



Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P.

Separate annual financial statements
Under Accounting and Auditing Standards
Financial Information Accepted in Colombia (NCIF)
December 31, 2025 and 2024



CERTIFICATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Medellín, March 17, 2026

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

We, the undersigned, in our capacity as the Legal Representative and Accountant of Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P., hereby certify that the balances of the Separate Statements of Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. at December 31, 2025 and 2024, were faithfully taken from the accounting books.

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

The facts, transactions and operations were recognized and carried out by Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. during the period from January 1 to December 31, 2025.

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

The total value of the assets, liabilities, equity, revenues, expenses and costs were disclosed in the Separate Financial Statements of Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. at December 31, 2025.

The assets represent existing rights and the liabilities represent obligations on the account of Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. at December 31, 2025.

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

John Alberto Maya Salazar
Legal Representative

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

estamos ahí.

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External auditor's report

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

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

I have audited the separated financial statements of Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P, which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2025, and the related statements of income, of comprehensive income, of changes in Shareholders' equity and of cash flows for the year then ended, as well as the explanatory notes to the financial statements that include information on material accounting policies.

In my opinion, the accompanying separated financial statements, taken from the accounting records, present fairly, in all material respects, the Company's financial position as of December 31, 2025, the results of its operations and the cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the Accounting and Financial Information Standards accepted in Colombia adopted by Contaduría General de la Nación.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing accepted in Colombia. My responsibilities in compliance with such standards are described in the section Auditor's Responsibilities in the Audit of the Financial Statements of this report. I am independent from the Company and in accordance with the Code of Ethics Manual for accounting professionals, as applicable to audits of financial statements of entities of public interest, together with the ethical requirements relevant for my audit of financial statements of entities of public interest in Colombia, and I have complied with all other applicable ethical responsibilities. I consider that the audit evidence obtained is enough and appropriate to base my opinion.

Emphasis Paragraph - Uncertainty Related to Going Concern of a Subsidiary

As described in Note 3 to the separate financial statements, in which Management indicates that the subsidiary Caribemar de la Costa S.A.S. E.S.P. is experiencing difficulties in maintaining the sustainability of service provision, liquidity risk, and restrictions on access to bank financing, as a result of delays in the payment of obligations by government entities and other entities. This situation has required financial support and the implementation of an action plan by the parent company. This situation represents a material uncertainty regarding the subsidiary's ability to continue as a going concern. The separate financial statements do not include any adjustments or reclassifications that might be necessary if this uncertainty is not resolved in favor of the continuity of the subsidiary's operations. My opinion has not been modified in respect of this matter.

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Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, according to my professional judgment, were most significant in my audit of the accompanying financial statements. These matters were included in the context of my audit of the financial statements taken as a whole, and at the time of justifying the related opinion, but not for providing an independent opinion on these matters. Based on the foregoing, I detail below how the key matter was addressed during my audit.

I have fulfilled my responsibilities as described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Financial Statements section of my report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, my audit included the performing of procedures designed to manage the risks of material misstatement assessed in the financial statements. The results of my audit procedures, including those procedures performed to deal with the matters referred to below, provide the basis for my audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Recognition of Estimated Revenues from Unbilled Energy Generation, Distribution, and Commercialization

Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. recognizes revenues from generation and commercialization of regulated energy in the long term and revenues from distribution and commercialization of electric energy when the service is provided according to the accrual criterion, regardless of its billing, this is done on the basis of the quantities dispatched and/or consumed, which in some cases are measured after the closing of the accounting period are measured after the accounting closing. The balance of estimated unbilled revenues recognized for energy generation and commercialization services, and for energy distribution and commercialization services, amounts to COP 639,027 million and COP 534,653 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2025, which are disclosed in Note 31 to the financial statements.

The calculation of unbilled energy revenues is a significant estimate for the Company, as it must ensure that revenues are measured accurately and recognized in the appropriate period. I considered this matter to be a key audit matter due to the materiality of the amounts involved and the variables incorporated in determining this revenue, particularly with respect to:

Energy generation and commercialization: a) The estimated amount of energy calculated based on the agreed quantities or on the historical behavior of dispatch in the last month, depending on the type of contract; and **b)** The prices agreed with customers, which for the wholesale market and the non-regulated market are indexed monthly to the Producer Price Index (PPI) or the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Distribution and commercialization of energy: a) The estimated amount of energy that considers the historical data of consumption from the cycles of the previous period and the days pending to be billed, and **b)** The prices established by the regulation according to the voltage level and stratum.



Audit Response

The audit procedures for evaluating the recognition of estimated unbilled revenue are detailed below:

Energy generation and commercialization: (i) Understanding the revenue estimation process and related accounting policies; (ii) performing estimation recalculation procedures, considering the prices agreed with customers in long-term contracts and the average historical consumption for the last six months; (iii) comparing the estimated revenue at year-end with the actual billing report issued in January of the following year; (iv) analyzing issued invoices through selective testing, identifying prices and consumption; (v) comparing the consumption used in the estimate with the information reported by the operator and administrator of the Colombian electricity market (XM) and the Wholesale Market contracts. (vi) performing analytical procedures to identify significant deviations from trends; (vi) evaluation of the adequacy of the disclosures in the financial statements.

Energy distribution and commercialization: (i) Understanding the revenue estimation process and related accounting policies; (ii) performing recalculation procedures on the revenue estimate, considering customer categories, consumption history, and days outstanding; (iii) comparing estimated revenue at year-end with the billing issued in January of the following year; (iv) analyzing issued invoices through selective testing, identifying prices and consumption; (v) performing analytical procedures to identify significant deviations from trends; (vi) evaluation of the adequacy of the disclosures in the financial statements.

Responsibilities of Management and of the Parties Responsible for the Entity's Governance Regarding the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Accounting and Financial Information Standards accepted in Colombia (NCIF) adopted by Contaduría General de la Nación; of designing, implementing and maintaining the internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatements whether due to fraud or error; of selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and establishing accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Upon preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for evaluating the entity's capacity to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as appropriate, the matters related with this issue and using the accounting base of the going concern, unless Management has the intention to liquidate the Company or to cease its operations or does not have any realistic alternative other than doing so.

Those charge with governance of the Company are responsible for the supervision of the Company's financial information process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objective is to obtain a reasonable assurance on whether the separated financial statements taken as a whole are free from material errors, either due to fraud or due to error, and issue a report that includes my opinion. The reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but does not guarantee that an audit performed in accordance with the International Auditing Standards accepted in Colombia will always detect a material misstatement, if any. Misstatements could arise due to fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or accumulated, it could be expected that reasonably exercise influence on the economic decisions that users make based on the separated financial statements.



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As part of an audit in accordance with International Auditing Standards accepted in Colombia, I should exercise my professional judgment and maintain my professional skepticism along the audit, in addition to:

- Identify and evaluate the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, either due to fraud or due to error, design and execute audit procedures that respond to those risks and obtain audit evidence enough and appropriate to base my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud or error is higher than that resulting from an error, since fraud could involve collusion, falsification, intentional omissions, and false declarations or surpass of the internal control system.
- Obtain an understanding of the internal control relevant for the audit, to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- Evaluate the accounting policies used, the reasonableness of the accounting estimates and the respective disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude whether it is appropriate for Management to use the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, if there is any material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may generate significant doubts about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a significant uncertainty exists, I should call attention to this on the auditor's report on the related disclosures included in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, modify my opinion. The auditor's conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of its report; however, subsequent events or conditions may indicate that an entity cannot continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including disclosures, and whether the financial statements fairly represent the underlying transactions and events so that a reasonable presentation is achieved.

I communicated to the parties responsible for the entity's governance, among other matters, the scope planned and the time of the performance of the audit, the significant findings thereof, as well as any significant deficiency of internal control identified during the audit.

I also provided to those responsible for the governance of the Company a statement that I have complied with the applicable ethical requirements in relation to independence and communicated all relationships and other matters that could reasonably be expected to affect my independence, and, where appropriate, the corresponding safeguards.

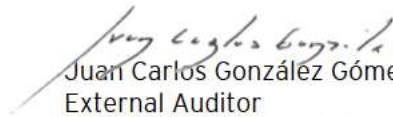
As part of the matters that have been subject to communication with those in charge of the Company's governance, I indicated those that have been of the greatest significance in the audit of the current period's financial statements and that are, consequently, key audit matters. I described those matters in my audit report unless legal or regulatory provisions either forbid public disclosure about the matter or, in extremely unusual circumstances, it is determined that a matter should not be communicated in my report as it can reasonably be expected that the adverse consequences of doing so would overcome the public interest benefits of doing so.



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Other Issues

The financial statements of Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. prepared in accordance with Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards accepted in Colombia as of December 31, 2024, which form part of the comparative information of the accompanying financial statements, were audited by me in accordance with International Standards on Auditing accepted in Colombia, for which I expressed an unqualified opinion on March 18, 2025.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Juan Carlos González Gómez', is written over the printed name.

Juan Carlos González Gómez
External Auditor
Professional License 54009 -T
Designated by Ernst & Young Audit S.A.S. TR-530

Medellín, Colombia
March 17, 2026



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

As of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024

Figures expressed in millions of Colombian pesos

	Notes	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment, net	5	39,468,348	36,674,340
Investment property	6	236,180	221,640
Goodwill	7	260,950	260,950
Other intangible assets	7	858,426	764,700
Right-of-use assets	14	2,644,029	2,539,798
Investments in subsidiaries	8	12,502,422	13,035,549
Investments in associates	9	89,451	2,029,236
Investments in joint ventures	10	99	99
Trade and other receivables	12	2,765,418	2,852,353
Other financial assets	13	3,213,505	2,776,581
Other assets	16	125,822	126,615
Cash and cash equivalents (restricted)	18	33,289	20,461
Total non-current assets		62,197,939	61,302,322
Current assets			
Inventories	17	233,953	221,236
Trade and other receivables	12	4,306,108	3,818,839
Current tax assets	40.3	525,256	483,229
Other financial assets	13	83,665	93,029
Other assets	16	103,896	150,005
Cash and cash equivalents	18	1,692,828	849,400
		6,945,706	5,615,738
Assets classified as held for sale	19	1,939,755	-
Total current assets		8,885,461	5,615,738
Total assets		71,083,400	66,918,060
Equity			
Issued capital		67	67
Reserves	20	958,981	1,031,120
Accumulated other comprehensive income	21	2,876,116	2,603,741
Retained earnings	20	26,221,364	23,954,450
Net profit for the period	20	4,875,861	4,825,910
Other components of equity		39,083	47,252
Total equity		34,971,472	32,462,540



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

As of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024

Figures expressed in millions of Colombian pesos

	Notes	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	22 Y 42	20,317,787	21,017,342
Creditors and others accounts payable	23	11,402	10,458
Other financial liabilities	24	4,261,585	3,292,743
Employee benefits	26	469,306	417,265
Income tax payable	40	103,677	29,980
Deferred tax liabilities	40	3,318,463	2,137,891
Provisions	28	895,908	1,418,836
Other liabilities	29	29,698	30,291
Total non-current liabilities		29,407,826	28,354,806
Current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	22 Y 42	2,493,989	1,284,495
Creditors and others account payable	23	1,897,660	2,168,765
Other financial liabilities	24	257,380	75,158
Employee benefits	26	450,520	733,215
Income tax payable	40	26,047	26,047
Taxes contributions and rates payable	27	325,908	271,036
Provisions	28	454,455	1,182,526
Other liabilities	29	798,143	359,472
Total current liabilities		6,704,102	6,100,714
Total liabilities		36,111,928	34,455,520
Total liabilities and equity		71,083,400	66,918,060

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Separated Financial Statements

John Alberto Maya Salazar
 Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
 Certification Attached

Diana Rúa Jaramillo
 Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

John Jaime Rodríguez Sosa
 Head of Accounting
 Professional Card No. 144842-T
 Certification Attached



EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Figures expressed in millions of Colombian pesos

	Notes	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Rendering of services	31	17,403,653	18,222,778
Leases	31	64,376	43,158
Sale of goods	31	13,294	14,130
Ordinary activities revenue		17,481,323	18,280,066
Income from sale of assets	32	2,114,228	1,561,994
Other income	33	12,345	812
Total revenue		19,607,896	19,842,872
Costs of services rendered	34	(9,678,266)	(10,237,508)
Administrative expenses	35	(1,542,878)	(2,568,585)
net impairment loss on accounts receivable	12	(150,382)	181,388
Other expenses	36	(131,381)	(58,877)
Finance income	37.1	530,071	672,297
Finance expenses	37.2	(2,937,558)	(2,938,815)
Net foreign exchange difference	38	283,078	(237,987)
Equity method in subsidiaries	8	677,734	731,606
Result of participation in equity investments	39	134,345	398,832
Profit for the period before taxes		6,792,659	5,785,223
Income tax	40	(1,916,798)	(959,313)
Profit for the period after taxes		4,875,861	4,825,910
Net result for the period		4,875,861	4,825,910
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	21 Y 40	(14,369)	117,531
Equity investments measured at fair value through equity	21 Y 40	777,954	119,253
Reclassification of property, plant and equipment to investment property	20 Y 39	-	-
Equity method in subsidiaries - NRRP	8	41,831	48,586
Income tax related to components that will not be reclassified	21 Y 40	(99,160)	(53,710)
		706,256	232,637
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Cash flow hedges:	21 Y 40	374,155	(294,782)
Reclassified to profit or loss for the period		(1,930,164)	236,426
Reclassification Adjustment		2,304,319	(531,208)
Equity method in subsidiaries	21 Y 40	(706,640)	609,060
Result recognized in the period		(706,640)	609,060
Hedges of net investments in foreign operations	21 Y 40	167,669	(150,329)
Result recognized in the period		167,669	(150,329)
Income tax related to the components that may be reclassified	21 Y 40	(265,916)	151,947
Result recognized in the period		323,624	(323,091)
Reclassification adjustment		(589,540)	475,038
		(430,732)	315,896
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of taxes	40	275,524	548,533
Total comprehensive income for the period		5,151,385	5,374,443

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Separated Financial Statements

John Alberto Maya Salazar
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
Certification Attached

Diana Rúa Jaramillo
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

John Jaime Rodríguez Sosa
Head of Accounting
Professional Card No. 144842-T
Certification Attached

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN THE EQUITY

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
 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
Balance at January 1, 2024	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
Net result of the period	-	-	(96,565)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(96,565)
Other comprehensive income of the period, net of income tax	-	-	4,825,910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,825,910
Comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	106,218	77,002	(191,756)	(101,408)	831	657,646	548,533
Surpluses or dividends decreed	-	-	4,729,345	-	106,218	77,002	(191,756)	(101,408)	831	657,646	5,277,878
Movement of reserves	-	-	(2,070,905)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,070,905)
Equity method on variations in equity	-	(39,525)	39,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	67	1,031,120	28,780,360	47,252	2,280,069	47,697	(645,726)	(95,310)	12,910	1,004,101	32,462,540
Balance at January 1, 2025	67	1,031,120	28,780,360	47,252	2,280,069	47,697	(645,726)	(95,310)	12,910	1,004,101	32,462,540
Net result of the period	-	-	4,875,861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,875,861
Other comprehensive income of the period, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	666,093	(1,667)	165,034	110,873	-	(664,809)	275,524
Comprehensive income for the period	-	-	4,875,861	-	666,093	(1,667)	165,034	110,873	-	(664,809)	5,151,385
Surpluses or dividends decreed	-	-	(2,654,250)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,654,250)
Movement of reserves	-	(72,139)	72,139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity method on variations in equity	-	-	23,115	(8,169)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,149)	11,797
Balance a December 31, 2025	67	958,981	31,097,225	39,083	2,946,162	46,030	(480,692)	15,563	12,910	336,143	34,971,472

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Separated Financial Statements

John Alberto Maya Salazar
 Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
 Certification Attached

Diana Kua Jaramillo
 Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

John Jaime Rodriguez Sosa
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EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P.
SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
Figures expressed in millions of Colombian pesos




Notes	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net result for the period		
	4,875,861	4,825,910
Adjustments to reconcile the net profit for the period to the net cash flows used in operating activities:		
	2,759,017	3,049,049
Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets	34 y 35 1,111,896	1,001,201
Deterioro de valor de propiedades, planta y equipo, activos por derecho de uso y activos intangibles	12 -	-
Net impairment loss on accounts receivable	12 150,382	(181,388)
Impairment of investments in associates and joint ventures	39 3,293	78,372
Reversión pérdida de deterioro de valor de propiedades, planta y equipos, activos por derecho de uso y activos intangibles	11 y 32 (726,187)	-
Reversión de pérdida de deterioro de valor de otros activos no corrientes	39 -	(358,265)
Write-down of inventories, net	36 3,451	1,290
Result due to exchange difference	38 (283,078)	237,987
Result due to valuation of investment property	(9,388)	5,023
Result for valuation of financial instruments and hedge accounting	37 (19,297)	(230,679)
Provisions, post-employment and long-term defined benefit plans	35 129,027	1,224,582
Provisions for tax, insurance and reinsurance obligations and financial updating	37 123,728	104,344
Applied Government subventions	32 (171)	-
Deferred income tax	40 815,495	(147,945)
Current income tax	40 1,101,303	1,107,258
Share of loss of equity-accounted investees	8 (677,734)	(731,605)
Interest and yield income	37 (463,843)	(277,307)
Interest and commission expenses	37 2,766,899	2,670,160
Result due to disposal of properties, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangibles and investment property	(11,233)	100
Result from withdrawal of property, plant and equipment, right of use assets, intangible assets and investments	12,596	7,645
Resultado por disposición de inversiones en asociadas y negocios conjuntos	(2)	-
Non-cash recoveries	(1,130,484)	(1,342,785)
Dividend income from investments	(137,636)	(118,939)
	7,634,878	7,874,959
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Change in inventories	(14,056)	(16,220)
Change in trade and other receivables	651,395	438,329
Change in other assets	332,498	(229,709)
Change in creditors and other accounts payable	(415,901)	54,711
Change in labor obligations	(92,818)	(224,903)
Change in provisions	(1,344,517)	(1,347,376)
Change in other liabilities	283,079	(676,083)
	7,034,558	5,873,708
Cash generated from operating activities		
Interest paid	(2,599,360)	(2,642,459)
Income tax paid	(1,143,329)	(1,131,151)
	3,291,869	2,100,098
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition and capitalization of subsidiaries or businesses	8 (4,780)	(337,040)
Disposal of subsidiaries or businesses	8 y 19 30	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	5 y 14 (3,058,085)	(2,763,216)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	5 y 14 55,769	8,671
Purchase of intangible assets	7 (91,313)	(89,095)
Disposal of intangible assets	7 516	305
Acquisition of investment properties	(5,153)	-
Disposición de asociadas y negocios conjuntos	2	-
Purchase of investments in financial assets	(188,565)	(651,334)
Disposal of investments in financial assets	80,527	966,115
Dividends received from associates and joint business	580,307	454,031
Other dividends received	130,771	116,913
Loans to related parties	297,307	1,096,684
Other cash flows from investment activities	(2,863)	1,606
	(2,205,530)	(1,196,360)
Cash from financing activities:		
Obtaining of borrowings and loans	22 5,425,435	3,216,583
Payments of borrowings and loans	22 (2,807,228)	(2,745,236)
Transaction costs due to issuance of debt instruments	22 (177,320)	(5,432)
Payments of liabilities for financial leasing	(22,344)	(19,533)
Surpluses paid	20 (2,654,250)	(2,070,905)
Capital subventions	-	290
Other cash from financing activities	-	(672)
	(235,707)	(1,624,905)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		
	850,632	(721,167)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		
Effects of variations in exchange rates in the cash and cash equivalents	5,624	120,198
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	869,861	1,470,830
	1,726,117	869,861
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		
	190,432	156,925

Restricted cash

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Separated Financial Statements


John Alberto Maya Salazar
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
Certification Attached


Diana Rúa Jaramillo
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)


John Jaime Rodríguez Sosa
Head of Accounting
Professional Card No. 144842-T
Certification Attached

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Notes to the separate financial statements of Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. for the periods ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

(In millions of Colombian pesos, except where otherwise indicated)

Note 1. Reporting entity

Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. (hereinafter "EPM" or the "Company") is the parent company of a multi-Latin business group established of 47 companies and 6 structured entities¹; 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, (today the District 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, (today the District 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 each and every one of these public services.

EPM offers its services through the following operating segments: Electricity Generation, Distribution and Transmission; Distribution and commercialization 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.

EPM's separate financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, were authorized by the Board of Directors for their publication on March 17, 2026.

1.1 Legal and regulatory framework

The activity performed in the provision of residential public services regulated in Colombia mainly 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, as amended 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, the

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

mentioned decree establishes that the Integral Information System of the Securities Market - 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 the issues they make. When issuing bonds, EPM is subject to the supervision 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, sewerage 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.

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

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

For the first two services, the tariff framework is established in Resolutions CRA 688 of 2014, 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 operates 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 separate financial statements of the 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 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 3 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 items in a fair value hedge, whose carrying amount is adjusted for changes in fair value attributed to the hedged risks.

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

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

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

A liability is classified as a current liability when it is held mainly for trading purposes, or when it is expected to be settled within a period not exceeding one year after the reporting period, or when the EPM does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for at least one year after the reporting period. Other liabilities are classified as non-current liabilities.

Derivative instruments not covered by hedge accounting are classified as current or non-current, or separated into current and non-current portions, based on an assessment of facts and circumstances (i.e., the underlying contractual cash flows):

- When the EPM maintains a derivative, to which hedge accounting is not applied, for a period of more than twelve (12) months from the reporting date, the derivative is classified as non-current (or divided into portions current and non-current) to correspond to the classification of the underlying item.
- Derivative instruments that are designated as hedging instruments and that are effective are classified consistently with the classification of the underlying hedged item. The derivative instrument is divided into a current and a non-current portion only if such allocation can be made reliably.

2.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position and in the statement of cash flows 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 acquisition. Callable bank overdrafts that are an integral part of the company's cash management represent a component of cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows.

2.4 Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by EPM. Control is obtained when EPM controls the relevant activities of the subsidiary and is exposed, or has the right, to its variable returns and has the ability to influence said returns. An associate is an entity over which EPM has significant influence over financial and operating policy decisions, without actually having control or joint control.

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

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

Investments in subsidiaries are measured in the separate financial statements by the equity method, except if the investment or a portion thereof is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations. Through this accounting methodology, the investment is initially recorded at cost and is subsequently adjusted based on changes experienced, after the acquisition, the portion of the net assets of the entity that corresponds to the investor. The result of the period of EPM includes its participation in the result of the period of the investee and the other comprehensive income includes its participation in the other comprehensive income of the investee. When there are variations in the ownership percentages in the subsidiary that do not imply a loss of control, the effect of these changes is recognized directly in equity. When the EPM's share of the losses of a subsidiary exceeds the EPM's share of them (which includes any long-term interest that, in substance, forms part of the company's net investment in the subsidiary), the company ceases to recognize its share of future losses. Additional losses are recognized as long as the company has entered into any legal or implicit obligation or has made payments on behalf of the subsidiary. When the subsidiary subsequently presents profits, the company resumes the recognition of its share in them only after its share in said gains equals the share in unrecognized losses.

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using the equity method from the date the investee becomes a subsidiary.

Investments in associates and joint ventures are maintained in separate financial statements at cost.

Dividends received from the subsidiary are recognized as a reduction in the value of the investment, and those received from the associate or joint venture are recognized directly in profit or loss for the period when the company's right to receive payment is established.

The company periodically analyzes the existence of indicators of value impairment and, if necessary, recognizes losses due to impairment in the investment in the subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Impairment losses are recognized in the result of the period and are calculated as the difference between the recoverable value of the subsidiary, associate or joint venture, this being the higher of the value-in-use and its fair value less the necessary costs for its sale and its carrying amount.

When control of the subsidiary is lost or significant influence over the associate or joint control over the joint venture is lost, the company measures and recognizes any residual investment that it retains in it at its fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the subsidiary, associate or joint venture and the fair value of the residual investment retained, with the value from its sale, is recognized in the result of the period.

EPM discontinues the use of the equity method from the date the investment ceases to be a subsidiary, or when the investment is classified as held for sale. Additionally, EPM records all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income with respect to that subsidiary on the same basis that would have been required if said subsidiary sold the financial assets or liabilities directly. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously accounted for in other comprehensive income by the subsidiary had been reclassified to profit or loss on the sale of the

related assets or liabilities, EPM would reclassify the gain or loss from equity to gains or losses (as a reclassification adjustment) at the time the use of the equity method is discontinued.

2.5 Joint operations

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

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

2.6 Functional currency and foreign currency

The functional currency of the company is the Colombian peso, which is the currency of the main economic environment in which it operates, that is, in which it generates and uses cash.

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

All exchange differences are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in the section profit or loss for the period, except for adjustments originating from interest costs that are capitalizable and those from loans in foreign currency to the extent that they are considered as adjustments of interest costs and the exchange difference originating from the conversion of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries for the application of the equity method, which is recognized in other comprehensive income.

2.7 Revenue from ordinary activities

Revenue from ordinary activities corresponds basically to the development of the main activity of the company, which is the provision of residential public services of aqueduct, sewerage, energy and fuel gas distribution, and are recognized when the service is provided or at the time of the delivery of the goods, to the extent that the performance obligations on the part of the company are satisfied. Income is measured at the value of the consideration received or to be received, excluding taxes or other obligations. Discounts, client offsetting for quality of service and financial components that are granted are recorded as an adjustment to the value of income. The financing component is only recognized if the contract with clients lasts more than one year.

The most representative revenues from the energy business are as follows:

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

Long-term contracts: energy purchase and sale contract entered into between trading agents and generators that are settled on the energy exchange, under this type of energy contract, generators and traders freely agree on amounts and prices for the purchase and sale of electrical energy for periods of more than one day.

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

Secondary firm energy market or secondary market: bilateral market in which the generators negotiate a support contract with each other to guarantee, during a determined period of time, the partial or total fulfillment of the firm energy obligations acquired by one of them.

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

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

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

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

Gas revenues come from the distribution and sale of natural gas to the regulated and non-regulated markets.

In the water business, income comes from the provision of aqueduct and sewerage services.

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

2.8 Contracts with Customers

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

Incurred cost comprises costs, including borrowing costs, directly related to the contract, until the work has been completed. Administrative costs are recognized in the result of the period.

On the other hand, the incremental costs incurred by the company to obtain or fulfill contracts with clients are recognized as an asset in the statement of financial position under other assets and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract, as long as the term of the contract is greater than one year. Otherwise, EPM recognizes it directly in the result of the period.

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

The difference between the revenue recognized in profit or loss for the period and the invoicing is presented as an asset in the statement of financial position called Trade and other receivable, or as a liability called other liabilities.

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

2.9 Government grants

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

2.10 Taxes

The country's tax structure, the regulatory framework and the plurality of operations make the company a passive subject of taxes, rates and contributions of the national and territorial order. They are obligations that originate to the Nation, departments, municipal entities and other active subjects, once the conditions provided in the corresponding regulations issued are met.

Among the most relevant taxes are the income tax and the sales tax.

Income tax

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

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

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

- Deferred: Deferred income tax is recognized using the liability method calculated on the temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences, while deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and for future offsetting of unused tax credits and tax losses to the extent that availability is probable. of future taxable profits against which they can be imputed. Deferred taxes are not discounted.

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

Deferred tax liabilities related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures are not recognized when the timing of the reversal of temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that

such differences will not reverse in the near future. Deferred tax assets related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that temporary differences will reverse in the near future, and it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which those deductible differences will be charged.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sales tax - VAT

EPM is responsible for the common regime since it makes sales of personal property and provides taxed services and obtains exempt income from exports. Currently in Colombia, energy, aqueduct, sewerage and home gas services are excluded from this tax.

In Colombia the general rate is 19% and there is a differential rate of 5%.

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

The tax generated is recognized as a value payable to the tax administration from which the tax paid is deducted. Revenues are recognized without considering the value of the tax.

2.11 Assets classified as held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets and groups of assets for disposal are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction, rather than through continuing use. These assets or groups of assets are presented separately, as current assets and liabilities, in the statement of financial position at the lower of their carrying amount or their fair value less costs to sell, and are not depreciated or amortized from the date of their classification.

This condition is met if the asset or group of assets is available, in its current condition, for immediate sale, the sale transaction is highly probable and is expected to be completed within one year from the classification date.

When the company is committed to a plan to sell an investment, or a portion of an investment, in a subsidiary; the investment or portion of the investment that will be sold is classified as held for sale when the criteria described above are met, and the company discontinues the use of the equity method in relation to the portion that is classified as held for sale. Any retained portion of an investment in a subsidiary that has not been classified as held for sale continues to be accounted for using the equity method. EPM discontinues the use of the equity method at the moment of the sale when the sale results in the company losing control over the subsidiary.

After the sale is carried out, the company accounts for any retained interest in the subsidiary in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, unless the retained interest continues to be a subsidiary, in which case the company uses the equity method.

Income, costs and expenses arising from a discontinued operation are presented separately from those arising from continuing activities, in a single line item after income tax, in the statement of comprehensive income for the current period and for the comparative period of the previous year, even when the company retains an interest that does not grant it control over the subsidiary after the sale.

2.12 Property, plant and equipment

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

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

The company capitalizes as a higher value of the assets, the additions or improvements made to them, provided that they meet any of the following conditions: a) they increase their useful life, b) they expand their productive capacity and operating efficiency, and c) reduce costs to the company. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as they are incurred.

Inventories of spare parts for specific projects, which are expected to have no turnover in one year and which meet the criteria to be capitalized, known as replacement assets, are presented under other property, plant, and equipment. They are depreciated considering the time spent in the warehouse and the technical useful life of the asset once its use begins.

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

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

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

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

A component of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized are derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to be obtained from its use or disposal. The gain or loss at the time of writing off the asset, calculated as the difference between the net value of the disposal and the carrying amount of the asset, is included in the statement of comprehensive income.

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

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

2.13 Leases

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

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

EPM that acts as lessor classifies the lease as operating or financial. A lease is classified as financial when the risks and rewards inherent in ownership of the leased asset are substantially transferred to the lessee; otherwise, it is classified as an operating lease.

EPM as lessee

Right-of-use assets are recognized and presented as assets in the statement of financial position at the beginning of the lease, at cost that includes the value of the lease liability, initial direct costs, payments made in advance, incentives, estimated costs decommissioning, among others. The corresponding liability is included in the

statement of financial position as a lease liability, which is measured as the present value of future lease payments discounted using the interest rate implicit in the contract, if it can be easily determined, otherwise, you will use the company's incremental borrowing rate. Future lease payments comprise fixed payments, variable payments, incentives to collect, residual value guarantees expected to be paid, the price of the purchase option and the payment of penalties for early termination of the contract.

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

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

EPM as lessor

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

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

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

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

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

2.14 Borrowing costs

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

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

- Disbursements are incurred in relation to the asset.

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

The capitalization of borrowing costs is suspended during the periods in which the development of activities of a qualified asset is interrupted for periods of more than one year. However, the capitalization of borrowing costs is not interrupted during a period if important technical or administrative actions are being carried out. Nor is the capitalization of borrowing costs suspended when a temporary delay is necessary as part of the process of preparing a qualifying asset for use or sale.

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

When EPM completes construction of a qualifying asset in parts, and each part can be used separately while construction continues on the rest, capitalization of borrowing costs will cease when substantially all activities necessary to prepare that asset is completed. part for its intended use or sale.

2.15 Investment properties

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

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value that reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in the statement of comprehensive income in the section result of the period in the period in which they arise.

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

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

2.16 Intangible assests

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

The useful lives of intangible assets are determined as finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized over their economic useful life on a straight-line basis and are evaluated to determine whether they had any impairment, provided there are indications that the

intangible asset may have suffered such impairment. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each period. Changes in the expected useful life or in the expected pattern of consumption of the asset's future economic benefits are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The expense for amortization of intangible assets with finite useful lives is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in the section result of the period in the category of expenses that is consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized but are subjected to annual tests to determine whether they suffered impairment, either individually or by cash-generating unit - CGU. The indefinite life assessment is reviewed annually to determine if said indefinite life is still valid. If it is not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is carried out prospectively.

The useful lives of intangible assets are:

Similar concessions and rights	Depending on the term of the contract	
Easements	Indefinite	
Capitalized development costs	Indefinite	
Software and computer applications	Indefinite/Finite	<u>3</u> to <u>5</u> years
Licenses	Indefinite/Finite	<u>3</u> to <u>5</u> years
Rights	Depending on the term of the contract	
premium gas service estimates and customer-related intangibles	Depending on the term of the contract	
Other intangible assets	Indefinite/Finite	<u>7</u> to <u>15</u> years

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

Research and development costs

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

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

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

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

The amortization of the asset begins when the development has been completed and it is available for use. It is amortized over the period of the expected future economic benefit. During the development period, the asset is tested annually to determine if there is impairment of its value.

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

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between the cost of a group of assets that constitutes a business, over which control is acquired, and the fair value at the time of acquisition of this group of acquired assets.

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

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

2.17 Financial instruments

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

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

2.17.1 Financial assets

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

For subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified at amortized cost or at fair value (through other comprehensive income or through results) depending on the business model of the company to manage the financial assets and the characteristics of the contractual cash flows. of the instrument.

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

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

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

- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Debt instruments that are maintained under a business model whose objective is obtained by obtaining the contractual cash flows and selling the instruments are classified as assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and, in addition, the instrument grants, on specific dates, cash flows that correspond only to payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal value.

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

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

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

- **Financial assets at amortized cost**

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate² if the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold it to obtain the contractual cash flows and the contractual terms thereof that grant, on specific dates, cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal value.

Impairment of financial instruments

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

Expected credit losses are estimated considering the probability that a loss due to bad debts may or may not occur and are recognized as a gain or loss in the result of the period against a lower value of the financial asset. The company assesses the credit risk of accounts receivable on a monthly basis in order to determine the value adjustment for expected credit losses on financial assets.

The company assesses on a collective basis the expected losses for financial assets that are not individually significant. When the collective evaluation of expected losses is carried out, the accounts receivable are grouped by similar credit risk characteristics, which make it possible to identify the debtor's ability to pay, in accordance with the contractual terms of negotiation of the account receivable.

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

Non-compliance with agreements is generally measured when there are 2 overdue accounts, however, if there are individual agreements or contracts that indicate non-compliance immediately, the obligation is no longer met.

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

The company determines that a financial asset presents credit deterioration when:

- There is evidence of client default in the payment of two (2) or more collection accounts.
- It is known or there is evidence that the client is undergoing business restructuring processes or insolvency or liquidation.
- Social disturbances, public order or natural disasters occur, which according to experience are directly correlated with non-payment of collection accounts.

Credit risk is affected when there are changes in financial assets. The company's policy to reassess the recognition of credit losses is basically based on the payment behavior of the client or counterparty. When there is evidence of an improvement in the client's historical payment behavior, a decrease in risk is recorded, and in the event of an increase in the portfolio's default age, an increase in asset impairment is recorded.

Impaired financial assets may continue to be subject to collection enforcement activities under the company's recovery procedures, considering legal collection where appropriate. The recoveries made are recognized in the result of the period.

Derecognition of financial assets

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

The company derecognizes a financial asset when:

- There is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulties and there are no realistic prospects for recovery.
- The counterparty has been placed in liquidation, has initiated bankruptcy proceedings or,
- In the case of accounts receivable the amounts exceed two years past due, whichever occurs earlier.

