Current	3,770,099	(313,484)	4,123,378	(331,263)
Less than 30 days	163,625	(19,023)	707,435	(24,266)
30-60 days	39,354	(13,499)	52,631	(15,296)
61-90 days	18,635	(7,695)	38,372	(20,932)
91-120 days	14,871	(9,087)	23,003	(14,205)
121-180 days	29,905	(18,908)	35,025	(27,849)
181-360 days	63,412	(46,050)	64,436	(52,368)
Greater than 360 days	210,476	(193,630)	172,361	(166,264)
<b>Total deudores servicios públicos</b>	<b>4,310,377</b>	<b>(621,376)</b>	<b>5,216,641</b>	<b>(652,443)</b>
<b>Other debtors</b>				
Current	2,023,350	(6,500)	1,854,083	(8,270)
Less than 30 days	5,713	(887)	24,288	(4,277)
30-60 days	23,696	(1,590)	4,081	(956)
61-90 days	4,800	(868)	11,751	(5,066)
91-120 days	1,736	(674)	4,829	(2,319)
121-180 days	1,516	(1,472)	10,571	(2,355)
181-360 days	5,079	(3,611)	24,952	(5,038)
Greater than 360 days	230,237	(197,960)	217,985	(193,627)
<b>Total Other Debtors</b>	<b>2,296,127</b>	<b>(213,562)</b>	<b>2,152,540</b>	<b>(221,908)</b>
<b>Total debtors</b>	<b>6,606,504</b>	<b>(834,938)</b>	<b>7,369,181</b>	<b>(874,351)</b>

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

Regarding the age of non-performing loans, it can be observed that the portfolio is concentrated in the range with no arrears and less than 30 days, where there was a decrease due to the payment of accounts receivable from large customers for energy sales in the stock exchange and the transfer of part of the tariff option to users. In other accounts receivable, the portfolio's variation is in the range of non-performing loans with an increase due to a combined effect of loans to Ticsa totaling COP 13,000, the purchase and sale of assets to Afinia for COP 373,464, and the payment for the purchase and sale of the SOMOS program for COP 280,644.

The variation in the impairment of public utility receivables is concentrated in the ranges greater than 360 days, where there was a decrease. It was mainly due to the payment by the Municipality of Medellin to accounts receivable for block energy sales for public lighting and the Tourist and Cultural District of Cartagena de Indias for public lighting maintenance and without delinquency, mainly due to the generation of new accounts receivable for the use of STN networks.

The variation in the impairment of other receivables presented a decrease, primarily reflected in non-delinquent periods, under 30 days and between 61-90 days, due to payments from Metlife Colombia Seguros for billing and collection services, Aguas Regionales for other taxable services, and payments made by Administradora Colombiana de Pensiones for Judicial Deposits.

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

Expected credit losses over the life of the asset	September 2024	December 2023
Value correction at the beginning of the period	(874,353)	(737,508)
Impairment changes to the accounts receivable held at the beginning of the period	(395,725)	(582,245)
Portfolio punishment	103	1,193
Cancellations	434,809	444,093
Other changes	228	114
<b>Final Drive Account Balance</b>	<b>(834,938)</b>	<b>(874,353)</b>

*Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -*

The value of the accumulated impairment reflected a decrease of \$39,415, mainly explained by the payment by the municipality of Medellin to the accounts receivable corresponding to block energy sales for public lighting and subsidies for water supply and wastewater management, in addition to the decrease in the account receivable for tariff option ("It is a regulatory mechanism that allows electricity service sellers to moderate abrupt increases in the tariff to help users pay their bills").

Date	Impairment
December 2023	(134,386)
September 2024	9,355
<b>Total</b>	<b>(125,031)</b>

*- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -*

The portfolio's reconciliation is as follows:

Accounts receivable balance	September 2024	December 2023
Financial assets initial balance	7,369,179	5,500,166
New financial assets originated or purchased <sup>1</sup>	18,378,346	23,897,821
Financial asset write-offs <sup>2</sup>	(19,076,631)	(22,195,597)
Portfolio punishment	(103)	(1,193)
Valuation at amortized cost	(24,965)	(27,013)
Attributable exchange difference	(39,322)	194,995
<b>Final Drive Account Balance</b>	<b>6,606,504</b>	<b>7,369,179</b>

*Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -*

<sup>1</sup> The balance of new assets originated or purchased is mainly due to the account receivable for dividends, the loan to Ticsa, assets purchase to the subsidiary Afinia, and the bulk invoicing of residential public utilities.

<sup>2</sup> The balance of the cancellations of financial assets was mainly due to the payment of home public services, the payment of accounts receivable corresponding to the commercial operation of energy sales in the stock exchange, the payment by Somos Servicios Integrados Sucursal Colombia corresponding to the sale of the Somos program portfolio, and the payment of some accounts receivable by the municipality of Medellin for bulk energy sales and subsidies.

The company penalizes, against value impairment recognized in an allowance account, the values of impaired financial assets, when it is evidenced that there are obligations that cannot be recovered by enforcement, coercive collection or ordinary means, actions of which must be attach the supports in the files where the request for punishment is documented.

The grounds for requesting the approval of the portfolio write-off in EPM are the following:

- The registered accounts receivable do not represent certain rights, assets or obligations for EPM.
- The rights or obligations lack documents and suitable support that allow the pertinent procedures for their collection or payment to be carried out.
- It is not possible to collect the right or obligation, by coercive or judicial collection, once the pre-legal collection stage has been exhausted.
- When it is impossible to identify and individualize the natural or legal person, to collect the portfolio.
- When the cost-benefit relationship is evaluated and established, it is more onerous to advance the collection process than the value of the obligation.
- When there is prescription of the security title and executive title or the expiration of the right.
- When the executive process has been advanced, there are no assets to make the payment of the obligation effective.
- When the liquidation process of the natural or legal person has been advanced in terms of the law, and the assets received as payment are not enough to cover the entire debt; in this case the unpaid balance is penalized.

#### **Institutions responsible for write-off**

The write-off in EPM is approved by the Portfolio Write-Off Committee, which is chaired by the Accounting and Financial Services Manager, assisted by the Director of Financial Transactions and the head of the Credit and Portfolio Management Unit. The Committee meets periodically or when a particular situation warrants it.

## **Note 11. Other financial assets.**

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



Other financial assets	September 2024	December 2023
<b>Non current</b>		
<b>Derivatives designated as hedging instruments under hedge accounting</b>		
Contratos Swap	110,242	-
Futures contracts	270	69
<b>Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments under hedge accounting</b>	<b>110,512</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss</b>	-	-
Equity securities <sup>1</sup>	517,681	464,642
Fiduciary rights <sup>1</sup>	300,455	314,019
<b>Total financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss</b>	<b>818,136</b>	<b>778,661</b>
<b>Financial assets designated to fair value through the other comprehensive income</b>	-	-
Equity instruments <sup>2</sup>	1,678,392	1,522,014
<b>Total financial assets designated to fair value through the other comprehensive income</b>	<b>1,678,392</b>	<b>1,522,014</b>
<b>Total other non-current financial assets</b>	<b>2,607,040</b>	<b>2,300,744</b>
<b>Current</b>	-	-
<b>Derivados designados como instrumentos de cobertura bajo contabilidad de cobertura</b>	-	-
Futures contracts	9,166	19
<b>Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments under hedge accounting</b>	<b>9,166</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value through in profit or loss</b>	-	-
Derivatives that are not under hedge accounting <sup>3</sup>	-	31,453
Fixed income securities <sup>1</sup>	167,079	78,008
Investments pledged	20,240	808
Fiduciary rights	5,238	317
<b>Total financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss</b>	<b>192,557</b>	<b>110,586</b>
<b>Total other current financial assets</b>	<b>201,724</b>	<b>110,605</b>
<b>Total other financial assets</b>	<b>2,808,764</b>	<b>2,411,349</b>

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

<sup>1</sup> It includes the following items: disposition of investments in financial instruments of \$464,023 reflected in the cash flow statement, and acquisition of investments in financial instruments of \$260,380.

<sup>2</sup> The increase was caused by the increase in the share price of Interconexión Eléctrica S.A. E.S.P., given that their fair value is determined by the market price.

<sup>3</sup> It corresponds to the weather derivative contracted to cover the existing risk of dry seasons that imply a decrease in hydraulic generation and the rise in energy prices on the stock market. This financial instrument is intended to provide protection to parent EPM when events materialize that may prevent the fulfillment of contractual commitments that imply buying energy on the stock market at market prices that may be unfavorable. With the weather derivative, part of this impact is transferred to the market, which would reduce the effect on the company's financial results.

Conventional purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for by applying the trade date.

## 11.1 Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

### 11.1.1 Other financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The detail of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, other than equity investments, is:

Equity investment	September 2024	December 2023
Interconexión Eléctrica S.A. E.S.P. <sup>1</sup>	1,669,133	1,512,774
Other investments	9,259	9,240
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,678,392</b>	<b>1,522,014</b>
Dividends recognized during the period related to investments that remain recognized at the end of the period <sup>2</sup>	116,913	178,160
<b>Recognized dividends during the period</b>	<b>116,913</b>	<b>178,160</b>

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

As of September 30, 2024, the stock market Price of Interconexión Eléctrica S.A. E.S.P. closed at \$17,080 (2023: \$15,480).

<sup>2</sup> It corresponds to dividends recognized for \$116,913 (2023: \$178,160) that are disclosed under investment dividends in the statement of cash flows.

The equity investments indicated in the above table are not held for trading purposes, instead, they are held for strategic purposes in the medium and long term. The company's management considers that the classification for these strategic investments provides more reliable financial information, which reflects the changes in their fair value immediately in the result of the period.

## 11.2 Reclassifications of financial assets

EPM has not made changes to the business model for the management and administration of financial assets, therefore no financial assets have been reclassified.

## Note 12. Cash and cash equivalents.

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

Cash and cash equivalents	September 2024	December 2023
Cash in hand and banks	517,480	1,220,306
Other cash equivalents	154,604	250,524
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents presented in the statement of financial position</b>	<b>672,084</b>	<b>1,470,830</b>
Bank overdrafts (Note-Include note number- Credits and loans)	-	-
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents presented in the statement of cash flows</b>	<b>672,084</b>	<b>1,470,830</b>
<b>Restricted cash and cash equivalents <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>128,204</b>	<b>120,893</b>

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

<sup>1</sup> Of this \$671,470 (2023: \$1,430,239) corresponds to restricted current cash and \$614 (2023: \$40,591) corresponds to non-current restricted cash.

<sup>2</sup> Of this \$614 (2023: \$40,591) corresponds to non-current restricted cash and \$127,590 (2023: \$80,302) corresponds to current restricted cash.

For cross-reference purposes with the separate cash flow statement, the Restricted Resources line includes the restricted resources of the portfolio Porfin by \$20,241.

Treasury investments mature in a period equal to or less than three months from the date of acquisition and accrue market interest rates for this type of investment.

The Company has restrictions on cash and cash equivalents, detailed below. As of September, 30, 2024, The fair value of restricted cash equivalents is \$128,204 (2023: \$120,893).