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

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

Credit refinancing

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not give rise to derecognition of that financial asset in accordance with IFRS 9 adopted in Colombia, the Company recalculates the value gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a change gain or loss in profit or loss for the period. The gross carrying amount of the financial asset is recalculated as the present value of the modified or renegotiated contractual cash flows that are discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial asset (or effective interest rate adjusted for credit quality for financial assets with purchased or originated credit-impaired rates) or, when applicable, the revised effective interest rate. Any cost or fee incurred adjusts the carrying amount of the modified financial asset and is amortized over its remaining life.

2.17.2 Financial liabilities

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

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

Compound instruments

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

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

Financial guarantee contracts

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

The conditions will be materially different if the present value of the cash flows under the new conditions, including any commission paid net of any commission received, discounted at the original effective interest rate, differs by at least 10% from the present value of the cash flows that still remain from the original financial liability.

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

If the changes are not substantial, the company recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial liability and recognizes a gain or loss due to changes in the result of the period. The gross carrying amount of the financial liability is recalculated as the present value of the modified or renegotiated contractual cash flows

that are discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial liability or, when applicable, the revised effective interest rate. Any cost or commission incurred adjusts the carrying amount of the modified financial liability and is amortized over its remaining term.

2.17.3 Equity Instruments

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

The repurchase of the company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in the results from the purchase, sale, insurance, or cancellation of the company's own equity instruments.

2.17.4 Derivative financial instruments

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

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

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

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

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

Hedge accounting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The ineffective part shall be the difference between:

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

The measurement of the effectiveness of the hedges is carried out on a monthly basis.

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

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

- **Hedges of net investments in foreign businesses**, when they cover the exposure to variations in the conversion of foreign businesses to the company's presentation currency associated with exchange rate risk.

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

Effectiveness and ineffectiveness are accounted for similarly to cash flow hedges.

The gains or losses of the hedging instrument that relate to the effective portion of the hedge are recognized in other comprehensive income, while any gain or loss related to the ineffective portion is recognized in profit or loss for the period. Upon disposal of the business abroad, the accumulated value of the gains or losses recorded in the other comprehensive income is reclassified to the result of the period.

2.17.5 Offset of financial instruments

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

2.18 Inventories

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

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

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

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

2.19 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

Impairment losses from continuing operations are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in the section result for the period in those categories of expenses that correspond to the function of the impaired asset. Impairment losses attributable to a CGU are assigned proportionally based on the carrying amount of each asset to the non-current assets of the CGU after exhausting goodwill. The CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets, which generates cash inflows in favor of the company, which are largely independent of the cash flows derived from other assets or groups of assets. In the company, the CGUs were defined considering: 1) the existence of income and costs for each group of assets, 2) the existence of an active market for the generation of cash flows and 3) the way in which they are managed and monitored. the operations. For the purpose of evaluating losses due to value impairment, the assets are grouped into the following CGUs: Generation, Distribution, Sanitation, Water Supply, Gas and Transmission.

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

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

2.20 Provisions

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

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

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

Dismantling provision

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

Dismantling or restoration costs are recognized at the present value of the expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows. Cash flows are discounted at a pre-tax rate, which must be determined by taking as reference the market yields of bonds issued by the National Government. In Colombia, in terms of risk-free rates, the yield of the TES Bonds (Public debt securities issued by the General Treasury of the Nation) must be used.

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

Onerous contracts

EPM recognizes the present obligations that derive from an onerous contract, as provisions and their counterpart is in the statement of comprehensive income in the section result of the period. An onerous contract is one in which the unavoidable costs of fulfilling the obligations that it entails exceed the economic benefits that are expected to be received from it. The unavoidable costs are those that reflect the lower net costs of fulfilling the contract, that is, the lower value between the net cost of complying with its clauses and the value of the offset or fines derived from its non-compliance.

Contingent liabilities

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

Contingent assets

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

2. 21 Employee benefits

2.21.1. Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as expenses in the statement of comprehensive income, in the profit or loss section of the period, at the time the employee has rendered the service that entitles them to make contributions.

Defined benefit plans

Post-employment benefit plans are those in which the company has the legal or implicit obligation to respond for the benefit payments that were left under its responsibility.

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

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

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

The current service cost, the past service cost, any settlement, or reduction of the plan are recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive income in the section result of the period in the period in which they arise.

2.21.2. Short-term benefits

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

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

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

The amounts already paid in advance correspond, for example, to salary advances and advance travel expenses, among others, which in the event that they exceed the corresponding liability, the company must recognize the difference as an asset in the account of expenses paid by in advance, to the extent that the advance payment results in a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

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

2.21.3. Long-term benefits

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

Post-employment defined benefit plans. Although its measurement is not subject to the same degree of uncertainty, the same methodology will be applied for its measurement as follows:

- Post-employment benefits, both for the estimation of the obligation and for the assets of the plan.
- EPM must determine the value of the net long-term employee benefits (liability or asset) by finding the deficit or surplus of the obligation and comparing the asset ceiling.

The benefits that employees receive year after year throughout their working lives should not be considered "long-term" if at the end of the accounting year of each year the company has delivered them in full.

2.21.4. Termination benefits

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

2.22 Service concession arrangements

EPM recognizes service concession arrangements in accordance with the requirements of IFRIC 12 Service Concession Arrangement.

This interpretation is applicable to concessions in which:

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

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

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

Intangible assets from service concession agreements are recognized in the separate statement of financial position as intangible assets called "intangible assets from service concession agreements" and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the term thereof.

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

2.23 Fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

To determine fair value, the company considers the characteristics of the asset or liability in the same way that market participants would take them into account when setting the price of said asset or liability on the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and disclosure purposes in the financial statements is determined on that basis, except for share-based payment transactions, lease transactions, and measurements that have some similarity to fair value but are not fair value. such as net realizable value or value-in-use.

The fair value of all financial assets and liabilities is determined at the date of presentation of the financial statements, for recognition and disclosure in the notes to the financial statements.

The fair value is determined:

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

Note 43 Measurement of fair value on a recurring and non-recurring basis provides an analysis of the fair values of financial instruments and non-financial assets and liabilities and more detail on their measurement.

2.24 Surplus cash distributed to owner of the Company

The business recognizes a liability to make distributions to the owner of the company in cash when the distribution is authorized and is no longer at the discretion of the business. The corresponding amount is recognized directly in equity.

2.25 Changes in estimates, accounting policies and errors

2.25.1 Changes in accounting policies

As of December 31, 2025, the accounting practices applied in the Company's separate Financial Statements are consistent with 2024, except for the following changes:

New standards implemented.

During 2025, the Company did not require the implementation of new changes in IFRS (new standards, amendments or interpretations), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

2.25.1.1 Application of new and revised standards

The changes to the IFRS (new standards, modifications, and interpretations), which have been published in the period, but which have not yet been implemented by the company, as they have not been incorporated in Colombia by the public sector, are detailed below.

Standard	Mandatory Application Date by IASB	Type of change
IFRS 17 - Insurance Contract	January 1, 2023 In Colombia applies from January 1, 2027	Law
IFRS 17 - Insurance Contract - Initial application with IFRS 9 and comparative information	January 1, 2023 In Colombia applies from January 1, 2027	Amendment
IAS 12 - International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules	January 1, 2023 Not incorporated in Colombia by the public sector	Amendment
IFRS 16 - Leases - Lease liability on a sale-lease and leaseback	January 1, 2024 Not incorporated in Colombia by the public sector	Amendment
IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - Non-current liabilities with agreed terms	January 1, 2024 Not incorporated in Colombia by the public sector	Amendment
IAS 7 and IFRS 7 - Supplier financing agreements	January 1, 2024 Not incorporated in Colombia by the public sector	Amendment
IAS 21 - Effects of Changes in Foreign Currency Exchange Rates - Lack of Convertibility	January 1, 2025 Not incorporated in Colombia by the public sector	Amendment
IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	January 1, 2027 Not incorporated in Colombia by the public sector	New
IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability	January 1, 2027 Not incorporated in Colombia by the public sector	New
IFRS 19 - Amendments: Subsidiaries without Public Accountability - Disclosure Requirements	January 1, 2027 Not incorporated in Colombia by the public sector	Amendment
IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	January 1, 2026 Not incorporated in Colombia by the public sector	Amendment
Annual Improvements Volume 11 - IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7	January 1, 2026 Not incorporated in Colombia by the public sector	Amendment
IFRS 9 - IFRS 7 Contracts Relating to Nature-Dependent Electricity	January 1, 2026	Amendment
IAS 21 - Amendment: Conversion to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency	January 1, 2027 Not incorporated in Colombia by the public sector	Amendment
IFRS 7, IFRS 18, IAS 1, IAS 36, IAS 37 - Illustrative Examples - Uncertainties in the Financial Statements	Not specified	Amendment

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

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

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

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

IFRS 17 - Insurance Contract - Initial application with IFRS 9 and comparative information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The company is evaluating the impacts that could be generated by the application of this amendment, although it is estimated that the future adoption will not have an impact on the financial statements since this type of transaction is not presented. Although it will not have an impact on deferred tax amounts in the financial statements due to the exemption and because it relates to disclosure requirements, there may be an impact on income and expenses arising from Pillar Two under current tax, a situation that must be disclosed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The disclosures are intended to provide users with information to enable them to assess how vendor financing arrangements affect an entity's liabilities and cash flows and to understand the effect of vendor 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.

Supplier financing arrangements are characterized by one or more financing providers offering to pay amounts owed by an entity to its suppliers and the entity commits to pay according to the terms and conditions of the arrangements on the same or a later date on which the suppliers are paid.

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

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

The company is evaluating the impacts that could be generated by the application of this modification.

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

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

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

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

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

IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements. This standard issued in April 2024 will provide users of financial statements with more transparent and comparable information on the financial performance of companies, which will help to make better investment decisions.

This new standard introduces three sets of new requirements to improve companies reporting of their financial performance and provide information users with a better basis for analyzing and comparing companies: **Improved comparability of the income statement** - introduces three defined categories of revenues and

expenses (operating, investing and financing) to improve the structure of the income statement, and requires all companies to present new defined subtotals, including operating income. **Increased transparency of management-defined performance measures** - requires companies to disclose explanations of specific measures related to the income statement, referred to as management-defined performance measures. **The new requirements will improve the discipline and transparency of these management** - defined performance measures and, if the financial statements are subject to audit, these measures will also be subject to audit. It also requires companies to be more transparent about operating expenses, to help investors find and understand the information they need.

The new standard is effective for annual accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, but companies may apply it earlier.

The company is evaluating the impacts that could be generated by the application of this new standard.

IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability. Disclosures is intended to allow subsidiaries to disclose reduced information, instead of disclosing information in accordance with other IFRS. The application of this standard will reduce the costs of preparing the financial statements of subsidiaries, while maintaining the usefulness of the information for the users of their financial statements. This will enable non-publicly accountable subsidiaries to maintain a single set of accounting records to meet the needs of both their parent company and the users of their financial statements and will reduce disclosure requirements and better suit the needs of the users of their financial statements. Companies can choose whether to implement this standard.

The new standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, although implementation before that date is permitted.

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

IFRS 19 - Amendments: Subsidiaries without Public Accountability - Disclosure. Issued in August 2025, this amendment aims to update the simplified disclosure requirements by incorporating the changes made to the disclosure requirements of the standards listed below. This is expected to be an ongoing process, as this is an evolving standard that changes as the disclosure requirements of the standards it incorporates change. The application of the amendment is subject to the same conditions as IFRS 19.

IFRS 7 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Contractual features that modify cash flows
 IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements - Performance measures and others.
 IAS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows - Supplier finance arrangements.
 IAS 12 - Income Taxes - International tax reform - Pillar Two model rules.
 IAS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates - Lack of convertibility of the currency.

In addition, minor amendments are made to the following standards to harmonize their interaction:

IFRS 5 - Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.
 IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts.

EPM is assessing the potential impacts that the application of this new amendment, together with the underlying IFRS 19 standard, may generate; however, at this time, only the impacts described in the preceding section in relation to IFRS 19 have been identified.

IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments. aims to clarify the classification for measurement of financial assets originated in loans related to ESG objectives - environmental, social and corporate governance or similar according to the characteristics of their contractual cash flow. The trend is that loans with ESG- related characteristics are becoming more frequent globally; the settlement of financial assets/liabilities through electronic payment systems or electronic cash transfers, for which it determines the date on which they must be derecognized and allows, meeting certain specific criteria, to derecognize a financial liability before delivering cash on the settlement date and include new additional

disclosure requirements to improve the transparency of investments in equity instruments at fair value with changes in the ORI and for financial instruments with contingent characteristics such as those related to ESG.

The amendment will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, although implementation before that date is permitted.

The company is evaluating the impacts that could be generated from the application of this amendment, although it is estimated that future adoption will not have an impact on the financial statements.

Annual Improvements Volume 11 - IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7. is intended to make clarifications, simplifications, corrections and changes to improve consistency. Annual improvements are limited to changes that clarify the wording of a standard or correct relatively minor unexpected consequences, oversights or conflicts between the requirements of the standards. The following are included in this volume:

- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards: paragraphs B5 and B6 are amended to improve their consistency with the requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and to add cross-references to improve the accessibility and understandability of the standards.

- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures: paragraph B38 is amended to update an obsolete cross reference. Paragraphs GI1, GI14 and GI20B of the Implementation Guide are also amended to clarify, improve consistency and simplify the wording.

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: paragraph 2.1(b)(ii) is amended to add a cross-reference to paragraph 3.3.3 of the same standard to resolve possible confusion for a lessee applying derecognition requirements. Paragraph 5.1.3 and Appendix A are also amended to clarify the use of the term “transaction price”.

- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements: an inconsistency with paragraph B73 is eliminated from paragraph B74.

- IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows: paragraph 37 is amended to eliminate a reference to the “cost method” which is no longer defined in the standards.

The improvements are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026.

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

IFRS 9 - IFRS 7 Contracts Relating to Nature-Dependent Electricity. aims to provide better information on the financial effects of electricity contracts that depend on nature (solar and wind energy, for example), which are often structured as power purchase agreements (PPAs) and are dependent on weather factors. The amendments aim to clarify the application of “own use” requirements, allow hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments, and add new disclosure requirements to allow investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company’s financial performance and cash flows.

The amendment will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, although implementation prior to that date is permitted.

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

IAS 21 - Amendment: Conversion to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency. the IASB has issued a limited-scope amendment to reduce the diversity of existing practices and standardize reporting in a hyperinflationary currency, hence it has specified translation procedures for financial statements from a non-hyperinflationary currency to a currency with a hyperinflationary economy.

The entity applies the amendments if:

- a. Its functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy and it is translating its results and financial position into the currency of a hyperinflationary economy; or
- b. It is translating into the currency of a hyperinflationary economy the results and financial position of a foreign operation whose functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy.

This amendment is effective from January 1, 2027.

The Company is evaluating the impacts that the application of this modification could generate, although it is estimated that future adoption will not have an impact on the financial statements.

IFRS 7, IFRS 18, IAS 1, IAS 36, IAS 37 - Illustrative Examples - Uncertainties in the Financial Statements. is intended to provide better information on uncertainty in the financial statements, better reflecting these events. Although the examples are related to climate, environmental and decommissioning issues, they can be applied in other contexts.

The document DUFFS - Disclosures about Uncertainties in the Financial Statements, brings modifications to the illustrative examples of IFRS 7, IFRS 18, IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 36 and IAS 37.

As these are illustrative examples, they do not have an application date, as they can be applied immediately to contribute to professional judgment and, if necessary, adjust accounting practices, but do not change recognition or measurement requirements of the referenced IFRS.

The Company is evaluating the impacts that the application of this modification could generate, although it is estimated that future adoption will not have an impact on the financial statements as they are illustrative examples.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The evaluation of the existence of indicators of value impairment is based on external and internal factors, and in turn on quantitative and qualitative factors. The evaluations are based on financial results, the legal, social and environmental environment and market conditions; significant changes in the scope or manner in which the

asset or CGU is used or is expected to be used and evidence of the obsolescence or physical deterioration of an asset or CGU, among others.

Determining whether goodwill has suffered impairment involves calculating the value-in-use of the CGUs to which it has been assigned. The calculation of value-in-use requires the entity to determine the future cash flows that should arise from the CGUs and an appropriate discount rate to calculate the present value. When actual future cash flows are less than expected, an impairment loss may arise. (See note 11 Impairment of assets).

- Post-employment obligations to employees.

The assumptions and hypotheses used in actuarial studies include: demographic assumptions and financial assumptions, the former refer to the characteristics of current and former employees, they are related to the mortality rate and turnover rates among employees, the latter they are related to the discount rate, future salary increases, and changes in future benefits. (See note 26 Employee benefits).

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

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

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

The company discloses the fair value corresponding to each class of financial instrument in the way the comparison with carrying amounts is allowed. The macroeconomic projections calculated within the company are used. The investment portfolio is valued at market price. When there is an absence of this, a similar one is sought in the market and if the following assumptions are not used:

- Derivatives are estimated at fair value. (See note 25 Derivatives and hedges)
- Accounts receivable are estimated at the prevailing market rate for similar loans. (See note 12 Trade receivables and other accounts receivable).
- Accounts receivable from employees are valued similarly to mass debtors, except for housing loans. (See note 12 Trade receivables and other accounts receivable).
- For equity investments, the methodology is cash flow; It is estimated at market price for those listed on the stock market. (See note 13 Other financial assets).

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

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

- Future disbursements for decommissioning and asset removal obligations.

In the assumptions and hypotheses that are used to determine future disbursements for dismantling and asset removal obligations, aspects such as: estimate of future expenditures that the company must incur for the execution of activities associated with dismantling of the assets for which legal or constructive obligations have

been identified, the initial date of dismantling or restoration, the estimated date of completion and the discount rates. (See note 27 Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities).

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

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

- The recoverability of deferred tax assets.

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

The deferred tax asset of the company is recovered in the liquid income taxed on the current income tax generated to the extent that its recovery probable, i.e., it is probable that there will be future taxable profit against which it can be utilized (See note 40 Income tax).

- Determination of impairment of trade receivables

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

The model will be applied based on the table of scores (*Scorecard*) developed considering the information of the company. The models are defined according to the information available and the characteristics of the population groups for each one. Although the methodology is applied to all accounts with a balance, some exclusions must be considered, such as: written-off accounts; self-consumption; contributions; public lighting and third-party collections in general. For its calculation, the moment from which it is considered that an obligation was breached and will not be recovered is previously defined.

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

$PE = SE \times PI \times PDI$, where:

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

Loss given default (PDI): it is defined as the economic deterioration that the entity would incur in the event that any of the default situations materialize. It is a percentage obtained as a result of the historical analysis of the balances in default and their respective monthly collection, which is applied to the population according to their payment behavior. (See note 12 Trade receivables and other accounts receivable).

- Revenue estimate

The company recognizes the income originated by the sale of goods and the provision of services to the extent that the performance obligations are satisfied by the company, regardless of the date on which the

corresponding invoice is prepared. To make this estimate, It takes the information from the contracts or agreements with the clients and thus the value to be recognized in the income is established.

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

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

In the month after the estimated income is recorded, its value is adjusted by the difference between the value of the real income already known against the estimated income.

- Operation segments

The determination of operating segments is based on the information regularly provided to the Company's chief operating decision maker and the way in which such information is segmented. Once these segments are identified, their ability to generate revenues and incur costs and expenses is analyzed. Likewise, it is assessed whether the chief operating decision maker reviews performance and allocates resources based on this segmentation. Finally, it is evaluated whether disaggregated financial information is available to support this segmentation. In addition to the factors described above, the Company's approach and management are analyzed in order to consider, at present, potential operating segments that may arise in the future in accordance with its strategy.

- Risks and uncertainty arising from climate change

Given EPM's significant market share in the Colombian energy sector, which is mainly based on hydroelectric generation and may be affected by climate change, the Company currently has a risk coverage mechanism within its corporate financial structure known as a "Climate Derivative." The purpose of this coverage is to hedge the risk to revenues arising from the occurrence of extreme climate events that affect rainfall and, consequently, contractual commitments for energy generation. Likewise, it provides coverage for the exposure to the risk associated with purchasing energy in the power exchange during such periods, which consequently also increases.

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

- Assumptions used to calculate the fair value of investment properties

In order to calculate the fair value of investment properties and, in general, to obtain the property assets for the provision of public services, the Company performs commercial appraisals, which must strictly comply with the provisions of the regulations governing this practice. In Colombia, the Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi, through Resolution 620 of September 23, 2008, establishes the appraisal procedure within the framework of Law 388 of 1997. This document establishes the different valuation methodologies, their applicability, statistical models, procedures and, in general, all the constituent elements of the appraisals. This resolution must be strictly complied with by appraisers, who must also have experience and be certified in the open registry of appraisers (RAA).

- Determination of the rate for the calculation of the lease liability

The valuation rate used by the Company for leasing is calculated based on two fundamental elements; the first is the Colombian peso bond curve (TES), which is the market benchmark for the different entities that wish to access resources through corporate bond issues, a market that is considered relevant to determine the current cost of financing resources, especially long term. It should be noted that this curve, being the most

liquid in the market, changes daily and is therefore the best reference for the market cost. The other element is a spread on this curve, which reflects the differential cost for the type of company or sector to which it belongs, and which is naturally demanded by the different bond investors. This has typically been evidenced from the issues that the Company has made in the past or from possible market readings offered by financial entities in their relationship meetings where this Spread is evidenced for similar companies that have recently issued.

- Risks and uncertainty regarding the going concern assumption

The separate financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and as of December 31, 2025 there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern, that is, to realize its assets and settle its liabilities in the normal course of business. The company has the liquidity and solvency required to continue operating the business in the foreseeable future.

However, it is important to take into account that the subsidiary Afinia as of the end of December 2025 continues to face challenges due to conditions that modify the forecasts established by management in its business plan to maintain sustainability in the provision of the service, therefore, it constantly evaluates alternative plans. This occurs mainly due to pressures on changes in tariff schemes, the difficult collection of public service bills from users and from official and constitutionally protected entities, among others. The foregoing has implied for the subsidiary Afinia the implementation of strategies to mitigate these situations and ensure the sustainability and continuity of the operation, such as: entering into loans with the Parent Company, the sale of collection rights over the tariff option for all strata, the negotiation of the assignment of subsidy certificates, the definition of a business plan with adjustments in strategies to improve value drivers and adjustments in investments due to achievements in regulatory quality targets in advance. This considers the massification of prepaid metering, emphasis on collection management and portfolio recovery plans for clients with high debts, in addition to solar self-generation solutions for high-consumption clients, the continuation of the segmentation process of the market of Cesar and certain areas of the south of Bolívar and Magdalena.

For the indicated situation of the subsidiary Afinia, the company has sufficient resources, conditions and action plans to maintain the going concern assumption during the next 12 months.

Management considers that the situation of the subsidiary does not affect the going concern premise of EPM. And as of December 31, the separate financial statements contain the impacts of the situation of the subsidiary.

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

As of December 31, 2025, the significant transactions and other relevant aspects that occurred during the period, different from those of the normal course of EPM's business, are related to:

4.1 Arbitration claim filed by Sociedad Hidroeléctrica Ituango S.A. E.S.P.:

On the occasion of the contingency presented in the Ituango Hydroelectric Project on April 28, 2018, the Sociedad Hidroeléctrica Ituango S.A. E.S.P. (HI), initiated in 2024 arbitration with filing number 2024 A 00033, related to the breach of Milestone 10, which refers to the entry into commercial operation of unit 8, and the economic effects derived from this breach, among them, the obligation to pay HI the remuneration as consideration for the right granted to EPM as contractor to develop and operate the Ituango hydroelectric project for the term defined in the contract. Within the framework of this process, the parties -EPM and HI-, jointly, established a settlement agreement for the definitive resolution of the technical, legal and economic disputes derived from the BOOMT contract, which was submitted before the Arbitration Tribunal on November 14, 2025.

On December 22, 2025, the Arbitration Tribunal fully approved the settlement agreement submitted by EPM and HI, with a favorable opinion from the Judicial Attorney for Administrative Affairs, who verified compliance

with the legal and jurisprudential requirements and conditions for its approval. The settlement agreement establishes a definitive resolution to the technical, legal and economic disputes derived from the BOOMT contract. In development of the above, the parties made the corresponding adjustments, through AMB11 to the BOOMT contract, in order to incorporate the agreements reached and approved by the Arbitration Tribunal.

As a result of the agreement, the parties agreed on a payment of an amount for the disputed remuneration in the period between January 1, 2025 and December 31, 2025 corresponding to \$442,742. As from 2026, EPM will pay the Remuneration to HI, in accordance with the results of the application of the financial model of the BOOMT. With the exception of the disputed remuneration between January 1, 2025 and December 2025, none of the recognitions agreed in the settlement agreement imply a disbursement, since the agreed and recognized amounts will be recorded as a reduction of the Investment Value.

As a result of said settlement, the provision for Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms was eliminated, generating income from recovery of provisions for an amount of \$1,022,387.

4.2 Process of disposal of shares owned by EPM in UNE EPM:

During the last quarter of 2025, within the framework of the process of disposal of the participation that EPM maintains in UNE EPM Telecomunicaciones S.A. and after the authorization of the Financial Superintendence of Colombia for the temporary registration of UNE shares in the National Registry of Securities and Issuers (RNVE for its initials in Spanish), Management evaluated compliance with the criteria established in IFRS 5 - Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations.

As a result of said evaluation, it was concluded that the investment met the requirements for its classification as a non-current asset held for sale. Consequently, the investment was reclassified from investments in associates to Non-current assets held for sale.

As of December 31, 2025, the carrying amount of the investment amounted to \$1,939,755. Since this amount does not exceed its fair value less estimated costs to sell, recognition of impairment losses was not required. (See note 19. Non-current assets held for sale).

Note 5. Property, plant and equipment, net

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

Property, plant and equipment	2025	2024
Cost	47,089,886	44,094,013
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(7,621,538)	(7,419,673)
Total	39,468,348	36,674,340

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

The following is the detail of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment that are temporarily out of service:

Property, plant and equipment temporarily out of service	2025	2024
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Networks, lines and cables	3,863	2,810
Plants, ducts and tunnels	34,078	32,798
Land and buildings	17,209	17,182
Machinery and Equipment	149	175
Communication and computing equipment	15	4
Other property, plant and equipment	117	180
Total property, plant and equipment temporarily out of service	55,431	53,149

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

The variation is mainly due to assets of Plants, ducts and tunnels, associated with the Sonsón I and Sonsón II plants.

The company has property, plant and equipment withdrawn from use temporarily, for which their depreciation is suspended, the most relevant are: the Sonsón I and Sonsón II plants, the Rio Piedras plant, which has as business strategy to recover the mini plant, the pumping Cucarachos Los Naranjos that is expected to undergo modernization, the lands of the Porce IV and Espíritu Santo projects that are not yet put into operation and assets of different substations that are temporarily out of service waiting to be used; the carrying amount of these assets is composed as follows: for 2025 the cost amounts to \$187,509 (2024: \$198,984), accumulated depreciation is \$132,077 (2024: \$145,805), accumulated impairment is \$7 (2024: \$79) and depreciation of impairment is \$6 (2024: \$49).

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

2025	Networks, lines, and cables	Plants, pipelines, and tunnels	Construction in progress ¹	Land and buildings	Machinery and equipment	Communication and computer equipment	Furniture, fixtures, and Office Equipment	Other property, plant, and equipment ²	Total
Opening cost balance	9,860,715	17,233,892	6,771,071	9,135,384	261,380	298,244	123,322	410,005	44,094,013
Additions ³	26,436	14,113	2,864,466	3,488	16,160	70,586	2,065	44,125	3,041,439
Advances delivered (amortized) to third parties	-	-	13,732	-	-	-	-	6,241	19,973
Transfers (-/+) ⁴	840,802	422,919	(1,272,885)	34,176	10,226	12,387	15	(80,638)	(32,998)
Disposals (-) (sales)	-	(85,035)	-	(1,325)	-	-	-	(2,551)	(88,911)
Withdrawals	(9,676)	(35,090)	(1,395)	(454)	(17,744)	(17,709)	(1,076)	(1,643)	(84,787)
Other changes	1,599	61,622	119,846	(38,671)	(2,158)	896	-	(1,977)	141,157
Closing cost balance	10,719,876	17,612,421	8,494,835	9,132,598	267,864	364,404	124,326	373,562	47,089,886
Accumulated depreciation and impairment									
Opening balance of accumulated depreciation and impairment	(2,684,685)	(3,130,421)	-	(1,100,039)	(140,971)	(191,127)	(69,845)	(102,585)	(7,419,673)
Depreciation for the period	(323,650)	(390,887)	-	(158,461)	(17,355)	(36,985)	(4,147)	(9,460)	(940,945)
Capitalized depreciation	-	(86,157)	-	(21,495)	(786)	(2,075)	(4)	(499)	(111,016)
Reversals of impairment (-) (see notes 11 and 32)	442,951	106,207	-	151,839	959	2	16	270	702,244
Disposals (-) (sales)	-	85,035	-	97	-	-	-	2,069	87,201
Withdrawals	4,603	14,856	-	242	15,905	17,481	736	1,574	55,397
Other changes	290	(3,999)	-	6,523	(2,283)	4,982	28	(287)	5,254
Closing balance accumulated depreciation and impairment	(2,560,491)	(3,405,366)	-	(1,121,294)	(144,531)	(207,722)	(73,216)	(108,918)	(7,621,538)
Total closing balance property, plant and equipment, net	8,159,385	14,207,055	8,494,835	8,011,304	123,333	156,682	51,110	264,644	39,468,348
Advances delivered to third parties									
Opening balance	-	-	76,133	-	-	-	-	497	76,630
Movement (+)	-	-	78,469	-	-	-	-	6,241	84,710
Movement (-)	-	-	(64,737)	-	-	-	-	-	(64,737)
Closing balance	-	-	89,865	-	-	-	-	6,738	96,603

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

2024	Networks, lines, and cables	Plants, pipelines, and tunnels	Construction in progress ¹	Land and buildings	Machinery and equipment	Communication and computer equipment	Furniture, fixtures, and Office Equipment	Other property, plant, and equipment ²	Total
Opening 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 ³	31,991	54,849	3,344,646	1,701	14,260	31,192	3,046	103,082	3,584,767
Advances delivered (amortized) to third parties	-	-	(31,146)	-	-	-	-	-	(31,146)
Transfers (-/+) ⁴	1,153,000	4,488,144	(5,976,883)	274,307	5,876	11,588	1,152	(25,643)	(68,459)
Disposals (-) (sales)	(8)	(4,586)	-	(6)	-	-	-	(411)	(5,011)
Withdrawals	(4,397)	(15,123)	(804)	(1,568)	(10,204)	(9,542)	(67)	(1,298)	(43,003)
Other changes	20,068	(5,838)	180,669	(1,984)	(10,745)	(447)	1,496	(3,563)	179,656
Closing cost balance	9,860,715	17,233,892	6,771,071	9,135,384	261,380	298,244	123,322	410,005	44,094,013
Accumulated depreciation and impairment									
Opening balance of accumulated depreciation and impairment	(2,402,928)	(2,647,061)	-	(930,784)	(141,070)	(165,555)	(66,155)	(89,572)	(6,443,125)
Depreciation for the period	(279,918)	(339,096)	-	(152,569)	(16,425)	(36,103)	(3,661)	(9,601)	(837,373)
Capitalized depreciation	-	(168,999)	-	(21,255)	(511)	-	(5)	(499)	(191,269)
Disposals (-) (sales)	-	3,266	-	-	-	-	-	340	3,606
Withdrawals	1,330	12,355	-	1,463	9,431	8,781	67	1,207	34,634
Other changes	(3,169)	9,114	-	3,106	7,604	1,750	(91)	(4,460)	13,854
Closing balance accumulated depreciation and impairment	(2,684,685)	(3,130,421)	-	(1,100,039)	(140,971)	(191,127)	(69,845)	(102,585)	(7,419,673)
Total closing balance property, plant and equipment, net	7,176,030	14,103,471	6,771,071	8,035,345	120,409	107,117	53,477	307,420	36,674,340
Advances delivered to third parties									
Opening balance	-	-	107,279	-	-	-	-	497	107,776
Movement (+)	-	-	57,945	-	-	-	-	-	57,945
Movement (-)	-	-	(89,091)	-	-	-	-	-	(89,091)
Closing balance	-	-	76,133	-	-	-	-	497	76,630

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

¹ Includes right-of-use assets associated with constructions in progress amounting to \$1,461 (2024: \$2,523).

The main construction projects held are the following:

Project	2025	2024
Ituango Hydroelectric Power Plant ¹¹	5,671,885	4,531,741
Goods for Projects	326,988	284,334
Drinking Water Plant Adaptation	191,791	168,179
Replacement of Poles and Transformers	144,456	173,526
Primary Distribution in the Western Sector of Medellín Western Chain	87,064	70,058
Modernization of Manantial Plant	85,395	62,394
Service Quality Interventions	74,679	17,471
Connection of Customers	67,656	19,622
Chorodo - Caucheras Line 110 kV	67,361	33,413
Guatapé Modernization	57,088	88,361
Miraflores Dam Upgrade	53,113	38,809
Modernization of Guadalupe	52,875	11,250
Modernization of Ayurá Plant	52,166	28,349
New Industrial Substation 110/44/13.2 kV	49,504	4,175
Primary Networks and Pumping Aqueduct from Orfelinato Tank to Villa Hermosa Plant	49,478	10,881
Pipelines - Infrastructure	47,435	42,124
Expansion of the Yulimar Circuit Manantiales	47,424	32,129
Rehabilitation of the Eastern Interceptor	42,069	31,427
SDL Expansion ER Coverage	41,172	9,847
Operational Intervention Network	38,934	4,949
Castilla Bello Circuit	38,846	27,587
Expansion of Montaña Park	38,032	24,358
Expansion and Reinforcement of Eastern Conduction Machado	36,015	37,883
New EPM Headquarters in Apartadó	33,610	19,260
New Guárcama Substation	33,350	14,587
Trafos Projects	28,379	30,393
Guadalupe Troneras Chain Optimization: construction PCH Miraflores	27,855	2,925
Santo Domingo Project	27,643	27,643
Machado - Volador Section 1	27,262	17,518
Guadalupe Troneras Modernization (Phase I)	27,112	8,608
Medium Voltage Quality Improvement	26,568	77,942
Elimination of PSMV Discharges	26,230	22,007
New Barbosa Intake System	23,405	4,883
Replacement of Generating Units at Playas Power Plant	22,385	18,412
Construction Valle San Nicolás Rionegro Modernization PTAP	22,027	5,700
Rehabilitation of La Tasajera Pressure Pipes	21,977	7,072
Service Quality Expansion	21,018	15,673
Insulated Medium Voltage Cables	20,885	4,736
New 110 kV Lagunas Substation	19,713	25,607
Piedras Blancas River Reservoir	18,824	88
Modernization of Ancón Sur Substation - Distribution	18,399	13,144

Modernization of Guadalupe Troneras (Phase I)	16,988	6,453
Modernization and Replacement Collection Networks Stage 1	16,010	2,524
Modeling of the Residential Water Network System	15,553	33,312
Southern Interceptor	14,903	6,775
Potrerito Circuit	14,183	6,384
Modernization of Miraflores Substation	13,745	13,165
Palmas Natural Gas Circuit	13,514	2,810
Rehabilitation Pressure Pipes Guatapé	13,490	5,960
Modernization of Rionegro-Troneras Drinking Water Treatment Plant (Phase I)	12,529	10,391
Caucheras Substation Expansion	12,215	1,017
Emergency Plan for SDL-STR Equipment	11,601	10,261
Doradal Substation Relocation	11,376	3,350
Pumping Infrastructure Optimization Construction	11,336	16,858
Escobero Wastewater Plant	10,593	4,267
New Maderos Substation 44/13.2 kV	10,232	625
Piñuela Drinking Water Storage Tanks Expansion	9,998	2,606
Porvenir Circuit	9,910	9,561
Construction and Repair of South Secondary Networks	9,277	11,720
Construction and Repair of Northern Secondary Networks	9,169	13,558
P. Blancas EL Toldo Tablaza F2	8,885	8,230
Metro de la 80 Connection 30 MW	8,767	9,015
Housing Enabling Sanitation	8,558	9,879
Other projects ^{1,2}	423,935	513,285
Total	8,494,835	6,771,071

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

¹¹ As of December 31, 2025, the construction of the Ituango Hydroelectric Power Plant presented a physical progress of 94.61% (2024: 93.24%). Version schedule 20231005_Rev4, which includes the impacts suffered by the project to date. Additionally, the actual dates of entry into operation and the start orders of new contracts under execution were modified (left margin mitigation works, right diversion tunnel and main works south zone).

In January 2025, demolition of the crane bridge portal upstream of units 5 and 6 began, additionally, demolition of the support walls of the crane bridge portal, a bank failure occurred at km 0+220 of the road between the municipality of San Andrés de Cuerquia and Valle de Toledo, the passage of cargo vehicles was enabled through the Puerto Valdivia - Dam road, demolition of the crane bridge portal of the south sector of the powerhouse was completed, activities for the construction of the cutoff wall at the base of the dam began and the connection of intake 2 with discharge tunnel 3 was carried out.

In February 2025, drilling began for agglutination in the branch of upper conduit 8, removal of material in the lower gallery south of access to intake 2 was completed, exploratory drillings began in the bentonite screen zone of the dam, cleaning activities of lower conduits 5 to 8 by powerhouse began and demolition of existing shotcrete in the upper branch of access to conduit 7; the connection of the branch of access from the lower south gallery with powerhouse was carried out, removal of material began in galleries EL 18 and EL 194 of powerhouse, demolition of existing shotcrete for the junction of the upper branch of conduit 8 began and vehicular passage was rehabilitated at km 0+220 of the road between the municipality of San Andrés de Cuerquia and Valle de Toledo.

In March 2025, in powerhouse demolition of walls of the stay brackets continued. Upstream progress in U7 and U8 up to EL. 205,7, in U5 and U6 up to EL. 206,5; downstream U7 up to EL. 209, U8 up to EL. 207. Access to

powerhouse from the lower south access gallery was enabled, cleaning and removal of material inside lower conduction tunnels in units 5, 6, 7 and 8 of length 68.5 m continued, drilling began for agglutination in the branch of upper conduit 8, excavation of the upper branch of conduit 7 began, rehabilitation of the branch of lower conduit 6 was completed, excavation began for construction of guide walls of the cutoff wall of the dam; and inspection by the advisory of post-tensioning tendons between powerhouse and intake 2 was completed.

In April 2025, inspection of post-tensioning tendons between powerhouse and intake 2 was completed, installation and injection of post-tensioning tendons between south powerhouse and intake 2 was completed, the enclosure in U of unit 5 at EL. 203,5 built before the April 2018 contingency was discovered, access to suction tunnel 8 through intake 2 was made, rehabilitation of the access branch to lower conduit 7 began, rehabilitation of the lower branch and elbow of conduit 5 was completed, cleaning of units 5 and 6 up to EL. 199 was completed, installation of steel and pouring of concrete of first and second stage in the additional anchorage block of by-pass pipe in intermediate discharge was carried out.

In May 2025, milestone 1 “Completion of stabilization of intake 2” was fulfilled, by contractor CYS, activities of material removal, demolitions and treatments in south powerhouse were completed, as agreed in AMB 7, calibration of the branch of upper conduit 5 with the tunnel of upper conduit 5 was carried out, resin injections in the intermediate discharge were completed, agglutination injections in Romerito were completed, demolition of concrete slab in pilot construction area in intermediate discharge was completed and concrete slab was poured in construction zone of piles in the intermediate discharge.

In June 2025, excavation and treatment activities of upper branch 5 were completed, including filling of cavity found in vault area, calibration excavation of upper branch 6 and tunnel of upper conduit 6 was carried out, activities for construction of intake 2 portal began, demolition of concrete portal of intake 2 was completed, removal of material at intake EL. 192 was completed, cutting and removal of suction pipe of unit 7 was completed.

In July 2025, infiltration control works in intermediate discharge tunnel were completed, tests for commissioning of the 10 MVA transformer were completed, closure of by-pass between TDD and intermediate discharge was carried out, fully mitigating the risk of uncontrolled flow of water from TDD that could affect project infrastructure and downstream communities, work began on slope of portal entrance of diversion tunnels left and right, demolition of massive concretes of units 5 and 6 in south powerhouse began. Work continued with filling of cavity 1 in powerhouse, with formation of work platforms, installation of mesh plugs and placement of thermocouples for monitoring concrete temperature, in suction tunnel 7, extraction of cores in right bracket was carried out, to verify quality of applied concrete, in discharge tunnel 3, pouring of regularization concrete in left lane was completed and pouring in right lane continued.

In August 2025, pouring of stage 4 concrete of by-pass in intermediate discharge in cavity 1 of south powerhouse was completed, 8/21 stages had been poured (concrete pouring, formation of control joints and installation of mesh plugs), tightness test was completed, installation of tendons and injection of bulb in the tendon was carried out, pouring of concrete of intake 2 columns in pressure shaft 5 began, verticality tests of pilot shaft were carried out and contingency management for water loss in upper conduit branch 7, exploratory drilling activities were completed, progress was made with mechanical profiling and execution of agglutination injections, in plastic screen - downstream slope construction of mud pit was completed, progress was made with manual demolition of guide wall as preparatory work in panels 1 and 2, tests of 500 kV cables in south zone were completed, progress was made with assembly of first suction pipe in unit 6, additionally, with assembly of second suction pipe of unit 5, in units 5 and 6, progress was made with assembly of spiral case, leveling and adjustment of support structure and positioning of plug on leveling structure were carried out.

In September 2025, works in heliport sector were completed, excavation began for construction of cutoff wall at base of dam, first pedestals for suction pipes of units 5 and 6 were poured, demolition of remaining concrete of sections 2, 3 and 4 of suction tunnels 5 and 6 was completed. Concrete activities began in generation unit 6, concrete activities began in generation unit 5, pilot drilling began in pressure shaft 6, concrete slab was poured in discharge tunnel 3, pilot drilling of pressure shaft 6 (130 m) was completed, excavation of upper elbow of pressure shaft 5 began and lining of pressure shaft 6 with diameter 1.20 m.

In October 2025, contractor of civil works CYS delivered the intermediate discharge to personnel of the Ituango Assembly Area (AMI-EPM), for removal of by-pass pipes of TDD, in suction tunnel 5 demolition of damaged concrete and dismantling of linings was completed, cleaning and removal of material in suction tunnel 6, demolitions and dismantling with oxycut of metallic lining were completed, with removal of coatings, construction of support pedestals of suction pipe in unit 5 was completed and construction of pedestals in unit 6 continues, in pressure shaft No. 6, lining Ø 1.20 m of shaft with Raise Boring equipment was completed, area of unit 5 was delivered to Ituango Assembly Area (AMI-EPM), for start of assembly of suction pipe and excavation of lower branch of conduit 7 was completed.

In November 2025, pouring of concrete in upstream wall and downstream wall of unit 5 began, civil works in unit 7 began.

Unit 6 was delivered to Ituango Assembly Area (AMI-EPM), for start of assembly of suction pipe, pouring of concrete began in downstream wall of unit 6, excavation of access branch to lower conduit 8 was completed, concrete lining of gallery of bars 7 began. The CYS Consortium carried out the transfer of sections 0 and 1 of suction pipe of unit 7 to contractor J.E. Jaimes for start of assembly of lining in this unit.

In December 2025, pouring of sliding concrete in downstream wall of unit 6 was completed up to EL. 204. Excavation at full section of upper elbow 6 below EL. 335,25 began, demolition of remaining concretes of section 4 of suction pipe 7 was completed, concrete lining works in brackets of gallery of bars 7 began, pouring of concrete of upstream wall and downstream wall of unit 5 was carried out, from EL. 203,50 to EL. 217,45; and demolition works of anchorage blocks corresponding to intermediate discharge were resumed.

^{1,2} Other projects: corresponds to the other projects that the company has, of which the most significant are Connection to STN Substation Carrieles 220 kV \$8,177, Networks project SACOA for \$7,607 and Capacity Expansion Substation Necoclí for \$7,587.

² Includes equipment and vehicles of the automotive fleet, medical and scientific equipment, property, plant and equipment under assembly, property, plant and equipment in transit, replacement assets and equipment of dining room, kitchen, pantry and hospitality.

³ Includes purchases, capitalizable disbursements that meet the recognition criterion, goods received from third parties and costs for dismantling and removal of elements of property, plant and equipment.

⁴ Corresponds to transfers to operation among which the most representative are the project Replacement of Poles, Civil Work and Transformers for \$140,679, Medium Voltage Quality Improvement for \$133,739 and Modernization of Guatapé for \$79,984. Additionally, the Ituango project entered into operation with a value of \$24,282.

Items are taken as effective the additions of property, plant and equipment for \$3,041,439 (2024: \$3,584,767) plus environmental and dismantling provisions for \$64,374 (2024: -\$605,126), plus movement of advances for \$19,973 (2024: -\$31,146), plus reversal of unused amounts of capitalizable provisions for \$642 (2024: \$0), minus capitalizable depreciation for \$111,016 (2024: \$191,269).

Items are taken as effective the disposals of property, plant and equipment for \$1,711 (2024: \$1,405), and the result on sale of property, plant and equipment for \$11,233 (2024: \$100).

Assets subject to operating leases are the following: Networks, lines and cables, electrical infrastructure for installation of networks by telecommunications operators specifically poles; Plants, ducts and tunnels, Ecopetrol connection contract to the STN (Magdalena Medio Substation) with a net book value of \$46,237.

At the end of the period, impairment testing was performed on the assets that are linked to the CGUs of Generation and Energy Commercialization, Distribution and Energy Commercialization, Energy Transmission, Distribution and Gas Commercialization, Provision and Water Commercialization and Management and

Commercialization of Wastewater and that have registered intangible assets with indefinite useful life, which did not evidence impairment.

As of December 31, 2025, there are restrictions on the realization of property, plant and equipment associated with the automotive fleet due to pending lifting for theft and \$1 (2024: \$1) have been affected as guarantee for compliance with obligations.

The most significant commitments for acquisition of property, plant and equipment of the company as of the cutoff date amount to \$3,779,640 (2024: \$3,506,777). The company obtained compensations from third parties for damage to property, plant and equipment for \$6,633.

The following is the historical cost of property, plant and equipment fully depreciated that continue in operation as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

Group	2025	2024
Networks, lines and cables	22,595	5,526
Plants, ducts and tunnels	22,955	35,667
Buildings	2,755	3,758
Machinery and equipment	5,207	18,519
Communication and computing equipment	18,258	39,583
Furniture and fixtures and office equipment	3,103	2,861
Other property, plant and equipment	5,865	8,204
Total	80,738	114,118

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

The variations correspond mainly to the disposal of assets and updating of useful lives.

Note 6. Investment properties

The fair value of investment properties is based on an appraisal carried out by experts who have recognized professional capacity and recent experience in the category of real estate investments subject to valuation; this value has been determined by appraisers of the Business Unit and Real Estate Asset Management of EPM, who have the registration certificate in the Open Registry of Appraisers, this activity is carried out at least once a year. For the determination of the fair value of investment properties, the comparative or market method is used, which consists of deducting the price by comparison of transactions, supply and demand and appraisals of similar or comparable properties, after adjustments of time, configuration and location; the residual method, which applies only to buildings and is based on determining the updated construction cost minus depreciation for age and condition; and the income method, which is used to determine the possible value of an asset according to its capacity to generate income taking into account the probable monthly rent that tenants would be willing to pay in the rental market. See note 44. Measurement of fair value on a recurring and non-recurring basis.

Investment properties	2025	2024
Opening balance	221,640	179,149
Net gain or loss from fair value adjustment	9,387	(4,046)
Other changes ¹	5,153	46,537
Figures in Colombian pesos	236,180	221,640

-Figures in Colombian pesos-

The valuation obtained has been adjusted for purposes of being used in the financial statements, as shown in the following reconciliation:

Concept	2025	2024
Estimated market value by independent appraiser	236,180	221,640
Estimated market value by independent appraiser	236,180	221,640

-Figures in Colombian pesos-

¹ Corresponds mainly to the reclassification of the land headquarters La CHUSCALA for \$2,306 and the payment to the company INTERAMERICANA DE PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS S.A.S., derived from the higher value of the lot located in Girardota, according to what is established in the expropriation sentence issued by the Eighth Civil Circuit Court of Medellín, under file number 05001-31-03-008-2023-0010 for \$2,607.

As of December 31, 2025, income from leases of investment properties for the period amounted to \$655 (2024: \$601) and direct expenses of the period related to investment properties amounted to \$418 (2024: \$373).

As of December 31, 2025, there are restrictions on the property located in the sector of Mamatoco of the municipality of Santa Marta, currently a direct reparation process is being carried out against said municipality, due to omission of the municipal administration a process of massive invasion of the property was generated, which makes its recovery difficult through police protection processes; the fair value is \$1,983 (2024: \$1,914).

Note 7. Goodwill and other intangible assets

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

Intangibles	2025	2024
Cost	1,863,820	1,752,106
Goodwill	260,950	260,950
Concessions and franchises	530,049	518,154
Rights	98,095	98,095
Licenses	156,176	130,607
Software	391,163	387,139
Easements	212,500	206,966
Disbursements Development Stages	213,501	148,809
Other intangibles	1,386	1,386
Accumulated amortization and impairment	(744,444)	(726,456)
Concessions and franchises	(353,123)	(355,117)
Rights	(8,770)	(6,064)
Licenses	(97,520)	(87,125)
Software	(284,039)	(276,016)
Easements	(44)	(1,276)
Other intangibles	(948)	(858)
Total	1,119,376	1,025,650

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

The movement of cost, amortization and impairment of intangible assets is detailed as follows:

2025	Goodwill	Concessions and similar rights	Capitalized development disbursements	Software and IT applications	Licenses	Rights	Other intangible assets ¹	Total
Opening balance cost	260,950	518,154	148,809	387,139	130,607	98,095	208,352	1,752,106
Additions ²	-	4,018	51,622	30,799	3,643	-	1,231	91,313
Transfers (-/+)	-	7,877	-	1,373	21,674	-	2,074	32,998
Retirements	-	-	-	(6,485)	(963)	-	-	(7,448)
Other changes	-	-	13,070	(21,663)	1,215	-	2,229	(5,149)
Closing balance cost	260,950	530,049	213,501	391,163	156,176	98,095	213,886	1,863,820
Opening balance accumulated amortization and impairment	-	(355,117)	-	(276,016)	(87,125)	(6,064)	(2,134)	(726,456)
Amortization of the period ³	-	(20,647)	-	(37,607)	(11,096)	(2,706)	(1,024)	(73,080)
Capitalized amortization	-	-	-	-	(32)	-	-	(32)
Reversals of impairment (-) (see notes 8 and 31)	-	22,641	-	55	3	-	1,244	23,943
Retirements	-	-	-	6,191	740	-	-	6,931
Other changes	-	-	-	23,338	(10)	-	922	24,250
Closing balance accumulated amortization and impairment	-	(353,123)	-	(284,039)	(97,520)	(8,770)	(992)	(744,444)
Closing balance intangible assets, net	260,950	176,926	213,501	107,124	58,656	89,325	212,894	1,119,376

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

2024	Goodwill	Concessions and similar rights	Capitalized development disbursements	Software and IT applications	Licenses	Rights	Other intangible assets ¹	Total
Opening balance cost	260,950	505,233	95,245	367,921	127,143	98,675	194,567	1,649,734
Additions ²	-	4,879	58,514	22,421	2,813	-	468	89,095
Transfers (-/+)	-	8,175	(3,384)	946	1,438	(76)	14,825	21,924
Retirements	-	-	-	(4,195)	(711)	-	-	(4,906)
Other changes	-	(133)	(1,566)	46	(76)	(504)	(1,508)	(3,741)
Closing balance cost	260,950	518,154	148,809	387,139	130,607	98,095	208,352	1,752,106
Opening balance accumulated amortization and impairment	-	(342,815)	-	(234,035)	(77,681)	(3,745)	(2,024)	(660,300)
Amortization of the period ³	-	(14,003)	-	(46,213)	(10,191)	(2,706)	(999)	(74,112)
Capitalized amortization	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	(2)
Retirements	-	-	-	3,905	696	-	-	4,601
Other changes	-	1,701	-	327	53	387	889	3,357
Closing balance accumulated amortization and impairment	-	(355,117)	-	(276,016)	(87,125)	(6,064)	(2,134)	(726,456)
Closing balance intangible assets, net	260,950	163,037	148,809	111,123	43,482	92,031	206,218	1,025,650

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

¹ Includes easements, customer-related intangibles and other intangibles corresponding to premiums at Gas Service Stations

² Includes purchases, capitalizable disbursements that meet the recognition criterion and concessions.

³ See note 34 Cost of services rendered and note 35 Administrative expenses.

At the end of the periods, impairment testing was performed on the assets for those intangibles with indefinite useful life which did not evidence impairment.

Amortization of intangibles is recognized as costs and expenses in the statement of comprehensive income, section results of the period, in the line "Cost of services rendered" and "Administrative expenses".

As of December 31, 2025, there are no restrictions on the realization of intangible assets and they have not been affected as collateral for compliance with obligations.

Commitments for acquisition of intangible assets of the company as of the cutoff date amount to \$99,463 (2024: \$96,495).

Disbursements for research and development projects recognized as expenses in the results of the period during the period amounted to \$16,065 (2024: \$12,105).

The carrying amount at the cutoff date and the remaining amortization period for significant intangible assets is:

Significant intangible assets	Useful life	Remaining amortization period	2025	2024
Ituango Generation Plant Project	Indefinite	-	177,667	177,667
Espíritu Santo	Indefinite	-	82,980	82,980
Easement Lines Corridor 53	Indefinite	-	64,522	63,314
Easement Line Corridor N12	Indefinite	-	30,850	30,850
Easement Lines Corridor 52	Indefinite	-	29,336	29,336
Easement Lines Corridor 75	Indefinite	-	23,681	23,681
Hydraulic Models in Sewerage	Definite	39	21,403	3,371
Distribution Network Circuit Itagüí	Definite	900	12,730	12,419
Secondary Network El Hato	Definite	852	10,000	3,713
Easement Line Corridor 86	Indefinite	-	9,714	9,714

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

The following intangible assets have indefinite useful life: Goodwill and Easements, the latter are agreed in perpetuity and as of December 31, 2025 have a carrying amount of \$472,647 (2024: \$463,773). By definition, an easement is the real right, perpetual or temporary over another's property, by virtue of which it is possible to make use of it, or exercise certain rights of disposal, or prevent the owner from exercising some of their property rights. In the company, easements are not treated individually, since these are established for public service projects, where the general interest prevails over the particular, considering that the objective is to improve the quality of life of the community; the aforementioned projects do not have a defined temporality therefore they are constituted in perpetuity supported in their use. However, there are some easements with defined useful life, because these are tied to the useful life of the main asset that requires the easement.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful life	2025	2024
Goodwill		
Ituango Generation Plant Project	177,667	177,667
Espíritu Santo	82,980	82,980
Surtigás Necoclí	303	303
Subtotal goodwill	260,950	260,950
Other intangible assets		
Easements	211,697	202,823
Subtotal other intangible assets	211,697	202,823
Total intangible assets with indefinite useful life	472,647	463,773

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

Note 8. Investments in subsidiaries

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

Name of the subsidiary	Location (country)	Main activity	Ownership and voting rights percentage		Date of incorporation
			2025	2024	
Empresa de energía del Quindío S.A. E.S.P. EDEQ	Colombia	Provides public electric power services, purchase, sale, and distribution of electric power.	19.26%	19.26%	22/12/1988
Central Hidroeléctrica de Caldas S.A. E.S.P. CHEC	Colombia	Provides public energy services, operating electric power generation plants, transmission and subtransmission lines, and distribution networks, as well as commercialization, import, distribution and sale of electric power.	24.44%	24.44%	09/09/1950
Electrificadora de Santander S.A. E.S.P. ESSA	Colombia	Provides public electric power services, purchase, sale, commercialization and distribution of electric energy.	0.28%	0.28%	16/09/1950
Centrales Eléctricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P. CENS	Colombia	Provides public electric power services, purchase, export, import, distribution and sale of electric energy, construction and operation of generation plants, substations, transmission lines and distribution networks.	12.54%	12.54%	16/10/1952
CaribeMar de la Costa S.A.S. ESP AFINIA	Colombia	Provides public services of distribution and commercialization of electric energy, as well as the execution of all activities, works, services and related products.	87.44%	87.44%	01/10/2020
Hidroecológica del Teribe S.A. HET	Panamá	Finances the construction of the Bonyic hydroelectric project, required to satisfy the growth of electricity demand in the Isthmus of Panamá.	99.68%	99.68%	11/11/1994
Gestión de Empresas Eléctricas S.A. GESA	Guatemala	Provides advisory and consulting services to distribution, generation and transportation companies of electric energy.	99.98%	99.98%	17/12/2004
Aguas Nacionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	Colombia	Provides public household services of aqueduct, sewerage and sanitation, waste treatment and disposal, complementary activities, and engineering services inherent to these public services.	99.97%	99.97%	29/1/2002
Aguas Regionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	Colombia	Guarantees the provision of public household services of aqueduct, sewerage and sanitation, and compensates for infrastructure gaps of these services in partner municipalities.	72.45%	72.45%	18/01/2006
Empresa de Aguas del Oriente Antioqueño S.A. E.S.P. ¹	Colombia	Provides public household services of aqueduct and sewerage, as well as other complementary activities inherent to each of these public services.	99.99%	56.01%	22/11/1999
Aguas de Malambo S.A. E.S.P.	Colombia	Dedicated to guaranteeing the provision of public household services of aqueduct, sewerage and sanitation in the jurisdiction of the municipality of Malambo, department of Atlántico.	98.31%	98.31%	20/11/2010
Empresas Varias de Medellín S.A. E.S.P.	Colombia	Subsidiary dedicated to the provision of the public sanitation service within the framework of integrated solid waste management.	93.42%	93.42%	11/01/1964
EPM Inversiones S.A.	Colombia	Dedicated to capital investment in national or foreign companies organized as public service companies.	99.99%	99.99%	25/08/2003
Maxseguros EPM Ltd	Bermuda	Negotiation, contracting and management of reinsurance for policies that cover assets.	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	Makes capital investments in companies dedicated to distribution and commercialization of electric energy, and provides telecommunications services.	99.99%	99.99%	12/03/1999

EPM Capital México S.A. de CV	México	Develops infrastructure projects related to energy, lighting, gas, telecommunications, sanitation, drinking water plants, sewerage, wastewater treatment, buildings, as well as their operation and services.	48.98%	48.98%	04/05/2012
EPM Chile S.A.	Chile	Develops projects of energy, lighting, gas, telecommunications, sanitation, drinking water plants, sewerage and wastewater treatment, as well as the provision of said services and participation in all types of bids.	99.99%	99.99%	22/02/2013
Patrimonio Autónomo Financiación Social	Colombia	Administers the resources and payments of the social financing program created to facilitate users the purchase of appliances, gas appliances and products related to information technology.	0.00%	0.00%	14/04/2008
EPM Renovables S.A.	Panamá	Carries out activities of administration, planning, strategy, participation in investments and renewable electric generation businesses and in the production of new fuel sources.	100.00%	100.00%	01/08/2023

¹ In November 2025 EPM acquired 43.98% for \$4,780 of the company Aguas del Oriente Antioqueño S.A. E.S.P. from the Municipality of El Retiro, EPM Inversiones S.A. and Asociación de Juntas de Acción.

The above item is disclosed as part of the line acquisition and capitalization of subsidiaries or businesses for \$4,780, which is part of the statement of cash flows.

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

The value of investments in subsidiaries as of the cutoff date was:

Subsidiary	2025					2024				
	Value of the investment				Total	Value of the investment				Total
	Cost	Equity method	Impairment	Dividends ¹		Cost	Equity method	Impairment	Dividends ¹	
Distribución Eléctrica Centroamericana DOS S.A. DECA II	1,009,257	1,612,711	-	(127,555)	2,494,413	1,009,257	1,655,675	-	-	2,664,932
Aguas Nacionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	1,665,513	851,585	-	(104,617)	2,412,481	1,665,513	740,340	-	(79,776)	2,326,077
EPM Inversiones S.A.	1,561,331	1,088,900	-	(268,033)	2,382,198	1,561,331	921,891	-	(278,389)	2,204,833
EPM Chile S.A.	1,044,935	434,986	-	-	1,479,921	1,044,935	454,420	-	-	1,499,355
CaribeMar de la Costa S.A.S. E.S.P.	2,316,561	138,918	(879,062)	-	1,576,417	2,316,561	728,467	(879,062)	-	2,165,966
Panamá Distribution Group S.A. PDG	238,116	599,555	-	-	837,671	238,116	644,386	-	(32,378)	850,124
Hidroecológica del Teribe S.A. HET	524,536	(190,260)	(86,963)	-	247,313	524,536	(170,746)	(86,963)	(10,677)	256,150
Maxseguros EPM Ltd	63,784	263,177	-	(3,775)	323,186	63,784	275,403	-	-	339,187
Central Hidroeléctrica de Caldas S.A. E.S.P. CHEC	140,663	79,047	-	(48,043)	171,667	140,663	70,890	-	(36,626)	174,927
Empresas Varias de Medellín S.A. E.S.P.	369,967	(61,813)	(59,000)	-	249,154	369,967	(70,013)	(59,000)	-	240,955
Aguas Regionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	60,816	56,552	-	-	117,368	60,816	49,617	-	-	110,433
Centrales Eléctricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P. CENS	57,052	35,074	-	(7,369)	84,757	57,052	24,707	-	(6,470)	75,289
Gestión de Empresas Eléctricas S.A. GESA	25,782	25,974	(22,664)	(2,970)	26,122	25,782	29,960	(19,371)	-	36,371
Empresa de Energía del Quindío S.A. E.S.P. EDEQ	28,878	28,480	-	(10,385)	46,973	28,878	25,263	-	(7,264)	46,877
Aguas de Malambo S.A. E.S.P.	79,518	(47,629)	(1,641)	-	30,248	79,518	(46,859)	(1,641)	-	31,018
Empresa de Aguas del Oriente Antioqueño S.A. E.S.P.	7,554	11,126	-	-	18,680	2,774	6,480	-	-	9,254

Electrificadora de Santander S.A. E.S.P. ESSA	2,514	2,028	-	(695)	3,847	2,514	1,706	-	(426)	3,794
EPM Renovables S.A.	40	(34)	-	-	6	40	(33)	-	-	7
EPM Capital México S.A. de C.V.	163,643	(163,643)	-	-	-	163,643	(163,643)	-	-	-
Total	9,360,460	4,764,734	(1,049,330)	(573,442)	12,502,422	9,355,681	5,177,911	(1,046,037)	(452,006)	13,035,549

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

¹ Dividends of \$573,442 (2024: \$452,006) were declared, which were fully paid.

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	2025			2024		
	Periodic equity method		Total	Periodic equity method		Total
	Profit or loss of the period	Other comprehensive income		Profit or loss of the period	Other comprehensive income	
Distribución Eléctrica Centroamericana DOS S.A. DECA II	339,973	(402,963)	(62,990)	362,127	423,210	785,337
EPM Inversiones S.A.	433,777	11,650	445,427	413,841	24,496	438,337
Aguas Nacionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	191,021	-	191,021	116,811	-	116,811
EPM Chile S.A.	79,018	(98,452)	(19,434)	38,511	44,158	82,669
Panamá Distribution Group S.A. PDG	77,971	(90,423)	(12,452)	55,343	89,241	144,584
Maxseguros EPM Ltd	40,725	(52,952)	(12,227)	27,074	45,503	72,577
Hidroecológica del Teribe S.A. HET	25,856	(34,692)	(8,836)	(12,940)	31,104	18,164
EPM Capital México S.A. de C.V.	(10,952)	(3,152)	(14,104)	(15,245)	(12,950)	(28,195)
Central Hidroeléctrica de Caldas S.A. E.S.P. CHEC	44,378	404	44,782	46,391	1,969	48,360
Empresas Varias de Medellín S.A. E.S.P.	8,412	10,445	18,857	(115,243)	4,616	(110,627)
Centrales Eléctricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P. CENS	15,439	1,397	16,836	14,736	1,711	16,447
Aguas Regionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	6,935	-	6,935	5,625	-	5,625
Gestión de Empresas Eléctricas S.A. GESA	690	(4,675)	(3,985)	3,474	4,689	8,163
Empresa de Energía del Quindío S.A. E.S.P. EDEQ	10,398	83	10,481	10,348	636	10,984
Aguas de Malambo S.A. E.S.P.	(770)	-	(770)	356	-	356
Empresa de Aguas del Oriente Antioqueño S.A. E.S.P.	2,155	2	2,157	1,290	-	1,290
Electrificadora de Santander S.A. E.S.P. ESSA	744	4	748	696	28	724
EPM Renovables S.A.	-	(1)	(1)	(4)	(1)	(5)
CaribeMar de la Costa S.A.S. E.S.P.	(588,036)	(1,484)	(589,520)	(221,585)	(764)	(222,349)
Total	677,734	(664,809)	12,925	731,606	657,646	1,389,252

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

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

2025	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Revenue	Profit or loss of the period	Other comprehensive income	Total comprehensive income
						of continuing operations		
CaribeMar de la Costa S.A.S. ESP AFINIA	2,707,512	4,699,052	1,207,477	3,390,895	5,612,728	(672,504)	(1,697)	(674,201)
Distribución Eléctrica Centroamericana DOS S.A. DECA II	1,807,544	4,749,781	1,226,830	2,081,599	5,881,495	544,867	(442,458)	102,409
Panamá Distribution Group S.A. PDG	1,367,759	2,927,770	1,556,993	1,580,113	3,456,218	205,847	(85,101)	120,746
Electrificadora de Santander S.A. E.S.P. ESSA	655,802	2,256,682	499,944	1,206,165	2,152,410	269,428	1,569	270,997
Maxseguros EPM Ltd	581,581	165,533	133,752	290,176	62,988	40,725	(52,952)	(12,227)
Centrales Eléctricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P. CENS	517,073	1,424,349	395,349	901,446	1,446,202	123,146	11,140	134,286
Central Hidroeléctrica de Caldas S.A. E.S.P. CHEC	396,601	1,502,691	356,146	901,154	1,244,790	181,578	1,655	183,233
EPM Capital México S.A. de CV	394,595	565,048	354,348	195,728	292,747	(24,206)	(6,444)	(30,650)
EPM Chile S.A.	390,211	3,940,124	550,380	2,299,864	1,008,971	79,027	(98,463)	(19,436)

Aguas Nacionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	342,394	3,017,175	88,033	586,959	479,258	243,087	-	243,087
Empresas Varias de Medellín S.A. E.S.P.	223,600	585,132	309,125	250,906	508,491	8,983	11,181	20,164
Empresa de energía del Quindío S.A. E.S.P. EDEQ	183,958	390,727	134,384	209,673	452,341	53,899	430	54,329
EPM Inversiones S.A.	150,988	2,110,420	640	1,904	-	433,767	22,772	456,539
Hidroecológica del Teribe S.A. HET	66,452	327,606	24,359	100,990	65,546	24,965	(44,410)	(19,445)
Aguas Regionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	39,148	284,038	39,273	116,491	103,846	9,545	-	9,545
Gestión de Empresas Eléctricas S.A. GESA	24,303	1,818	37	34	-	690	(4,676)	(3,986)
Empresa de Aguas del Oriente Antioqueño S.A. E.S.P.	4,418	16,338	1,482	593	9,077	2,154	2	2,156
Aguas de Malambo S.A. E.S.P.	4,033	40,059	4,546	4,935	25,703	(796)	-	(796)
EPM Renovables S.A. E.S.P.	6	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

2024	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Revenue	Profit or loss of the period	Other comprehensive income	Total comprehensive income
						continuing operations		
CaribeMar de la Costa S.A.S. ESP AFINIA	3,036,283	4,192,564	1,451,099	2,295,321	6,351,549	(253,415)	(874)	(254,289)
Distribución Eléctrica Centroamericana DOS S.A. DECA II	1,843,000	5,336,468	1,476,572	2,278,425	5,597,124	504,612	182,553	687,165
Panamá Distribution Group S.A. PDG	1,164,333	3,479,342	1,156,749	2,226,110	3,360,589	203,810	36,968	240,778
Electrificadora de Santander S.A. E.S.P. ESSA	919,239	2,127,357	491,194	1,367,864	2,252,852	252,159	10,081	262,240
Maxseguros EPM Ltd	641,858	232,193	168,574	366,290	62,626	27,074	45,503	72,577
EPM Capital México S.A. de CV	634,256	503,129	473,457	222,943	493,802	2,305	(26,346)	(24,041)
EPM Chile S.A.	571,025	4,206,569	484,711	2,793,355	937,629	38,515	44,163	82,678
Centrales Eléctricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P. CENS	483,198	1,323,918	352,628	885,376	1,520,117	117,543	13,646	131,189
Aguas Nacionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	359,063	2,816,443	116,581	512,788	462,423	183,811	-	183,811
Central Hidroeléctrica de Caldas S.A. E.S.P. CHEC	355,277	1,328,330	324,863	703,403	1,403,566	189,810	8,056	197,866
Empresas Varias de Medellín S.A. E.S.P.	217,602	378,597	323,188	206,475	419,613	(123,275)	4,941	(118,334)
Empresa de energía del Quindío S.A. E.S.P. EDEQ	215,366	350,823	131,250	204,708	460,717	53,649	3,300	56,949
Hidroecológica del Teribe S.A. HET	54,621	397,638	24,696	139,410	67,600	(13,957)	40,045	26,088
EPM Inversiones S.A.	40,343	2,032,146	744	1,387	-	422,818	(39,183)	383,635
Gestión de Empresas Eléctricas S.A. GESA	40,299	844	913	7,223	2,257	3,475	4,690	8,165
Aguas Regionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	32,962	265,496	37,513	103,067	95,582	7,722	-	7,722
Empresa de Aguas del Oriente Antioqueño S.A. E.S.P.	7,207	11,668	1,870	479	8,130	2,303	-	2,303
Aguas de Malambo S.A. E.S.P.	5,378	40,638	5,609	5,001	23,076	349	-	349
EPM Renovables S.A. E.S.P.	7	-	-	-	-	(4)	(1)	(5)

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

8.1 Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries that did not result in a loss of control

Changes were presented as of December 31, 2025 in the ownership interest of the subsidiary Empresa de Aguas del Oriente Antioqueño S.A. E.S.P., increasing to 99.99%, due to the purchase of shares carried out by EPM. This variation had an effect on the application of the equity method, decreasing the investment by \$2,489 recognized directly in equity.