Fund or EPM agreement	Destination	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Sintraemsdes Housing Fund	To contribute to the acquisition of housing and the improvement of housing, of the servers that are beneficiaries of the conventional agreement between EPM and the unions.	40,432	34,199
Sinpro Housing Fund	To contribute to the acquisition of housing and the improvement of housing, of the servers that are beneficiaries of the conventional agreement between EPM and the unions.	38,559	31,889
Premium income Corpb. 6972005469	Attend to possible contingencies after the acquisition of EPRIO by EPM	8,718	8,067
Agreement account - 2020 - 2023 Development Plan of the Government of Antioquia	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.	5,601	5,100
Fondo Entidad Adaptada de Salud y Fondo Fosyga (Adapted Health Entity and Fosyga Fund)	Mechanism of control and follow-up to the collection of contributions from the contributory scheme of the General Social Security System in Health.	4,496	2,898
Ministry of Mines and Energy - Fondo Especial Cuota Fomento	Co-financing agreement for the construction, distribution infrastructure and connection to lower-income users in the municipalities of Amaga, Santafé de Antioquia, Sopetran, San Jeronimo and Ciudad Bolivar. Compressed Natural Gas and connection to users of Don Matias, Entrerrios, San Pedro, Santa Rosa and Yarumal. Convention No 106: Construction of the infrastructure for connecting users of the Valley of Aburra, the Bee, the Union and the Retiro. Convention 179: Includes the municipality of Sonson.	3,884	5,928
Agreement account	Inter-administrative agreement CT-2022-000918, indigenous schools Government	3,709	5,628
Contract No. CT-2019-001105	Contract for the supply of energy and electric power for the unregulated market and support of contracts from energy distributor and distributor S.A. E.S.P, DICEL S.A. E.S.P.	3,316	3,373
Sinpro Education Fund	To promote the welfare of the servers to meet the needs of payment of tuition, texts and endowment that are required to advance studies of own and of the family group.	3,007	2,745
Education Fund Sintraemsdes	To promote the welfare of the servers to meet the needs of payment of tuition, texts and endowment that are required to advance studies of own and of the family group.	2,725	2,558
Agreement account - Banco de Occidente	Agreements with Banco de Occidente	2,588	-
Agreement account	Seizure due to judicial processes	2,388	1,478

Fund or EPM agreement	Destination	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Sintraemsdes Calamity Fund	Promote the well-being of your servers to meet your urgent and unforeseen needs or those of your primary family group.	2,094	1,894
Calamity Fund Sinpro	Promote the well-being of your servers to meet your urgent and unforeseen needs or those of your primary family group.	1,772	1,605
Agreement account	Inter-administrative cooperation agreement with the Government of Antioquia for the construction of 13 indigenous schools in different municipalities of Antioquia with the Villages Programme	1,574	1,458
Agreement account	Implementation of solar photovoltaic systems through the network "united by rural schools"	1,423	1,396
Villages Program	To take advantage of the wood that completes its cycle of maturation in the forests planted by EPM around its reservoirs, to build housing of social interest in the municipalities of Antioquia outside the Valley of Aburra and to deliver them to families of scarce resources, preferably in situations of forced or voluntary displacement.	681	630
Motorcycle Repair Fund	To promote the welfare of official workers who operate in the regional market and use motorcycles of their own for the performance of their duties.	367	387
EAS Accounts Copayments	Receipt of resources for moderating fees and co-payments in the EAS	227	462
Agreement EPM_Minciencias	Agreement EPM_Minciencias, government subsidies	163	-
Administration of resources for the construction of infrastructure in Madera for Emvarias in La Pradera sanitary landfill.	Management of resources for the construction of infrastructure in Wood for Emseveral in the sanitary landfill La Pradera.	106	98
Deposits Law 820	Guarantee required by the landlord to the tenant for payment of public services. According to Article 15 of Law 820 of 2003 and Regulatory Decree 3130 of 2003.	103	93
Municipality of Medellín - Land	Acquisition of sites identified and characterized within the protection zones of watersheds supplying aqueduct systems in the municipality of Medellín.	85	79
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.	80	5,570
Espiritu Santo	EPM - Espiritu Santo Liquidation	65	65
Municipality of Medellín - Aguas	Integrated water management for human consumption of the inhabitants of the municipality of Medellín.	32	30
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.	9	230
Agreement SOMOS points	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
Framework Agreement Municipality of Medellín 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 renovation of aqueduct and sewerage networks.	-	653
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
<b>Total restricted resources</b>		<b>128,204</b>	<b>120,893</b>

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

## Note 13. Loans and borrowings

The following is the detail of the carrying amount of loans and borrowings measured at amortized cost:

Credits and loans	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
<b>No corriente</b>		
Commercial banking loans	4,692,061	3,306,049
Multilateral banking loans	564,110	651,359
Bank loans for development	1,976,404	1,838,971
Bonds and securities issued	11,927,970	11,380,704
<b>Total other non-current loans and credits</b>	<b>19,160,545</b>	<b>17,177,083</b>
<b>Current</b>		
Commercial banking loans	645,143	1,193,105
Multilateral banking loans	114,682	125,588
Bank loans for development	262,469	218,803
Bonds and securities issued	373,139	1,370,505
<b>Total other loans and current loans</b>	<b>1,395,433</b>	<b>2,908,001</b>
<b>Total other credits and loans</b>	<b>20,555,978</b>	<b>20,085,084</b>

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

The company's new loans were acquired for general corporate purposes and to finance the investment plan.

During the second quarter of 2024, the following loan disbursements were received:

- July: Banco Popular long-term loan for COP 90,000.
- September: UMB Bank long-term loan for USD96 million (equivalent to COP 399,390), and AFD long-term loan for USD33 million (equivalent to COP 136,601).

The detail of loans and borrowings is as follows:

Entity or loan	Original Currency	Initial date	Term	Nominal interest rate	September 30, 2024			
					IRR	Nominal value	Amortized cost value	Total Value
IPC IV TRAM 3 BONDS	COP	14/12/2010	20	IPC + 4.94%	11.42%	267,400	496	267,896
IPC V BONDS TRACE III	COP	4/12/2013	20	IPC + 5.03%	11.67%	229,190	(884)	228,306
IPC VI BONDS TRACE II	COP	29/07/2014	12	IPC + 4.17%	10.77%	125,000	1,752	126,752
IPC VI TRAM III BONDS	COP	29/07/2014	20	IPC + 4.5%	11.11%	250,000	1,346	251,346
IPC VII BONDS TRACE II	COP	20/03/2015	12	IPC + 3.92%	10.29%	120,000	329	120,329
IPC VII TRAM III BONDS	COP	20/03/2015	20	IPC + 4.43%	10.84%	260,000	467	260,467
BID-1664-1	COP	31/03/2016	10	7.8%	9.45%	71,192	1,670	72,862
AGRARIO	COP	24/06/2014	16	IBR + 2.4%	11.59%	67,273	2,429	69,702
AFD	USD	10/08/2012	15	4.311%	4.38%	352,079	2,527	354,606
BID 2120-2	COP	23/08/2016	18	7.5%	9.00%	237,865	(4,350)	233,515
BNDES	USD	26/04/2016	24	4.887%	4.79%	394,344	8,668	403,012
GLOBAL 2027 COP	COP	8/11/2017	10	8.375%	8.46%	4,165,518	312,809	4,478,327
BID 2120-3	COP	8/12/2017	16	6.265%	7.56%	118,423	(1,582)	116,841
CAF	USD	3/10/2016	18	SOFR 6M + 3.53%	8.13%	672,680	31,445	704,125
1023 USD BONUSES	USD	18/07/2019	10	4.25%	4.39%	4,164,210	18,575	4,182,785
BID 2120-4	COP	17/06/2020	14	5%	6.05%	257,065	(1,491)	255,574
USD 2030 BONDS	USD	15/07/2020	11	4.375%	4.60%	2,394,421	(9,520)	2,384,901
JP MORGAN	COP	24/11/2021	5	IBR OIS + 2.477%	13.52%	979,250	40,596	1,019,846
AFD	USD	18/09/2023	9	SOFR 6M + 2.12%	7.04%	766,215	10,916	777,131
UMB BANK	USD	19/12/2022	5	SOFR 3M + 2.2%	7.41%	2,914,947	(27,627)	2,887,320
BNP TREASURY	USD	22/12/2023	1	SOFR 1M + 2.25%	7.53%	124,926	131	125,057
SANTANDER TREASURY	USD	20/12/2023	1	SOFR 1M + 2.25%	7.53%	416,421	435	416,856
BANCO DE OCCIDENTE S. A.	COP	29/01/2024	7	IBR 6M + 3.95%	12.41%	200,000	3,462	203,462
BANCO DE BOGOTA	COP	21/03/2024	7	IBR 6M + 3.55%	12.97%	120,000	(206)	119,794
BANCO DE BOGOTA	COP	15/04/2024	7	IBR 6M + 3.55%	12.98%	280,000	17,387	297,387
BANCO POPULAR	COP	30/04/2024	7	IBR 6M + 4.07%	13.53%	100,000	5,821	105,821
BANCO POPULAR	COP	8/07/2024	7	IBR 6M + 4.07%	13.49%	90,000	2,757	92,757
Commissions	USD	15/05/2024	10	0%	0.00%	-	(799)	(799)
<b>Total</b>						<b>20,138,419</b>	<b>417,559</b>	<b>20,555,978</b>

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

At the end of the period, the following movements were associated with credits and loans, and for the purposes of presentation in the statement of cash flows, they are disclosed in the following items: i) obtaining public loans and treasury for \$1,325,991 (September 2023: \$1,309,492); ii) public credit and treasury payments \$2,103,195, (September 2023: \$555,987); iii) transaction costs for issuance of debt instruments of \$4,679 (September 2023: \$14,961).

Interest paid for credit operations as of September 2024 was: \$907,920 (September 2023: \$897,614).

Net loss due to debt-related exchange difference recognized in profit or loss for the period was \$165,101 (September 2023: \$317,374 net profit).

As of the cut-off date, the loans used as hedging instruments for net investments in foreign businesses are those contracted with CAF, AFD and BNDES and had designated USD 341 million (equivalent to COP 1,419,102) for 2024. Difference has been reclassified from the profit or loss for the period to other comprehensive income by \$87,692 (September 2023: \$200,363 expense).

The information on the bonds issued is as follows:

Subseries	Original currency	Start Date	Term	Nominal interest rate	September 30, 2024			
					IRR	Nominal value	Amortized Cost Value	Total value
A12a	COP	29/07/2014	12	IPC + 4.17%	10.77%	125,000	1,752	126,752
A12a	COP	20/03/2015	12	IPC + 3.92%	10.29%	120,000	329	120,329
A20a	COP	14/12/2010	20	IPC + 4.94%	11.42%	267,400	496	267,896
A20a	COP	4/12/2013	20	IPC + 5.03%	11.67%	229,190	(884)	228,306
A20a	COP	29/07/2014	20	IPC + 4.5%	11.11%	250,000	1,346	251,346
A20a	COP	20/03/2015	20	IPC + 4.43%	10.84%	260,000	467	260,467
International bonus	COP	8/11/2017	10	8.38%	8.46%	4,165,519	312,809	4,478,328
International bonus	USD	18/07/2019	10	4.25%	4.39%	4,164,210	18,575	4,182,785
International bonus	USD	15/07/2020	11	4.38%	4.60%	2,394,420	-9,520	2,384,900
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>11,975,739</b>	<b>325,370</b>	<b>12,301,109</b>

-Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos, the exchange rate used was the TRM at the end of each period

### 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, BID - 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 September 2024, EPM was in compliance with the agreed financial covenants.

### Compliance

During the accounting period, the company has paid the principal and interest on its loans.

## Note 14. Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities

### 14.1 Provision

The reconciliation of provisions is as follows:

Concept	Desmantling or environmental restoration	Litigation	Contingent - business combinations	Subsidiary implied obligations	Other provisions	Total
Initial balance	445,863	1,330,617	141,143	62,926	85,925	2,066,474
Additions	-	9,692	-	-	21,038	30,730
Additions capitalizable	4,905	-	-	-	919	5,824
Uses	(67,054)	(5,823)	-	-	(10,587)	(83,464)
Reversals, Unused amounts (-)	(156)	(341,320)	463	-	(3,098)	(344,111)
Adjustment for changes in estimates	2,259	2,283	1,131	13,739	7,152	26,564
Adjustment for changes in estimates capitalizable	480,191	-	-	-	-	480,191
Exchange rate difference	-	70	10,853	-	-	10,923
Other change_Financial Expense_	45,773	107,872	3,525	-	3,642	160,812
<b>Final Drive Account Balance</b>	<b>911,781</b>	<b>1,103,391</b>	<b>157,115</b>	<b>76,665</b>	<b>104,991</b>	<b>2,353,943</b>
Non-current	816,933	1,034,907	157,115	76,665	78,844	2,164,464
Current	94,848	68,484	-	-	26,147	189,479
<b>Total</b>	<b>911,781</b>	<b>1,103,391</b>	<b>157,115</b>	<b>76,665</b>	<b>104,991</b>	<b>2,353,943</b>

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-

As of September 30, 2024, the Company's significant provisions were:

- The increase in the provision for decommissioning or environmental restoration was due to the addition of new environmental provisions and updating of rates; These are commitments of the environmental license and updating of the cost estimate (Clause 14.1.1).

- The decrease in the provision for litigation and claims was due to due to the change in the probability of success, from Probable to Possible, for a class action filed against Hidroituango. (Clause 14.1.2).

#### 14.1.1. Decommissioning or environmental restoration

EPM is obliged to incur dismantling or restoration costs of its facilities and assets. There are currently three provisions for dismantling or restoration:

- Withdrawal of transformers that contain PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls): EPM has committed to the dismantling of these assets from 2014 to 2026 covered by Resolution 222 of December 15, 2011 of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and the Stockholm Convention of May 22 2008. The provision is recognized for the present value of the expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows. The main assumptions considered in calculating the provision are estimated costs, CPI, and TES fixed rate. The adjustment as of September 30, 2024, was \$121.
- Jepírachi: The Jepírachi Wind Farm, located in La Guajira, generated until October 9, 2023; when the operation of the National Interconnected System (SIN) was disconnected and the dismantling process began that will last approximately one year, as contemplated in CREG resolution 136 of 2020, published in the Official Gazette on July 15, 2020. The main assumptions considered in the calculation of the provision are: estimated costs, CPI and TES fixed rate. As of September 30, 2024, the provision for \$54,843 was recorded.
- Dismantling of the Hidroituango Central camp: With the entry into operation of the four 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 September 30, 2024, amounted to \$21,163.
- Environmental provision in the construction of infrastructure projects: it 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 use; Obligations that are formalized through the resolutions of the ANLA (National Authority for Environmental Licenses), CAR - Regional Autonomous Corporation and/or MADS - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

The executions of the biotic environmental compensations of the project extend beyond the time in which the asset technically begins to operate, making it necessary to implement the figure of the provision with the aim that said expenditures remain as a greater value of the construction in progress. The company has committed to compensate the loss of biodiversity, subtraction and closures, 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 \_ Consumer Price Index \_ prices and fixed rate of return TES (Colombian government debt securities).



Environmental compensation and forced investment of 1%: Law 99 of 1993, established the obligatory nature of environmental licensing for the development of any activity that could 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 powers in relation to environmental licensing to the National Authority for Environmental Licenses, the Regional Autonomous Corporations, or the metropolitan areas.

Article 321 of Law 1955 of 2019, indicates that all holders of an environmental license that had 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 not less than 1%, according to the year of start of activities authorized in the environmental license and defined the requirements and procedures to update the pending investments and take advantage of new execution terms subject to the approval of the ANLA.

For EPM, the obligations related to the use of water taken directly from natural sources are contemplated, in La Sierra, Porce II, Porce III and Hidroituango. As of September 30, 2024, \$50,688 was recorded as a provision.

For the environmental contingency of Hidroituango, established by the specific action plan for the recovery of the parts affected by the events of the plugging of the diversion tunnel of the Cauca River, due to the closure of floodgates; and, for the events, typical of the contingency, that may arise in the pending technical milestones to be reached, as well as the execution of the same; During 2024, the provision was adjusted by \$4,610 as provision expense and financial expense, and payments have been made for \$11,982, as of September 30, 2024, there is a provision balance of \$31,284.

For the social and environmental recovery plan of Hidroituango, the evaluation of the state of the concentrations of mercury, lead, nickel, chromium, cadmium and arsenic, methylmercury in fish, water, sediments and suspended material, cyanobacteria in water and possible effects on the health of the riparian inhabitants of the middle and lower basin of the Cauca River was considered; and the Humboldt Framework Convention: Biodiversity (Standardization of monitoring in the middle and lower Cauca River basin, fulfillment of pending commitments in the compensation plan, analysis of possible reserve area).

The specific action plan for recovery must consider three framework programs:

- a) Recovery of affected swamps
- b) Recovery of the 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 carried out between the municipalities of Valdivia and Nechí; however, if the effects are identified in the municipalities that are part of La Mojana, they will also be subject to the intervention.

Environmental effects of the Ituango Hydroelectric Power Plant: In October 2022, two of the eight power generating units of the Hidroituango Power Plant came into operation and began obligations for the use of vegetation cover in the areas where different infrastructures were implemented for this plant. According to the environmental license, the project must make forest compensations associated with the WFP programs of 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 fishing resources in the lower and middle basins of the Cauca River, 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. With this, attention is also given to the obligations of

CORANTIOQUIA and CORPOURABA for the use of species with regional restriction. The balance of the provision as of September 30, 2024, is \$156,806.

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 September 30, 2024, amounted to \$219,583.
- **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 September 30, 2024, amounted to \$ 326,448.
- **Land management:** Corresponds to obligations derived from environmental licensing. Among the main activities considered to comply with this obligation and which must be carried out are building fences and boundary markers on land owned by the Project, located in the municipalities of Sabanalarga, Liborina, Valdivia, Ituango, Briceño, Buriticá, Santa fe de Antioquia and Peque. The balance of the provision at September 30, 2024 amounted to \$ 33,374.

#### 14.1.2. Litigation

This provision covers estimated probable losses related to labor, civil, administrative, and tax litigation that arise in EPM's operations. The main assumptions considered in the calculation of the provision are: CPI (Consumer Price Index) average to actual data in previous years and projected data in future years, fixed rate TES (Colombian Government debt security) in pesos for discount, estimated value to be paid, start date and estimated date of payment, for those disputes classified as probable. To date, no future events have been evidenced that may affect the calculation of the provision.

In order to reduce the uncertainty conditions that may arise with respect to the estimated date of payment and the estimated value to be paid in litigation classified as probable, the company has business rules based on statistical studies with which average durations were obtained. of the processes by action and also the application of the jurisprudence to the maximum limits that it defines for the value of extra patrimonial or immaterial claims when they exceed their amount, as described below:

#### Average duration of processes per action

##### Administrative and fiscal

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 labour right	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 processes

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 values of the claims for compensation for non-pecuniary damages will be recorded according to the following typology:

- Moral prejudice.
- Damage to health (physiological or biological damage), derived from bodily or psychophysical injury.
- Damage to relationship life.
- Damage to constitutional and conventional property.

The values of other non-patrimonial claims not recognized by jurisprudence will not be recorded, unless it can be inferred from the claim that, despite having another name, it corresponds to one of the admitted typologies. Claims for non-patrimonial compensation for damage to property will not be registered either.

**Quantification:** the amount of non-patrimonial claims will be recorded uniformly as follows, regardless of their type:

Direct victim Compensation	100 Monthly Minimum Legal Wage Enforced (MMLWE)
Indirect victim compensation	50 Monthly Minimum Legal Wage Enforced (MMLWE)

The following are the recognized disputes:

Third party	Claim	Value
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 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.	871,257
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.	46,520
Other Labors	242 processes with an average of \$113 and an amount of less than \$1,116.	27,221
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.	24,536
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.	24,417
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.	19,683
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.	15,493
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.	15,353

Third party	Claim	Value
Gustavo Jiménez Pérez	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).	9,833
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.	8,579
Other Administrative	19 litigations with an average of \$435 and an amount of less than \$1,705.	8,074
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 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.	7,665
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.	5,647
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.	3,439
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.	2,513
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.	2,227
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.	2,173
Unión Temporal Energía Solar S.A. and Estructuras Arbi Ltda.	That it be declared that the offer submitted by the plaintiffs to tender No. ES-2043-GI called by EPM was legally suitable to be taken into account at the time of awarding the respective contract of tender No. ES-2043-GI.	1,994
Estefania Cardona Murillo	A request has been made for a judgment requiring the payment of moral damages suffered by: Estefanía Cardona Murillo, Ester Libia Alvarez Vargas, Andrés Isaías Taborda Alvarez, Juliet Cristina Taborda Murillo, Deison Andrés Taborda Alvarez, Juan Camilo Taborda Alvarez, and Edwin Danover Taborda Alvarez, due to the sudden loss of the financial support that Estefanía Cardona Murillo received from her permanent partner, which ceased upon his death, from which point these damages should be compensated. Estimated amount: COP 409	1,705

Third party	Claim	Value
	million, to be adjusted according to the variation of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), as provided by DANE.	
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.	1,440
Albertina Brand Castro	UNITY OF COMPANY between CARIBEMAR DE LA COSTA AND EPM - Damages due to employer's fault	1,304
Luis Bernando Mora Meneses	EAS Re-Entry	1,117
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.	791
Various Prosecutors	5 processes with an average of \$49 and an amount of less than \$162	248
Municipality Of Vegachí	Declare the nullity of the Informative Liquidations of the VGCH Public Lighting Tax for the periods of March, April, May, June, July, and November 2018. It is declared that EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P. (EPM) is not obligated to pay the MUNICIPALITY OF VEGACHÍ the amounts specified in the Official Liquidations of the disputed Public Lighting Tax. Order the defendant entity to reimburse EPM for any amounts paid as a result of the contested administrative acts and to cover the legal costs and fees.	162
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,103,391</b>

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos

#### 14.1.3. Contingent consideration - Business combination

Corresponds to contingent consideration related to the acquisition of the following group of assets that constitute a business: subsidiary Espíritu Santo Energy S. de R.L. and subsidiary Empresas Varias de Medellín S.A E.S.P. - EMVARIAS, both acquired in 2013. As of September 30, 2024, the balance is \$157,115 (2023: \$145,295).

The main assumptions considered in the calculation of the contingent consideration related to the acquisition of Espíritu 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 (Liber Rate) according to the risk of the liability. To date, no future events have been evidenced that may affect the calculation of the provision.