Note 9. Investments in associates

The detail of EPM's investments in associates as of the reporting date is as follows:

Name of the associate	Location (country)	Main activity	Ownership and voting rights percentage		Date of incorporation
			2025	2024	
Hidroeléctrica Ituango S.A. E.S.P.	Colombia	Promotion, design, construction, operation, maintenance and commercialization of energy at national and international level of the Ituango hydroelectric plant.	46.33%	46.33%	29/12/1997
Hidroeléctrica del Río Aures S.A. E.S.P.	Colombia	Generation and commercialization of electric energy through a hydroelectric plant, located in the jurisdiction of the municipalities of Abejorral and Sonsón, department of Antioquia.	8.43%	8.43%	14/05/1997
UNE EPM Telecomunicaciones S.A.	Colombia	Provision of telecommunications services, information technologies and communications services and complementary activities.	50.00%	50.00%	29/06/2006
Inversiones Telco S.A.S.	Colombia	Invests in companies whose corporate purpose is the provision of telecommunications services, information technologies and communications, information services and complementary activities, as well as in companies based on the provision of business process outsourcing services.	50.00%	50.00%	05/11/2013

The value of investments in associates as of the cutoff date was:

Associate	2025		Dividends ²	2024			Dividends ²
	Value of investments			Value of investments			
	Cost	Total		Cost	Impairment	Total	
Hidroeléctrica Ituango S.A. E.S.P.	34,227	34,227	-	34,227	-	34,227	-
UNE EPM Telecomunicaciones S.A. ¹	-	-	3,737	2,642,488	(702,703)	1,939,785	-
Inversiones Telco S.A.S.	55,224	55,224	3,128	55,224	-	55,224	2,026
Total investments in associates	89,451	89,451	6,865	2,731,939	(702,703)	2,029,236	2,026

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

¹ In October 2025, the company initiated the process of disposal of the shares it holds in UNE EPM Telecomunicaciones S.A., in accordance with the provisions of Law 226 of 1995, after having previously received authorization for disposal from the Medellín City Council, authorization from the Financial Superintendence of Colombia for the temporary registration of such shares in the National Registry of Securities and Issuers - RNVE for its initials in Spanish and approval of the Disposal Program by the Board of Directors, reclassifying the investment as a non-current asset held for sale.

² Dividends received in 2025 amounted to \$3,737 from UNE EPM Telecomunicaciones S.A. and \$3,128 from Inversiones Telco S.A.S. (2024: \$2,026 from Inversiones Telco S.A.S.).

Note 10. Investments in joint ventures

The detail of EPM's joint ventures as of the cutoff date is as follows:

Name of the joint venture	Location (country)	Main activity	Ownership and voting rights percentage		Date of incorporation
			2025	2024	
Parques del Río S.A.S. ¹	Medellín	Construction, operation, administration and maintenance of the Parques del Río Medellín project, as well as acting as urban manager of the project.	33%	33%	26/12/2015

¹ Joint venture incorporated on November 26, 2015, in which the Municipality of Medellín, Interconexión Eléctrica S.A. E.S.P. (ISA), Empresa de Transporte Masivo del Valle de Aburrá Ltda. (Metro) and EPM participate. The entity seeks to manage the next urban developments of the city, department and the country, leveraging synergies in infrastructure, mobility, environmental and social matters, among others.

The in joint ventures as of the cutoff date was:

Name of the joint venture	2025		2024	
	value of investments		value of investments	
	Cost	Total	Cost	Total
Parques del Río S.A.S.	99	99	99	99
Total investments in joint ventures	99	99	99	99

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

Note 11. Impairment of non-financial assets

11.1 Impairment of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

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

Investment	Carrying amount	
	2025	2024
Subsidiary		
Hidroecológica del Teribe S.A. HET	86,963	86,963
Aguas de Malambo S.A. E.S.P.	1,641	1,641
CaribeMar de la Costa S.A.S. E.S.P.	879,062	879,062
Gestión de Empresas Eléctricas S.A. ¹	22,664	19,371
Empresas Varias de Medellín S.A. E.S.P.	59,000	59,000
Total subsidiaries	1,049,330	1,046,037
Associate		
UNE EPM Telecomunicaciones S.A. ²	-	702,703
Total associates	-	702,703

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

¹ The impairment of GESA of \$3,293 is explained by the change in the company's corporate purpose, which leads to the termination of the Fee Operator contract with the companies of the DECA Group to enter the Distributed Renewable Generation business.

² In October 2025, the company reclassified the investment in associate UNE EPM Telecomunicaciones as a non-current asset held for sale.

The key assumptions used by the company in determining value in use are as follows:

Concept	Key assumption
Investment	It is explained by the change in the company's corporate purpose, which leads to the termination of the Fee Operator contract with the companies of the DECA Group to enter the Distributed Renewable Generation business.

11.2 Impairment of Cash-Generating Units

The carrying amount of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful life associated with each CGU is detailed below:

Cash-Generating Unit	Carrying amount	
	2025	2024
Energy Generation Segment		
Goodwill	260,647	260,647
Easements	479	456
CGU - Energy Generation	261,126	261,103
Energy Transmission Segment		
Easements	130,538	129,298
CGU - Energy Transmission	130,538	129,298
Energy Distribution Segment		
Easements	62,420	61,296
CGU - Energy Distribution	62,420	61,296
Water Supply Segment		
Easements	9,675	7,326
CGU - Water Supply	9,675	7,326
Sanitation Segment		
Easements	4,794	656
CGU - Sanitation	4,794	656
Gas Segment		
Goodwill	303	303
Easements	3,791	3,791
CGU - Gas	4,094	4,094

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

The value of the impairment reversal recognized during the period is as follows:

Reversal of impairment recognized as other income in the statement of comprehensive income

Cash-Generating Unit	Reversal of impairment	
	2025	2024
Water Supply Segment		
Land and buildings	82,013	-
Networks, lines and cables	42,873	-
Plants, ducts and tunnels	39,708	-
Concessions and similar rights	2,295	-
Other intangible assets	349	-
Machinery and equipment	104	-
Other property, plant and equipment	90	-
Furniture and fixtures and office equipment	6	-
CGU - Water Supply	167,438	-
Sanitation Segment		
Networks, lines and cables	400,079	-
Land and buildings	69,827	-
Plants, ducts and tunnels	66,499	-
Concessions and similar rights	20,346	-
Other intangible assets	895	-
Machinery and equipment	855	-
Other property, plant and equipment	179	-
Software and IT applications	55	-
Furniture and fixtures and office equipment	10	-
Communication and computer equipment	2	-
Licenses	2	-
CGU - Sanitation	558,749	-
Total	726,187	-

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

Reversal of impairment depreciation recognized as costs and expenses in the statement of comprehensive income

Cash-Generating Unit	Reversal of impairment	
	2025	2024
Water Supply Segment		
Networks, lines and cables	1,182	-
Plants, ducts and tunnels	1,022	-
Land and buildings	484	-
Concessions and similar rights	360	-
Other property, plant and equipment	24	-
Machinery and equipment	13	-
Furniture and fixtures and office equipment	3	-
CGU - Water Supply	3,088	-
Sanitation Segment		
Networks, lines and cables	8,991	-
Plants, ducts and tunnels	2,680	-
Concessions and similar rights	1,912	-
Other property, plant and equipment	117	-
Machinery and equipment	44	-
Software and IT applications	9	-
Land and buildings	8	-
Communication and computer equipment	1	-
CGU - Sanitation	13,762	-
Total	16,850	-

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

The description of the CGUs is detailed below:

- CGU Energy Generation and Commercialization, whose activity consists of the production of energy and commercialization of large blocks of electric energy, from the acquisition or development of a portfolio of energy proposals for the market.
- CGU Energy Distribution and Commercialization, whose activity consists of transporting electric energy through a set of lines and substations, with their associated equipment, operating at voltages lower than 220 kV, commercialization of energy to the end user of the regulated market and the development of related and complementary activities. It includes the Regional Transmission System (STR), the Local Distribution System (SDL), public lighting service and the provision of related services.
- CGU Energy Transmission, whose activity consists of transporting energy in the National Transmission System - STN, composed of a set of lines, with their corresponding connection equipment, operating at voltages equal to or greater than 220 kV. The National Transmitter (NT) is the legal entity that operates and transports electric energy in the STN or has constituted a company whose purpose is the development of such activity.
- CGU Gas Distribution and Commercialization, whose activity consists of transporting gas from the city gate to the end user through medium- and low-pressure pipelines. It includes gas sales through different systems, including network distribution, vehicular natural gas, compressed natural gas and service stations.
- CGU Water Supply and Commercialization, whose activity consists of conceptualizing, structuring, developing and operating systems to provide water. It includes carrying out commercial management of the service portfolio related to water supply for different uses, as well as leveraging the production chain, specifically in energy generation, and the supply of raw water.

- CGU Wastewater Management and Commercialization includes the activities of conceptualizing, structuring, developing and operating wastewater systems and solid waste management, as well as leveraging the production chain, specifically in the production of energy and gas.

Goodwill is mainly allocated to the segment/CGU Energy Generation and Commercialization for \$260,647 (2024: \$260,647), generated as a result of the liquidation of the subsidiary EPM Ituango S.A. E.S.P. and Espíritu Santo whose assets were transferred to EPM, and to the CGU Gas Distribution and Commercialization for \$303 (2024: \$303) resulting from the business combination with Surtidora de Gas del Caribe S.A. E.S.P. in the Municipality of Necoclí.

The easement intangible asset is allocated to the segment/CGU:

Cash-Generating Unit	2025	2024
CGU - Energy Transmission	130,538	129,298
CGU - Energy Distribution	62,420	61,296
CGU - Water Supply	9,675	7,326
CGU - Sanitation	4,794	656
CGU - Gas	3,791	3,791
CGU - Energy Generation	479	456
Total CGU	211,697	202,823

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

The estimates used to measure the recoverable value of the CGUs that contain goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are based on value in use. The company considers a 20-year period for financial projections and a discount rate for valuation that reflects its capital structure.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets - CGU Water Supply

At EPM, impairment of its assets was calculated based on IAS 36 adopted in Colombia, seeking to ensure that the carrying amount of assets as of December 31, 2025 reflects their recoverable value through their use or sale.

Value in use: based on the most recent financial projections, estimating the cash flows that the Group expects to obtain from its assets over a 20-year period.

The discount rate used for valuation reflects the company's capital structure and considers the return that the owner would require for this type of investment, taking into account: the risk-free rate, the corresponding economic sector, the market, the country where the investment is located and leverage.

Based on the above criteria, a reversal of impairment was identified in the CGU Water Supply amounting to \$164,350 (other income reversal \$167,438 and cost/expense depreciation \$3,088), which corresponds to the maximum impairment reversal resulting from the comparison between the net carrying amount of assets including impairment of \$3,807,057 and the net carrying amount of assets of \$3,971,407 as if no impairment loss had been recognized in prior periods.

The key assumptions used by the company in determining value in use of the CGU Water Supply are as follows:

Concept	Key assumption
Revenue	Tariffs are calculated in accordance with the provisions of CRA Resolutions 688 of 2014, 735 of 2015, 821 of 2017 and 908 and 909 of 2019 (compiled in CRA Resolution 943 of 2021), regulations that seek to recognize all efficient costs and expenses incurred by service providers, ensuring quality and continuity of services. Tariff projection is updated whenever CPI accumulates a variation equal to or greater than 3.0%. Update of the

	Regulated Capital Base (assets in operation by 2027) as a result of the implementation of a new regulatory period for the decade 2027-2037.
Costs and expenses	Costs and expenses correspond to the operational needs of the business with optimization of operating costs and administrative expenses.
Investment	Investments respond to market needs and compliance with standards established in regulation, including projects such as: Cadena de Occidente, Iguaná García, Integración Valle San Nicolás, Ayurá Plant, Rionegro Drinking Water Treatment Plant and Manantiales Plant Modernization and inter-administrative aqueduct projects, Universalization Program, among others.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets - CGU Wastewater Management

At EPM, impairment of its assets was calculated based on IAS 36 adopted in Colombia, seeking to ensure that the carrying amount of assets as of December 31, 2025 reflects their recoverable value through their use or sale.

Value in use: based on the most recent financial projections, estimating the cash flows that the Group expects to obtain from its assets over a 20-year period.

The discount rate used for valuation reflects the company's capital structure and considers the return that the owner would require for this type of investment, taking into account: the risk-free rate, the corresponding economic sector, the market, the country where the investment is located and leverage.

Based on the above criteria, a reversal of impairment was identified in the CGU Wastewater Management amounting to \$544,987 (other income reversal \$558,749 and cost/expense depreciation \$13,762), which corresponds to the maximum impairment reversal resulting from the comparison between the net carrying amount of assets including impairment of \$3,722,027 and the net carrying amount of assets of \$4,267,014 as if no impairment loss had been recognized in prior periods.

The key assumptions used by the company in determining value in use of the CGU Water Supply are as follows:

Concept	Key assumption
Revenue	Tariffs are calculated in accordance with the provisions of CRA Resolutions 688 of 2014, 735 of 2015, 821 of 2017 and 908 and 909 of 2019 (compiled in CRA Resolution 943 of 2021), regulations that seek to recognize all efficient costs and expenses incurred by service providers, guaranteeing quality and continuity of services. Tariff projection is updated whenever CPI accumulates a variation equal to or greater than 3.0%. Update of the Regulated Capital Base (assets in operation as of 2027) as a consequence of the implementation of a new regulatory period for the decade 2027 - 2037. Changes derived from the interconnection contract with Aguas Nacionales and the start of operation of Wastewater Pumping Stations (EBARs) are reflected.
Costs and expenses	Costs and expenses correspond to the operational needs of the business with optimization of operating costs and administrative expenses.
Investment	Investments respond to market needs and compliance with standards established in regulation, including projects such as: Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) Tranvía, Iguana García, PTAR Escobero, Universalization Program, inter-administrative sewerage and Constrepas, among others.

Note 12. Trade receivables and other accounts receivable

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

Trade receivables and other accounts receivable	2025	2024
Non-current		
Public service debtors ¹	500,387	758,201
Impairment of public services	(185,396)	(220,674)
Related parties ²	2,149,477	2,059,358
Employee loans ³	180,594	144,845
Impairment of employee loans	(3)	(3)
Other receivables ⁴	125,870	114,386
Impairment of other receivables	(5,511)	(3,760)
Total non-current	2,765,418	2,852,353
Current		
Public service debtors ¹	3,999,582	3,732,555
Impairment of public services	(542,052)	(394,466)
Related parties ²	334,181	126,994
Employee loans ³	40,656	41,584
Impairment of employee loans	(48)	(66)
Other receivables ⁴	530,600	293,415
Impairment of other receivables	(96,605)	(73,722)
Dividends and profit sharing receivable	1	1
Indemnifications ⁵	6,764	75,985
Other services	33,029	16,559
Total current	4,306,108	3,818,839
Total	7,071,526	6,671,192

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

The total portfolio increased by \$400,334 equivalent to 6%. The increase is mainly due to a combined effect in the following accounts:

¹ Public service debtors with an increase of \$9,213 explained mainly by receivables corresponding to energy and gas subsidies, as well as estimates. The tariff option reflects a recovery since March 2024, as a component of the tariff cost applied to users, in accordance with the provisions of CREG Resolution 101 028 of November 24, 2023, to which EPM adhered. In the case of EPM, it is expected to recover 100% of this item within a time horizon of 18 months, ending in December 2026.

The tariff option allows moderating abrupt increases in the tariff through the accumulation of balances that are paid by the user subsequently, over a longer period of time.

The behavior of this receivable is as follows:

Period	Principal balance	Interest balance	Total accumulated
December 2025	(195,807)	(49,686)	(245,493)
December 2024	415,043	105,313	520,357
Total	219,236	55,627	274,864

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

² Related parties with an increase of \$297,306 mainly due to a combined effect of disbursements to subsidiaries Afinia \$595,776 and Ticsa \$21,647, a capital payment by Hidrosur for \$292,134 and the accrual of amortized cost for \$27,983.

³ Employee loans with an increase of \$34,821 mainly due to new disbursements of housing loans.

⁴ Other receivables with an increase of \$248,669 mainly due to the balance pending legalization by collecting entities.

⁵ Indemnifications with a decrease of \$69,221 mainly due to the payment of receivables to the insurer Seguros Generales Suramericana, due to the Termosierra incident and the Ayura small hydroelectric plant (PCH) for loss of profit.

Accounts receivable from public service debtors do not generate interest and the collection term depends on the type of use. For residential use, collection of invoices is projected to be within 10 days after issuance. Individual contracts with large clients or from the energy sector include agreed terms in specific 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 receivables measured at fair value such as: i) the receivable associated with the firm fuel supply contract (ACPM) for the La Sierra and Termodorada thermoelectric plants, whose update is carried out according to the value of the fuel unit stipulated in the contract (see note 44. Measurement of fair value on a recurring and non-recurring basis).

Impairment of receivables

The Company measures impairment losses based on expected credit losses 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 approach is taken because the volume of customers managed by the Company is very high and measuring and controlling risk by stages could lead to errors and an understatement 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 calculated from a probability model that involves sociodemographic, product and behavioral variables.

Although the impairment forecast for the annual period is obtained based on customer payment behavior data contained during the period in question, the same does not occur when impairment is recorded for monthly periods within the annual period. In this latter case, the impairment recorded for the evaluated month is obtained from the payment behavior data of the previous month.

As of the cutoff date, the aging analysis of accounts receivable at the end of the reporting period that are impaired is as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Gross carrying amount	Credit loss value	Gross carrying amount	Credit loss value
Public service debtors				
Not past due	3,734,413	(297,322)	3,907,145	(298,388)
Less than 30 days	266,779	(17,561)	160,372	(12,690)
30-60 days	35,711	(10,250)	37,343	(9,596)
61-90 days	28,221	(15,763)	29,518	(8,609)

91-120 days	18,764	(12,109)	50,825	(11,248)
121-180 days	22,209	(15,670)	19,227	(13,064)
181-360 days	61,668	(49,548)	67,332	(51,681)
More than 360 days	332,204	(309,225)	218,994	(209,864)
Total public service debtors	4,499,969	(727,448)	4,490,756	(615,140)
Other receivables				
Not past due	3,223,240	(8,807)	2,574,434	(10,625)
Less than 30 days	52,989	(5,312)	28,848	(5,027)
30-60 days	16,596	(4,318)	3,095	(611)
61-90 days	5,746	(2,540)	1,710	(812)
91-120 days	3,112	(2,253)	1,042	(531)
121-180 days	4,691	(4,131)	18,578	(1,421)
181-360 days	13,134	(12,309)	4,053	(3,049)
More than 360 days	81,664	(62,497)	241,367	(55,475)
Total other receivables	3,401,172	(102,167)	2,873,127	(77,551)
Total receivables	7,901,141	(829,615)	7,363,883	(692,691)

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

In relation to the age of arrears, it is observed that the variation of the portfolio in public service debtors is mainly concentrated in the not past due range due to receivables for energy and gas subsidies and estimates. In other receivables, the variation is mainly concentrated in the not past due category, which increased due to disbursements of loans made to the subsidiary Afinia and Ticsa.

The impairment of public service debtors shows its variation mainly concentrated in the not past due range, originating from 100% impairment of accounts receivable from AIR E S.A.S. E.S.P. associated with energy sales in the market and STN services. Invoices are in the name of XM CÍA Expertos en Mercados S.A. E.S.P., not yet due.

The impairment of other receivables shows a combined effect, mainly reflected in the not past due and more than 360 days ranges, due to the fact that in 2025 impairment began to be recognized by concept, which led to the reclassification of values that were previously recorded as public utilities impairment to other receivables.

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

Expected credit losses during the life of the asset	2025	2024
Opening balance adjustment	(692,691)	(874,353)
Changes in impairment of receivables existing at the beginning of the period	(949,847)	(567,004)
Write-offs	13,346	149
Collections	799,465	748,392
Other movements	112	125
Closing balance	(829,615)	(692,691)

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

The accumulated impairment reflected an increase of \$136,924 mainly explained by receivables from AIR E S.A.S. E.S.P., associated with energy sales in the market and STN services.

The impairment of the tariff option receivable (“It is a regulatory mechanism that allows electricity service marketers to moderate abrupt tariff increases to facilitate users’ payment of their bills”), is reflecting a recovery, as shown in the following table.

The impairment of the tariff option is as follows:

Period	Impairment
December 2025	58,315
December 2024	(107,946)
Total	(49,631)

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

The movement for 2025 corresponds to recovery of impairment of the tariff option.

The reconciliation of gross portfolio is as follows:

Portfolio balance	2025	2024
Opening balance of financial assets	7,363,883	7,369,181
New financial assets originated or purchased ¹	27,250,323	26,741,977
Collections of financial assets ²	(26,736,136)	(26,709,771)
Write-offs	(13,346)	(149)
Measurement at amortized cost	7,169	(27,275)
Exchange difference attributable	29,248	(10,080)
Closing balance	7,901,141	7,363,883

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

¹ The balance of new financial assets originated or purchased is mainly due to receivables from loan disbursements made to the subsidiary Afinia and Ticsa.

² The balance of collections of financial assets is mainly due to payment of residential public utility services, reduction of the tariff option, subsidies and payment of receivables from Seguros Generales Suramericana corresponding to loss of profit from the Termosierra incident.

The Company writes off, against the impairment loss recognized in a corrective account, the amounts of impaired financial assets when it is evident that there are obligations that cannot be recovered through enforcement, coercive collection or ordinary means, actions for which supporting documentation must be attached in the files where the write-off request is documented.

The causes for requesting approval of write-offs of receivables at EPM are as follows:

- Accounts receivable recorded do not represent certain rights, assets or obligations for EPM.
- Rights or obligations lack documents and adequate support that allow the initiation of the relevant procedures for their collection or payment.
- It is not possible to collect the right or obligation through 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 carry out collection of the receivable.
- When, after evaluating and establishing the cost-benefit relationship, it is more costly to carry out the collection process than the value of the obligation.
- When there is prescription of the security or enforceable title or expiration of the right.

- When, after initiating enforcement proceedings, there are no assets to enforce payment of the obligation.
- When liquidation proceedings of the natural or legal person have been initiated according to law, and the assets received in payment are insufficient to cover the total debt; in this case, the outstanding balance is written off.

Authorities responsible for write-offs

Write-offs at EPM are approved by the Receivables Write-off Committee, chaired by the Finance and Risk Manager, with the participation of the Head of the Treasury Area and the Head of the Credit and Portfolio Management Area. The Committee meets periodically or when a particular situation warrants it.

Note 13. Other financial assets

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

Other financial assets	2025	2024
Non-current		
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments under hedge accounting		
Swap contracts ⁴	-	289,129
Futures contracts	583	-
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments under hedge accounting	583	289,129
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Equity securities ³	687,945	556,390
Trust rights ¹	105,756	289,795
Total financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	793,701	846,185
Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Equity instruments ²	2,419,221	1,641,267
Total financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,419,221	1,641,267
Total other non-current financial assets	3,213,505	2,776,581
Current		
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments under hedge accounting		
Futures contracts	1,152	-
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments under hedge accounting	1,152	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Fixed income securities ¹	69,547	60,503
Pledged investments	8,949	28,263
Trust rights	4,145	4,263
Total financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	82,641	93,029
Finance lease	(128)	-
Total current other assets	83,665	93,029
Total other assets	3,297,170	2,869,610

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

¹ Includes the result from valuation of financial instruments and hedge accounting for \$19,289, reflected in the statement of cash flows.

² The increase originated from the rise in the share price of Interconexión Eléctrica S.A. E.S.P., since its fair value is determined by market price.

³ Includes the following items: acquisition of investments in financial instruments for \$198,565 and disposal of investments in financial instruments for \$80,150 reflected in the statement of cash flows.

⁴ The variation is due to the revaluation of the Colombian peso against the dollar as of December 2025 of 14.79%, which causes a decrease in the valuation of swap rights.

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

13.1 Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

13.1.1 Other financial assets measured at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income

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

Equity investment	2025	2024
Interconexión Eléctrica S.A. E.S.P. ¹	2,409,884	1,631,997
Other investments	9,337	9,270
Total	2,419,221	1,641,267
Dividends recognized during the period related to investments held at the end of the period ²	130,771	116,913
Dividends recognized during the period	130,771	116,913

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

¹ As of December 31, 2025, the stock market price of Interconexión Eléctrica S.A. E.S.P. closed at \$24,660 (2024: \$16,700) pesos, respectively.

² Dividends were accrued from financial instruments for \$130,771 (2024: \$116,913), which are disclosed under dividends from investments in the statement of cash flows.

Investments in equity instruments indicated in the previous table are not held for trading purposes; instead, they are held for medium- and long-term strategic purposes. Management considers that classification for these strategic investments provides more reliable financial information, reflecting changes in their fair value immediately in the result of the period.

13.2 Reclassifications of financial assets

EPM has not made changes in the business model for managing and administering financial assets; therefore, no financial assets have been reclassified.

Note 14. Leases

14.1 Lease that gives rise to right-of-use assets as lessee

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

2025	Right-of-use land	Right-of-use buildings	Right-of-use plants, ducts and tunnels	Right-of-use networks, lines and cables	Right-of-use machinery and equipment	Right-of-use communication and computing equipment	Right-of-use transport, traction and lifting equipment	Total
Opening balance cost	7,589	774,941	2,271,575	20,451	-	-	28,500	3,103,056
Additions ¹	4,396	74,924	110,711	1,199	247	224	25,945	217,646
Retirements (-)	-	(15,080)	-	-	-	-	(27,745)	(42,825)
Other changes	(129)	699	-	-	(247)	(224)	-	99
Closing balance cost	11,856	835,484	2,382,286	21,650	-	-	26,700	3,277,976
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
Opening balance accumulated depreciation and impairment	(2,511)	(246,939)	(289,627)	(4,826)	-	-	(19,355)	(563,258)
Depreciation for the period	(738)	(31,889)	(59,419)	(1,082)	-	-	(4,743)	(97,871)
Retirements (-)	-	13,112	-	-	-	-	19,731	32,843
Other changes	182	(5,834)	-	-	-	-	(9)	(5,661)
Closing balance accumulated depreciation and impairment	(3,067)	(271,550)	(349,046)	(5,908)	-	-	(4,376)	(633,947)
Total closing balance net right-of-use assets	8,789	563,934	2,033,240	15,742	-	-	22,324	2,644,029

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

2024	Right-of-use land	Right-of-use buildings	Right-of-use plants, ducts and tunnels	Right-of-use networks, lines and cables	Right-of-use machinery and equipment	Right-of-use communication and computing equipment	Right-of-use transport, traction and lifting equipment	Total
Opening balance cost	6,994	701,930	2,167,012	21,582	4,452	4,542	20,095	2,926,607
Additions ¹	595	68,910	104,563	-	441	399	8,906	183,814
Retirements (-)	-	(5,734)	-	(1,131)	-	-	(501)	(7,366)
Other changes	-	9,835	-	-	(4,893)	(4,941)	-	1
Closing balance cost	7,589	774,941	2,271,575	20,451	-	-	28,500	3,103,056
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
Opening balance accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,950)	(216,671)	(232,473)	(4,190)	(2,181)	(3,033)	(16,677)	(477,175)
Depreciation for the period	(561)	(27,792)	(57,154)	(1,089)	5	7	(3,129)	(89,713)
Retirements (-)	-	2,983	-	453	-	3,026	460	6,922
Other changes	-	(5,459)	-	-	2,176	-	(9)	(3,292)
Closing balance accumulated depreciation and impairment	(2,511)	(246,939)	(289,627)	(4,826)	-	-	(19,355)	(563,258)
Total closing balance net right-of-use assets	5,078	528,002	1,981,948	15,625	-	-	9,145	2,539,798

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

¹ Corresponds to the subsequent measurement of the lease liability, which generates increases whenever there are changes in the tariff in its Average Investment Cost (AIC) component in pesos per cubic meter charged by Aguas Nacionales to EPM; this increase occurs regulatorily whenever CPI accumulates 3% and additionally on the dates when increases by tariff path are applied.

Additions of right-of-use assets of \$217,645 (2024: \$183,813) are taken as effective items, less capitalized interest of finance leases of \$478 (2024: \$409), less capitalizable valuation of finance leases of \$174,494 (2024: \$177,413).

Disposals of right-of-use assets of \$42,825 (2024: \$7,366) are taken as effective items.

As of the cutoff date, the future minimum payments and the present value of the minimum lease payments are distributed as follows:

Finance lease	2025		2024	
	Minimum payments	Present value of minimum payments	Minimum payments	Present value of minimum payments
Within one year	283,757	269,218	265,645	252,777
More than one year and up to five years	1,111,716	833,304	1,018,293	764,068
More than five years	17,732,580	2,414,070	17,538,607	2,245,998
Total leases	19,128,053	3,516,592	18,822,545	3,262,843
Less: unearned interest	15,611,461	-	15,559,702	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	3,516,592	3,516,592	3,262,843	3,262,843

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

The most significant lease agreements are:

Sewerage Interconnection Contract CT-2013-002297-A421 dated November 26, 2018, entered into between EPM (THE BENEFICIARY) and Aguas Nacionales EPM (THE SUPPLIER), regulates the conditions for interconnection to wastewater transport and treatment subsystems owned by Aguas Nacionales, for the provision by EPM of the public sewerage service to users of the interconnected system of the Valle de Aburrá. This interconnection will also allow drying and final disposal of biosolids resulting from wastewater treatment of the entire interconnected system.

The termination of the contract is July 1, 2021, date on which the validity of the tariff formula ends, in accordance with Article 113 of CRA Resolution 688 of 2014, as amended by Article 41 of CRA Resolution 735 of 2015. If, in accordance with the provisions of the last paragraph of Article 126 of Law 142 of 1994, the validity of the tariff formula is extended, the contract shall be deemed in force as long as the Water and Basic Sanitation Regulatory Commission does not determine a new formula.

The contract was renewed as of July 1, 2021 for 5 years.

Before the expiration of the contract term, the parties by mutual agreement may extend or expand the contract term by written document, therefore it is understood that there will be no automatic extension of the contract term.

EPM does not intend to financially acquire the Aguas Claras wastewater treatment plant or PTAR nor to agree on any purchase option for such asset.

Lease payments under the contract that EPM pays to Aguas Nacionales EPM correspond to the Average Investment Cost (AIC), determined in pesos per cubic meter of wastewater treated and are updated as indicated in the following paragraph and in Annex No. 4 of the Contract:

First paragraph. THE SUPPLIER will apply to reference costs an update factor based on CPI whenever the Consumer Price Index, reported by DANE, accumulates a variation of at least three percent (3%).

According to Annex No. 4 of the contract: the increases by tariff path are as follows:

January 2019: 5.75%
 January 2020: 2.40%
 January 2021: 2.16%
 January 2022: 1.63%

Lease Contract Empresas Públicas de Medellín Building CT-085 dated February 12, 2002, entered into between EPM (THE COMPANIES) and the MUNICIPALITY OF MEDELLÍN (MUNICIPALITY), the MUNICIPALITY undertakes to deliver under lease to THE COMPANIES and they undertake to receive under the same title, the use and enjoyment of the property owned by it called “Empresas Públicas de Medellín Building”, with all its constructions and improvements.

The term of the contract is 50 years counted from December 21, 2001, the date on which the MUNICIPALITY OF MEDELLÍN began to appear as owner of the property.

Lease payments under the contract are adjusted annually by a percentage equal to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) at the national level, certified by DANE for the immediately preceding year.

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

Interest arising from the lease liability amounts to \$330,337 (2024: \$309,093) (see note 37 Finance income and expenses).

Total cash outflows for leases during the period are \$282,599 (2024: \$260,223).

14.2 Operating lease as lessor

The most significant operating lease agreements are:

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

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

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

Electric infrastructure for the installation of networks by telecommunications operators. These may be renewed for a term not exceeding five years. Lease payments under the contract are updated according to the pole support tariffs regulated by the CRC (Resolution 5890/2020) and multiplied by the number of supports used by each customer; this charge is made monthly and the tariff is updated annually according to the PPI.

For the use of exclusive public lighting infrastructure owned by EPM made available for the provision of the public lighting service of the municipality of Medellín, according to Interadministrative Framework Agreement 4600000917 Contract EPM CT-2021-000360 with a termination date in May 2036. An annual fee is calculated adopting the methodology established in Articles 24 and 29 of CREG Resolution 101 013 of 2022, based on the useful life of each UCAP (Public Lighting Construction Units) and a discount rate that involves the risk associated with the ownership of the infrastructure, as established in Article 2 of CREG Resolution 215 of December 15, 2021, or that determined by regulation that modifies or replaces it, for all UCAP typologies corresponding to electrical assets and for non-electrical assets; for calculation purposes, the replacement value as new of each UCAP (Public Lighting Construction Units) will be taken into account and the annual fee will be converted to a monthly value by dividing the result by 12. This monthly value will be affected by the availability index - ID referred to in CREG Resolution 101 013 of 2022.

The value of income from operating leases is:

Operating lease	2025	2024
Year one	115,823	66,807
Year two	76,856	79,418
Year three	75,195	73,967
Year four	73,444	73,222
Year five	70,561	71,333
More than five years	705,514	614,347
Total leases	1,117,393	979,094

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

14.3 Leases that do not give rise to right-of-use assets as lessee

The most significant lease agreements that do not give rise to right-of-use assets are: spaces for installations and operation of antennas at meteorological stations, queue management system, user printing infrastructure, among others, which have no restrictions.

As of the cutoff date, future commitments for short-term leases amount to \$10,182 (2024: \$10,099).

Total future minimum payments of non-cancellable subleases of assets acquired under operating leases are \$1,372 (2024: \$1,782).

Lease payments recognized as expenses for the period amount to \$8,107 (2024: \$7,538).

Total cash outflows for leases during the period are \$8,058 (2024: \$7,102).

Note 15. Guarantees

EPM and EPM Latam entered into on December 23, 2025 an irrevocable put option contract (Put Option) with Fiduciaria Bancolombia, over the economic rights derived from the accumulated balance of Afinia's tariff option, through which EPM and EPM Latam, if certain events or conditions are met, will have the unconditional obligation to acquire such economic rights. The value of the contract is undetermined, since it is a future payment where there is no certainty of its execution.

The Company has granted Treasury Securities (TES) classified in the Derivex guarantees portfolio with a carrying amount of \$8,949 (2024: \$28,262), granted to guarantee compliance with obligations and the conditions for the respective transactions on the Energy Exchange.

The Company has not received guarantees in which it is authorized to sell or pledge them without a default by the owner of the guarantee.

Note 16. Other assets

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

Concept	2025	2024
Non-current		
Employee benefits	80,340	65,748
Prepayments ¹	26,526	41,350
Deferred loss on sale and leaseback transaction	17,670	18,231
Assets received in lieu of payment	1,286	1,286

Total non-current other assets	125,822	126,615
Current		
Prepayments ¹	37,083	35,637
Advances to suppliers ²	64,895	112,957
Other balances in favor related to other taxes	1,805	1,317
Other advances or balances in favor for taxes and contributions	113	94
Total current other assets	103,896	150,005
Total other assets	229,718	276,620

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

¹ The non-current portion includes all-risk insurance policy for \$24,520 (2024: \$38,451) and the premium in legal stability contracts for \$2,006 (2024: \$2,899).

¹ The current portion includes goods and services for \$20,266 (2024: \$21,273) and leases and maintenance for \$11,198 (2024: \$14,364).

² Corresponds to advances and resources delivered under administration, mainly from agreements with: current portion: includes advances to XM for \$21,810 (2024: \$57,490); advances for goods and services for \$15,850 (2024: \$16,380), other advances for \$25,624 (2024: \$8,653) and Corporación Cuencaverde for \$1,611 (2024: \$433).

Note 17. Inventories

Inventories at the end of the period were represented as follows:

Inventories	2025	2024
Materials for service provision ¹	207,367	201,845
Merchandise in stock ²	26,565	18,911
Goods in transit ³	21	480
Total inventories at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower	233,953	221,236

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

Inventories are classified as goods acquired with the intention of selling them in the ordinary course of business or consuming them in the process of providing services.