The main hypotheses used regarding the future events of the contingent consideration related to the EMVARIAS acquisition are: ongoing litigation against EMVARIAS at the date of the transaction, definition of the year of materialization of each one of the litigation, definition of the value linked to each of the disputes, estimate of future contingent disbursements linked to the estimated disputes for each year and discount rate (TES fixed rate) to discount future contingent disbursement flows. To date, no future events have been evidenced that may affect the calculation of the provision.

#### 14.1.4. Other provisions

The company maintains other provisions for:

- evacuated and housed, and who received compensation for consequential damages, lost earnings and moral damages; the recovery of families affected by the total or partial loss of their homes and economic activities caused by the Ituango Hydroelectric Project. During 2024, the provision is adjusted by \$416 as recovery income, financial expense for \$2,516 and payments have been made for \$1,203; As of September 30, 2024, the balance is \$38,481.
- **Environmental sanctioning procedure:** Corresponds to sanctions imposed for not implementing environmental management measures for the execution of works or executing them without the respective authorization or modification of the environmental license. As of September 30, 2024, there is not provision.
- **Sanctions:** These are the fines imposed by the competent authority for not applying the law or regulation indicated by the respective body. As of September 30, 2024, there are outstanding fines of \$82.

Other provisions aimed at the well-being and quality of life of EPM employees and the family group:

- **Employer's policy:** Granted to EPM servers as an extralegal benefit. An aggregate deductible was incurred from July 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024, for \$4,750; and in July 2024, an addition of \$2,700 was made. 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. As of September 30, 2024, closed with a balance of \$3,112.
- **Multiplier Points:** The points obtained in the year must be recognized at the request of the interested party or by decision of the Human Talent Development Department each time there is an accounting closing of the term and must be paid through the payroll. The value of each point is equivalent to 1% of the SMMLV and the process of accumulating points from one year to the next should not take place. As of September 30, 2024, the balance ended at \$42.
- **Somos Program:** The program worked under the point accumulation modality. According to the behavior of the statistics, the points were counted with an 80% probability of redemption. The balance as of September 30, 2024 is -\$99
- **High cost and catastrophic diseases:** The basis for calculating said provision is that corresponding to the analysis of the entire population of affiliates and beneficiaries of the EPM Adapted Health Entity (EAS) who suffer from any of the authorized pathologies. As of September 30, 2024, the balance amounted to \$24,611.
- **Technical reserve:** The basis for calculating the reserve is that corresponding to all service authorizations issued and that have not been collected on the cut-off date on which the reserve is to be calculated, except those corresponding to authorizations with more than twelve months of issuance. or those that after at least four (4) months after being issued, there is evidence that they have not been used. As of September 30, 2024, the balance amounted to \$23,454.
- **Capitalizable easement:** It corresponds to the recognition of a capitalizable litigation, for being associated with an asset, whose dismantling must be a higher value of the construction in progress. As of September 30, 2024, EPM has a balance of \$14,389 due to the easement imposition process for the 110 kv Second Circuit San Lorenzo - Calizas Power Transmission Line project, which is located in the east of the department of Antioquia, in the jurisdiction of the municipalities of Cocorná, San Luis, San Francisco and Sonsón.
- **Miscellaneous Provisions:** In September 2024, the El Salto-Amalfi provision was created for COP 919.

### 14.1.5. Estimated payments

The estimate of the dates on which the company considers that it will have to make payments related to the provisions included in EPM's statement of financial position at the cut-off date is as follows:

Estimated payments	Decommissioning or environmental restoration	Litigation	Contingent consideration	Subsidiary implied obligations	Other provisions	Total
2024	86,906	4,665	126	-	31,505	123,202
2025	306,235	243,764	-	-	25,619	575,618
2026	211,060	65,338	156,989	-	9,253	442,640
2027 y Otros	307,580	968,538	-	76,665	-	1,352,783
<b>Total</b>	<b>911,781</b>	<b>1,282,305</b>	<b>157,115</b>	<b>76,665</b>	<b>66,377</b>	<b>2,494,243</b>

-Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-

### 14.2 Liabilities and contingent assets

The composition of contingent liabilities and assets is as follows:

Description	Contingent liabilities	Contingent assets	Net
Litigation	2,258,525	138,359	(2,120,166)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,258,525</b>	<b>138,359</b>	<b>(2,120,166)</b>

-Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-

The company has litigation or procedures that are currently pending before judicial, administrative and arbitration bodies. Taking into consideration the reports of the legal advisors, it is /reasonable to appreciate that said litigation will not significantly affect the financial situation or solvency, even in the event of an unfavorable conclusion of any of them.

The main litigation pending resolution and judicial and extrajudicial disputes in which the company is a party as of the cut-off date are indicated below:

#### Contingent liabilities:

Third party	Claim	Value
Other Administrative	668 Litigations under \$2,901 with an average of \$830.	554,138
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.	403,315
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.	358,592
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.	164,863
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).	144,701



Third party	Claim	Value
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.	90,129
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.	78,798
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 June 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	67,642
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.	42,776
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.	31,726
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.	21,412
Other Labors	168 processes under \$1,455 with an average of \$105.	17,589
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.	16,448
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.	14,376
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.	10,974
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.	10,718
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.	10,697

Third party	Claim	Value
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.	10,050
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 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.	9,591
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 of northern zone that was assigned to it after the aforementioned work act.	9,201
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.	6,456
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.	6,317
Zandor Capital S.A. Colombia	It requests the nullity of administrative acts No. 0156SE-20170130033319 of June 14, 2017, 015ER-20170130045192 of April 8, 2017 and SSPD-20178300036125 of June 20, 2017 and as a restoration of the right an initial claim of five thousand (5,000) million pesos.	6,164
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.	5,945
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.	5,818
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.	5,597
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.	5,008
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.	4,993
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.	4,893
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	4,794

Third party	Claim	Value
	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.	
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.	4,425
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.	4,753
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, \$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.	4,250
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.	4,396
Aures Bajo S.A.S. E.S.P	To declare that in entering into the energy supply contract and its amendments, entered into between Aures Bajo S.A.S. E.S.P. and Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P., the plaintiff company made an error that substantially vitiated and/or affected its consent, because if it had known that the circumstances of the time of entry into operation of the Hidroituango hydroelectric plant would not affect the price agreed upon in the supply contract and its variation over time, it would not have entered into it, the error being incidental and transcendental, in order to enter into the contract.	4,349
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.	4,061
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.	4,012
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.	3,936
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.	3,915
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.	3,711
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.	3,711
GRUPO PAPELERO S.A.S.	Declare Empresas Públicas de Medellín responsible for the damages caused to Grupo Papelero S.A.S., resulting from the flooding caused by the leak caused by the rupture and explosion of the main pipe located diagonally across from the Grupo Papelero S.A.S. business establishment. This pipe is part of the public network of the water and sewer service provided by Empresas Públicas de Medellín in the Chagualo sector. This property was in the custody and administration of EPM, which is subject to objective liability for any damages it may cause.	3,649

Third party	Claim	Value
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.	3,517
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.	3,453
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.	3,361
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 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.	3,233
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.	3,224
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 caused to the plaintiffs, due to the overflow of the Cauca River that originated in the Ituango Hydroelectric Project.	3,197
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.	3,158
German Alcides Blanco Álvarez	He requests the recognition of 100 SMLMV due to the diagnosed and final work disability of 17.79%, causing a decrease in his work and physical activity, causing a detriment to the assets that will go to Mr. German Blanco Álvarez for the accident of 04/29/2011, where damages and losses were caused to the plaintiffs.	3,096
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.	3,086
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.	3,080
Alcaldía de San José de Cúcuta	That the property damage caused by EPM due to the higher charge for energy consumption for public lighting in the city be restored to the Municipality of Cúcuta, as a consequence of CENS's incorrect billing of this service.	3,039
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.	3,037
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.	3,037
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.	3,037
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.	3,022
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	3,016

Third party	Claim	Value
	the minimum wages that the plaintiffs stop earning, from the date of the new facts, until the end of the alerts.	
Yarley Elena Velásquez	It is declared that the MUNICIPALITY OF MEDELLÍN, the Government of Antioquia, EMPRESAS PUBLICAS DE MEDELLIN, 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, leaving also its commercial activities. For each of the plaintiffs for moral damages, the total sum of 100 SMLMV. Consolidated lost profits for the time of the red alert from May 12, 2018 and that remained until July 26, 2019. If it is demonstrated or presented that the red alert was renewed and/or extended, they request that the minimum wages be recognized that the plaintiffs stop accruing, from the date of the new events, until the alerts end.	2,965
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.	2,948
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.	2,946
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.	2,946
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.	2,940
Mercantile Company TECNOLÓGIA 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 TECNOLÓGIA 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.	2,939
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.	2,930
Francisco Manuel Villa Cuello	It is declared that the defendant entities are administratively responsible for the events, damages and losses caused to the plaintiffs./Moral damages to each of those affected./As consolidated lost profits to each of the plaintiffs for the months that they were outside of your home./Damage to constitutional and conventional assets	2,909
Amanda De Jesús Del Castillo Calao	Declare CONSORCIO HIDROELECTRICA HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P., EPM, the MAYOR'S OFFICE OF MEDELLIN, and others, jointly and administratively responsible for the entirety of the pecuniary and non-pecuniary damages caused to the plaintiffs, due to the overflow of the Cauca River originating from the Ituango Hydroelectric Project; the municipality of Valdivia was under red alert from May 12, 2018, to July 26, 2019, during which period payment of one (1) minimum wage per month per person for the duration of the red alert is requested, totaling COP 12,844 per person. Future Lost Profits: If it is demonstrated or presented that the red alert was renewed and/or extended, it is requested that the minimum wages that the plaintiffs cease to earn from the date of the new events until the termination of the alerts be recognized.	2,902
Wilfer De Jesús Sosa Álvarez	The claim entities are declared jointly and administratively responsible for all of the property and non-property damages and losses caused to the actors, on the occasion of the overflow of the Cauca River that originated in the Ituango Hydroelectric Project.	2,902
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.	1,759
Sebastián Garzón López	Request reimbursement from EPM for state of health and employer's fault for work accident	1,455

Third party	Claim	Value
ALVARO DE JESUS CASTAÑO OTALVARO	Plaintiff requests: EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN ESP be ordered to readjust or re-liquidate the plaintiff's compensation for unfair dismissal by conventional order, taking into account for this purpose the true details of the employment relationship and the true average salary earned by the plaintiff.	1,319
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.	398
Central Mayorista de Antioquia	DECLARE that Central Mayorista de Antioquia P.H. is not liable for the electric energy tax and, consequently, declare that all amounts paid for this purpose constitute a payment not owed. ORDER the reimbursement of the sums paid for the electric energy tax by Central Mayorista de Antioquia to EPM from January 1, 2018, until December 31, 2021, totaling COP 121, plus indexation up to the date of the final enforceable judgment.	138
Various Prosecutors	2 processes less than \$138 with an average of \$19.	19
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,258,525</b>

*-Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-*

With respect to the uncertainty in the estimated payment date and the estimated value to be paid, the same business rules indicated apply to contingent liabilities, see note 14.1.2. Litigation.

EPM also has as a contingent liability, Environmental Sanctionary Procedures, with the following information:

Third	Pretension	Value
Metropolitan Area of the Valley of Aburra	Discharge of wastewater from the San Fernando WWTW 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"	Terrosierra 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.
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 June 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.
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 Negro and Nare River Basins_CORNARE	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

Third	Pretension	Value
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. "MAGDALENA MEDIO A 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. 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 Esmeraldas Park.  Administrative Act 130A5-1208-9159 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 130A5-1601-12557 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 Jeparachi 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.
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 concessionated 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.  Decaderego 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".  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)	Without any charges, the lawyer considers it possible.



Third	Pretension	Value
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	<p>HYDROELECTRIC ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. - HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P.</p> <p>1. Dumping on intermittent dry channel X=1157241 and Y=1281506 coordinates</p> <p>2. Discharge to the rain water channel from the mixer wash system located in the industrial zone of main works</p> <p>THE ANLA opened a sanctioning file but it has not been formally initiated.</p> <p>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 June 22, 2019, an environmental sanction file was opened</p> <p>Auto 03429 of April 24, 2020, ANLA initiates Environmental Sanctioning Procedure</p> <p>Auto No. 1821 of 21 June 2023, ANLA formulates statement of objections.</p> <p>With Vital Communiqué No. 3500081101479823041 of April 14, 2023, written disclaimers are presented.</p> <p>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.</p>	Without any charges, the lawyer considers it possible.
National Aquaculture and Fisheries Authority "AUNAP"	<p>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.</p> <p>*No charge formulation available. (No file AUNAP_Auto 002 of February 14, 2019).</p>	Without any charges, the lawyer considers it possible.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	<p>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.</p> <p>By writing with Vital Communiqué No. 3500081101479823141 on october 30, 2023, a written statement of disclaimers was filed.</p> <p>The sanction procedure is being processed by Auto 11359 of December 19, 2019.</p> <p>SAN0284-00-2018 _December 19, 2019_.</p>	Situation not resolved. To date, they have not made any charges.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	<p>HYDROELECTRIC ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. - HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. Non-compliance Contingency Obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not having permanently carried out the proper management of non-domestic wastewater and filtration in the left margin of the Gallery 380 Ml.- Not having presented the hydrogeological model of the right margin of the project.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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 June 30, 2020, by which environmental sanction procedure is initiated.</li> </ul> <p>With vital registered N° 3500081101479823014, a replacement appeal is filed against Auto N°00101 of 2023, which denied the practice of tests.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Trade no. 20236600141911 of June 09, 2023, by which the ANLA gives a response to an authorization submitted by the company Hidroeléctrica 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_ June 30, 2020_ To date no charges have been filed.</p>	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"	<p>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.</p> <p>On September 29, 2023, written disclaimers were filed with Vital Vital No. 3500081101479823123</p> <p>SAN1285-00-2019 _ July 13, 2020_</p>	Situation not resolved. To date, they have not made any charges.

Third	Pretension	Value
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>SAN1258-00-2019 _ August 14, 2020_ To date no charges have been filed.</p>	Situation not resolved. To date, they have not made any charges.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	<p>HYDROELECTRIC ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. - HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. _ Verifications and uptake of water at unauthorized points Exceeding of catchment flow with respect to the authorized lack of monitoring in specific periods Overcoming of discharge flow with respect to the authorized.</p> <p>Initiation of the environmental sanction procedure by means of Auto No. 4173 of June 2, 2022.</p> <p>By Resolution No. 00617 of June 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".</p> <p>SAN0067-00-2022 _ June 2, 2022_ To date no charges have been filed.</p>	Without any charges, the lawyer considers it possible.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	<p>HYDROELECTRIC ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. - HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. _</p> <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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Auto N° 5345 of July 17, 2023 by which THE ANLA provides to initiate environmental sanction procedure</p> <p>SAN0076-00-2023 _ 17 July 2023_ To date no charges have been filed.</p>	Without any charges, the lawyer considers it possible.
Metropolitan Area of the Valley of Aburra	<p>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".</p>	It is not possible to know the sanction to be imposed; no charges have been made.
Corantioquia - South aburra Territorial Office	<p>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.</p>	It is not possible to know the sanction to be imposed; disclaimers were filed
Corantioquia - Tahamies Territorial Office	<p>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 June 29 and 2019- TH4-2013-8</p>	It is not possible to know the sanction to be imposed.

EPM also has as a contingent liability, Works for Taxes Mechanism, 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 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 Transportation, as a form of payment of a portion of the income tax of the taxable period 2017 for the sum of \$33,701 million, with a 10% participation by the Company Energy of Quindío S.A. E.S.P. -EDEQ-. Subsequently, the Ministry of Transportation objected to the scope of the project, leading to the disappearance of the factual and legal support of the administrative act linking the mechanism, for which reason it lost its enforceability and consequently the project became unexecutable for EPM.

By virtue of the foregoing 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 Territorial Renewal Agency 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 the payment of income tax and complementary taxes is approved" is declared null and void. 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 grounds 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 September 30, 2024, yields amount to \$11,508 million, of which \$448 million have already been transferred to the General Directorate of Public Credit and National Treasury.

## Contingent assets

Third party	Pretension	Valor
Municipality de Bello	Declare the nullity of Resolution 20230008282 of 08-31-2023 of the Municipality of Bello "in which the liquidation of the capital gain generated in the terms of Resolution 2717 of 2009 and Resolution 531 of 2010 is made payable and updated" through which the participation is determined and the capital gain is liquidated for the properties that are located in polygon No. 2 of the Fraction of the Urban Area of the Municipality of Bello, located in the Alluvial Plain of the Aburrá River, regulated by the Decree Municipal 403 of October 29, 2009, owned by Empresas Públicas de Medellín" And the enforceability and updating of the liquidation of said capital gain is left without effect.	90,240
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).	25,896
Constructora Monserrate de Colombia SAS	That the expropriation be decreed by judicial means in favor of Empresas 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.	7,549
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.	4,757
Various Administratives	83 Litigations under \$1,358	4,388
Entity AGROPECUARIA YERBAZAL S.A	TO ESTABLISH in favor of EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P. an easement for the conduction of energy on a plot of land called "La realidad", with all its improvements and/or annexes, located in the Nueva Colonia district of the municipality of Turbo -Antioquia, which has a surface area of approximately 46.8075 hectares, owned by the company AGROPECUARIA YERBAZAL S.A., for the project to connect the Urabá - Nueva Colonia - Apartadó substations at 110,000 Volts (110kV), that EPM be authorized to pass the electric power lines through the easement area of the affected property; Remove crops and other obstacles that impede the construction or maintenance of the lines. Prohibit the defendant from planting trees that could reach the lines or their facilities, and prevent the execution of works that hinder the free exercise of the right of easement.	1,807
Municipality of Envigado	Declare EPM E.S.P., is not obligated to pay the Municipality of Envigado the sum stated in Resolutions No. 655 of 2004/03/17 "By means of which the contribution of valorization for the work "Construction of water and sewer networks in the urban expansion zone and sewerage in a sector of the El Escobero village" is distributed, nor to agreement 015 of 2000/06/30 containing the POT, in the section that classifies the land uses of the Ayurá Plant lot owned by Empresas Públicas de Medellín	1,358
Corantioquia - Corporación Autónoma Regional del Centro de Antioquia	That the nullity of Article Five of Resolution No. 130 TH - 1302 - 9864 issued by the Tahamies 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.	878
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.	774
Various Prosecutors	6 processes of value less than \$774.	712
<b>Total</b>		<b>138,359</b>

-Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-

As of September 30, 2024, the value determined by the experts to be compensated is \$138,359.

### Estimated payments and collections.

contingent liabilities or will receive the collections for the contingent assets included in this note to the statement of financial position of EPM at the cut-off date, is the following:

Years	Contingent liabilities	Contingent assets
2024	52,390	7,275
2025	709,661	10,415
2026	194,639	10,106
2027 y Otros	3,007,184	264,144
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,963,874</b>	<b>291,940</b>

-Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-

## Note 15. Income from ordinary activities

The company, for presentation purposes, breaks down its income from the services it provides, according to the lines of business in which it participates and the way in which the administration analyzes them. The detail of revenue from ordinary activities is as follows:

Ordinary activities revenue	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023	For the three months ended September 30, 2024	For the three months ended September 30, 2023
<b>Rendering of services</b>				
Energy generation Service <sup>1</sup>	5,877,632	4,869,665	1,903,281	1,526,620
Energy distribution service <sup>2</sup>	4,572,605	3,837,022	1,458,713	1,367,782
Gas fuel service <sup>3</sup>	1,169,489	1,127,215	393,923	394,779
Aqueduct service <sup>4</sup>	888,854	802,300	292,857	286,302
Sanitation service <sup>4</sup>	637,727	577,741	212,645	206,026
Energy transmission service	176,392	179,377	60,405	58,308
Financing component	180,330	179,927	51,536	72,669
Other services	80,969	85,772	33,357	31,031
Billing and collection services	35,746	31,388	12,296	10,759
Computer services	14,104	10,782	5,859	4,711
Fees	3,400	5,542	324	1,141
Commissions	673	787	238	367
Construction contracts	74	34	29	-
Returns <sup>5</sup>	(279,903)	(378,852)	(114,542)	(60,563)
<b>Total rendering of service</b>	<b>13,358,092</b>	<b>11,328,700</b>	<b>4,310,921</b>	<b>3,899,932</b>
Leases	30,720	69,286	11,975	31,734
Sale of goods	10,402	9,819	3,349	3,385
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,399,214</b>	<b>11,407,805</b>	<b>4,326,245</b>	<b>3,935,051</b>

-Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

<sup>1</sup> The energy generation service increased due to the combined effect of higher service revenues from receiving the reliability charge of the Ituango Power Plant, lower reliability charge refunds, higher long-term energy sales, lower energy sales in the stock exchange, and lower income from complementary services of AGC.

<sup>2</sup> The increase in the distribution and sales service is mainly due to the growth in the energy demand thanks to the increase in clients - users and the weather conditions that have implied a greater amount of energy sold. Additionally, the average sales tariff has increased compared to the previous year due to the fact that its components have an impact on macroeconomic factors (PPI and CPI).

<sup>3</sup> The increase in the fuel gas distribution and marketing service is caused by largest quantities sold to the wholesale market.

<sup>4</sup> In the segments of water supply and marketing and wastewater management and marketing, the increase is explained by greater users, an increase in rates due to indexation, and an increase in consumption and average customer discharges, respectively, associated with the high temperatures caused by the El Niño phenomenon.

<sup>5</sup> It mainly includes the return of the reliability charge associated with the power generation business.

In the company, performance commitments are fulfilled and measured in a cyclical way, since the company is mainly dedicated to the provision of public services (regulated and non-regulated market, long-term contracts and secondary market) and the provision of services related to the services to other agents in the sector (reliability charge, firm energy, AGC). Said public services are delivered to the user permanently, plus consumption is measured and income is recognized periodically, typically monthly.

The company recognizes all its income from the satisfaction of performance obligations and most of its contracts with clients have a duration of less than one year.

The company recognized the following values in the period, for the contracts in force at the cut-off date described in the previous paragraph.