¹ The increase occurred due to the valuation of inventories at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated completion costs and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories of \$20,833 (2024: \$37,434) were recognized as cost of goods sold or cost for the provision of the service during the period.

² The increase occurred because: inventories include goods ready for sale or use (energy, gas, water meters and supply goods), along with operating materials such as spare parts and accessories. Likewise, goods in transit and under custody of third parties are included. Valuation is carried out using the weighted average method, capitalizing both the purchase value and the costs necessary to bring the assets to their usable condition.

³ The decrease was due to the value of goods in transit closing at \$21 (2024: \$480), reflecting greater efficiency in the import clearance process, allowing more receipts to be completed satisfactorily during the year.

Note 18. Cash and cash equivalents

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

Cash and cash equivalents	2025	2024
Cash and banks	1,075,760	639,560
Other cash equivalents	650,357	230,301
Total cash and cash equivalents presented in the statement of financial position	1,726,117	869,861
Cash and cash equivalents presented in the statement of cash flows	1,726,117	869,861
Restricted cash ¹	181,483	128,662

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

¹ Of these, \$33,289 (2024: \$20,461) corresponds to non-current restricted cash and \$148,194 (2024: \$108,202) to current restricted cash.

For reconciliation purposes with the condensed separate statement of cash flows, the Restricted Resources line includes restricted resources of the portfolio for \$8,949 (2024: \$28,263).

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

The Company has restrictions on cash and cash equivalents detailed below. As of December 31, 2025, the fair value of restricted cash equivalents is \$181,483 (2024: \$128,662).

Fund and/or agreement	Destination	2025	2024
Sinpro Housing Fund	Contribute to the acquisition of housing and its improvement, for employees benefiting from the conventional agreement signed between EPM and the unions.	50,419	33,383
Sintraemdes Housing Fund	Contribute to the acquisition of housing and its improvement, for employees benefiting from the conventional agreement signed between EPM and the unions.	48,940	36,991
Agreements and settlement minutes GNB 47490	Agreements and settlement minutes	20,502	-
Cooperation with the Government of Antioquia for the construction of 13 indigenous schools in different municipalities of Antioquia - Aldeas	Interadministrative cooperation agreement with the Government of Antioquia for the construction of 13 indigenous schools in different municipalities of Antioquia under the Aldeas Program	13,968	6,065
Adapted Health Entity Fund and Fosyga Fund	Control and monitoring mechanism for the collection of contributions of the Contributory Regime of the General Social Security Health System	10,967	2,718
Premium income Corpb. 6972005469	Address possible contingencies after the acquisition of EPRI by EPM	9,602	8,895
Ministry of Mines and Energy - Special Fund Quota Promotion	Co-financing agreement for the construction, infrastructure of distribution and connection to low-income users in the municipalities of Amagá, SantaFé de Antioquia, Sopetrán, San Jerónimo and Ciudad Bolívar. Natural Gas Compression and connection to users of Don Matías, Entrerrios, San Pedro, Santa Rosa and Yarumal. Agreement No. 106: construction of infrastructure for connection to users of Valle de Aburrá, La Ceja, La Unión and El Retiro. Agreement 179: includes the municipality of Sonsón.	4,298	3,968
Interadministrative agreement 4600018097	Interadministrative agreement 4600018097	3,980	-
Sinpro Education Fund	Promote the well-being of employees to address needs for tuition payments, textbooks and supplies required to advance studies of employees and their families.	3,315	3,071

Interadministrative agreement contract CT-2019-001105	EPM contract with DICEL for the supply of energy and power.	3,289	-
Sintraemdes Education Fund	Promote the well-being of employees to address needs for tuition payments, textbooks and supplies required to advance studies of employees and their families.	2,959	2,781
Seizure due to legal proceedings	Seizure due to legal proceedings	2,774	2,710
Sintraemdes Calamity Fund	Promote the well-being of its employees to address urgent and unforeseen needs of their families.	2,323	2,158
Sinpro Calamity Fund	Promote the well-being of its employees to address urgent and unforeseen needs of their families.	2,014	1,870
EAS COPAGOS Accounts	Receipt of resources corresponding to moderating fees and co-payments in the EAS	646	10
Motorcycle Repair Fund	Promote the welfare of official workers who operate in the regional market and use motorcycles owned by them for the performance of their duties.	442	403
EPM_MinCiencias Agreement	Agreements and settlement minutes	326	302
Solar photovoltaic systems through the network "United for rural schools"	Agreements and settlement minutes	157	1,431
Administration of resources for infrastructure construction in Madera for Emvarias in La Pradera landfill	Administration of resources for infrastructure construction in Madera for Emvarias in La Pradera landfill	116	108
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.	112	104
Public lighting and cleaning fee agreements with municipalities	Agreement to manage resources of territorial entities for payment to municipalities with collection agreements for public lighting and cleaning fees, tax-exempt resources of 4x1000.	100	7,441
Municipality of Medellín - Land	Acquisition of properties identified and characterized within protection zones of hydrographic basins supplying aqueduct systems in the municipality of Medellín.	94	87
Attention to adverse events - Cash	Fund for attention to adverse events, management decrees	71	-
Espíritu Santo	EPM - Liquidation Espíritu Santo	66	65
Payment of solidarity contributions CEA	The purpose of the account is to receive transfers of solidarity contributions paid by other marketers, as well as resources paid by the Ministry of Mines and Energy for subsidies for low-income strata 1, 2 and 3 users.	2	200
IDEA Agreement 4600003283	Combine efforts for the construction of residential gas connections in different subregions of the Department of Antioquia under the program "Gas without Borders".	1	1
Development Plan 2020-2023 of the Government of Antioquia	Development Plan 2020-2023 of the Government of Antioquia, and the goals of coverage of the EPM energy service	-	5,704
Indigenous schools Government	Interadministrative Agreement CI-2022-000918, indigenous schools Government	-	3,769
Ituango guarantee account	Contract for the supply of energy and electric power for the unregulated market supported by contracts of the distribuidora y comercializadora de energía S.A. E.S.P., DICEL S.A. E.S.P.	-	3,060
Banco de Occidente Agreement	Agreements and settlement minutes	-	1,359
Coverage contemplated in the Development Plan 2020-2023 of the Government of Antioquia, EPM and the Department	Coverage contemplated in the Development Plan 2020-2023 of the Government of Antioquia, EPM and the Department; approximately 186 electrical installations will be connected with alternative energy related to individual photovoltaic systems - SISFV, in different subregions of the Department of Antioquia, contributing to increased rural electrification coverage and improving quality of life of the most vulnerable population.	-	9
Total restricted resources		181,483	128,663

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

Note 19. Non-current assets held for sale

On October 7, 2025, through Resolution 1846 of October 3, 2025, the Financial Superintendence of Colombia authorized the temporary registration of the shares of UNE EPM Telecomunicaciones S.A. in the National Registry of Securities and Issuers - RNVE. This authorization allowed continuity of the process of disposal of shares owned by EPM in UNE in accordance with the procedure of Law 226 of 1995; consequently, on October 9, the Notice of Offer of the First Stage of the disposal program was published, addressed to recipients of special conditions, as defined therein. In this first stage, 77 shares were disposed of.

Consequently, the EPM Group classified as a non-current asset held for sale the investment in the associate UNE EPM Telecomunicaciones S.A., in which it holds a 50% interest; it is expected that the disposal will be carried out within the twelve months following the classification date.

As of December 31, 2025, the carrying amount of the investment amounted to \$1,939,755, which does not exceed its fair value less estimated costs of sale; consequently, no impairment losses associated with this reclassification were recognized. This investment is presented in the other segment.

The assets and liabilities as of the cutoff date associated with this transaction are detailed below:

Assets held for sale	2025	2024
Investments	1,939,755	-
Assets classified as held for sale	1,939,755	-

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

As of the issuance date of this report, the sale transaction has been completed. (See Note 46. Events after the reporting period).

Note 20. Equity

20.1 Capital

The Company does not have its capital divided into shares/units and has not had increases or decreases in capital during the reporting period.

20.2 Reserves

Of the accounts that make up equity, reserves as of the cutoff date were composed of:

Reserves	2025	2024
Legal reserves		
Opening balance	449,521	489,046
Release	(72,139)	(39,525)
Closing balance legal reserves	377,382	449,521
Occasional reserves		
Opening balance	574,008	574,008
Closing balance occasional reserves	574,008	574,008
Other reserves		
Opening balance	7,591	7,591
Closing balance other reserves	7,591	7,591
Total reserves	958,981	1,031,120

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

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

Legal reserve

In compliance with the tax provisions of Colombia contained in Article 130 of the Tax Statute, repealed by Article 376 of Law 1819 of 2016 and in Decree 2336 of 1995, the Company duly constituted the legal reserves. Reserves constituted from excess depreciation charges referred to in Article 130 of the Tax Statute may be released when the depreciation claimed for tax purposes is lower than that recorded in the income statement.

Occasional reserves

In compliance with Article 211 of the Tax Statute, the Company has constituted the required reserves in order to benefit from special tax treatment and obtain rationalization in the payment of income tax and complementary taxes.

Other reserves

Includes equity funds (resources appropriated prior to 1999 to grant housing loans to employees, Financing Plan, self-insurance fund, housing fund).

The Board of Directors, in its meetings of March 18, 2025 and March 20, 2024, approved:

- Release of reserves for \$72,139 (2024: \$39,525) appropriated in previous periods by authorization of the Board of Directors.

20.3 Retained earnings

The movement of retained earnings during the period was:

Retained earnings	2025	2024
Opening balance	28,780,360	26,253,054
Reserve movement	72,139	39,525
Declared surplus	(2,654,250)	(2,070,905)
Equity method due to changes in equity	23,115	(170,659)
Other movement for the period	-	(96,565)
Total accumulated earnings	26,221,364	23,954,450
Net income for the period	4,875,861	4,825,910
Total retained earnings	31,097,225	28,780,360

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

Surpluses paid during the year were \$2,654,250 (2024: \$2,070,905), ordinary surpluses were \$1,447,773 (2024: \$1,129,585) and extraordinary surpluses were \$1,206,477 (2024: \$941,320).

Note 21. Other accumulated comprehensive income

The detail of each component of other comprehensive income of the separate statement of financial position and the corresponding tax effect is as follows:

Other accumulated comprehensive income	2025			2024		
	Gross	Tax effect	Net	Gross	Tax effect	Net
Reclassification of property, plant and equipment and other assets reclassified to investment property	14,416	(1,506)	12,910	14,416	(1,506)	12,910
New measurements of defined benefit plans	56,479	(10,449)	46,030	70,848	(23,151)	47,697
Equity investments measured at fair value through equity	3,258,873	(312,711)	2,946,162	2,480,919	(200,850)	2,280,069
Share in other comprehensive income of subsidiaries	410,215	(74,072)	336,143	1,028,880	(24,779)	1,004,101
Cash flow hedges	(602,161)	121,469	(480,692)	(976,316)	330,590	(645,726)
Hedges of net investments in foreign operations	23,438	(7,875)	15,563	(144,231)	48,921	(95,310)
Total	3,161,260	(285,144)	2,876,116	2,474,516	129,225	2,603,741

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

During the period, net gains of \$2,304,319 (2024: \$531,208) previously recognized in other comprehensive income were reclassified to profit or loss for the period, related to cash flow hedges.

Below is a reconciliation for each component of comprehensive income of the opening and closing balances at the cutoff date:

21.1 Component: reclassification of property, plant and equipment to investment property

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

Reclassification of property, plant and equipment to investment property	2025	2024
Opening balance	12,910	12,079
Net result from changes in fair value of investment property	-	977
Associated income tax (or equivalent)	-	(146)
Total	12,910	12,910

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

21.2 Component: new measurements of defined benefit plans

The component of new measurements of defined benefit plans represents the accumulated value of actuarial gains or losses, the return on plan assets and changes in the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset).

The net value of the new measurements is transferred to retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss for the period.

Component new measurements of defined benefit plans	2025	2024
Opening balance	47,697	(29,305)
Result for the period from new measurements of defined benefit plans	(14,369)	117,530
Associated income tax (or equivalent)	12,702	(40,528)
Total	46,030	47,697

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

21.3 Component: equity investments measured at fair value through equity

The component of other comprehensive income of equity investments measured at fair value through equity represents the accumulated value of gains or losses from fair value measurement less amounts transferred to

retained earnings when these investments have been sold. Changes in fair value are not reclassified to profit or loss for the period.

Equity investments measured at fair value through equity	2025	2024
Opening balance	2,280,069	2,173,851
Net result from changes in fair value of equity investments	777,954	119,253
Associated income tax (or equivalent)	(111,861)	(13,035)
Total	2,946,162	2,280,069

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

21.4 Component: share in other comprehensive income of subsidiaries

The component of other comprehensive income from participation in subsidiaries represents the accumulated value of the application of the equity method to gains and losses of the subsidiaries' other comprehensive income. The accumulated value of gains or losses will be reclassified to profit or loss or to retained earnings, depending on the items that originated the equity method, when these investments have been sold.

Share in other comprehensive income of subsidiaries	2025	2024
Opening balance	1,004,101	364,538
New measurements of defined benefit plans	34,743	41,571
Equity investments measured at fair value through equity	40,807	(73,026)
Hedging operations	(116)	(425)
Result from conversion of foreign businesses	(690,752)	609,336
Associated income tax (or equivalent)	(49,491)	80,190
Total other comprehensive income for the period	(664,809)	657,646
Accumulated result transferred to accumulated profits/losses for the period - new measurements of defined benefit plans	80	(695)
Accumulated result transferred to accumulated profits/losses for the period - hedging operations	(763)	164
Accumulated result transferred to accumulated profits/losses for the period - Result from conversion of foreign businesses	(2,664)	(17,501)
Associated income tax (or equivalent) - Accumulated result transferred to accumulated profits/losses for the period	198	(51)
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	(3,149)	(18,083)
Total	336,143	1,004,101

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

21.5 Component: cash flow hedges

The component of other comprehensive income from cash flow hedges represents the accumulated value of the effective portion of gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of items designated in a cash flow hedge. The accumulated value of gains or losses will be reclassified to profit or loss for the period only when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss for the period or the highly probable transaction is no longer expected to occur, or is included, as part of its carrying amount, in a non-financial hedged item.

Cash flow hedges	2025	2024
Opening balance	(645,726)	(453,970)
Net result from changes in fair value of hedging instruments	(1,930,164)	236,426
Associated income tax (or equivalent)	380,419	(374,076)
Accumulated result from changes in fair value of hedging instruments reclassified to profit or loss	2,304,319	(531,208)
Associated income tax (or equivalent)	(589,540)	475,038
Associated income tax (or equivalent)	-	2,064
Total	(480,692)	(645,726)

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

21.6 Component: hedges of net investments in foreign operations

The component of other comprehensive income of hedges of net investments in foreign operations represents the accumulated value of the effective portion of gains or losses arising from changes in the value of the hedging instrument. The accumulated value of gains or losses will be reclassified to profit or loss for the period only when the total or partial disposal of the hedged foreign investment affects profit or loss for the period.

Hedges of net investments in foreign operations	2025	2024
Opening balance	(95,310)	6,098
Net result from changes in value of the hedging instrument	167,669	(150,330)
Associated income tax (or equivalent)	(56,796)	50,986
Associated income tax (or equivalent)	-	(2,064)
Total	15,563	(95,310)

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

Note 22. Loans and borrowings

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

Loans and borrowings	2025	2024
Non-current		
Commercial bank loans	7,359,994	6,105,577
Multilateral bank loans	476,448	540,816
Development bank loans	1,492,451	2,056,018
Bonds and securities issued in foreign currency	9,865,023	11,069,901
Bonds and securities issued	1,123,871	1,245,030
Total non-current loans and borrowings	20,317,787	21,017,342
Current		
Commercial bank loans	1,626,550	724,942
Multilateral bank loans	75,041	123,996
Development bank loans	307,859	246,606
Bonds and securities issued in foreign currency	348,838	178,360
Bonds and securities issued	135,701	10,591
Total current loans and borrowings	2,493,989	1,284,495
Total loans and borrowings	22,811,776	22,301,837

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

The Company's new loans were obtained to finance the investment plan, general corporate uses and working capital.

During 2025 the following loan disbursements were received:

- January: Long-term loan with BBVA for COP 100,000, long-term loan with Banco Agrario for COP 223,000, long-term loan with Banco de Occidente for COP 110,000, long-term loan with Bancolombia for COP 150,000 and long-term loan with AFD for USD 5.8 million equivalent to COP 24,376.
- March: Long-term loan with Bancolombia for COP 200,000
- April: Long-term loan with Banco de Bogotá for COP 160,000 and long-term loan with Bancolombia for COP 150,000.
- May: Long-term loan with UMB Bank for USD 325 million equivalent to COP 1,366,087.
- November: Long-term loan with BBVA (SACE) for USD 257.2 million equivalent to COP 968,374.
- December: Long-term loan with BBVA (SACE) for USD 242.78 million equivalent to COP 926,917, treasury loan with BNP for USD 200 million equivalent to COP 763,586, treasury loan with Bancoldex for USD 26 million equivalent to COP 97,746 and treasury loan with Banco Santander for USD 50 million equivalent to COP 185,348.

The detail of loans and borrowings is as follows:

Entity or loan	Original currency	Start date	Term	Nominal interest rate	2025				2024			
					IRR	Nominal value	Amortized cost value	Total value	IRR	Nominal value	Amortized cost value	Total value
IPC BONDS IV TRANCHE 3	COP	2010/12/14	20	IPC + 4.94%	10.54%	267,400	2,569	269,969	10.42%	267,400	763	268,163
IPC BONDS V TRANCHE III	COP	2013/12/4	20	IPC + 5.03%	10.80%	229,190	1,713	230,903	10.68%	229,190	(748)	228,442
IPC BONDS VI TRANCHE II	COP	2014/07/29	12	IPC + 4.17%	9.81%	125,000	731	125,731	9.76%	125,000	1,695	126,695
IPC BONDS VI TRANCHE III	COP	2014/07/29	20	IPC + 4.5%	10.22%	250,000	534	250,534	10.12%	250,000	1,181	251,181
IPC BONDS VII TRANCHE II	COP	2015/03/20	12	IPC + 3.92%	9.41%	120,000	736	120,736	9.28%	120,000	436	120,436
IPC BONDS VII TRANCHE III	COP	2015/03/20	20	IPC + 4.43%	9.97%	260,000	1,700	261,700	9.86%	260,000	704	260,704
BID-1664-1	COP	2016/03/31	10	7.80%	0.00%	-	-	-	9.19%	47,462	160	47,622
AGRARIO	COP	2014/06/24	16	IBR + 2.4%	12.31%	49,873	140	50,013	11.60%	61,473	90	61,563
AFD	USD	2012/08/10	15	4.31%	4.37%	211,771	3,867	215,638	4.38%	372,788	6,810	379,598
BID 2120-2	COP	2016/08/23	18	7.50%	9.00%	212,827	1,098	213,925	9.00%	237,865	851	238,716
BNDES	USD	2016/04/26	24	4.89%	4.47%	323,986	9,052	333,038	4.44%	407,374	12,844	420,218
GLOBAL 2027 COP	COP	2017/11/8	10	8.38%	8.46%	4,165,519	53,248	4,218,767	8.46%	4,165,519	51,473	4,216,992
BID 2120-3	COP	2017/12/8	16	6.27%	7.57%	105,957	631	106,588	7.56%	118,423	616	119,039
CAF	USD	2016/10/3	18	SOFR 6M + 3.53%	7.22%	520,211	10,117	530,328	7.86%	678,331	14,876	693,207
1023 USD BONDS	USD	2019/07/18	10	4.25%	4.39%	3,757,080	58,774	3,815,854	4.39%	4,409,150	68,062	4,477,212
BID 2120-4	COP	2020/06/17	14	5%	6.08%	230,005	1,994	231,999	6.05%	257,065	2,373	259,438
USD BONDS 2030	USD	2020/07/15	11	4.38%	4.60%	2,160,321	18,919	2,179,240	4.60%	2,535,261	18,793	2,554,054
JP MORGAN	COP	2021/11/24	5	IBR OIS + 2.477%	0.00%	-	-	-	12.30%	979,250	5,811	985,061
AFD	USD	2023/09/18	9	SOFR 6M + 2.12%	5.76%	713,131	8,233	721,364	6.77%	811,284	(1,683)	809,601
UMB BANK	USD	2022/12/19	5	SOFR 3M + 2.15%	6.45%	1,709,471	(10,770)	1,698,701	7.13%	3,086,405	(28,774)	3,057,631
BANCO DE OCCIDENTE S.A.	COP	2024/01/29	7	IBR 6M + 2.98%	13.19%	200,000	10,661	210,661	12.43%	200,000	9,552	209,552
BANCO DE BOGOTÁ	COP	2024/03/21	7	IBR 6M + 3.55%	13.71%	120,000	4,326	124,326	12.99%	120,000	3,539	123,539
BANCO DE BOGOTÁ	COP	2024/04/15	7	IBR 6M + 3.55%	13.68%	280,000	7,675	287,675	12.98%	280,000	5,815	285,815
BANCO POPULAR	COP	2024/04/30	7	IBR 6M + 3.35%	13.43%	100,000	2,137	102,137	13.47%	100,000	1,730	101,730
BANCO POPULAR	COP	2024/07/8	7	IBR 6M + 3.35%	13.48%	90,000	5,644	95,644	13.51%	90,000	5,765	95,765
BANCO ITAU	COP	2024/10/15	5	IBR 3M + 3.15%	12.86%	90,000	2,349	92,349	12.69%	90,000	2,322	92,322
BANCO ITAU	COP	2024/10/22	5	IBR 3M + 3.15%	12.84%	80,000	1,896	81,896	12.68%	80,000	1,872	81,872

BANCO ITAU	COP	2024/10/29	5	IBR 3M + 3.15%	12.84%	80,000	1,705	81,705	12.68%	80,000	1,681	81,681	
BBVA	COP	2024/10/30	7	IBR 6M + 3.35%	12.64%	200,000	4,133	204,133	12.58%	200,000	4,072	204,072	
Bancolombia	COP	2024/11/6	7	IBR 6M + 3.3%	13.21%	300,000	5,755	305,755	12.52%	300,000	5,395	305,395	
Corredores-Davivienda	COP	2024/11/19	7	IBR 6M + 3.5%	13.46%	28,800	429	29,229	12.72%	28,800	403	29,203	
Davivienda	COP	2024/11/19	7	IBR 6M + 3.5%	13.46%	71,200	1,061	72,261	12.72%	71,200	995	72,195	
Davivienda	COP	2024/12/4	7	IBR 6M + 3.5%	13.44%	284,800	2,722	287,522	12.71%	284,800	2,566	287,366	
Corredores-Davivienda	COP	2024/12/4	7	IBR 6M + 3.5%	13.44%	115,200	1,101	116,301	12.71%	115,200	1,038	116,238	
BNP TREASURY	USD	2024/12/20	1	SOFR 1M + 1.55%	0.00%	-	-	-	5.92%	639,327	1,262	640,589	
AGRARIO	COP	2025/01/16	7	IBR 6M + 2.56%	12.52%	223,000	12,300	235,300	0.00%	-	-	-	
BBVA	COP	2025/01/16	7	IBR 6M + 2.9%	12.70%	100,000	2,080	102,080	0.00%	-	-	-	
BANCO DE OCCIDENTE S.A.	COP	2025/01/24	7	IBR 6M + 3%	12.95%	110,000	6,086	116,086	0.00%	-	-	-	
BANCOLOMBIA	COP	2025/01/31	7	IBR 6M + 1.97%	11.86%	500,000	23,176	523,176	0.00%	-	-	-	
BANCO DE BOGOTÁ	COP	2025/04/10	7	IBR 6M + 3%	12.94%	160,000	4,491	164,491	0.00%	-	-	-	
UMB BANK	USD	2025/05/14	5	SOFR 3M + 2.65%	7.20%	1,221,051	(20,462)	1,200,589	0.00%	-	-	-	
SACE	USD	2025/11/18	10	SOFR 6M + 1.65%	6.75%	1,878,540	(112,238)	1,766,302	0.00%	-	-	-	
BNP PARIBAS	USD	2025/12/22	1	SOFR 1M + 1.48%	5.21%	751,416	1,088	752,504	0.00%	-	-	-	
BANCOLODEX	USD	2025/12/24	1	SOFR 1M + 1.45%	5.18%	97,684	112	97,796	0.00%	-	-	-	
BANCO SANTANDER SA	USD	2025/12/30	1	SOFR 1M + 1.7%	5.42%	187,854	57	187,911	0.00%	-	-	-	
Commissions							(1,081)	(1,081)			(1,070)	(1,070)	
Total						22,681,287	130,489	22,811,776		22,098,567	203,270	22,301,837	

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

At the end of the period, the following movements associated with loans and borrowings are presented and for purposes of presentation in the statement of cash flows are disclosed in the following items: i) obtaining public and treasury loans of \$5,425,435 (December 2024: \$3,216,583); ii) payments of public and treasury loans \$2,807,228 (December 2024: \$2,745,236); iii) transaction costs for issuance of debt instruments of \$177,320 (December 2024: \$5,432).

Interest paid on credit operations as of December 2025 amounted to \$2,599,360 (2024: \$2,642,459).

Net foreign exchange gain related to debt recognized in profit or loss for the period was \$331,420 (2024: \$252,169 net loss).

As of the cutoff date, the loans used as hedging instruments of net investments in foreign operations are those contracted with CAF, AFD and BNDES and had designated as of December 2025 USD 281 million (equivalent to COP 1,055,968). Exchange differences have been reclassified from profit or loss for the period to other comprehensive income for \$167,669 (2024: \$150,329).

The information on issued bonds is as follows:

Subseries	Original Currency	Start Date	Term	Nominal Interest Rate	2025				2024				Amount awarded											
					IRR	Nominal Value	Amortized Cost Value	Total Value	IRR	Nominal Value	Amortized Cost Value	Total Value	Amount awarded 2023	Amount awarded 2022	Amount awarded 2021	Amount awarded 2020	Amount awarded 2019	Amount awarded 2018	Amount awarded 2017	Amount awarded 2016	Amount awarded 2015			
A12a	COP	07/29/2014	12	CPI + 4.1%	9.81%	125,000	731	125,731	9.76%	125,000	1,695	126,695	126,954	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
A12a	COP	03/20/2015	12	CPI + 3.92%	9.41%	120,000	736	120,736	9.28%	120,000	436	120,436	119,868	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
A15a	COP	04/21/2009	15	CPI + 6.24%	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	204,350	198,400	198,400	198,400	198,400	198,400	198,400	198,400	198,400	198,400	198,400	198,400
A20a	COP	12/14/2010	20	CPI + 4.94%	10.54%	267,400	2,569	269,969	10.42%	267,400	763	268,163	266,927	267,400	267,400	267,400	267,400	267,400	267,400	267,400	267,400	267,400	267,400	267,400
A20a	COP	12/04/2013	20	CPI + 5.03%	10.80%	229,190	1,713	230,903	10.68%	229,190	(748)	228,442	228,173	229,190	229,190	229,190	229,190	229,190	229,190	229,190	229,190	229,190	229,190	229,190
A20a	COP	07/29/2014	20	CPI + 4.5%	10.22%	250,000	534	250,534	10.12%	250,000	1,181	251,181	252,010	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
A20a	COP	03/20/2015	20	CPI + 4.43%	9.97%	260,000	1,700	261,700	9.86%	260,000	704	260,704	259,591	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000
International bond	COP	09/10/2014	10	7.625%	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	987,073	965,745	965,745	965,745	965,745	965,745	965,745	965,745	965,745	965,745	965,745	965,745
International bond	COP	11/08/2017	10	8.375%	8.46%	4,165,519	53,248	4,218,767	8.46%	4,165,519	51,474	4,216,993	4,216,913	4,165,519	4,165,519	4,165,519	3,530,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	-	-	-	-	-
International bond	USD	07/18/2019	10	4.25%	4.39%	3,757,080	58,774	3,815,854	4.39%	4,409,150	68,063	4,477,213	3,878,148	4,810,200	3,981,160	3,432,500	3,277,140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International bond	USD	07/15/2020	11	4.375%	4.60%	2,160,321	18,919	2,179,240	4.60%	2,535,261	18,794	2,554,055	2,211,199	2,765,865	2,289,167	1,973,688	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL						11,334,510	138,924	11,473,434		12,361,520	142,362	12,503,882	12,751,206	14,157,319	12,851,581	11,987,442	9,222,875	4,715,735	4,715,735	2,415,735	2,415,735	2,415,735	2,415,735	2,415,735

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos, the exchange rate used was TRM at the closing date of the period

Debt / EBITDA covenant

The EPM Group has different financial covenants established in loan agreements signed with Agence Française de Développement - AFD, Inter-American Development Bank - IDB, Development Bank of Latin America - CAF, National Bank for Economic and Social Development - BNDES, JPMorgan, the Club Deal (BNP Paribas, BBVA, Scotiabank and Sumitomo), Davivienda, Bancolombia, and commercial international banking credit with SACE guarantee. These contracts include some of the following covenants: Net Debt/LTM EBITDA, EBITDA/Financial expenses, EBITDA/Net financial expenses, and Long-term Debt/Equity.

Covenant	Entity	Indicator limit	2025	2024
EBITDA/Financial expenses	BNDES - AFD	Greater than 3	3.36	3.60
EBITDA/Net financial expenses	CAF - JPMorgan - UMB Bank-SACE	Greater than 3	3.64	3.93
Net long-term debt/LTM EBITDA	AFD - CAF - JPMorgan - IDB - UMB Bank - Bancolombia - Davivienda - SACE	Less than 4	2.46	2.41
Long-term debt/Equity	JBIC - BNDES - IDB	Less than 1.5	0.82	0.88

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

As of December 2025, EPM is in compliance with the agreed financial covenants.

Compliance

During the reporting period, the Company has complied with the payment of principal and interest on its loans.

Note 23. Creditors and other accounts payable

Trade and other accounts payable are measured at amortized cost and are composed of:

Creditors and other accounts payable	2025	2024
Non-current		
Acquisition of goods and services ¹	628	628
Deposits received as guarantee	10,774	9,830
Total non-current creditors and other accounts payable	11,402	10,458
Current		
Creditors	1,290,499	1,249,969
Acquisition of goods and services ¹	471,786	812,124
Assigned subsidies ²	132,784	103,556
Other accounts payable	323	317
Deposits received as guarantee	2,268	2,799
Total current creditors and other accounts payable	1,897,660	2,168,765
Total creditors and other accounts payable	1,909,062	2,179,223

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

¹ Corresponds mainly to the decrease in purchases in the energy exchange.

² The increase in subsidies is mainly due to the following items: energy service \$5,744, aqueduct \$12,728, sewerage \$10,641 and gas service \$115.

The term for payment to suppliers is generally 30 days with the exception of:

- Payments less than ten (10) current legal monthly minimum wages (SMMLV).
- Those intended to cover sanctions, fines and compensations and taxes.
- And those that apply according to business rule 2025-RN-300.

During the accounting period, the Company has not defaulted on payments of Trade and other accounts payable.

Note 24. Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are composed of:

Other financial liabilities	2025	2024
Non-current		
Lease liability ¹	3,438,752	3,187,685
Derivatives for cash flow hedging ² (see note 25)	821,159	105,058
Other financial derivatives ⁴ (see note 25)	1,674	-
Total non-current other financial liabilities	4,261,585	3,292,743
Current		
Lease liability ¹	77,840	75,158
Derivatives not under hedge accounting swaps ³ (see note 25)	68,188	-
Other financial derivatives ⁴ (see note 25)	10,462	-
Derivatives for cash flow hedging ² (see note 25)	100,890	-
Total current other financial liabilities	257,380	75,158
Total other financial liabilities	4,518,965	3,367,901

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

¹ The variation includes the lease contract with Aguas Nacionales for \$190,686; Special District of Science, Technology and Innovation of Medellín for \$108,843; Renting Colombia for \$25,017 and lower value of the financial lease for \$95,598 due to improvements to the EPM building and asset disposals.

² The variation is due to the revaluation of the Colombian peso against the dollar as of December 2025 of 14.79%, which generates a decrease in the valuation of the right and consequently an increase in the net obligation of the swaps.

Derivatives for hedging purposes \$922,049 correspond to swaps and \$2,135 correspond to futures.

³ The variation is due to the fact that in 2025 there are 3 derivatives that are not classified under hedge accounting, due to partial prepayment of the underlying and for early cancellation (Unwind) authorization from the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit is required, which is in process.

⁴ Includes the consideration for granting the PUT Option Guarantee to Afinia for \$10,000 million pesos and futures contracts for \$2,136 million pesos.

Note 25. Derivatives and hedges

The Company has the following types of hedges:

- Cash flow hedges, which consist of covering the variation in future cash flows attributable to certain risks, such as interest rate and exchange rate that may impact results, whose fair values at the end of the reporting period amount to:
 - Swaps: A net obligation of \$922,049 (see note 24. Other financial liabilities) (2024: net asset \$188,960).

The hedge relationship is effective considering that the fundamental financial conditions (such as nominal, interest rate, payment dates and maturity) of the hedging instrument and the hedged item coincide, in accordance with IFRS 9, based on a qualitative assessment of such fundamental conditions, that the hedging instrument and the hedged item have values that will generally move in opposite direction due to the same risk and, therefore, that there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.

- Futures contracts: A net obligation of \$400 (see note 24. Other financial liabilities and note 13. Other financial assets) (2024: net obligation \$4,889).
- Hedges of net investments in foreign operations, whose objective is to cover equity for exchange rate risks that EPM may have, by the equity method in the effect of translation of financial statements in investments in subsidiaries with functional currency dollar; for more detail see note 22 Loans and borrowings and note 21 Other comprehensive income accumulated. The effectiveness tests of these hedges are performed with the “lower of” test, which consists of identifying effectiveness as the lower accumulated value between the valuation of the hedging instrument and that of the hedged item and any ineffective difference recognized in profit or loss for the period.

At the reporting date, the loans used as hedging instruments of net investments in foreign operations are those contracted with CAF, AFD and BNDES and had designated as of December 2025 USD 281 million (equivalent to COP 1,055,968). Exchange difference has been reclassified from profit or loss for the period to other comprehensive income for \$167,669 (2024: \$150,329).

The risks that have been hedged in these operations are presented below, for further detail see note 43 Financial risk management objectives and policies:

Classification of the Hedge	Description	Hedged risk	Tranche	Hedged item	Carrying amount of the covered item	Carrying amount in hedging instrument books	Changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument during the period	Changes in the fair value of the hedged item during the period	Hedge ineffectiveness recognized in profit or loss for the period	Hedge effectiveness recognized in other comprehensive income	Reclassification of other comprehensive income to profit or loss for the period ¹
Cash flow hedge											
Swaps	Cross Currency Swap	USD/COP exchange rate and SOFR interest rate/ fixed debt service rate	International bonds and Club Deal	Loan in Dollars	8,415,066	(922,049)	(1,111,009)	(1,673,834)	N.A	(1,111,009)	2,259,983
Hedge of net investment abroad	The hedging instrument are loans in USD that are not hedged and are not capitalized, in this case they would be CAF and AFD.	USD/COP exchange rate	Investments in subsidiaries HET, PDG and MaxSeguros.	Investments in subsidiaries with functional currency USD	1,408,170	1,055,968	(402,525)	(37,212)	30,892	167,669	N.A
Energy futures	Coverage of the price of energy in the exchange	Price of energy in the exchange	Central counterparty risk chamber	Purchases and sales of energy in the exchange	-	(400)	(189,360)	-	-	(50,781)	44,335

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

¹The reclassification of other comprehensive income to profit or loss for the period, for swap instruments affected the line of interest, exchange difference, exchange difference of interest and principal.