#### Other contracts with clients

September 2024	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 <sup>1</sup>	804,861	1,543,710	220,767	220,727	12
XM representation contract	11,849	169,887	-	-	-
Unregulated market -MNR or large customers <sup>2</sup>	12,060	13,715	102,517	677	102,517
<b>Total</b>	<b>828,770</b>	<b>1,727,312</b>	<b>323,284</b>	<b>221,404</b>	<b>102,529</b>

-Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-

September 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 <sup>1</sup>	1,150,069	1,224,717	133,220	133,384	11
XM representation contract	55,307	112,702	-	-	-
Unregulated market -MNR or large customers <sup>2</sup>	130,646	15,892	94,599	97,276	94,599
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,336,021</b>	<b>1,353,311</b>	<b>227,818</b>	<b>230,660</b>	<b>94,610</b>

-Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-

<sup>1</sup> The purpose of this contract is to define the uniform conditions through which the company provides residential public services in exchange for a price in cash, which will be set according to current rates and according to the use given to the service by the users. users, subscribers or property owners, hereinafter the user, who, by benefiting from the services provided by the company, accepts and accepts all the provisions defined herein.

Liabilities in uniform conditions contracts mainly include the provision of the Regulated Works and Investment Plan (POIR) for Water Provision and Solid Waste Management services, as established by the Commission for the Regulation of Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation in resolution CRA 688 of 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Resolution 131 of December 23, 1998 of the Energy and Gas Regulation Commission (CREG) establishes the conditions of energy and power supply for large consumers and indicates in article 2 the power or energy limits for a user to can contract the supply of energy in the competitive market; the aforementioned resolution allows the signing 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. The increase in the liability is related to reliability charges related to a higher value received from the sale of the energy service.

Another important contract is the XM representation contract, which manages the Colombian Wholesale Energy Market, attending to the commercial transactions of market agents.

The company 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 16. Other income

The detail of other income, which forms part of revenue from ordinary activities, is as follows:

Other income	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023	For the three months ended September 30, 2024	For the three months ended September 30, 2023
Recoveries <sup>1</sup>	431,201	62,672	327,859	17,273
Indemnities and Leverage <sup>2</sup>	23,791	17,372	15,740	3,147
Other ordinary income	5,083	5,171	4,191	591
Sales of public tenders sheet	638	462	192	216
<b>Total</b>	<b>460,713</b>	<b>85,677</b>	<b>347,982</b>	<b>21,227</b>

*-Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-*

<sup>1</sup> The increase was mainly due to due to the change in the probability of success from Probable to Possible for an administrative litigation provision, which involves a class action by a group of plaintiffs regarding the Hidroituango contingency, resulting in the recognition of a non-effective recovery in September totaling COP 350,502.

<sup>2</sup> The increase was primarily due to the indemnification received in September 2024 from the third party AXIA Energía S.A.S. for breach of an electric energy supply contract, totaling COP 10,000.

The value of the effective recoveries amounts to \$67,296 (2023: \$30,537) and the non-effective ones \$363,905 (2023: \$32,136), disclosed in the statement of cash flows.

## Note 17. Costs of services rendered.

The detail of the costs for the provision of services is as follows:

Costs for services rendered	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023	For the three months ended September 30, 2024	For the three months ended September 30, 2023
Exchange and/or short-term purchases <sup>1</sup>	1,399,714	1,085,884	344,289	459,746
Use of lines, networks and pipelines <sup>2</sup>	1,181,581	1,137,313	402,688	380,086
Block and/or long-term purchases <sup>3</sup>	1,158,743	1,046,860	431,560	365,173
Personal services <sup>4</sup>	659,174	603,227	205,739	190,640
Depreciation <sup>5 6</sup>	602,269	562,701	204,604	194,439
Cost of distribution and/or commercialization of natural gas <sup>7</sup>	505,584	511,607	169,127	177,255
Consumption of direct inputs <sup>8</sup>	260,547	36,002	21,581	11,240
Orders and contracts for other services <sup>9</sup>	342,894	305,559	127,954	112,219
Maintenance and repair orders and contracts <sup>10</sup>	221,038	186,486	83,863	81,845
Licenses, contributions and royalties <sup>9</sup>	184,992	178,963	55,533	55,872
Insurance <sup>11</sup>	216,351	141,903	108,485	80,195
Materials and other operating costs	121,090	110,255	43,691	41,720
Connection cost <sup>12</sup>	67,433	55,043	20,284	20,852
General <sup>13</sup>	70,371	60,856	24,771	24,184
Amortization of rights of use <sup>6</sup>	48,290	47,078	16,535	16,794
Taxes and fees	45,427	35,648	15,054	10,468
Commercial and financial management of the service	34,621	40,143	8,242	13,815
Amortization <sup>6</sup>	29,898	38,427	10,133	12,955
Fees	24,680	22,730	10,393	7,777
Other	14,757	17,888	5,118	6,966
Liquefied natural gas	13,740	12,771	5,195	4,185
Public utilities	4,418	9,481	1,501	5,665
Leases	4,415	3,876	1,575	1,392
Costs associated with transactions in the wholesale market	5,615	3,479	3,356	1,250
Bienes comercializados	1,986	1,099	685	542
Compresion gas	390	236	198	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,220,018</b>	<b>6,255,515</b>	<b>2,322,154</b>	<b>2,277,275</b>

-Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-

- 1 Increase due to greater purchases of energy on the stock exchange at a higher price, mainly in the power generation and distribution segments, through this mechanism the missing energy is purchased to cover the demand of the Regulated Market.
- 2 The increase corresponds to higher network costs, mainly in the distribution, power generation and gas segments due to the higher use and charge of the unregulated market.
- 3 The increase in costs for block purchases occurred in the energy distribution and marketing segment.
- 4 The variation was explained by an increase in Hidroituango's operation and maintenance staff and a 12% salary increase.
- 5 Increase in depreciation costs due to purchases of fixed assets and transfers to operations especially related to Hidroituango at the end of 2023.
- 6 It corresponds to non-effective costs.
- 7 The decrease was explained by a reduction in the number of connected customers and lower income from service stations.
- 8 Consumption of direct inputs mainly increased in the Generation business due to higher diesel oil purchases as a result of higher thermal generation.



- <sup>9</sup> The increase in orders and contracts for other services was due to higher surveillance and security costs because of the start-up of two more Hidroituango units.
- <sup>10</sup> There were higher maintenance and repair costs, mainly due to the stabilization of the left abutment of the Porce III dam and increased maintenance of lines, networks and pipelines aimed at achieving compliance with the regulatory indicators SAIDI and SAIFI.
- <sup>11</sup> Insurance mainly increased due to the start-up of two more units of the Hidroituango Power Plant.
- <sup>12</sup> Cost per connection increased in the wastewater management segment.
- <sup>13</sup> Increase in purchases of industrial safety supplies across all business units.

## **Note 18. Administrative expenses**

The detail of administrative expenses is as follows:

Administrative expenses	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023	For the three months ended September 30, 2024	For the three months ended September 30, 2023
<b>Personnel Expenses</b>				
Wages and salaries <sup>1</sup>	308,042	283,991	96,193	91,154
Social security expenses <sup>2</sup>	92,831	85,717	31,719	29,012
Pension expenses <sup>2</sup>	25,599	22,407	8,788	7,619
Other post-employment benefit plans other than pensions	1,526	1,610	406	456
Other long-term benefits	2,882	2,481	962	822
Interest rate benefits to employees	7,516	7,193	2,814	3,047
<b>Total personnel expenses</b>	<b>438,396</b>	<b>403,399</b>	<b>140,882</b>	<b>132,110</b>
<b>Gastos Generales</b>			-	-
Taxes, contributions and fees <sup>3</sup>	139,480	128,639	40,643	45,645
General insurance <sup>4</sup>	49,308	28,238	11,944	11,433
Intangible assets <sup>5</sup>	52,798	65,940	17,262	28,104
Maintenance	51,881	48,578	21,338	18,051
Commissions, fees and services	46,072	49,249	20,370	21,036
Amortization of intangible assets <sup>6</sup>	26,950	26,222	7,988	9,112
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment <sup>6</sup>	23,415	22,959	5,591	7,508
Amortization of rights of use <sup>6</sup>	18,360	16,895	6,998	5,660
Provision for contingencies <sup>2,7</sup>	17,829	42,533	6,852	15,665
Other miscellaneous provisions <sup>2</sup>	21,216	19,971	13,590	12,353
Surveillance and security	8,798	7,778	2,966	2,670
Christmas lighting	10,579	10,741	5,068	4,528
Other general expenses	14,286	22,147	(3,270)	6,150
Technical reserve EAS <sup>2</sup>	5,407	1,293	2,065	(959)
Information processing	5,127	995	1,983	995
Cleaning, cafeteria, restaurant and laundry services	4,756	3,947	1,751	1,589
Advertising and publicity	4,839	6,310	1,900	6,310
Apprenticeship contracts	4,101	3,654	1,417	1,299
Promotion and dissemination	6,495	10,189	3,822	6,116
Fuels and lubricants	3,757	2,110	3,757	2,110
Materials and supplies	3,182	3,072	3,182	3,072
Studies and projects	4,435	2,075	2,769	1,074
Prints, publications, subscriptions and affiliations	1,921	1,101	1,921	1,101
Repairs	3,478	1,964	3,478	1,964
Provision for decommissioning, removal or rehabilitation <sup>2,8</sup>	2,260	11,323	970	4,344
Provision for guarantees <sup>2,9</sup>	-	2,584	-	(2,507)
<b>Total general expenses</b>	<b>530,730</b>	<b>540,507</b>	<b>186,355</b>	<b>214,423</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>969,126</b>	<b>943,906</b>	<b>327,237</b>	<b>346,533</b>

-Cifras en millones de pesos colombianos-

- (1) The increase was the result of the salary increase which was impacted by the IPC.
- (2) It is disclosed under provisions, post-employment, and long-term defined benefit plans in the statement of cash flows.
- (3) Represented mainly by the tax on industry and commerce, the tax on financial movements, increases due to Law 99 and higher contributions to Superservicios.

- (4) The increase in insurance was caused by a change in accounting practices in recognizing insurance policies according to the time of coverage, where insurance policies whose coverage is less than or equal to 12 months are recorded in the period's income statement.
- (5) The reduction primarily occurs in the Energy and Gas businesses and is associated with lower disbursements for projects in the research and development phase that do not meet the criteria for capitalization as intangible assets.
- (6) Corresponds to non-cash expenditure.
- (7) Provisions for contingencies decreased, mainly due to the adjustment in compensation to the infrastructure of those affected by the Ituango contingency.
- (8) Corresponds to a lower provision amount for the environmental contingency related to Hidroituango.
- (9) The decrease was due to the end of the guarantee provision for the Hidroituango connection.

## Note 19. Other expenses

The detail of the other expenses is as follows:

Other expenses	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023	For the three months ended September 30, 2024	For the three months ended September 30, 2023
Contributions in non-corporate entities <sup>1</sup>	23,133	21,436	11,076	10,474
Loss on retirement of property, plant and equipment <sup>2 3 4</sup>	5,669	9,117	1,141	991
Court rulings <sup>5</sup>	2,359	859	1,422	94
Loss on retirement of inventories <sup>6</sup>	1,787	68	1,787	68
Other ordinary expenses <sup>7</sup>	1,354	2,251	590	580
Arbitral awards and extrajudicial conciliations <sup>8</sup>	907	2,202	158	1,319
Effective interest financing services <sup>9</sup>	787	1,210	268	437
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment <sup>10</sup>	18	171	18	171
Loss on right of use assets <sup>11</sup>	-	130	-	130
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,014</b>	<b>37,444</b>	<b>16,460</b>	<b>14,264</b>

-Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-

- <sup>1</sup> Corresponds to the contributions made to the EPM Foundation.
- <sup>2</sup> 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.
- <sup>3</sup> Corresponds to non-cash expenses.
- <sup>4</sup> Lower asset write-offs compared to the same period of the previous year, mainly in the Generation segment.
- <sup>5</sup> Increase in the payment of labor judgments to Colpensiones.
- <sup>6</sup> Increase due to adjustments in physical inventory, primarily associated with the Distribution business.
- <sup>7</sup> Other ordinary expenses decreased, mainly because higher expenses were recognized for the Ituango contingency in 2023.
- <sup>8</sup> Decrease contributed mainly by the Energy Generation segment given that the previous year an expense of 1,030 was presented due to an award with Mr. Luis Javier Galeano Murillo.

<sup>9</sup> Lower value in the amortized cost of the financing component, mainly represented in the Distribution and Gas businesses.

<sup>10</sup> In 2023, there were higher losses on the sale of assets in the Distribution segment.

<sup>11</sup> In 2023, there were losses in usage rights in the Distribution segment.

## Note 20. Finance Income and Expenses

### 20.1 Finance income

The detail of finance income is as follows:

Financial income	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023	For the three months ended September 30, 2024	For the three months ended September 30, 2023
<b>Interest Income:</b>				
Gain from valuation of financial instruments at fair value <sup>1 2</sup>	177,784	192,974	73,515	11,686
Utility valuation derivative financial instruments not hedging <sup>1 3</sup>	158,117	-	-	-
Interest on trade receivables and default interest <sup>4 5</sup>	126,962	90,902	43,523	36,430
Bank deposits <sup>4 6</sup>	77,347	42,696	15,213	10,834
Gain on trust rights <sup>7</sup>	18,500	41,806	14,322	8,600
Other financial income <sup>4</sup>	2,472	3,835	937	1,314
Restricted funds <sup>4</sup>	1,739	1,640	631	591
Funds received in administration	217	680	117	473
<b>Total financial income</b>	<b>563,138</b>	<b>374,533</b>	<b>148,258</b>	<b>69,928</b>

*-Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-*

<sup>1</sup> It is disclosed as part of the item Profit or loss on the valuation of financial instruments and hedging accounting in the statement of cash flows.

<sup>2</sup> Decrease in the valuation of financial instruments measured at fair value, which was mainly due to the allocation of fixed-income securities, and due to the behavior of the market, which has presented devaluations.

<sup>3</sup> The increased originated by the valuation of the financial instrument related to the weather derivative.

<sup>4</sup> It is disclosed as part of the interest income and income item in the statement of cash flows.

<sup>5</sup> Increase mainly due to interest received on the loan granted to Afinia for COP 450 billion disbursed between April and October 2023.

<sup>6</sup> Increase due to higher bank rates.

<sup>7</sup> The decrease in the income on trust rights was explained by the behavior of the market, which has presented devaluations and is thus reflected in the temporary investments of the portfolio.

### 20.2 Finance expenses

The detail of finance expenses is as follows:

Finance expenses	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023	For the three months ended September 30, 2024	For the three months ended September 30, 2023
<b>Interest expense:</b>				
Interest on lease obligations <sup>1</sup>	230,642	214,035	79,155	74,127
Other interest expense <sup>2</sup>	112	259	41	155
<b>Total interest</b>	<b>230,754</b>	<b>214,294</b>	<b>79,196</b>	<b>74,282</b>
Long-term external financing operations <sup>1 2</sup>	918,544	786,839	304,129	262,746
Financial instruments for hedging purposes <sup>1 2</sup>	625,263	530,243	192,936	212,101
Long-term internal financing operations <sup>1 3</sup>	180,710	179,205	63,591	57,427
Short-term internal financing operations <sup>1 3</sup>	-	16,803	-	5,761
Short-term external financing operations <sup>1 2</sup>	62,711	-	17,202	-
<b>Other finance expenses:</b>				
Other finance expenses <sup>4</sup>	469,013	163,238	96,525	44,775
Fees and commissions other than amounts included in determining the effective interest rate <sup>1</sup>	511	518	99	116
<b>Total finance expenses</b>	<b>2,487,506</b>	<b>1,891,140</b>	<b>753,678</b>	<b>657,208</b>

-Amounts in millions of Colombian pesos-

- 1 It disclosed as part of interest expense and fees in the statement of cash flows.
- 2 The increase due to higher indebtedness and new financial hedges contracted.
- 3 The decrease is due to payment of a treasury loan with Banco Popular and local bond payments.
- 4 For presentation purposes in the statement of cash flows: -\$46,199 (2023: -\$149,146) are disclosed under the heading of profit or loss from valuation of financial instruments and hedge accounting and \$160,811 (2023: \$52,131) are disclosed under provisions for tax obligations, insurance and reinsurance and financial update.

## Note 21. Net foreign exchange difference

The effect on foreign. currency transactions is as follows:

Exchange difference, net	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023	For the three months ended September 30, 2024	For the three months ended September 30, 2023
<b>Exchange difference income</b>				
<u>Own position</u>				
For goods and services and others	357	38,505	(1,926)	4,403
For liquidity	45,987	4,108	(13,238)	4,108
Receivables	46,068	17,240	34,234	(13)
Provisions	18	24,040	(4)	10,659
<u>Financing operation</u>	-	-	-	-
Gross Income	87,692	1,837,308	69,522	343,781
Debt hedging	745,941	-	90,354	-
<b>Total foreign exchange difference income</b>	<b>927,493</b>	<b>1,921,201</b>	<b>180,372</b>	<b>362,938</b>
<b>Foreign exchange difference expense</b>				
<u>Own position</u>				
Receivables	6,746	194,166	(8)	113,427
For goods and services and others	16,611	10,722	3,145	530
Provisions	10,941	-	9,165	-
Other adjustments due to exchange differences	-	10,782	0	1,509
For liquidity	-	43,036	1,430	6,939
<u>Financing operation</u>	-	-	-	-
Gross expense	998,733	313,019	23,109	134,004
Debt coverage	-	1,206,913	54,744	232,114
<b>Total foreign exchange difference expense</b>	<b>1,033,031</b>	<b>1,778,638</b>	<b>91,585</b>	<b>488,523</b>
<b>Exchange difference, net</b>	<b>(105,538)</b>	<b>142,563</b>	<b>88,787</b>	<b>(125,585)</b>

-Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-

The accumulated net expense was \$105,538, represented by a net income from proprietary position of \$59,563 and net expense from financing operations of \$165,101. The accumulated devaluation as of September 2024 was 8.95% (2023: 15.73% revaluation) at a closing rate of \$4,164.76 (2023:4,053.76).

The rates used for currency conversion in the separate financial statements are:

Currency	Currency Code	Exchange to USD as of September 30		Exchange rate as of September 30		Average exchange rate	
		2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
United States Dollar	USD	1.00	1.00	4,164.21	4,053.76	4,182.51	4,004.52
Guatemalan quetzal	GTQ	7.72	7.86	539.16	515.86	541.12	509.00
Mexican peso	MXN	19.64	17.41	211.98	232.80	213.35	231.60
Chilean peso	CLP	896.25	906.84	4.65	4.47	4.52	4.53
EURO	EUR	0.90	0.94	4,647.47	4,291.92	4,326.08	4,775.79

## Note 22. Income tax

Concept	September 2024	September 2023
<b>Profit of the period before taxes</b>	4,399,449	4,216,275
Current income tax	1,068,316	540,951
Deferred income tax	7,315	327,245
<b>Total income tax</b>	<b>1,075,631</b>	<b>868,196</b>
<b>Effective rate</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>21%</b>

- Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos -

For interim periods, and in compliance with IAS 34, income tax expenses will be recognized based on the best estimate of the weighted average tax rate expected for the annual accounting period, in our case under the estimated effective tax rate methodology. The amounts calculated for the tax expense in this interim period may need to be adjusted in subsequent periods whenever the estimates of the annual rate have changed at the time the actual tax at the end of the period is determined.

As of September 30, 2024, the effective income tax rate was 24% (September 2023: 21%). The variation in the effective rate resulted from a combined effect of items, such as:

- Increase in profit before taxes.
- Decrease in the special deduction for real productive fixed assets.
- Mayor permanent differences that increase net income, such as provisions associated with the Power Generation segment, non-deductible expenses, among others, considered in 2024.

The effective tax rate was below the nominal income tax rate, mainly due to permanent differences, such as dividend income not taxed in application of the Colombian Holding Companies Regime (exempt income) and the application of stabilized rules, such as the special deduction on real productive fixed assets and the 33% tax rate for the Electricity Generation business, Special deductions and tax discounts for investments in Science, Technology and Innovation, investments in control, conservation and environmental improvement also contribute to having an effective rate that is below the nominal rate.

## Note 23. Related party disclosures

EPM is a decentralized municipal entity, whose sole owner is the Municipality of Medellín. The capital with which it was incorporated and operates, as well as its assets, is of a public nature. The Mayor of Medellín chairs the EPM Board of Directors.

EPM's related parties are 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.

The total value of transactions made by the company with its related parties during the corresponding period is presented below:

Transactions and balances with related parties	Income <sup>1</sup>	Costs/ Expenses <sup>2</sup>	Amounts receivable <sup>3</sup>	Amounts payable	Guarantees and collateral received
<b>Subsidiaries of Grupo EPM:</b>					
September 2024	829,282	453,747	1,755,639	66,622	-
December 2023	593,597	632,331	447,751	113,798	-
<b>Associates of Grupo EPM:</b>					
September 2024	38,339	28,790	3,581	5,960	-
December 2023	66,052	36,018	11,530	6,719	-
<b>Key management personnel of the company:</b>					
September 2024	-	7,217	990	4,814	111
December 2023	-	12,434	1,255	3,045	111
<b>Other related parties:</b>					
September 2024	115,105	56,220	37,994	356,063	-
December 2023	154,502	70,811	121,434	4,586	-

*-Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-*

Transactions between EPM and its related parties are carried out under conditions equivalent to those that exist in transactions between independent parties, in terms of their object and conditions.

<sup>1</sup> The detail of the income obtained by the company from its related parties is as follows:

	Revenues	September 2024	December 2023
Subsidiaries	Sale of goods and services	726,020	442,143
	Interest	78,669	84,695
	Fees	1,753	1,749
	Other	22,840	65,010
<b>Total Subsidiaries</b>		<b>829,282</b>	<b>593,597</b>
Associates	Sale of goods and services	31,056	51,755
	Interest	2	5
	Other	7,281	14,292
<b>Total Associates</b>		<b>38,339</b>	<b>66,052</b>
Other related parties	Sale of goods and services	106,216	93,564
	Interest	3	331
	Fees	15	16
	Other	8,871	60,591
<b>Total Other related parties</b>		<b>115,105</b>	<b>154,502</b>

-Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-

<sup>2</sup> The detail of the costs and expenses incurred by the company with its related parties is as follows:

	Costs and expenses	September 2024	December 2023
Subsidiaries	Sale of goods and services	448,584	623,717
	Fees	618	1,026
	Other	4,545	7,588
<b>Total Subsidiaries</b>		<b>453,747</b>	<b>632,331</b>
Associates	Sale of goods and services	26,906	33,531
	Fees	1,830	2,270
	Other	54	217
<b>Total Associates</b>		<b>28,790</b>	<b>36,018</b>
Other related parties	Sale of goods and services	54,606	1
	Fees	262	1,416
	Other	1,352	69,394
<b>Total Other related parties</b>		<b>56,220</b>	<b>70,811</b>

-Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-

<sup>3</sup> The detail of the loans granted by the company to its related parties is as follows:

	Loans granted	Original currency	Term	Nominal interest rate	September 2024			December 2023		
					Nominal value	Amortized cost value	Total value	Nominal value	Amortized cost value	Total value
HIDROSUR	Loan 1	CLP	8,5 years	7.20%	627,134	15,222	642,357	621,035	(358)	620,677
Caribemar de la Costa S.A.S. E.S.P.	Loan1	COP	5 years	IBR 3M + 8.29%	450,000	32,216	482,216	450,000	18,989	468,989
Ticsa Colombia	Loan 1	COP	0,5 years	IBR 6M + 3.06%	13,000	515	13,515	-	-	-

-Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-



Transactions between the company and its related parties are carried out under conditions equivalent to those that exist in transactions between independent parties, in terms of their purpose and conditions.