Hedging operations of exchange risk are part of public indebtedness regulated in Decree 1068 of 2015; therefore, they require general approval of the operation via resolution, as well as official authorization of each of the confirmation letters that will be signed with financial entities with potential participation in the respective operations.

Decree 1575 of 2022 introduced modifications to Decree 1068 of 2015, incorporating greater efficiency in the authorization process to manage risks of the derivatives market of financial liabilities in dollars. Therefore, in public credit operations or similar subject to approval by the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, these operations may be authorized simultaneously in the same resolution together with risk hedging operations. In any case, the authorized entity may only contract the hedging operation on amounts effectively disbursed.

Cash flow hedge

The company expects that the cash flows that are under cash flow hedge accounting will occur in the period between January 1, 2023 and November 16, 2032, for further detail see note 50 Financial risk management objectives and policies, section 43.1 Market risk.

The characteristics of the main cash flow hedging instruments that are under hedge accounting are as follows:

Outstanding hedges

Characteristics									
Hedged underlying	Bonds 2029	Bonds 2029	Bonds 2029	Bonds 2029	Bonds 2029	Bonds 2029	Bonds 2029	Bonds 2029	Bonds 2029
Closing date	8-Jun-20	7-Jul-20	10-Jul-20	15-Jul-20	15-Jul-20	9-Nov-20	12-Nov-20	18-May-21	2-Jun-21
Type of derivative	CCS	CCS	CCS	CCS	CCS	CCS	CCS	CCS	CCS
Counterparty	BNP Paribas	JP Morgan	JP Morgan	Scotia Bank	Goldman Sachs	Goldman Sachs	BBVA	Merrill Lynch	BANCO BILBAO VIZCAYA ARGENTARIA, S.A.
Nominal (USD)	100,000,000	50,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	125,000,000	125,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Spot exchange rate	3,597	3,627	3,617	3,606	3,608	3,657	3,642	3,649	3,638
Maturity date	18-Jul-29	18-Jul-29	18-Jul-29	18-Jul-29	18-Jul-29	18-Jul-29	18-Jul-29	18-Jul-29	18-Jul-29

* CCS: Cross Currency Swap

Outstanding hedges

Characteristics									
Hedged underlying	Bonds 2029	Bonds 2031	Bonds 2031	Bonds 2031	Bonds 2031	Bonds 2031	Bonds 2031	Bonds 2031	Bonds 2031
Closing date	3-Jun-21	11-Sep-20	16-Sep-20	22-Oct-20	23-Oct-20	29-Jan-21	11-Mar-21	4-Jun-21	
Type of derivative	CCS	CCS	CCS	CCS	CCS	CCS	CCS	CCS	CCS
Counterparty	Merrill Lynch International	JP Morgan	JP Morgan	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, New York Branch	JP Morgan	BNP Paribas	Goldman Sachs	CITIBANK	
Nominal (USD)	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	25,000,000	
Spot exchange rate	3,647	3,709	3,708	3,774	3,774	3,568	3,525	3,602	
Maturity date	18-Jul-29	15-Feb-31	15-Feb-31	15-Feb-31	15-Feb-31	15-Feb-31	15-Feb-31	15-Feb-31	15-Feb-31

* CCS: Cross Currency Swap

Outstanding hedges

Characteristics							
Hedged underlying	Club Deal	Club Deal	Club Deal	Club Deal	Club Deal	AFD	AFD
Closing date	10-Jul-23	12-Jul-23	13-Jul-23	23-Oct-23	20-Sep-24	27-Feb-25	17-Jun-25
Type of Derivative	CCS	CCS	CCS	CCS	CCS	CCS	CCS
Counterparty	Scotia Bank	Scotia Bank	JP Morgan	JP Morgan	JP Morgan	BNP Paribas	BNP Paribas
Nominal (USD)	100,000,000	100,000,000	59,000,000	100,000,000	96,000,000	100,000,000	89,810,000
Spot exchange rate	4,157	4,133	4,103	4,214	4,160	4,125	4,102
Maturity date	17-Dec-27	17-Dec-27	17-Dec-27	17-Dec-27	17-Dec-27	16-Nov-32	16-Nov-32

* CCS: Cross Currency Swap

Implicit derivatives

The Company has not formalized contracts that contain implicit derivatives.

Derivatives not under hedge accounting

As of December 31, 2025, there are 3 derivatives that are not classified under hedge accounting, due to the fact that a partial prepayment of the underlying was made and for early termination (Unwind) authorization from the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit is required, which is in process. (see note 24. Other financial liabilities).

Note 26. Employee benefits

The employee benefits recognized as of the reporting date present the following composition:

Employee benefits	2025	2024
Non-current		
Post-employment benefits	315,554	269,334
Long-term benefits	58,710	57,579
Pension bonds	95,042	90,352
Total non-current employee benefits	469,306	417,265
Current		
Short-term benefits	189,034	180,511
Post-employment benefits	50,235	84,695
Pension bonds	211,251	468,009
Total current employee benefits	450,520	733,215
Total	919,826	1,150,480

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

26.1 Post-employment benefits

Includes defined benefit plans and defined contribution plans detailed below:

26.1.1 Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit plans	Pensions ¹		Severance pay retroactive ²		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Present value of defined benefit obligations						
Opening balance	845,315	1,008,666	95,263	111,213	940,578	1,119,885
Current service cost	-	-	8,877	821	8,877	821
Interest income or (expenses)	87,755	101,146	6,731	9,467	94,486	110,613
Experience assumptions	43,264	(60,707)	3,060	16,446	46,324	(44,261)
Demographic assumptions	-	-	-	79	-	79
Financial assumptions	(31,206)	(72,336)	(1,942)	(5,962)	(33,148)	(78,298)
Payments made by the plan ⁴	(82,028)	(130,543)	(29,724)	(36,801)	(111,752)	(167,350)
Other changes - Valuation pension bonds ¹	-	(911)	-	-	-	(911)
Present value of obligations as of December 31	863,100	845,315	82,265	95,263	945,365	940,578
Fair value of plan assets						
Opening balance	28,188	64,976	-	-	28,188	64,976
Contributions made to the plan ⁵	242,814	-	-	-	242,814	-
Payments made by the plan ⁴	-	(40,958)	-	-	-	(40,958)
Interest income	3,476	4,354	-	-	3,476	4,354
Expected return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	(1,195)	(184)	-	-	(1,195)	(184)
Fair value of plan assets December 31	273,283	28,188	-	-	273,283	28,188
Surplus or (deficit) of the defined benefit plan	589,817	817,127	82,265	95,263	672,082	912,390
Adjustment to surplus due to asset ceiling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net asset or (liability) of the defined benefit plan	589,817	817,127	82,265	95,263	672,082	912,390
Other defined benefit items	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total defined benefits	589,817	817,127	82,265	95,263	672,082	912,390

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

¹ Includes a Retirement Pension plan recognized prior to the entry into force of the General Pension System of Law 100 of 1993 with its respective substitutions, which are distributed in the actuarial calculation by groups, differentiating lifetime pensions, those shared with Colpensiones, pension substitutions, and those that generate a retirement quota share. The plan is comprised of EPM retirees and retirees pertaining to the pension commutation due to the liquidation of Empresa Antioqueña De Energía EADE. It includes contributions to social security and funeral assistance. Retirement pensions are of legal order under the parameters of Law 6 of 1945 and Law 33 of 1985. No risks have been identified for EPM generated by the plan. During the period, the plans have not undergone modifications, reductions, or settlements that represent a reduction in the present value of the obligation.

Regarding the line Other changes - Valuation of Pension Bonds, the Office of the Comptroller General of the Nation issued a binding opinion on the classification and measurement of pension bonds and quota shares of pension bonds, which implied making the corresponding changes in their valuation, presentation, and disclosures.

² Includes a plan under the concept of retroactive severance pay, it is a post-employment benefit that applies to approximately 8% of EPM employees, consisting of the recognition of an average monthly salary multiplied by the years of service, payable through advances and at the time of termination of the contract. The source that gives rise to the plan is “Sixth Law of 1945, which establishes certain provisions on labor conventions, professional associations, collective disputes and special labor jurisdiction” and National Decree 1160 of 1989, whereby Law 71 of 1988 is partially regulated, by which rules on pensions are issued and other provisions are enacted. For the retroactive severance pay plan, no possible risks or significant modifications during the period are identified.

The cost for past services in the severance pay plan corresponds to compliance with a court judgment whereby personnel of EADE separated from said entity in 2006 had to be reinstated. Severance pay (One month of salary) will be recognized in accordance with the legal basis Law 344/1996, Law 1071/2006 and Decree 1045/1978, whereby rules governing the payment of definitive or partial severance pay to public servants are issued, sanctions are established, and terms for their cancellation are set.

³ Includes an educational assistance plan granted for each one of the children of EPM retirees entitled thereto; it comprises assistance for secondary, technical, or university studies. It originates in Article 9 of Law 4 of 1976, whereby rules on pension matters of the public, official, semi-official, and private sectors are issued and provides that companies or employers shall grant scholarships or assistance for secondary, technical, or university studies to the children of their retired personnel, under the same conditions as those granted or established for the children of active employees.

The weighted average duration in years, of the obligations for defined benefit plans as of the cutoff date is presented below:

Benefit	2025		2024	
	From	To	From	To
EPM Pension	5.69	5.69	7.05	7.05
Retroactive Severance Pay	3.32	3.32	0.99	0.99

⁴ Includes \$82,028 (2024: \$130,543) of amounts paid for plan settlements, corresponding to pensions, retroactive severance pay, and educational assistance plan.

The company has no restrictions on the current realization of the surplus of the defined benefit plan.

The company did not make contributions for defined benefits during 2025 and does not expect to make contributions for the next annual period.

The fair value of plan assets is composed as follows:

Assets backing the plan	2025		2024	
	% participation	Fair value	% participation	Fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	2.84%	7,769	37.38%	10,536
Debt instruments				
AAA	49.90%	136,358	17.61%	4,964
AA+	5.08%	13,888	8.51%	2,398
BB and lower	41.01%	112,075	33.80%	9,526
Unrated			0.19%	54
Investment funds	1.17%	3,193	2.52%	710
Total debt instruments	97.16%	265,514	62.63%	17,652
Total assets backing the plan	100.00%	273,283	100.01%	28,188

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

The main actuarial assumptions used to determine the obligations for defined benefit plans are as follows:

Assumptions	Post-employment benefits	
	2025	2024
Discount rate (%)	13.15	11.47
Annual salary increase rate (%)	5.2	5.2
Real rate of return on plan assets - quota shares	8.29	10.23
Real rate of return on plan assets - pension bonds	8.79	7.23
Annual future pension increase rate	3.00	3.00
Annual inflation rate (%)	3.00	3.00
Mortality tables	Valid annuitants 2008	

The following table reflects the effect of a variation of more than 1% and less than 1% in the salary increase, in the discount rate, and in the increase in the benefit on the obligation for defined post-employment benefit plans:

Assumptions	Increase in discount rate +0.5%	Decrease in discount rate - 0.5%	Increase in salary increase +0.5%	Decrease in salary increase -0.5%
EPM Pension	294,451	282,622	310,140	297,014
EPM social security contributions	18,187	17,529	19,077	18,350
Pension Bonds	549,326	548,942	-	-
Retroactive Severance Pay	82,419	81,656	82,904	82,103
Total Post-employment benefits	944,383	930,749	412,121	397,467

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

The methods and assumptions used to prepare the sensitivity analyses of the Present Value of the Obligations (DBO) were performed using the same methodology as for the actuarial calculation as of December 31, 2022: Projected Unit Credit (PUC). The sensitivity does not present limitations, nor changes in the methods and assumptions used to prepare the analysis for the current period.

Calculation of pension liabilities and pension commutations in accordance with tax requirements

Resolution 037 of 2017 issued by the General Accountancy of the Nation established the obligation to disclose the calculation of pension liabilities in accordance with the parameters established in Decree 1625 of 2016 and Decree 1833 for pension commutations; therefore, the figures presented below do not correspond to the requirements of IFRS adopted in Colombia.

Pension liabilities

The actuarial calculation of pensions was prepared on the following technical bases:

Actuarial assumptions - Pension obligation	2025	2024
Technical real interest rate	4.8	4.8
Salary increase rate	7.88	9.95
Pension increase rate	7.88	9.95
Mortality table	RV08 (Valid annuitants)	

The following table is the calculation of the pension liability with the above parameters:

Concept	2025		2024	
	Number of persons	Obligation value	Number of persons	Obligation value
Personnel fully retired by the Company	551	201,685	589	182,488
Personnel retired with pension shared with Colpensiones	264	47,861	271	47,767
Personnel Beneficiary shared with Colpensiones	385	67,863	402	63,899
Personnel retired with pension shared with other entities	332	26,254	388	30,989
Total	1,532	343,663	1,650	325,143

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

Below are detailed the pension bonds related to pension liabilities:

Concept	2025		2024	
	Number of persons	Reserve value	Number of persons	Reserve value
Pension bond type A modality 1	204	4,011	215	3,909
Pension bond type A modality 2	3,529	197,375	3,624	198,901
Pension bond type B	1,478	298,431	1,610	309,628
Pension bond type T	5	602	5	550
Contributions_Law 549	124	5,749	124	5,742
Difference	5,340	506,168	5,578	518,730

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

Below are shown the differences between pension liabilities calculated under IFRS adopted in Colombia and tax pension liabilities:

	2025	2024
Pension liabilities under IFRS	260,588	264,607
Tax pension liabilities	849,831	843,875
Difference	(589,243)	(579,268)

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

Pension commutation liabilities

The actuarial calculation of pension commutation was prepared on the following technical bases:

Actuarial assumptions - Pension commutation	2025	2024
Technical real interest rate	4.8	4.8
Salary increase rate	7.88	9.95
Pension increase rate	7.88	9.95
Mortality table	RV08 (Valid annuitants)	

The following table is the calculation of the pension commutation with the above parameters:

Concept	2025		2024	
	Number of persons	Obligation value	Number of persons	Obligation value
Personnel fully retired by the Company	61	17,543	239	47,237
Personnel retired with pension shared with Colpensiones	4	1,425	163	27,590
Personnel Beneficiary shared with Colpensiones	57	8,319	48	6,836
Personnel retired with pension shared with other entities	329	49,057	9	1,202
Total	451	76,344	459	82,865

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

Below are detailed the pension bonds related to the liability for pension commutation:

Concept	2025		2024	
	Number of persons	Reserve value	Number of persons	Reserve value
Pension bond type A modality 1	11	50	11	46
Pension bond type A modality 2	216	14,555	214	13,338
Pension bond type B	190	28,271	187	26,184
Other -Include type of pension bond-	1	62	1	62
Difference	418	42,938	413	39,630

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

Below are shown the differences between the pension commutation liability calculated under IFRS adopted in Colombia and the tax pension commutation liability:

	2025	2024
Pension commutation liability under IFRS	53,407	63,305
Tax pension commutation liability	119,282	122,495
Difference	(65,875)	(59,190)

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

The company's policy is to prepare actuarial calculations at the annual closing of the period; therefore, the estimated data for 2020 are presented.

26.1.2 Defined contribution plans

The company made contributions to defined contribution plans for \$110,789 (2024: \$102,231) recognized in profit or loss for the period as expense \$32,595 (2024: \$30,236), cost \$61,185 (2024: \$56,253) and investment projects \$17,007 (2024: \$15,740).

26.2 Long-term employee benefits

Long-term Benefits	Seniority bonus ¹	
	2025	2024
Present value of obligations for other long-term benefits		
Opening balance	57,579	58,483
Current service cost	6,711	6,716
Interest income (expense)	6,254	5,575
Experience assumptions	4,908	7,350
Financial assumptions	(5,629)	(9,242)
Demographic assumptions	-	473
Payments made by the plan	(11,113)	(11,776)
Closing balance of present value of obligations	58,710	57,579
Net liability for long-term benefits	58,710	57,579

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

For these benefits, the company does not have assets that support the plan.

¹ Includes a plan under the concept of seniority bonus. It is a long-term benefit granted to employees through the Collective Bargaining Agreement; at EPM it is granted based on the years of continuous or discontinuous service. It is recognized and paid only once in the respective period and according to the established terms: every 5 years, 12, 17, 23, 30, 35 and 40 days of basic salary will be paid, respectively. The form of payment may be in cash, in time off, or a combination of both at the employee's choice. Personnel who resign from the company to access old-age or disability pension are entitled to proportional payment for the time of service if they are less than one year away from completing the next five-year period at the time of termination. For the Seniority Bonus plan, no possible risks are identified. The cost for past services in the seniority bonus plan corresponds to compliance with a court judgment, whereby EADE personnel separated from said entity in 2006 had to be reinstated. According to the Collective Bargaining Agreement Art. 45, the same benefits granted to EPM and EADE employees are provided.

The weighted average duration in years of the obligations for long-term benefit plans as of the cutoff date is presented below:

Benefit	2025		2024	
	From	To	From	To
Seniority Bonus	5.46	5.46	6.44	6.44

The company does not expect to make contributions to the plan for the next annual period.

The main actuarial assumptions used to determine the obligations for long-term employee benefit plans are as follows:

Assumptions	Concept	
	2025	2024
Discount rate (%)	13.14	11.33
Annual salary increase rate (%)	5.85	5.85
Annual inflation rate (%)	5.2	5.20
Mortality tables	RV08 (Valid annuitants)	

The following table reflects the effect of a variation of more than 1% and less than 1% in the salary increase, in the discount rate, and in the increase in the benefit on the obligation for long-term benefit plans:

Assumptions	Increase in discount rate +0.5%	Decrease in discount rate -0.5%	Increase in salary increase +0.5%	Decrease in salary increase - 0.5%
Seniority Bonus	58,439	56,233	61,420	58,985
Total long-term benefits	58,439	55,083	61,420	58,985

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

The methods and assumptions used to prepare the sensitivity analyses of the Present Value of the Obligations (DBO) were performed using the same methodology as for the actuarial calculation as of December 31, 2022: Projected Unit Credit (PUC). The sensitivity does not present limitations, nor changes in the methods and assumptions used to prepare the analysis for the current period.

26.3 Short-term employee benefits

The composition of short-term employee benefits is as follows:

Short-term employee benefits	2025	2024
Payroll payable	2	11,943
Severance pay	72,444	64,976
Interest on severance pay	7,864	7,702
Vacations	32,876	27,576
Vacation bonus	65,977	60,712
Service bonus	130	14
Christmas bonus	5,487	3,665
Bonuses	4,084	3,832
Other bonuses	170	91
Total short-term employee benefits	189,034	180,511

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

Note 27. Taxes, contributions and fees payable

The detail of taxes, contributions and fees payable, other than income tax, is as follows:

Taxes, contributions and fees payable	2025	2024
Withholding at source and stamp tax ¹	187,035	157,025
Fees ²	75,765	46,007
Industry and commerce tax ³	43,573	44,209
Value added tax ⁴	9,335	8,516
Customs tax and surcharges ⁵	6,219	7,297
Contributions	3,968	3,590
Other national taxes ⁶	7	4,386
National consumption tax	6	6
Total current taxes, contributions and fees payable	325,908	271,036
Total taxes, contributions and fees payable	325,908	271,036

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

¹ The increase occurred due to higher amounts calculated for withholding at source on financial returns and stamp taxes.

² The increase was due to the variation in energy generation, for which EPM must transfer to municipalities 6% of its gross hydroelectric energy sales. A year with high hydrology allows generating and selling more energy, which automatically increases the total amount of the transfer. Additionally, the entry into operation of new units such as Hidroitungo expands generation capacity, increasing the base on which the payment is calculated and raising the amount year after year. (Law 99 of July 2025 Art. 45).

³ The decrease was explained by the provisioned amount for 2025 \$43,573 (2024: 44,209). However, the reduction in the tax payable was due to the increase in self-withholdings, withholdings in favor, and the ICA advance payment, which were offset against the tax incurred during the period.

⁴ The increase occurred due to a higher VAT generated, mainly associated with taxable revenues such as sale of meters, electrical system design studies, water treatment services, substation maintenance services, water analysis, work on housing habilitations, maintenance and internal gas inspections. Additionally, in collections of other concepts related to the implementation of the new ERP and the commercial operation of the national subsidiaries of the EPM Group.

⁵ The decrease was due to the reduction in merchandise imports for the development of megaprojects.

⁶ The decrease is explained by the payment of the second installment of the CREG contribution, which had been accrued in the prior period and was paid during the 2025 period.

Note 28. Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities

28.1 Provisions

The reconciliation of provisions is as follows:

2025	Dismantling or restoration	Litigation	Contingent consideration - Business combination	Implicit obligations subsidiaries	Other provisions	Total
Opening balance	1,001,824	167,393	160,954	91,700	1,179,491	2,601,362
Additions	200	10,165	393	-	27,766	38,524
Capitalizable additions	1	-	-	-	-	1
Utilizations	(138,120)	(5,597)	(274)	-	(33,671)	(177,662)
Reversals, unused amounts (-)	(2,013)	(81,921)	(13,370)	-	(1,061,603)	(1,158,907)
Reversals, unused capitalizable amounts (-)	(642)	-	-	-	-	(642)
Adjustment for changes in estimates	-	(8,599)	-	14,104	4,065	9,570
Adjustment for changes in capitalizable estimates	(64,289)	-	-	-	(87)	(64,376)
Exchange rate difference	-	(246)	(20,989)	-	-	(21,235)
Other changes_Financial expense_	91,563	17,244	5,847	-	9,075	123,729
Closing balance	888,523	98,439	132,561	105,804	125,036	1,350,363
Non-current	569,028	22,057	132,561	105,804	66,458	895,908
Current	319,495	76,382	-	-	58,578	454,455
Total	888,523	98,439	132,561	105,804	125,036	1,350,363

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

2024	Dismantling or restoration	Litigation	Contingent consideration - Business combination	Implicit obligations subsidiaries	Other provisions	Total
Opening balance	445,863	1,330,617	141,143	62,926	85,925	2,066,474
Additions	-	83,381	-	-	1,090,092	1,173,473
Utilizations	(113,993)	(14,125)	-	-	(18,172)	(146,290)

Reversals, unused amounts (-)	(399)	(1,260,889)	(6,428)	-	(7,485)	(1,275,201)
Adjustment for changes in estimates	293	577	1,210	28,774	23,098	53,952
Adjustment for changes in capitalizable estimates	604,217	-	-	-	910	605,127
Exchange rate difference	-	163	19,320	-	-	19,483
Other changes_Financial expense	65,843	27,669	5,709	-	5,123	104,344
Closing balance	1,001,824	167,393	160,954	91,700	1,179,491	2,601,362
Non-current	569,838	29,569	160,825	91,700	566,904	1,418,836
Current	431,986	137,824	129	-	612,587	1,182,526
Total	1,001,824	167,393	160,954	91,700	1,179,491	2,601,362

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

As of December 31, 2025, the significant behavior of EPM provisions is as follows:

- The decrease in litigation and claims was due to cases that were concluded and others that reduced the claim amount. 2025: \$98,439 (2024: \$167,393). (See Section 28.1.2).
- The decrease in other provisions is mainly due to the finalization of the provision for alternative dispute resolution mechanisms; balance other provisions 2025: \$125,036 (2024: \$1,179,491). (See Section 28.1.5).

28.1.1. Dismantling or environmental restoration

EPM is required to incur costs for dismantling or restoration of its facilities and assets. Currently, the following provisions for dismantling or restoration are in place:

- Removal of transformers containing PCB (polychlorinated biphenyls): EPM has committed to dismantling these assets from 2014 to 2026 under Resolution 222 of December 15, 2011 of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and the Stockholm Convention of May 22, 2008. The provision is recognized at 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 fixed TES rate. The adjustment as of December 31, 2025 is \$560 (2024: \$113).
- Jepírachi: The Jepírachi Wind Farm, located in La Guajira, generated until October 9, 2023; when it was disconnected from the operation of the National Interconnected System (SIN) and the dismantling process began, which 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 calculating the provision are: estimated costs, CPI and fixed TES rate. As of December 31, 2025, the provision of \$55,280 was recorded (2024: \$79,663).
- Dismantling central camp Hidroituango: With the entry into operation of the four power generation units of the Hidroituango plant, the dismantling of the Tacui - Cuní camp is planned, which was conceived and sized for the construction of the Ituango Hydroelectric Project and it is estimated that its dismantling will begin in 2027, which is the probable date of completion of the construction and commissioning of the 8 generation units. The estimated cost for dismantling the camps was valued according to the areas not required for the operation of the plant and according to the plan and sizing of the facilities. The balance of the provision as of December 31, 2025 is \$20,602 (2024: 18,768).
- 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 removal of reserve areas, impact on protected species and forestry use; obligations that are formalized through resolutions of ANLA (National Environmental Licensing Authority), CAR - Regional Autonomous Corporation and/or MADS - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

The execution of the project's biotic environmental compensations extends beyond the time in which the asset begins to operate technically, making it necessary to implement the provision so that such disbursements remain as a higher value of construction in progress. The company has committed to compensate for the loss of biodiversity, removal and restrictions, according to 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 21/04/2014 CVS, among others. The provision is recognized at 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 *Consumer Price Index* and fixed TES rate (Colombian Government debt security). The adjustment made as of December 31, 2025 was \$4,732 (2024: \$19,155).

Environmental compensations and mandatory 1% investment: Law 99 of 1993 established the mandatory environmental licensing for the development of any activity that may cause serious deterioration to renewable natural resources or to the environment, or introduce considerable or notorious modifications to the landscape, and depending on the type of activity, size and location of the project, assigned the competencies regarding environmental licensing to the National Environmental Licensing Authority, the Regional Autonomous Corporations, or the metropolitan areas.

Article 321 of Law 1955 of 2019 indicates that all holders of an environmental license with pending investments as of May 25, 2019 may apply the percentage increase of the base value for calculating the mandatory investment of not less than 1%, according to the year of commencement of activities authorized in the environmental license and defined the requirements and procedures to update pending investments and apply for new execution terms subject to ANLA approval.

For EPM, obligations are contemplated related to the use of water taken directly from natural sources, in La Sierra, Porce II, Porce III and Hidroituango. As of December 31, 2025, \$54,594 was recorded (2024: \$49,136).

For the environmental contingency of Hidroituango, established by the specific action plan for the recovery of the parts affected by the events of the blockage of the diversion tunnel of the Cauca River, by the closure of gates; and by the events inherent to the contingency, which may arise in the pending technical milestones to be achieved, as well as its execution. As of December 31, 2025, there is a provision balance of \$16,465 (2024: \$21,744).

For the social and environmental recovery plan of Hidroituango, the evaluation of the status of concentrations of mercury, lead, nickel, chromium, cadmium and arsenic, methylmercury in fish, water, sediments and suspended material, cyanobacteria in water and possible health impacts of inhabitants along the middle and lower basin of the Cauca River; and the Humboldt Framework Agreement: Biodiversity (Standardization of monitoring in the middle and lower basin of the Cauca River, compliance with 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 wetlands
- b. Recovery of affected fish fauna
- c. Reestablishment of aquatic habitats located in the affected area

These three programs correspond to the environmental component in response to the identification of the impacts caused, as well as discretionary actions. Social programs, economic activities, infrastructure, risk management, among others, are also included.

The different actions are carried out between the municipalities of Valdivia to Nechí; however, if impacts are identified in the municipalities that are part of La Mojana, they will also be subject to intervention.

Environmental impacts Central Hydroelectric Plant Ituango: Since the entry into operation of power generation units one and two of the Hidroituango Plant in October 2022, obligations began regarding the use of vegetation

cover in the areas where different infrastructure for this plant was implemented. In accordance with the environmental license, the project must carry out forestry compensations associated with the PMA programs of the biotic environment related to the management and conservation of vegetation cover, the subprogram for restoration of forest cover, the subprogram for management and protection of the fishery resource in the lower and middle basins of the Cauca River, in a proportion of 1 to 1 in intervened areas of tropical humid forest and 1 to 5 in tropical dry forest areas. 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 December 31, 2025 is \$160,277 (2024: \$156,806).

For Hidroituango, the following provisions were created: Social and monitoring provision Ituango which seeks to measure cultural changes and social practices as a result of the contingency, as of December 31 it totaled \$408,498; physical environment and biotic environment provisions for the investigation of living organisms that influence the ecosystem and may produce alterations, as of December 31 it totaled \$133,257; and the land management provision which seeks to obtain ownership and availability of land, as of December 31 it closed at \$13,602.

28.1.2. Litigation

This provision covers estimated probable losses related to labor, civil, administrative and tax litigation arising in EPM's operations. The main assumptions considered in calculating the provision are: CPI (Consumer Price Index) average based on actual data in previous years and projected data in future years, fixed TES rate (Colombian Government debt security) in pesos for discounting, estimated amount to be paid, start date and estimated payment date, for those litigations classified as probable. To date, no future events have been evidenced that may affect the calculation of the provision. To mitigate uncertainty conditions that may arise regarding the estimated payment date and the estimated amount to be paid for litigation classified as probable, the company has business rules based on statistical studies from which the average duration of proceedings by action was obtained and also the application of jurisprudence to the maximum limits it defines for the value of extra-patrimonial or non-material claims when they exceed their amount, as described below:

Average duration of proceedings by action

Administrative and tax

Action	Average years
Summary	4
Compliance Action	4
Group Action	6
Popular actions	4
Pre-judicial conciliation	2
Constitution as civil party	4
Contractual	13
Boundary demarcation and marking	5
Executive	5
Singular executive	3
Expropriation	4
Incident of full reparation (criminal)	2
Imposition of easement	4
Nullity of administrative acts	5
Nullity and restoration of right	10
Nullity and restoration of labor right	11
Ordinary	7
Ordinary ownership	5

Accusatory Criminal (Law 906 of 2004)	4
Partition proceedings	4
Protection of Consumer rights	6
Police complaints	3
Recovery action	7
Direct reparation	12
Oral proceedings	5

Labor proceedings

Action	Average years
Solidarity	3.5
Pension	3.5
Overtime	3.5
Reinstatement	4
Salary scale leveling	3.5
Compensation for unjust dismissal	3.5
Recalculation of social benefits	3.5
Compensation for work accident	4
Refund of Health_Pension contributions	4

Application of jurisprudence

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

- Moral damage.
- Damage to health (physiological or biological damage), derived from a bodily or psychophysical injury.
- Damages to relational life.
- Damages to constitutional and conventional rights.

The amounts of other non-pecuniary claims not recognized by jurisprudence will not be recorded, unless it can be inferred from the claim that, despite being named differently, it corresponds to one of the admitted typologies. Claims for non-pecuniary compensation for damage to property will also not be recorded.

Quantification: the amount of non-pecuniary claims will be recorded uniformly as follows, regardless of their typology:

For direct victim	100 Current Monthly Legal Minimum Wages
For indirect victim	50 Current Monthly Legal Minimum Wages

The following are the recognized litigations:

Third	Claim	Amount
Oscar Elías Arboleda Lopera	Includes 173 claimants who worked for EADE; and state that in the dissolution and liquidation of said company there was an employer substitution with EPM, which obligates it to all labor claims.	56,314
Various Labor	226 proceedings with an average of \$108 and amount less than \$1,185.	24,458
Jesús Enrique Acevedo Ruiz	Lawsuit against Aguas Nacionales.	2,494
Moraine Olave De Larios	Family members of Integral worker deceased in Ituango, claim for full compensation of damages, for moral damages caused. Solidarity.	2,402

Francisco Javier Muñoz Usman	Former workers, having worked at Empresa Antioqueña de Energía S.A. E.S.P., which was liquidated. Request nullity of the conciliation agreement executed due to defect in consent and consequently order reinstatement of the employment contract, reinstatement, payment of all salaries and benefits ceased to be received, in the same manner that social security contributions be paid from the time of dismissal until the claimant is effectively reinstated.	2,363
TRAINCO S.A.	That the nullity of Resolutions 161052 of 05/03/2001 be declared, issued by EPM, through which the contract 2101870 executed between EPM and Trainco S.A. on 07/06/2001 was unilaterally terminated.	1,530
Unión Temporal Energía Solar S.A. y Estructuras Árbol Ltda.	That the offer submitted by the claimants in bidding process No. ES-2043- GI called by EPM be declared legally suitable to be taken into account at the time of awarding the respective contract of bidding No. ES-2043- GI.	1,422
Albertina Brand Castro	JOINT VENTURE between CARIBEMAR DE LA COSTA Y EPM - Damages due to employer fault.	1,324
Luis Bernardo Mora Meneses	Reinstatement EAS.	1,185
INCOLTES LTDA.	Declare that EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN breached contract number 2 DJV - 1757/24, whose purpose is the construction of networks, home connections and complementary aqueduct and sewer works on the eastern bank of the Medellín River, group I, by declaring the expiration without legal cause and without recognizing the economic imbalance of the contract, suffered by the CONTRACTOR; and that the nullity of resolutions 58517 of 07/10/1996 be declared, whereby expiration of contract was declared; 58745 of 15/10/1996; and resolution number 60218 of 03/12/1996 confirming resolution 58517 of 07/10/1996, issued by LAS EMPRESAS.	907
Área Metropolitana del Valle de Aburrá	Declare nullity of Article of Resolution No. 130 TH - 1311 - 10495 of 12-11-2013, "BY WHICH A CLAIM FOR RATE PER USE IS RESOLVED", and nullity of Resolution No. 130 TH - 1403 - 10723 of 27-03-2014, "BY WHICH AN APPEAL IS RESOLVED" issued by the CORPORACIÓN AUTÓNOMA REGIONAL DEL CENTRO DE ANTIOQUIA "CORANTIOQUIA". That as a consequence of nullity declaration of the aforementioned acts, by way of restoration of the right, CORANTIOQUIA be ordered to reimburse EPM the higher value paid for concept of water use rate Surface Waters ID: 155 - 4724, Hydrological Unit: MAGDALENA RIVER- CAUCA, according to collection made through invoice TH - 2820 of 11-04-2012, which amounts to \$822. In the same manner return to EPM the sums collected for late payment interest which amount to \$60.	854
Manual registry	Provision expropriation project Coladas.	852
CORANTIOQUIA - Regional Autonomous Corporation of Central Antioquia	Declare nullity of Metropolitan Resolutions: No. S.A. 001085 of 2012/07/05 "For collection of retributive rate - Connected Sector"; and No. S.A. 000189 of 2014/02/17 "Which resolves an Appeal" both issued by the Subdirectorato of the Metropolitan Area of Valle de Aburrá; and declare that EPM E.S.P. are not obliged to pay the AREA sum whose refund must be made immediately from the time of payment realization and until date on which effective compliance of the judgment is verified which ends the controversy.	811
John Edison Piedrahita Yepes	DECLARE to EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P. and INGEOmega S.A.S. administratively and jointly liable for total damages and losses caused to claimants by accident occurred on November 30, 2023, when Mr. JOHN EDISON PIEDRAHITA YEPES was traveling by motorcycle on a public road in Medellín in which INGEOmega S.A.S., as contractor of EPM, was performing maintenance and repair of electrical networks in an uncoordinated and improperly signposted area, resulting in a rope left hanging from a pole at road level becoming entangled in the motorcycle causing fall resulting in injuries and loss of 26,5% work capacity.	365
Javier Ovidio Zuluaga Ruiz	Order to EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN to pay Mr. JAVIER OVIDIO ZULUAGA RUIZ material damages current and future, for emergent damage, which are estimated at minimum \$150 resulting from appraisal of construction of road access made by defendant, and update said amount until date of filing of this claim or as proven during process.	253
Andrés Felipe Palmera Bedoya	To declare EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P. administratively liable for all damages caused by the death of the minor Yirley Palmera Serna, and to order it to pay, to her father, mother, and siblings, compensation for moral damages and damages for the impairment of living conditions, as well as the costs of the proceedings. To order the payment of moral damages in favor of Abernego Palmera Oviedo, Eber Kaleth Palmera Bravo, Yenny Palmera Bedoya, Miryam del Carmen Serna Torres, Andrés Felipe Palmera Bedoya, and Miriam Ofelia Torres Serna. To order the payment of damages for the impairment of living conditions in favor of all the claimants	238
Andina de Construcciones Ltda.	Declare contractual breach of Empresas Públicas de Medellín of principal payment obligation equivalent to \$550. Order compliance with payment obligation and declare default from October 5, 2022 and until judicial recovery and order recognition of default interest at maximum rate permitted by Superintendencia of Finance of Colombia from moment of default until payment to Andina de Construcciones y Asociados S.A.S.	208
Various Tax	3 proceedings with average of \$61 and amount less than \$810.	183
Various Administrative	8 proceedings with average of \$34 and amount less than \$131.	144
Yeferson Andrés Cruz Vélez	Declare administratively liable CONSTRUTIGRALES SAS, EPM and DISTRICT OF MEDELLÍN for accident suffered by Yeferson Cruz Vélez; and Seguros del Estado, as third party guarantor, pay	132

	in favor of convicted parties the values ordered: For Yeferson Cruz 50 SMLMV for moral damage and 30 SMLMV for damage to relational life. For his parents Ramiro Cruz and Luz Vélez 20 SMLMV for moral damage and 20 SMLMV for damage to relational life; and his sisters Deisy Cruz Vélez and Paulina Cruz Vélez 15 SMLMV for moral damage and 15 SMLMV for damage to relational life.	
Total recognized litigations		98,439

Figures in millions of pesos

28.1.3. Contingent consideration

Corresponds to contingent considerations related to the acquisition of the following group of assets constituting a business: Subsidiaria Espíritu Santo Energy S. de R.L and Subsidiaria Empresas Varias de Medellín S.A. E.S.P. - EMVARIAS, both acquired in 2013. The balance as of December 31, 2025, for the Contingent Consideration is \$132,561 (2024: \$160,954).