#### Transactions and balances with related government entities

As of September 2024, financial surplus payments were made to the special district of science, technology and innovation of Medellin of \$1,757,131: \$1,129,584 ordinary and \$627,547 extraordinary (2023: \$1,393,467: \$895,800 ordinary and \$497,667 extraordinary).

#### Remuneration of the Board of Directors and key personnel of the company:

Members of key management personnel at the company include:

Concept	September 2024	December 2023
Wages and other short-term employee benefits	6,671	11,167
Other long-term employee benefits	546	1,267
<b>Remuneration to key management personnel</b>	<b>7,217</b>	<b>12,434</b>

*-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 24. Capital management

The company's capital includes borrowing through the capital market, commercial banking, development banking, export credit agency and multilateral banking, nationally and internationally.

The company manages its capital through planning and management processes of obtaining resources, one of the sources is through the national and international financial markets, to attend to strategic investments, and investment projects, accessing different alternatives that minimize the cost, that tend to the maintenance of adequate financial indicators and risk rating, as well as financial risk management. To this end, it has defined the following capital management policies and processes:

**Financing management:** financing management includes the execution of all long-term credit operations, in order to guarantee the timely availability of the resources required for the normal operation of the company and to materialize investment and growth decisions, seeking efficient financing costs, according to market conditions.

The Company has made no changes to its capital funding management objectives, policies and processes during the periods ended as of September 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023, nor has it been subject to external capital requirements.

To cope with changes in economic conditions, the company implements proactive mechanisms to manage its indebtedness, enabling different financing alternatives to the extent feasible, so that, at the time of the need to execute a long-term credit operation, the source is available under competitive market conditions and in a timely manner.

Below are the securities that the company manages as capital:

	September 2024	December 2023
Commercial bank loans	5,337,204	4,499,154
Multilateral bank loans	678,792	776,947
Development bank loans	2,238,873	2,057,774
Bonds and securities issued	12,301,109	12,751,209
<b>Total debt</b>	<b>20,555,978</b>	<b>20,085,084</b>

*-Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-*

## Note 25. Measuring fair value on a recurring and non-recurring basis

The methodology established in IFRS 13 - Fair Value Measurement specifies a hierarchy in valuation techniques based on whether the variables used to determine fair value are observable or unobservable. The company determines fair value on a recurring and non-recurring basis, as well as for disclosure purposes:

- Based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the company 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 directly or indirectly observable for assets or liabilities (level 2).
- Based on internal cash flow discount valuation techniques or other valuation models, using variables estimated by the company that are not observable for the asset or liability, in the absence of observed variables in the market (level 3).

### Valuation techniques and variables used by the company in the measurement of fair value for recognition and disclosure:

**Cash and cash equivalents:** include cash on hand and in banks and highly liquid investments, easily 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 its acquisition. EPM uses the market approach as a valuation technique for this item; these items are classified at level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

**Investments at fair value through profit or loss and through equity:** includes investments made to optimize excess liquidity, that is, all those resources that are not immediately allocated to the development of the activities that constitute the corporate purpose of the company. EPM uses the market approach as a valuation technique; these items are classified at level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

**Equity investments:** corresponds to the resources placed in participatory titles of national or foreign entities, represented in shares or shares of social interest. The methodologies used are: the market price for those listed on the stock market (level 1) and the discount of cash flows for the rest (level 3).

**Fiduciary rights:** corresponds to the rights originated by virtue of the execution of commercial trust contracts. EPM uses the market approach as a valuation technique, these items are classified at level 1.

**Derivative instruments:** EPM uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward contracts (“Forward”), futures contracts, financial swaps (“Swaps”) and options, to hedge various financial risks, mainly interest rate risk, foreign exchange and price of basic products (“commodities”). Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at their fair values on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value. EPM uses discounted cash flow as a valuation technique for swaps, in an income approach. The variables used are: Interest rate swap curve for rates denominated in dollars, to discount flows in dollars; and Foreign interest rate swap curve for rates denominated in pesos, to discount flows in pesos. These items are classified in level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

With regard to Zero Cost Collar options, the Black and Scholes model is used as a reference since it analyzes the value of options based on the price of the asset underlying the option, which follows a continuous stochastic process of Gauss-Wiener evolution, with constant mean and instantaneous variance. These items are classified in 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 at 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 in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy because variables not obtained from observable market data are used.

**Investment properties:** are properties (land or buildings, considered in whole or in part, or both) that are held (by EPM in its own name or as part of a financial lease) to obtain rents, capital gains or both, in place of stop:

- Its use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes; either
- Its sale in the ordinary course of operations.

EPM uses two valuation techniques for these items. Within the market approach, the comparative or market method is used, which consists of deducting the price by comparing transactions, supply and demand, and appraisals of similar or comparable properties, prior time, conformation, and location adjustments. Within the cost approach, the residual method is used, which is applied only to buildings and is based on the determination of the updated construction cost, less depreciation due to age and state of conservation. Both items are classified in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The following table shows for each of the levels of the fair value hierarchy, the company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023:

September 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	26,398	-	-	26,398
<b>Total negotiable or designated at fair value</b>	<b>26,398</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,398</b>
<b>Other investments in debt securities</b>				
Fixed income securities	167,079	-	-	167,079
Equity Securities	517,681	-	-	517,681
Investments pledged or pledged in guarantee	20,240	-	-	20,240
<b>Total other investments at fair value (See note 11)</b>	<b>705,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>705,000</b>
<b>Other equity investments</b>				
Equity securities	1,671,659	-	6,733	1,678,392
<b>Total other equity investments (See note 11)</b>	<b>1,671,659</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,733</b>	<b>1,678,392</b>
<b>Trust rights</b>				
Trust in administration	305,693	-	-	305,693
<b>Total trust rights (See note 11)</b>	<b>305,693</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>305,693</b>
<b>Derivative</b>				
Future contracts	-	9,436	-	9,436
Swaps	-	110,242	-	110,242
<b>Total derivatives (See note 11)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>119,678</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>119,678</b>
<b>Other accounts receivable</b>				
Other accounts receivable	-	-	48,183	48,183
<b>Total debtors (See note 10)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>48,183</b>	<b>48,183</b>
<b>Investment property</b>				
Poperties Urban and rural land	-	-	139,923	139,923
Property Buildings and hous	-	-	39,226	39,226
<b>Total Investment property</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>179,149</b>	<b>179,149</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
<b>Derivative</b>				
Future contracts	-	4,790	-	4,790
Swaps	-	131,977	-	131,977
<b>Total derivative liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>136,767</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>136,767</b>
<b>Contingent consideration</b>				
Provisions-business combination	-	-	157,115	157,115
Level of desagration 2	-	-	-	-
<b>Total contingent consideration (See note 14)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>157,115</b>	<b>157,115</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,708,750</b>	<b>(17,089)</b>	<b>76,950</b>	<b>2,768,612</b>

-Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-

98%

-1%

3%

December 2023	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Assets</b>				
<b>Negociables o designados a valor razonable</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	129,631	-	-	129,631
<b>Total negotiable or designated at fair value</b>	<b>129,631</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>129,631</b>
<b>Other investments in debt securities</b>				
Fixed income securities	78,008	-	-	78,008
Equity Securities	464,642	-	-	464,642
Investments pledged or pledged in guarantee	808	-	-	808
<b>Total other investments at fair value (See note 11)</b>	<b>543,458</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>543,458</b>
<b>Other equity investments</b>				
Equity securities	1,515,281	-	6,733	1,522,014
<b>Total other equity investments (See note 11)</b>	<b>1,515,281</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,733</b>	<b>1,522,014</b>
<b>Trust rights</b>				
Trust in administration	314,336	-	-	314,336
<b>Total trust rights (See note 11)</b>	<b>314,336</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>314,336</b>
<b>Derivative</b>				
Swaps	-	88	-	88
Put Options	-	-	31,453	31,453
<b>Total derivatives (See note 11)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>31,453</b>	<b>31,541</b>
<b>Other accounts receivable</b>				
Other accounts receivable	-	-	49,338	49,338
<b>Total debtors (See note 10)</b>			<b>49,338</b>	<b>49,338</b>
<b>Investment property</b>				
Poperties Urban and rural land	-	-	139,923	139,923
Property Buildings and hous	-	-	39,226	39,226
<b>Total Investment property</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>179,149</b>	<b>179,149</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
<b>Derivative</b>				
Future contracts	-	23	-	23
Swaps	-	906,328	-	906,328
<b>Total derivative liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>906,351</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>906,351</b>
<b>Contingent consideration</b>				
Provisions-business combination	-	-	141,143	141,143
<b>Total contingent consideration (See note 14)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>141,143</b>	<b>141,143</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,502,706</b>	<b>(906,263)</b>	<b>125,530</b>	<b>1,721,973</b>
<i>-Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-</i>	<b>145%</b>	<b>-53%</b>	<b>7%</b>	

The carrying value and estimated fair value of the company's assets and liabilities that are not recognized at fair value in the separate statement of financial position but require disclosure at fair value; as of September 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023, is as follows:

Concept	September 2024			December 2023	
	Book value	Estimated fair value		Estimated fair value	
		Level 2	Total	Level 2	Total
<b>Assets</b>					
Utility Services	3,689,001	3,710,932	3,710,932	4,549,694	4,549,694
Employees	189,410	189,021	189,021	169,094	169,094
Linked	1,511,554	1,511,554	1,511,554	1,089,667	1,089,667
Other accounts receivable	381,601	376,042	376,042	647,342	647,342
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>5,771,566</b>	<b>5,787,549</b>	<b>5,787,549</b>	<b>6,455,797</b>	<b>6,455,797</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Liabilities	5,337,204	4,597,528	4,597,528	4,430,850	4,430,850
Otros bonos y títulos emitidos	678,792	333,739	333,739	509,682	509,682
Commercial bank loans	2,238,873	1,939,957	1,939,957	2,020,584	2,020,584
Multilateral bank loans	12,301,109	11,323,964	11,323,964	11,250,144	11,250,144
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>20,555,978</b>	<b>18,195,188</b>	<b>18,195,188</b>	<b>18,211,259</b>	<b>18,211,259</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>(14,784,412)</b>	<b>(12,407,640)</b>	<b>(12,407,640)</b>	<b>(11,755,462)</b>	<b>(11,755,462)</b>

-Amounts stated in millions of Colombian pesos-

100%

100%

## Note 26. Events occurring after the reporting period.

Between the reporting date of the condensed separated financial statements and the date on which they were authorized for publication, no other relevant events took place that would imply restating the figures.