The main assumptions considered in calculating the contingent consideration related to the acquisition of Espíritu Santo are: estimated date of occurrence of milestones associated with contingent payment, associated probability of occurrence; and additionally, discounting of payment flows was considered applying a discount rate (SOFR Rate) according to liability risk. To date, no future events have been evidenced that may affect calculation of provision.

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

28.1.4. Implicit Subsidiary Obligations

These are financial, operational or legal commitments not explicitly documented as contractual obligations but derived from relationship between parent company (EPM) and its subsidiaries. In case of provisions and contingent liabilities: as public company, EPM has social and reputational responsibility; and if a subsidiary incurs in problems (environmental, legal, financial), it is expected that EPM intervene, even if not contractually obliged, because legal, environmental or financial risks could materialize. The balance as of December 31, 2025 is \$105,804 (2024: \$91,700).

28.1.5. Other provisions

The company maintains other provisions for:

- **Affected contingency Ituango:** For assistance to affected persons of Puerto Valdivia who were evacuated and sheltered, and who were recognized compensation for emergent damage, loss of profit and moral damage; recovery of families affected by total or partial losses of their homes and economic activities caused by Ituango Hydroelectric Project. As of December 31, 2025 balance is \$35,473 (2024: \$45,603).
- **Environmental sanctioning procedure:** Corresponds to sanctions imposed for not implementing environmental management measures for execution of works or executing them without respective authorization or modification of environmental license. As of December 2025 balance is \$1,928.
- **Sanctions:** Fines imposed by competent authority for not applying law or regulation indicated by respective entity. As of December 31, 2025, pending fines amount to \$82 (2024: \$82).
- **Capitalizable easement:** Corresponds to recognition of capitalizable litigation associated with asset, whose dismantling must be higher value of construction in progress. As of December 31, 2025, EPM has balance of \$14,389 (2024: \$14,389) for easement imposition process for Energy Transmission Line Project Second

Circuit San Lorenzo - Calizas at 110 kV, located in eastern department of Antioquia, in jurisdiction of municipalities of Cocorná, San Luis, San Francisco and Sonsón.

- **Miscellaneous provisions:** In September 2024 provision El Salto-Amalfi was created for partial lifting of ban of 95 tree individuals that will be affected by removal of vegetation cover in development of Installation, operation and dismantling of electrical transmission line Amalfi-El Salto with capacity of 110Kv, located in jurisdiction of municipalities Amalfi, Gómez Plata and Guadalupe. Balance as of December 31, 2025 is \$921 (2024: \$927).
- **Provision Biodiversity Loss Compensation Plan:** In rural electrification program Antioquia Iluminada, environmental obligations arise from residual impacts generated during construction and operation of electrical infrastructure in rural areas of department. This program implies expansion of electrical networks to hard-to-access territories, involving interventions on vegetation covers and local ecosystems. Impacts on biodiversity that cannot be avoided, corrected or mitigated must be compensated through Biodiversity Loss Compensation Plan, guaranteeing principle of no net biodiversity loss.

Accordingly, compensatory measures ordered by environmental authority must be executed, such as ecological restoration activities, habitat rehabilitation, preservation of equivalent areas, reforestation and long-term environmental monitoring. These actions are based on technical principles defined by official compensation guidelines, which establish strategies to preserve, restore and sustain ecological functionality of intervened ecosystems. Balance as of December 31, 2025 is \$4,352.

- **Provision ENFICC guarantee:** Initiated in October 2024 for Guadalupe-Troneras hydroelectric (Guatron) for reliability charge seeking to guarantee energy supply under critical conditions; and remunerates and pays generating agent for availability of generation assets with characteristics and parameters declared for calculation of firm energy for reliability charge - ENFICC, which guarantees compliance with Firm Energy Obligation - OEF assigned in auction for allocation of firm energy obligations or mechanism that replaces it. As of December 31, 2025 balance is \$0 (2024: \$19,297).
- **Provision non-mandatory social and environmental commitment:** Initiated in June 2025 for environmental improvement and communities impacted by construction and/or operation of Hidroituango related to execution of activities that by nature are not formalized in instruments such as Environmental Management Plans (PMA) or Environmental Management Measures (MMA) but are aligned with compliance of strategic objectives established in strategic direction, sustainability policy and risk analysis. As of December 31, 2025 balance is \$20,223 (2024: \$29,973).
- **Provision Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms:** During 2025 provision associated with Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms was eliminated, as consequence of approval of Conciliation Agreement between EPM and Sociedad Hidroeléctrica Ituango S.A. E.S.P., issued December 22, 2025 by Arbitration Tribunal, result that ended arbitration process initiated by HI against EPM and instrumented through Bilateral Amendment Act No. 11 (AMB 11) to BOOMT contract, incorporating adjustments to remuneration model, among other contractual aspects. As of December 31, 2025 balance of provision is \$0 (2024: \$1,022,387).

Other provisions aimed at welfare and quality of life of EPM employees and family group:

- **Employer policy:** Granted to EPM employees as extra-legal benefit. Aggregate deductible contracted from December 1, 2025 to November 30, 2026 for \$6,142. Main assumptions considered in calculation for each type of provision are: fixed TES discount rate, estimated amount to pay and estimated payment date. To date, no future events evidenced that may affect calculation of provision. As of December 31, 2025 ended with balance of \$8,622 (2024: \$7,390).
- **Multiplier points:** Points obtained in year must be recognized at request of interested party or by decision of Human Talent Development Directorate whenever there is accounting closing of term and must be paid

through payroll. Value of each point is equivalent to 1% of SMLMV and accumulation process from one year to another must not occur. As of December 31, 2025 ended with balance of \$55 (2024: \$8).

- **High-cost and catastrophic diseases:** Basis for calculating said provision corresponds to analysis of entire attended population of affiliates and beneficiaries of Adapted Health Entity (EAS) of EPM, who suffer from one of authorized pathologies. As of December 31, 2025 balance amounted to \$12,223 (2024: \$20,606).
- **Technical reserve:** Basis for calculating reserve corresponds to all service authorizations issued that at cutoff date for reserve calculation have not been collected, except those corresponding to authorizations with more than twelve months since issuance or those which, after at least four months since issuance, there is evidence that they have not been used. As of December 31 balance is \$26,924 (2024: \$18,936).
- **Somos Program:** Program operates under point accumulation modality. According to statistical behavior, points were accounted with 80% redemption probability. Balance as of December 31, 2025 is -\$101 (2024: -\$101).

28.1.6. Estimated payments

The estimation of dates on which company considers it must meet payments related to provisions included in statement of financial position of EPM as of cutoff date is as follows:

Estimated payments	Dismantling or restoration	Litigation	Contingent consideration	Implicit subsidiary obligations	Other provisions	Total
2026	309,475	87,131	-	-	36,489	433,095
2027	287,571	7,389	-	-	22,720	317,680
2028	126,904	8,642	-	-	-	135,546
2029 and Others	164,573	19,989	132,561	105,804	-	422,927
Total	888,523	123,151	132,561	105,804	59,209	1,309,248

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

28.2 Contingent liabilities and assets

The composition of contingent liabilities and assets is as follows:

Description	Contingent liabilities	Contingent assets	Net
Litigation	2,858,951	140,859	(2,718,092)
Total	2,858,951	140,859	(2,718,092)

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

The company has litigations or proceedings currently pending before judicial, administrative and arbitral bodies. Taking into consideration reports of legal advisors, it is reasonable to appreciate that said litigations will not significantly affect financial situation or solvency, even in case of unfavorable conclusion of any of them.

The main litigations pending resolution and judicial and extrajudicial disputes in which company is party as of cutoff date are indicated below:

Contingent liabilities

Third	Claim	Amount
Various Administrative	718 proceedings under \$3,003 with an average of \$856.	614,829
Movimiento Ríos Vivos	Declare Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P., Hidroituango S.A. E.S.P. and other entities that may correspond under the procedure as RESPONSIBLE for damages and losses, human and environmental, committed against communities and social associations affected by the Hidroituango project, for the affectation of livelihoods, peasant economy and damages to communities who lost or saw affected their ways of life by the impoundment of the Cauca	419,752

	River and request restitution of human, collective and environmental rights; and through inter-administrative agreement, acquire and transfer lands to Movimiento Ríos Vivos for creation of special mining areas, lands designated for ancestral and artisanal barequeo exclusively by Movimiento Ríos Vivos and its associates. Granting will be, at least, ten (10) different sites, whose extension is not less than 150 hectares. Rehabilitation of the River, its basin, species and forests; design, together with Movimiento Ríos Vivos, an action plan to recover in the short, medium and long term the livelihoods and subsistence that have been impeded by the unconstitutional impoundment of the Cauca River.	
ISAGEN S.A. E.S.P.	Condemn EPM to indemnify ISAGEN for damages suffered as consequence of fire and consequent unavailability of Ituango plant.	414,065
Maikol Arenales Chaves	Declare administratively responsible the defendants, as causers of unlawful damage by having destroyed the fishing resource of the Ciénagas de Montecristo complex, which obeys to construction of PHI.	389,733
ELECTRICARIBE - Electrificadora del Caribe S.A. E.S.P.	Declare that EPM breached the Acquisition Contract by abstaining from making the adjustment of the Compensatory Payment for Collection provided in favor of ELECTRIFICADORA DEL CARIBE S.A. IN LIQUIDATION. As consequence, ELECTRIFICADORA DEL CARIBE IN LIQUIDATION has right to receive difference between Compensatory Payment for Collection at Closing Date and Final Compensatory Payment for Collection, amounting to \$43,548. Declare that EPM failed to comply with obligation established in section 2020/11/09 of acquisition contract and corresponding moratory interest, among others.	175,407
Barrio Villa Esperanza	Non-material damage in proportion of 100 SMLMV for each group member, for one thousand two hundred ninety-six (1,296) persons, which in total is equivalent to \$113,763. Material damage for emergent damage for destruction of each dwelling, calculated at individual value per dwelling of \$5 totaling \$377, for total of \$1,885.	158,705
Municipio de Bello	Declare nullity of Resolutions 022, RESCRED-77 of November 24, 2022 and 2022-RESCRED-1 of August 31, 2022. RESCRED-100 of December 30, 2022, issued in coercive collection process promoted by EPM for collection of judgment issued by State Council in process with docket 0500123310002010134301. Order as restoration of right payment agreement declaring nullity of condition in return of sums paid by Municipality of Bello to EPM due to judgment 0500123310002010134301.	67,225
Aures Bajo S.A.S. E.S.P	Declare that EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P. seriously and repeatedly breached Energy Supply Contract No. CT-2015-000363, entered into with AURES BAJO S.A.S. E.S.P., by failing to timely pay the full price of the energy supply corresponding to the months of September, October, November, and December 2022, as well as January, February, and March 2023. That AURES BAJO S.A.S. E.S.P. is entitled to have the unilateral termination of the supply contract declared, effective as of September 30, 2022. That the defendants be jointly and severally ordered to pay the full amount of damages caused, consisting of actual damages (damnum emergens) and loss of profits (lucrum cessans), in a minimum amount of \$20,891.	64,309
ELECTRICARIBE - Electrificadora del Caribe S.A. E.S.P.	Declare termination of indemnity obligation in charge of Electricaribe as Seller and that during its term no Loss was materialized for EPM. CaribeMar, or any Indemnified Party in connection with the UFINET claim. To declare that EPM and CaribeMar did not use their "Best Efforts" to mitigate a potential Loss; and to declare that EPM must recognize and reimburse to Electricaribe the amounts withheld in connection with UFINET. To declare that EPM has no right to the retained Security Resources, which must be released to the Business Fund. To order EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P. to recognize and pay \$38,760, corresponding to the amount it ordered to be withheld from the Security Resources and therefore not received by ELECTRIFICADORA DEL CARIBE S.A. E.S.P. IN LIQUIDATION, nor by any successor to its rights.	50,377
Aura De Jesús Salazar Mazo	Collective right of approximately 113 persons, each claiming \$1 for Consolidated Loss of Profit and \$79 for Future Loss of Profit, arising from the destruction, interruption, and blocking of ancestral bridle paths that lead from the Alto Chirí hamlet, in the municipality of Briceño, to the Valle de Toledo township.	43,302
Guzmán Bayona E Hijos S EN C	Declare the Mining and Energy Planning Unit (UPME) and Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. extracontractually, patrimonially, and jointly and severally liable for the de facto incurred by adjudicating and installing electric transmission towers over a mining concession area, without prior coordination and in the absence of any administrative act or judicial decision authorizing the impairment of acquired rights.	31,426
Roger Alberto Gil Barragán	Recognize compensation for each member of the group "ASOBAPEL", consisting of one hundred ninety-three (193) individuals, for unlawful damage, moral and material harm and violation of fundamental rights including dignified life, minimum subsistence, adequate housing, work, food security and destruction of their source livelihood, the displacement from their territory, and the unlawful psychological and physical transformation of their lives, attributable under the exceptional risk doctrine, due to the emergency that caused the damage in the Cauca River.	27,896
Luis Fernando Anchico Indaburo	Declare EPM administratively responsible for unlawful damage by destroying fishing resource of Ciénagas de Montecristo complex due to construction of PHI (Ituango Hydroelectric Project) and request recognition and payment of one minimum wage per family nucleus since February	26,707

	2019 until the date the judgment is rendered, which is referred to by the claimants as consolidated loss of profit.	
Santiago Andrés Ortiz Mora	Declare EPM responsible for damage caused, moral and material harm and violation of fundamental rights of group "SAN ROQUE" displacement from their territory, and the psychological and physical transformation of their lives, as a result of the impacts caused by the "Hidroituango" project in April 2018. The amount claimed for each of the 161 members of the group is 100 SMLMV.	21,834
Obras Civiles e Inmobiliarias S.A. - Ocesa	Declare that EPM's breach of its principal obligation to deliver the required studies and designs prevented OCEISA from performing the contract, and that OCEISA is not contractually liable for those portions of the works that could not be executed by third parties due to events beyond the parties' control, which prevented the normal performance of the contract.	21,401
Various Labor	158 proceedings under \$1,279 with average of \$108.	17,022
Rodrigo Antonio Muñoz Arenas	Declare the extracontractual and patrimonial liability of the State for the deficiencies and omissions incurred by the defendants, by failing to assess the risk, threat, and damage that would be caused by the indiscriminate felling of trees, as well as the unforeseen circumstances to which the General Manager of Empresas Públicas de Medellín paid no attention, acting with a sense of self-sufficiency, despite being aware that the communities within the area of influence of the dam had raised their concerns regarding the indiscriminate logging, which they attribute to the changes in the river's behavior and the landslides in the area. To declare that the defendant is extracontractually liable for the damages caused to the group. To order the defendants to pay, as actual damages (damnum emergens), to the claimants and the members of the affected group, the amounts corresponding to the minimum subsistence income (mínimo vital) not received during the period in which the emergency lasted, calculated for each family group as of the date of filing of the group action, in the amount of \$4,307.	16,800
Javier Maure Rojas	Declare EPM administratively liable as the cause of the unlawful damage resulting from the destruction of the fishing resources of Ciénagas de Montecristo complex, attributable to the construction of the PHI (Ituango Hydroelectric Project); to recognize and pay one statutory minimum wage per household from February 2019 until the date the judgment is rendered; and to recognize future loss of profit from the date of the judgment through the probable life expectancy period of each claimant.	16,754
Dayron Alberto Mejía Zapata	Declare that the defendants are jointly and severally liable for damages of all patrimonial and/or non-patrimonial nature due to failures in the operation and provision of the public service of basic sanitation. order the defendants to make reparations to the persons who are part of the group and/or to the persons who avail themselves for the purposes of the judgment, to pay collective compensation containing the weighted sum of the individual compensation, and to order the payment of economic damages for consequential damages, loss of profit.	16,717
Unión Temporal Nueva Esperanza	Declare that EPM failed to comply with and unbalanced contract CT-2013-000641, the purpose of which was the execution of the construction and electromechanical assembly works of the 230KV Guavio - Nueva Esperanza transmission lines and associated reconfigurations Paraiso - Nueva Esperanza - circo y paraíso - Nueva Esperanza - San Mateo.	14,227
Gustavo Jiménez Pérez	Declare EPM E.S.P. responsible 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 for the damage; it is requested to pay the members of the "ASOPEISLA" group for the damages of an immaterial and material nature caused since the beginning of the emergency originated in the "Hidroituango" project, compensation for each of the members of the "ASOMIBA" group is set at One Hundred (100 SMLV)	11,163
Darío De Jesús Pérez Piedrahita	Declare the defendant 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 cause of the unlawful damage caused to the claimants by the imposition of easements in compliance with an energy generation plan that it has caused significant damage to the actors, both material and moral.	10,998
Abraham De Jesús Barrientos	Declare HIDROELECTRICA ITUANGO and EPM liable for the damages caused; and, jointly to IDEA, the MAYOR'S OFFICE OF MEDELLÍN and the DEPARTMENT OF ANTIOQUIA. Loss of profit: for what was lost in the displacement due to the emergency caused, damage due to the impossibility of exercising the ancestral economic activity of barequeo, from which the claimants are based, calculated at 2 SML, for 27 months equivalent to \$51 per person; for emotional affectations, for each, 100 SMLV, with an estimate of \$88 for a total of \$10,095.	10,883
Martha Cecilia Arango Usme	Declared that EPM occupied the property or lot of land located in the urban area of Medellín called ASOMADERA, owned by the claimant, without having exhausted any legal process or mechanism against my client; that is, through a de facto way, to install in this abusive way some electric power towers and electrical conduction lines, entailing irreversible damage and affectations that must be repaired.	10,618

Iván De Jesús Zapata Zapata	Declare the defendant entities administratively responsible 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 claimants and their family groups from the Finca La Inmaculada, carried out on 2019/10/18. To order the defendants to pay the value of the land, the 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. It claims 100 SML for each of the claimants.	10,148
INMEL Ingeniería S.A.S.	Condemn EPM to compensate Consorcio Línea BGA for damages, in proportion to its participation in the contractor consortium (80%), after the submission of the bid, celebration, execution and perfection of the contract CT 2016 001695, where unforeseen situations not attributable to the contractor arose that varied the conditions of execution and made its compliance more onerous for the contractor; and, that the contracting party failed to comply insofar as it refused to restore the financial or economic balance of the contract.	9,513
Esilda Rosa Romero Aguas	They request that EPM be declared administratively liable as a result of the damages caused to the claimants and that the sum of 80 SMLMV be recognized in the modality of moral damage for each of the claimants: 39 in total.	9,320
Radian Colombia S.A.S.	Declare that between EPM and Radian Colombia S.A.S. there was Work Act No. CT-2015-002500-A1, whose object 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 lease resources required for the attention of the northern zone that was assigned to it after the aforementioned work act.	8,997
Diógenes De Jesús Cossio	For environmental damage, the amount of 50 SMLMV for each of the 41 claimants. It is classified as damage to constitutional and conventional goods, in the absence of a category such as the one indicated by the claimant. For damage to the family or damage to the life of the relationship 50 SLMV for each of the claimants. For moral damages, the amount of 50 SMLMV for each of the claimants. For consolidated and future loss of profits, the amount of \$289,767, for Mr. FABIO ENRIQUE GOMEZ ATEHORTUA.	8,215
VELPA SOLUCIONES INTEGRALES S.A.	That EPM be condemned for the amount of the damages suffered from Loss of Profit and Consequential Damages, having declared the suspension of contract CT 2009 0220, and the eventual decision to have terminated the contract based on grounds as a non-existent cause and for the sums that VELPA SOLUCIONES INTEGRALES S.A. will no longer receive, in view of 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 their projection for the next period of 5 years.	6,860
Zandor Capital S.A. Colombia	Requests the nullity of administrative acts No. 0156SE-20170130033319 of March 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 \$5.	6,546
International Bussines Group S.A.S.	The Claimant requests the declaration of liability of the summoned parties for the damages suffered by the facts narrated and the order to pay the material damages, in the sense of: consequential damages, consolidated loss of profits and future loss of profits.	6,414
AXEDE S.A.	Loss of profit due to affectation of right to free competition, given the actions and omissions carried out by EMPRESAS PUBLICAS DE MEDELLIN EPM and the company MVM INGENIERIA DE SOFTWARE.	6,274
ELECTRICARIBE - Electrificadora del Caribe S.A. E.S.P.	Declare that the indemnity obligation of ELECTRIFICADORA DEL CARIBE S.A. E.S.P IN LIQUIDATION, as the 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., or for any Indemnifiable Party of the Buyer that gives rise to the release of the Remedies in Guarantee in favor of EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P. The period during which the Guarantee Resources were to remain deposited in the corresponding Subaccount of the Trust has already been completed.	5,909
I.A. S.A. (Ingenieros Asociados)	Declare breach of contract CW 10084 of 2017 condemning the compensation of damages in the modality of consequential damage for the concepts of payroll between May 9 and 15, 2018, transportation, tools and equipment; compensation for damages for loss of profits due to the availability of equipment and tools between May 10, 2018 and May 31, 2021; and, to compensation for damages in the form of loss of profit for the financial returns not received between May 10, 2018 and May 31, 2021.	5,565
Inversiones Gallego Tobón SAS	Material damages derived 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 equipment for the gym; Future Lost Earnings: \$1,416; 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.	5,099
Hilos Hebratex S.A.S	Claim the use or benefit for: The five months of 2012, \$475; for the twelve months of 2013, \$1,272; for the six months of 2014, \$1,171. For the paralysis during the 25 days it took to	4,871

	repair the engines and the repair and delivery of the machines \$82; for the repair of the machines, \$2; for the payment of payroll during the 25 days of paralysis of the company, \$4; for production materials that were damaged, \$2; and, for payment of rent during the twenty-five days of paralysis of the company, \$2.	
Yovan Antonio Quintero Gómez	Declares ADMINISTRATIVELY AND CIVILLY LIABLE to EPM. and/or COMPANIES; directly from the material and moral damages in their different manifestations and to compensate my principals as MINEROS DRAGUEROS in their MAIN ACTIVITY in which they have worked from 1995 to date, totaling 27 consecutive years. INDEMNIFY EVERYTHING THAT BY THEIR OWN RIGHT BELONGS TO THEM AND IS COVERED BY LAW, and what is stipulated in the Unit Value Manuals for the Payment of Compensation for Economic and Productive Activities; must deliver and transfer to my principals compensation for housing, according to the MVU in the place where they decide.	4,827
Depósito de Buses Coonatra Copa SAS	LOSS OF PROFIT. Estimated from the entry into operation of the logistics center (January 1, 2019), until September 30, 2019, at an estimated \$281 per month. CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGE, for payment of salaries and social benefits of the personnel 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.	4,753
Consorcio Dragacauca	Declare and condemn EPM for the following concepts: -Enrichment without just cause: to declare that EPM was unjustly enriched by not paying for extra works executed by the Consortium within the Hidroituango project. - Loss of profit: The payment of \$10,430 million is required for loss of profit derived from unjust enrichment, for extra works executed and completed. -Consequential damage: \$96 for expenses related to the removal of the aqueduct pipe in the intervention area. \$2,000 for demobilization of equipment needed to execute extra works. And, the payment of default interest at the maximum legal rate on the amounts not paid in a timely manner is requested, that the amounts owed be recognized and paid duly indexed. It is also requested that EPM be ordered to pay costs and legal fees.	4,508
Humberto De Jesús Jiménez Zapata	That the process be carried out as a group 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 claimants that were stable are respected, and the values that are relative to each of the families and individuals registered are given, declaring that EPM Hidroituango project did not pay in due form the values and indemnities to each of the families and individuals who were registered, in accordance with the manual of unit values.	4,477
OPTIMA S.A.	That CORANTIOQUIA AND EPM are jointly and severally and administratively liable for all the damages, patrimonial and non-patrimonial, caused to OPTIMA S.A. CONSTRUCCIÓN Y VIVIENDA AND PROMOTROA ESCODIA S.A., for 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 basin of Las Brujas, Loma de las Brujas and Cuenca del Ayura in the Municipality of Envigado, as well as the lack of care, protection and surveillance of the assets in their charge	4,457
Carlos Augusto Jiménez Vargas	Declare that the defendants are jointly and severally liable for all damages suffered by the claimants as a result of the CENTRO PARRILLA sewer works	4,010
INCIVILES S.A.	Declare the nullity of Resolutions No. 0041 of January 21, 2005 and No. 00283 of April 21, 2005, issued by EPM, by means of which the risk of non-performance of Contract No. 020113590 entered into between EPM and INCIVILES was declared.	3,931
Camargo Correa Infra Proyectos S.A. Sucursal Colombia	Declare that the Claimants are entitled to the recognition and payment of the groups of mixer equipment, backhoes, telehandlers, and “redillas” trucks (NPR), excluding them from the 70% rule established in AMB No. 36, and to order payment to the claimants of the amount of \$1,110, or such amounts as may be proven in the proceedings. The Claimants are likewise entitled to the recognition and payment of the formwork used for the lining of the Acceleration Gallery, following the application of the Formwork Ratio criterion, as well as to the recognition and payment of the quantities of steel that were located in the Bending Yard prior to the occurrence of the Contingency and that were used to address such contingency and its effects. Declare that the Claimants are entitled to the recognition and payment of the amounts paid to the subcontractors PBR Technology S.A.S. and Construcción, Demoliciones y Excavaciones - SDI S.A.S., pursuant to the settlement agreements dated May 4 and April 8, 2002.	3,931
Miguel De Jesús Gómez Ramírez	Inclusion in census of persons affected by Ituango project and payment of compensation for loss of economic activity and damages. Declare EPM responsible for including the claimants as persons affected by the Ituango Hydroelectric Project, as mineros chorreros, 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 claimants as minis chorreros 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 earnings and moral damages.	3,926

Aures Bajo S.A.S. E.S.P	Declare that for the execution of 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 claimant company made an error that vitiated and/or affected its consent in a substantial way, 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 in the supply contract and its variation throughout the time of duration, he would not have entered into it, the error being incidental and transcendental, to enter into the contract.	3,718
Darío Sepúlveda Hernández	The convener requests that he be covered for the damages generated with the construction of the PH PORCE III, for the abandonment he had to make of his ranch and his activity as a barequero at the height of the LAS BRISAS and REMOLINO areas, due to the failure to comply with the agreements he reached with EPM.	3,652
KMA Construcciones S.A.S.	Declare the existence of contract CT-2020-000701, its modality of readjustable unit prices, and that the activities of the contract were not subject to a suspensive condition, except for the reconstruction of the pedestrian bridges. to declare that the clauses did not precisely identify the activities to be carried out and that the realization of these was materialized through instructions from the Comptroller's Office. The contractor seeks a declaration that it was not up to it to voluntarily define the activities to be carried out or their prioritization, that EPM should provide the necessary studies and designs, that the contract did not require minimum personnel or equipment, and that it was not the contractor's responsibility to obtain the property availability. That EPM did not define in a timely manner the activities to be carried out by the contractor, that the opportunity to issue instructions prevented adequate planning, and that the Works Execution Program was a reference instrument. It also seeks a declaration that during the execution public order and weather circumstances occurred that prevented the execution of some interventions.	3,622
Licuas S.A.	That EPM be ordered to recognize and pay the contractor the monies withheld, The nullity of 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 economically 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.	3,509
SMARTGROWTH S.A.S	Declare that EPM is responsible for the unlawful damage and material damages caused to the claimants by actions and omissions in the constitution of the non-formalized electrical easement on the rural property "La Cascajera", located in Madrid, Cundinamarca; and, of the damages caused to the mining activity carried out. To condemn EPM to remove the electrical power wiring that crosses the property; and, to repair for the damage of \$1,478, which corresponds to the compensation for the occupied area and which is susceptible to the constitution of an easement not formalized since 2016	3,401
CONTELAC S.A.S. - Consultoría Técnica Latinoamericana y del Caribe S.A.S.	That EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P. - "EPM" carry out the Bilateral Settlement of Contract No. CT-2014-002164 dated December 3, 2014 signed between EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P. and the TUNELAC CONSORTIUM. That EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P. - "EPM", recognize and pay in favor of CONTELAC, \$7,834, for damages and/or cost overruns derived from the increase in the unit price of work item 149 due to the affectation of the income from the execution of this work.	3,322
Horacio De Jesús Gómez Ramírez	Declare EPM responsible for including Messrs. Horacio and 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 COMPENSATE the children for 27 years; and to pay for their improvements, crops, possession, construction and maintenance of the road; legal premiums, refusal, consequential damages, loss of earnings and moral damages since 2018/05/26.	3,290
GRUPO PAPELERO S.A.S.	Declare the Empresas Públicas de Medellín responsible for the damages caused to Grupo Papelero S.A.S., derived from the flooding due to the leak due to the rupture and explosion of the main pipe located diagonally from the commercial establishment of Grupo Papelero S.A.S. Pipe that is part of the public network of the aqueduct and sewerage service provided by the Public Companies of Medellín in the Chagualo sector. This property was in the custody and administration of EPM, which is responsible for the damages it causes.	3,289
Rafael Segundo Herrera Ruiz	Declare EPM and others be declared jointly and severally liable for all the patrimonial and non-patrimonial damages caused to the claimants, on the occasion of the overflow of the Cauca River that originated in the Ituango Hydroelectric Project.	3,287
Mayor's Office of San José de Cúcuta	That the Municipality of Cúcuta be restored to the patrimonial damage caused by EPM for the higher charge for the consumption of energy from public lighting in the city, as a result of the erroneous billing made by CENS for this service.	3,279
Consortio Redes Cuentas	Declare that EPM was unjustly or illicitly enriched with the execution of contract CT-2014-000377-A1, which has not been completed, for which reason it must compensate for the alleged impoverishment suffered by CONSORCIO REDES CUENCAS.	3,257
German Alcides Blanco Álvarez	He requests the recognition of 100 SMLMV on the occasion of the diagnosed and firm work disability, of 17.79%, causing a decrease in his work and physical activity, causing a detriment	3,238

	to the assets that will enter Mr. Germán Blanco Álvarez for the accident of 29/04/2011, where damages were caused to the claimants.	
Eurocerámica S.A.	REPM is intended to recognize and pay the sum of \$3,104, allegedly misbilled by EPM.	3,219
TRANSMETANO S.A.	That it be declared that the discount rate applicable to the settlement of the Tariff of the Contract for the Firm Natural Gas Transportation of Quarterly Capacities TM-EPM-CF-2023-001, entered into between TRANSMETANO and EPM on November 30, 2023, is that of 11.88% established by Resolution CREG 102 002 of 2023. That, consequently, it be declared that EPM is obliged to pay TRANSMETANO the value of the Tariff of the Firm Natural Gas Transportation Contract of Quarterly Capacities TM-EPM-CF-2023-001 settled with the discount rate of 11.88% established by Resolution CREG 102 002 of 2023. That, consequently, it be declared that the glosses or objections made by EPM to the invoices submitted by TRANSMETANO, corresponding to the Natural Gas Transportation Service under the Contract for the Firm Natural Gas Transportation of Quarterly Capacities TM-EPM-CF-2023-001, are unfounded.	3,218
Dennis Esther Sehuanes Angulo	Declare 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 claimants, on the occasion of the immediate evacuation of their properties, also leaving their commercial activities due to the overflow of the Cauca River has brought a great alteration to the constitutional and conventional rights of the claimants.	3,183
José Eduardo Suárez	Declare the entities summoned responsible for the patrimonial and non-patrimonial caused to the claimants, by the overflow of the Cauca River that originated in the Hidroituango Project. That the defendants be ordered to pay 100 SML for each claimant for moral damages. Make the payment of 1 SML for each month that the red alert remained for the Municipality of Cáceres, between 2018/05/12 and 2019/07/26. If it is presented that the red alert has been extended, they request recognition of the minimum wages that the claimants stop accruing, from the date of the new facts, until the alerts end.	3,100
Edwin David Yepes García	EPM and others are declared jointly and severally liable for all the patrimonial and non-patrimonial damages caused to the claimants on the occasion of the overflow of the Cauca River that originated in the Ituango Hydroelectric Project.	3,003
Ruby Susana Arrieta Baldovino	That the jointly and severally and administratively responsible entities be declared liable for all the patrimonial and non-patrimonial damages caused to the claimants, on the occasion of the overflow of the Cauca River that originated in the Ituango Hydroelectric Project.	3,003
Yuneidy Mazo Gaviria	Declare EPM and others liable for the damages caused by the overflow of the Cauca River that originated in the Hidroituango Project. Moral damages 100 SMLMV for each claimant \$14 for the affectation to constitutional assets, to the rights enshrined in international conventions and treaties on human rights; and, to the other rights that the Judge finds proven. ALTERNATIVELY, the judge is requested that, if the indicated compensation is not decreed, alternatives such as a study kit and tools for recreation and sports for a minimum of \$5 be granted.	3,003
Wilfran Enrique González Castro	That the entities be declared jointly and severally liable for all the patrimonial and non-patrimonial damages caused to the claimants, on the occasion of the overflow of the Cauca River that originated in the Ituango Hydroelectric Project	2,989
Ingeniería Total Servicios Públicos S.A. E.S.P.	That it be declared that EPM failed to comply with Contract CT-2010-0499, whose object was the "Construction and replacement of aqueduct and sewerage networks in the Moravia neighborhood of the municipality of Medellín and paving of the roads affected by these works... ". That, as a consequence of said breach, the economic balance of the Contract was broken and he is responsible for the restoration of said balance.	2,028
Rubén Darío Escobar Villa	Declare that within the employment relationship the claimant executed work schedules in the modality of availability, without these times having been paid.	1,858
Álvaro de Jesús Castaño Otalvaro	Claimant requests: EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN ESP will be ordered to readjust or reliquidate the compensation for unfair dismissal of the claimants agreement, taking into account for this purpose the true extremes of the employment relationship and the true average salary earned by the claimant.	1,395
Juliana Urrea Giraldo	Declare employer fault of Consorcio MISPE and jointly EPM for material and non-material damages.	1,280
Judith Martínez De Suárez	Declare administrative liability of Empresas Públicas de Medellín, for the present and future material and immaterial damages caused to the claimants, as indicated in each case, on the occasion of the death of Mr. GENARO ABSALÓN SUÁREZ RUÍZ. To condemn Empresas Públicas de Medellín to repair the damage caused, to pay the claimants or whoever legally represents their rights, moral damages/To condemn Empresas Públicas de Medellín to pay each and every one of the claims indexed in greater value at the time of the judgment/Present loss of profit Future loss of profit.	1,098
Various Tax	5 proceedings under \$316 with average of \$146.	730
Ciudadela Comercial Unicentro Medellín PH	Decree nullity of the administrative act issued by EPM with file 20190130037817 of 2019-02-27. Order the restoration of the claimant's right by ceasing the collection of the electricity tax	279

	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 said concept from January 1, 2017 and until the date of judicial notification that ends the process.	
Total contingent liabilities		2,858,951

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

With respect to uncertainty regarding estimated payment date and estimated amount to be paid, for contingent liabilities the same business rules indicated in note 28.1.2. Litigation apply.

EPM also has as contingent liability Environmental Sanctioning Proceedings, with the following information:

Third	Claim	Amount
Metropolitan Area of the Valle de Aburrá	Discharge of wastewater from the San Fernando WWTP (Wastewater Treatment Plant) failing to comply with the minimum removal level of at least 80% for the parameters BOD5_Biochemical Oxygen Demand_, TSS_Total Suspended Solids_, fats and oils established in Article 72, new user, of Decree 1594 of 1984. Metropolitan Resolution No. S.A. 000415 of April 28, 2014.	It is not possible to determine the sanction to be imposed, although a closing argument was submitted.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Construction of a mini power plant without authorization and use of the ecological flow to generate energy without being authorized in the environmental license (Porce III hydroelectric plant)_Order 4335 of December 17, 2013.	It is not possible to determine the sanction to be imposed.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Terrosierra 1. For carrying out air quality sampling reported in ICA 13, 14 and 15, without the periodicity established by the Industrial Air Quality Surveillance System, authorized in the environmental instrument corresponding to this project. 2. For carrying out environmental noise monitoring reported in ICA 13, 14 and 15, with an Environmental Laboratory not accredited by IDEAM._Order 350 of February 5, 2018.	Charges were formulated, but it is not possible to determine the sanction to be imposed.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Use of explosives in the construction of the Nueva Esperanza tower. The environmental license granted by this resolution does not cover any type of work or activity other than those described in the Environmental Impact Study, the Environmental Management Plan and in this administrative act._ Order 02574 of June 27, 2017 ANLA_	It is not possible to determine the sanction to be imposed; defense briefs were submitted.
Metropolitan Area of the Valle de Aburrá	Discharge of domestic wastewater resulting from the rupture of the sewer pipe that conveys said waters, onto a pasture and subsequently into the Doña María stream, property named Torremolino.	It is not possible to determine the sanction to be imposed; charges have not been filed.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	HIDROELÉCTRICA ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. - HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. _ Having carried out inadequate practices with respect to surface water sources within the project's area of influence; having abstracted water resources from the streams "El Roble", "Burundá", "Bolivia" and "Guacimal", in flows exceeding those granted and/or authorized for the development of the project; failing to implement in each of the granted water bodies the infrastructure that would allow monitoring of remaining flows, so that they could be reported in the environmental compliance reports; failing to carry out and submit monitoring of water quality and hydrobiological communities in the "Cauca River", under the conditions established in the environmental license. For not having carried out the reshaping and restoration of the channel of the "San Andrés River" and its flood zone to its natural conditions within the granted term; having extracted construction materials from the "San Andrés River" without updated environmental permits; failing to submit the results of sediment monitoring of the "Cauca River" in order to establish the baseline for comparison at the time of initiating the operational phase of the project. Exceeding the maximum permissible levels of TSP (particulate matter) and atmospheric pollutants at the asphalt plant located in the "El Valle" Industrial Zone; failing to construct the necessary facilities and infrastructure in the asphalt plant chimney for monitoring emissions from fixed sources; failing to comply with the management measures of the "Materials Management and Disposal Plan and Disposal Areas" by disposing of vegetal material mixed with inert material within the deposits and failing to signal active disposal areas. All of this within the area of influence of the project "construction, filling and operation of the Pescadero - Ituango Hydroelectric Project... (SAN0033-00-2019_Order 2920 of 2015).	It is not possible to determine the sanction to be imposed. Submission of defense brief under filing No. 2018041852-1-000 of April 10, 2018.

<p>Directorate of Forests, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development_MAD_</p>	<p>For having intervened 100 HECTARES containing forest species subject to national prohibition without prior Resolution authorizing its lifting and located within the reservoir area of the Ituango Hydroelectric Project. (SAN027 (MinEnvironment)_Resolution 835 of 2017).</p> <p>Submission of defense brief under filing E1-2017-032747 of November 28, 2017_evidentiary period Order 273 of June 2018.</p>	<p>It is not possible to determine the sanction to be imposed.</p> <p>Submission of closing arguments on June 9, 2021.</p>
<p>National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"</p>	<p>HIDROELÉCTRICA ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. - HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P._ Order 00009 of January 8, 2021 whereby ANLA initiates the environmental sanctioning procedure for the contingency associated with the auxiliary diversion system, to verify the following facts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Failure to report within the term provided by law (24 hours) the contingent event that occurred on April 28, 2018. 2. Continuing with the construction of the SAD and its infrastructure without sufficient technical information related to the environmental characterization of the intervened area for geology and geotechnics components. 3. Allegedly generating negative impacts on renewable natural resources. 4. Failure to guarantee, during the first days of May 2018 and before the evacuation of impounded water from the Cauca River through the project powerhouse began, the ecological flow of said source downstream of the dam site, in order to ensure the integrity of ecosystem services and environmental protection assets that form part of the water source. <p>Due to the contingency associated with the Auxiliary Diversion System.</p> <p>*There is no formulation of charges; however, a request for termination of the sanctioning procedure was submitted under filing No. 2018064395-1-000 of May 24, 2018 (SAN0097-00-2018_Order 02021 of 2018).</p>	<p>Without having formulated charges, it is considered by counsel as possible.</p> <p>On December 30, 2021, the expert report (Poyry) was submitted for the lifting of the preventive measure.</p> <p>To date, charges have not been filed.</p>
<p>National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"</p>	<p>HIDROELÉCTRICA ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. - HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P._ *Initiation of sanctioning procedure for failure to guarantee, downstream of the project dam "Construction and operation of the Pescadero - Ituango Hydroelectric Project," the ecological flow to ensure the integrity of ecosystem services and environmental protection assets that form part of the water source "Cauca River."</p> <p>*There is no formulation of charges. (SAN0001-2019_Order 0060 of 2019).</p>	<p>By means of Order 4915 of June 29, 2022, charges were formulated. A defense brief was submitted on August 5, 2022.</p> <p>Order No. 8016 of September 29, 2023 - ANLA opens the evidentiary period and orders the practice of evidence requested by the Company and those deemed appropriate by it.</p>
<p>National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"</p>	<p>HIDROELÉCTRICA ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. - HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discharge into an intermittent dry channel at coordinates X=1157241 and Y=1281506. 2. Discharge into the stormwater channel from the mixer washing system located in the industrial zone of the main works. <p>Order No. 1821 of March 21, 2023, whereby ANLA formulates a statement of charges.</p> <p>Defense brief submitted under VITAL filing No. 3500081101479823041 of April 14, 2023.</p> <p>Official Letter No. 20231420526581 of October 20, 2023, whereby ANLA summons testimonial proceedings. On October 26, testimonial evidence was taken.</p> <p>By means of Resolution No. 1222 of December 3, 2013, ANLA imposed a preventive measure consisting of suspension of the discharge. Through Resolution No. 1363 of October 31, 2017, ANLA lifted the aforementioned preventive measure. Through Order No. 01282 of March 22, 2019, ANLA separates the proceedings related to this</p>	<p>Without having formulated charges, it is considered by counsel as possible.</p>

	preventive measure from environmental license file LAM2233 so that they may be incorporated into file SAN0031-2019.	
National Aquaculture and Fisheries Authority_“AUNAP”	<p>HIDROELÉCTRICA ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. - HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. *Initiation of preliminary investigation for impacts on fishing activity during the closure of the powerhouse gates.</p> <p>*There is no formulation of charges. (without file AUNAP_Order 002 of February 14, 2019).</p>	<p>Without having formulated charges, it is considered by counsel as possible.</p> <p>On December 30, 2021, the expert report (Poyry) was submitted for the lifting of the preventive measure.</p> <p>To date, charges have not been filed.</p>
National Environmental Licensing Authority “ANLA”	<p>HIDROELÉCTRICA ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. - HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. Repeated failure to comply with obligations imposed by ANLA within the framework of the contingency. Order 11359 of December 19, 2019.</p> <p>ANLA formulated charges through Order No. 8082 of October 3, 2023.</p> <p>A defense brief was submitted under VITAL filing No. 3500081101479823141 of October 30, 2023.</p> <p>Official Letter No. 20241420222701 of April 2, 2024, whereby ANLA sets the date and time to receive the testimonial proceedings decreed in Order No. 1324 of March 14, 2024.</p> <p>The sanctioning procedure is ongoing.</p> <p>SAN0284-00-2018_December 19, 2019_.</p>	<p>Unresolved situation. To date, charges have not been formulated.</p>
National Environmental Licensing Authority “ANLA”	<p>HIDROELÉCTRICA ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. - HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. Failure to comply with contingency obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Failure to permanently carry out adequate management of non-domestic wastewater and seepage on the left bank of Gallery 380 MI. - Failure to submit the hydrogeological model of the right bank of the project. - Failure to submit cartographic information related to water quality and hydrobiological monitoring that was to be conducted at different points downstream of the project dam site. - Failure to submit the results of monitoring of offensive odors, water quality and physicochemical quality of sludge during pumping activities at the powerhouse. Order No. 2423 of March 30, 2020, whereby the environmental sanctioning procedure is initiated. <p>SAN0030-00-2020_March 30, 2020_ To date, charges have not been formulated.</p>	<p>The sanctioning procedure is ongoing.</p> <p>Charges were formulated through Order 9812 of November 18, 2021, and defense briefs were submitted on December 13, 2021.</p> <p>Through VITAL filing No. 3500081101479823014, a motion for reconsideration was filed against Order No. 00101 of 2023, which denied the taking of evidence.</p> <p>Order No. 3541 of May 19, 2023, whereby ANLA confirms Order No. 00101 of January 11, 2023, which denies the taking of evidence.</p> <p>Official Letter No. 20236600141911 of June 9, 2023, whereby ANLA responds to an authorization submitted by Hidroeléctrica Ituango S.A. E.S.P. for electronic notification of Order No. 3541 of May 19, 2023, in which the entity denies a motion for reconsideration filed against Order No. 00101 of January 11, 2023 (which denies testimonial evidence), such decision becoming final.</p> <p>The sanctioning procedure is ongoing.</p>

<p>National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"</p>	<p>HIDROELÉCTRICA ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. - HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. Repeated non-compliance with obligations imposed within the framework of the contingency. Initiation of the environmental sanctioning procedure through Order No. 06576 of July 13, 2020.</p> <p>ANLA formulated a statement of charges through Order No. 7190 of September 6, 2023.</p> <p>On September 29, 2023, a defense brief was submitted under VITAL filing No. 3500081101479823123.</p> <p>Through Official Letters Nos. 20241420061821, 20241420061881, 20241420062011, 20241420061921 and 20241420061851 of January 30, 2024, ANLA summons engineers to render technical testimony in the evidentiary period opened by Order No. 010623 of December 19, 2023, setting Thursday, February 8, 2024, at 8:00 a.m. as the date and time for the proceedings.</p> <p>Official Letter No. 20241420084041 of February 7, 2024, whereby ANLA informs that "for internal reasons, the testimonial proceeding referred to in Official Letter No. 20241420062011 of January 30, 2024, is rescheduled for Tuesday, February 13, 2024, at 8:00 a.m." The proceeding was carried out on the scheduled date.</p> <p>SAN1285-00-2019_July 13, 2020_.</p>	<p>Unresolved situation. To date, charges have not been formulated.</p>
<p>National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"</p>	<p>HIDROELÉCTRICA ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. - HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. Conducting air quality and odor monitoring without complying with protocols established by the Ministry of Environment. Conducting analysis of samples for air quality and odor monitoring through laboratories not accredited before IDEAM.</p> <p>Charges were formulated through Order 9931 of November 22, 2021, and defense briefs were submitted on December 13, 2021. Through VITAL filing No. 3500081101479823015, a motion for reconsideration was filed against Order No. 00104 of 2023 whereby ANLA denies the taking of evidence.</p> <p>Order No. 3418 of May 15, 2023, whereby ANLA resolves the motion for reconsideration filed against Article Two of Order No. 00104 of January 11, 2023, confirming it in its entirety.</p> <p>Initiation of environmental sanctioning procedure through Order No. 07774 of August 14, 2010.</p> <p>SAN1258-00-2019_August 14, 2020_ To date, charges have not been formulated.</p>	<p>Unresolved situation. To date, charges have not been formulated.</p>
<p>National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"</p>	<p>HIDROELÉCTRICA ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. - HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. Discharges and water abstractions at unauthorized points / exceeding authorized abstraction flow / lack of monitoring during specific periods / exceeding authorized discharge flow.</p> <p>By means of Resolution No. 00617 of March 29, 2023, ANLA imposes a preventive measure consisting of the suspension of domestic wastewater discharges released into the water sources "San Andrés River" and "Tacuí Stream," originating from the domestic wastewater treatment systems of Campamento Tacuí Cuní, "TACUÍ CASINO PORTERIA."</p> <p>Resolution No. 002088 of September 23, 2024, communicated on the same date, whereby ANLA resolves to "Lift in its entirety the preventive measure imposed through Article One of Resolution No. 0617 of March 29, 2023, which in accordance with the provisions of Article Two of Resolution No. 2168 of September 21, 2023."</p> <p>SAN0067-00-2022 Order No. 4173 of June 2, 2022.</p>	<p>Charges have not yet been formulated.</p>
<p>National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"</p>	<p>HIDROELÉCTRICA ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. - HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. ANLA formulates a statement of charges through Order No. 010844 of December 6, 2024, notified by public notice at the end of December 18 (Article 69 of Law 1437 of 2011).</p> <p>FIRST CHARGE. - Failure to implement measures aimed at controlling erosion and the degradation of slope conditions on the upper and lower embankments in the area known as "La Honda," between abscissas Km 17+800 - Km 18+221 - Bridge 32, in La Honda stream on the Puerto Valdivia - Dam road.</p> <p>SECOND CHARGE. - Having carried out occupation of the channel of the water body "Tacuí Stream," for the purpose of adapting a hydraulic work for the development</p>	<p>Order No. 010844 of December 6, 2024, notified by public notice at the end of December 18, whereby ANLA orders "(...) To formulate a statement of charges against the company Hidroeléctrica Ituango S.A. E.S.P. for the environmental sanctioning action initiated through Order 5345 of July 17, 2023 (...)"</p>

	<p>of the stages of the project “Construction and operation of the Pescadero - Ituango hydroelectric project,” without previously obtaining modification of the Environmental License.</p> <p>SAN0076-00-2023 Order No. 5345 of July 17, 2023.</p>	<p>On January 3, 2025, a defense brief was submitted under VITAL filing No. 3500081101479825002.</p> <p>In progress.</p>
National Environmental Licensing Authority “ANLA”	<p>HIDROELÉCTRICA ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. - HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. Failure to submit within the established term the information required within the framework of the environmental economic valuation component of the project due to the impacts generated by the maneuver to close the gates of adduction tunnels 1 and 2 of the Powerhouse.</p> <p>SAN0023-00-2023_Order No. 2460 of April 5, 2024.</p>	<p>Official Letter No. 20241420090431 of February 9, 2024, whereby ANLA responds to the right of petition filed under VITAL No. 3500081101479824011, ANLA filing No. 20246200109742, attaching:</p> <p>* Order No. 2460 of April 5, 2023 “Whereby the initiation of an environmental sanctioning procedure is ordered and other determinations are adopted.”</p> <p>* Official Letter No. 2023073987-2-000 of April 10, 2023 - Summons to carry out personal notification of Order No. 2460 of April 5, 2023, and Electronic Delivery Certificate issued by Electronic Security Management - GSE.</p> <p>* Official Letter No. 20236600000631 of April 18, 2023 -</p>
National Environmental Licensing Authority “ANLA”	<p>HIDROELÉCTRICA ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. - HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Failure to carry out monitoring of wastewater generated during the development of activities associated with the project “Construction and Operation of the Pescadero - Ituango Hydroelectric Project” during December 2021 and January 2022. 2. Having carried out two (2) simultaneous discharges of domestic wastewater from Campamento Tacuí Cuni. 3. Carrying out water abstraction from water bodies other than those authorized in the Environmental License and its amendments or those reported for overcoming the contingency due to torrential flooding in Tacuí stream. 4. Carrying out occupation of the channel in Tacuí stream in the stretch between coordinates X:4703496.751-Y:2339752.285 and X:4703540.445-Y:2339912.771 national single origin, without having the channel occupation permit granted in the environmental license or its amendments. 5. Failure to submit documentary evidence of the implementation of improvement plans for the second half of 2021 in the wastewater treatment systems of Tacuí Cuni Camp. 6. Failure to submit the results and respective analyses of monitoring conducted on treatment systems in all active project camps for fecal coliforms, total coliforms, temperature, dissolved oxygen and flow during the period between April and December 2011. 7. Failure to submit adjustments to the Management Program PMA-BIO-01-02 Subprogram for management and protection of fishery resources in the middle and lower Cauca River basin, regarding alternative projects and habitat optimization. 8. Failure to submit evidence related to the implementation of a geotechnical monitoring system, reporting of results and monthly analysis of data obtained from installed instrumentation and specification of definitive measures adopted and/or to be adopted for the management of mass movement events identified in the areas corresponding to road slopes Km 0+900 (VSMLz), Bridge 57 (VPVP) and Km 0+550 (VSAC). Likewise, failure to submit evidence related to the specification of definitive measures adopted and/or to be adopted for the management of the mass movement event identified as Villa Luz helipad. <p>SAN0083-00-2024_Order No. 001672 of March 22, 2024.</p>	<p>ANLA Official Letter No. 20246600212221 of March 26, 2024, summoning notification of Order No. 1672 of March 22, 2024.</p> <p>Order No. 001672 of March 22, 2024, notified on April 5, 2024, whereby the environmental sanctioning procedure is initiated.</p> <p>The procedure is ongoing.</p>
National Environmental	<p>HIDROELÉCTRICA ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. - HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Failure to implement a system enabling monitoring and quantification of the 	<p>ANLA Order No. 001677 of March 22, 2024, notified on</p>

Licensing Authority “ANLA”	<p>total flow filtering through the dam body.</p> <p>2. Failure to implement measures to ensure that flows discharged from the spillway are at least equal to those recorded at the Olaya station at the reservoir inlet.</p> <p>3. Failure to implement activities related to stabilization management measures for the portals of the former diversion tunnels.</p> <p>4. Failure to submit evidence of compliance with activities carried out under the schedule (Filing No. 2021187185-1-000 of September 2, 2021 - VITAL No. 3500081101479821167) submitted for construction of the Palestina, Turcó and Simón Bolívar bridges.</p> <p>SAN0084-00-2024_Order No. 001677 of March 22, 2024.</p>	<p>April 4, 2024, whereby ANLA initiates the environmental sanctioning procedure.</p> <p>The procedure is ongoing.</p>
National Environmental Licensing Authority “ANLA”	<p>HIDROELÉCTRICA ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. - HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P.</p> <p>1. Failure to submit the update of the hazard zoning for mass movements in the area surrounding the reservoir, with and without potential capacity to generate overtopping at the dam, which must be prepared using recognized national and/or international methodologies.</p> <p>2. Failure to carry out bathymetric surveys for November 2022, February, May and August 2023 at each and every point identified within the inventory of mass removal processes in the reservoir.</p> <p>3. Failure to submit the report containing the maximum values and/or percentages of variation (positive and negative) of daily flows to be discharged, which the project must guarantee until the contingency is overcome.</p> <p>4. Failure to submit the geochemical analysis clarifying the reactivity of the reservoir water with the concrete used in project works.</p> <p>5. Failure to submit results and/or analytical reports of water quality results conducted within the framework of the Plan for recovery of the original river conditions in the discharge zone of the Ituango hydroelectric project, carried out in February, August, September and October 2022.</p> <p>6. Failure to submit, for the period November 30, 2022 to February 16, 2023, the report on management and disposal activities of floating material in the reservoir, including:</p> <p>a) Status of storage sites used and volumetrics of storage and floating material collected from the Cauca River.</p> <p>b) Occupation of floating material in area and percentage relative to the total reservoir.</p> <p>c) Management of barriers, locations and ruptures.</p> <p>d) Biweekly inspections.</p> <p>7. Failure to submit, for the period November 30, 2022 to February 16, 2023, the report of activities carried out in monitoring and follow-up for mitigation and control of risks associated with temporary storage sites.</p> <p>SAN0088-00-2024_Order No. 002774 of April 30, 2024.</p>	<p>Order No. 002774 of April 30, 2024, whereby ANLA initiates an environmental sanctioning investigation.</p>
National Environmental Licensing Authority “ANLA”	<p>HIDROELÉCTRICA ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. - HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P.</p> <p>1. Failure to submit, in relation to the a (sic) environmental economic evaluation, within the term established for that purpose, the following requirements: - Recalculate the valuation of the negative impact alteration of the landscape. - Recalculate the cost-benefit flow, as well as the sensitivity analysis, in accordance with the preceding requirements and the temporality of each impact. Additionally, substantiate the estimates through coded and unprotected spreadsheets.</p> <p>2. Failure to submit, in relation to the a (sic) environmental economic evaluation, within the term established for that purpose, the following requirements: - Recalculate the cost-benefit flow, as well as the sensitivity analysis, in accordance with the preceding requirements and the temporality of each impact. Additionally, substantiate the estimates through coded and unprotected spreadsheets.</p> <p>SAN0160-00-2024 _ Order No. 005864 of July 26, 2024</p>	<p>Order initiating proceedings No. Order No. 005864 of July 26, 2024.</p> <p>The proceeding is ongoing.</p>
National Environmental Licensing Authority “ANLA”	<p>HIDROELÉCTRICA ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. - HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P.</p> <p>1. Failure to submit the adjustment to the 1% Investment Plan in accordance with the certifications to be prepared in compliance with subparagraph b of paragraph one of Article 321 of Law 1955 of 2019.</p>	<p>Order No. 11715 of December 27, 2024, whereby the environmental sanctioning procedure was initiated.</p>

	<p>2. Failure to submit the report indicating quantities and values actually executed, attaching technical and financial supporting documents within the framework of the execution of the investment line “Acquisition of properties and/or improvements in páramo areas, cloud forests and areas of influence of aquifer recharge and headwaters, fluvial stars and water rounds” approved in Article Twelfth of Resolution No. 155 of January 30, 2009.</p> <p>3. Failure to report the base amount for liquidation of the mandatory investment of not less than 1% in COP pesos, for the years 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, and year 2022 pursuant to paragraph one of Article 321 of Law 1955 of May 25, 2019.</p> <p>SAN0353-00-2024 _ Order No. 11715 of December 27, 2024</p>	The sanctioning procedure is ongoing.
National Environmental Licensing Authority “ANLA”	<p>HIDROELÉCTRICA ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. - HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P.</p> <p>1. Failure to submit seven (7) partial contingency response reports reported under VITAL 4100081101479822004 of September 13, 2023, in relation to the torrential flood in Tacuá Stream, reported by HIDROELÉCTRICA ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. - HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. in the project “Pescadero Ituango Hydroelectric Project.”</p> <p>2. Failure to submit the soil stability analysis of Borrow Area No. 4 - El Palmar.</p> <p>3. Failure to submit documentary evidence related to environmental obligations and/or measures for the deposits and areas currently in the closure phase (closure and abandonment).</p> <p>4. Submission out of time of the initial contingency report under VITAL No. 4100081101479823007 of July 24, 2023, due to torrential flooding in Tacuá Stream, reported by HIDROELÉCTRICA ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. - HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P. in the project “Pescadero Ituango Hydroelectric Project.”</p> <p>5. Failure to submit six (6) partial contingency response reports for the events reported under VITAL Nos. 4100081101479822005 of October 7, 2022 and 4100081101479823007 of September 15, 2023.</p> <p>6. For submitting out of time twenty-four (24) partial contingency response reports for the events reported under VITAL Nos. 4100081101479822005 of October 7, 2022 and 4100081101479823007 of September 15, 2023.</p> <p>SAN0355-00-2024 _ Order No. 11717 of December 27, 2024</p>	<p>Order No. 11717 of December 27, 2024, whereby the environmental sanctioning procedure was initiated.</p> <p>The sanctioning procedure is ongoing.</p>
Metropolitan Area of the Valle de Aburrá	In an authorized channel occupation over La Malpaso Stream, a covering of the bed and its walls with cyclopean concrete was observed; said work was not approved by the environmental authority. Metropolitan Resolution No. S.A. 1002 of June 4, 2020 Aburrá “Whereby an environmental administrative sanctioning proceeding is initiated.”	It is not possible to know the sanction to be imposed; charges have not been formulated.
Metropolitan Area of the Valle de Aburrá	Alleged environmental impact to the flora resource due to the severe pruning of one (1) tree individual of the species Cheflera (Schefflera actinophylla). Metropolitan Resolution No. S.A. 1050 of June 8, 2020 “Whereby an environmental sanctioning proceeding is initiated”.	It is not possible to know the sanction to be imposed; charges have not been formulated.
Corantioquia - Aburrá Sur Territorial Office	Failure to comply with the forest harvesting permit and harvesting of species in good condition and under closed season without permit. Administrative Act 160AS-1506-12031 of June 17, 2015.	It is not possible to know the sanction to be imposed; defense briefs were submitted.
Corantioquia - Tahamies Territorial Office	Formulation of charges against EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLIN, identified with Tax ID No. 890.904.996-7, for the alleged commission of environmental infractions by negligence and for impacts caused to the flora resource, derived from acts consisting of the burning of an approximate sector of 10 hectares, of which 2.5 hectares were natural forest and brushwood. Resolution 160TH-ADM1903-1901 of March 29, 2019 - TH4-2013-8.	It is not possible to know the sanction to be imposed.
CORPOGUAJIRA	For failure to comply with subparagraph f of Article 2,2,6,1,3,1 of Decree 1076 of 2015 regarding the obligations of generators of hazardous waste or dangerous residues in the Jeparachi wind farm (register before the competent environmental authority only once and keep the registration information updated annually). Order 976 of October 2, 2017; Resolution 1373 of September 29, 2020.	It is not possible to know the sanction to be imposed; charges have not been formulated.

EPM also has as a contingent liability the **Works for Taxes Mechanism**, with the following information:

In accordance with 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, joined the works for taxes mechanism, among others, with the project "Improvement of tertiary roads in Cocorná," prior technical feasibility concept from the Ministry of Transport, as a form of payment of a portion of the income tax for taxable year 2017 in the amount of \$33,701, with a 10% participation by Empresa de Energía del Quindío S.A. E.S.P. - EDEQ. Subsequently, the Ministry of Transport objected to the scope of the project, resulting in the disappearance of the factual and legal grounds of the administrative act linking it to the mechanism, whereby it lost its enforceability and consequently the project became unenforceable for EPM.

By virtue of the foregoing and considering the decline of the administrative act, it is expected that the National Tax and Customs Directorate - DIAN - will issue the administrative act through which the extinguishment of the tax obligation would be obtained once the judicial discussion is concluded; accordingly, the company is exploring alternatives and carrying out actions to achieve the closure of this matter. This situation could imply an accounting recognition of interest for delay pending determination and the assumption of costs executed in the work, which to date amount to \$1,011, once the proceeding to which this matter is subject is concluded under the terms of Decree 1625 of 2016.

Consistent with the exploration of alternatives that has been carried out, with the purpose of mitigating the risk of future interest for late payment on the 2017 income tax of EPM and EDEQ, in the event of a declaration of non-compliance through a final administrative act by the competent national authority or judicial decision, an advance deposit was made on September 16, 2022, in favor of DIAN for \$77,985, which is reflected in the companies' financial obligation as an excess, which in legal and tax terms is equivalent to an overpayment or undue payment subject to refund to taxpayers once this matter is definitively resolved in their favor. The deposit of these resources in no way constitutes an express or tacit acceptance of any type of liability by EPM and EDEQ and does not imply acceptance or acknowledgment of non-compliance with their obligations derived from the linkage to the works for taxes mechanism. Nor do they waive the claims they may submit in relation to this matter to demonstrate that there is no non-compliance and that 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 the taxpayers, DIAN must return any amount resulting in favor of EPM and EDEQ.

Additionally, and as a mechanism to protect the interests of the companies, EPM filed a lawsuit before the Administrative Court of Antioquia exercising the action for annulment and restoration of rights against: the Agency for Territorial Renewal (ART), the Ministry of Transport, the National Roads Institute (INVÍAS), the National Tax and Customs Directorate (DIAN), and the National Planning Department (DNP). The purpose is, among others, that: the nullity of the administrative act issued by the Agency for Territorial Renewal on May 13, 2022 be declared, by virtue of which it denies recognition of the exception of loss of enforceability and/or request for direct revocation study of Resolution 175 of 2018 "whereby a request is approved for linking the payment of income and complementary taxes to an investment project in areas most affected by the armed conflict - ZOMAC"; recognition of the exception of "loss of enforceability" and, consequently, abstention from requiring EPM and EDEQ to comply with the obligations contained in Resolution 175 of 2018 issued by the ART, due to the decline of the act within the framework of its powers under the works for taxes mechanism; declaration that EPM and EDEQ made timely and complete payment of the resources allocated to the cancellation of income tax for taxable year 2017. Currently, the appeal filed by EPM against the Order that rejected the claim on the grounds that the act issued by the ART is not subject to judicial review is pending decision by the Fourth Section of the Council of State.

It is important to highlight that since May 24, 2018, the resources for payment of income tax by taxpayers EPM and EDEQ were deposited in the trust established for the works for taxes mechanism, whose yields are recognized in favor of the competent national authority and therefore there is no basis to understand that there is delay in compliance with the tax obligation by the taxpayers. As of December 2025, the yields amount to \$19,509, of which \$448 has already been transferred to the General Directorate of Public Credit and National Treasury.

Contingent Assets

Third	Claim	Amount
Municipality of Bello	Declare the nullity of Resolution 20230008282 of 08-31-2023 of the Municipality of Bello “whereby the liquidation of the capital gains tax is made enforceable and updated under the terms of Resolution 2717 of 2009 and Resolution 531 of 2010 “whereby participation is determined and the capital gains tax is liquidated for the properties located in polygon No. 2 of the Urban Expansion Area of the Municipality of Bello, located in the Río Aburrá Alluvial Plain, regulated by Municipal Decree 403 of October 29, 2009, owned by Empresas Públicas de Medellín” and that the enforceability and updating of said liquidation be rendered without effect. In the event that, upon resolution of the claims of the lawsuit, EPM is required to pay the Municipality of Bello any sum due to the challenged administrative acts, order its immediate reimbursement, with application of late payment interest at the maximum legal rate, from the time of payment until effective reimbursement of the deposited money is verified.	80,382
Various Labor	The Ministry of Health, has the legal and constitutional obligation to recognize and pay the value of services provided to affiliates in relation to medications and/or procedures, interventions or elements not included in the Mandatory Health Plan (POS).	29,620
The Nation	Recognize and order payment of late interest at the maximum legal rate permitted, calculated on the capital indicated in the initial claim, accrued from October 18, 2024 to March 5, 2025, corresponding to \$1,642. Lift the payment order in favor of EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P., and against THE NATION - MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY, and MINISTRY OF FINANCE, in the amount of \$18,092 contained in Resolution 01251 issued on October 17, 2024 by the Ministry of Mines and Energy.	16,289
Constructora Monserrate de Colombia SAS	Judicial expropriation in favor of EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P. for the project “Expansion of Primary Distribution Capacity in the Western Sector of Medellín - Cadena Occidente Tank Calazans,” property denominated Lot 7, located in Altos de Calazans sector, Municipality of Medellín, owned by CONSTRUCTORA MONSERRATE DE COLOMBIA SAS.	7,327
Various Administrative	Proceedings with an amount lower than \$7,327.	3,435
Ministry of Mines and Energy	Declare partial nullity of administrative acts: Official Liquidation Special Contribution CREG Laws 142 and 143 of 1994, effective 2019; Resolution No. 079 of July 10, 2020 “whereby the appeal filed by EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P. against the official liquidation of the special contribution in favor of CREG is resolved.” As a consequence of the nullity, restore the right of my represented party, ORDERING THE NATION - MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY - ENERGY AND GAS REGULATION COMMISSION - CREG - to reimburse the higher value paid for the special contribution year 2019 and order them to recognize and pay EPM the interest accrued on the amounts claimed, from the payment date until compliance with the final judgment.	1,790
Various Tax	Proceedings amounting to \$921.	1,095
CORANTIOQUIA - Regional Autonomous Corporation of Central Antioquia	Declare nullity of Article 5 of Resolution 130 TH-1302-9864 issued by the Territorial Director TAHAMIES of “CORANTIOQUIA” for water use fee year 2011, from the Grande river source; reimburse EPM the higher value paid for water use fee Dec. 155 - 4742, Hydrological Unit: MAGDALENA RIVER - CAUCA, for 2011 billed under invoice TH - 1927 of 2012/04/30. Order Corantioquia to recognize and pay EPM legal, current and default interest as applicable; payment of costs and agencies as appropriate.	921
Total contingent assets		140,859

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

As of December 31, 2025, the amount determined by experts to be indemnified is \$140,859 (2024: 127,526).

Estimated payments and collections

The estimate of the dates on which the company expects to make payments related to contingent liabilities or receive collections from contingent assets included in this note to the statement of financial position as of the reporting date is as follows:

Year	Contingent liabilities	Contingent assets
2026	1,058,774	18,680
2027	1,190,971	2,855
2028	1,481,751	216,419
2029 and Others	1,753,169	56,132
Total	5,484,665	294,086

— Figures in millions of Colombian pesos —

Note 29. Other liabilities

The composition of other liabilities is as follows:

Other liabilities	2025	2024
Non-current		
Other deferred credits	20,669	20,740
Assets received from customers or third parties	7,475	7,560
Revenue received in advance ²	1,512	1,702
Government grants	26	26
Collections on behalf of third parties ¹	10	10
Resources received under administration	6	253
Subtotal non-current other liabilities	29,698	30,291
Current		
Collections on behalf of third parties ¹	518,872	268,211
Revenue received in advance ²	252,290	85,860
Resources received under administration ³	26,303	4,592
Advances and prepayments received	507	507
Government grants	171	302
Subtotal current other liabilities	798,143	359,472
Total	827,841	389,763

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

1. It corresponds mainly to the collections to be classified according to IAS 32, to the collections received from public works contributions and UdeA stamp, Public lighting to the different municipalities of Antioquia.
2. It corresponds largely to sales in electricity supply contracts, the recognition of the POIR for aqueduct and sewerage and the sales of property, plant and equipment.
3. Agreements were executed between EPM and the municipality of Bello for \$3,000 and with the District of Medellín for \$20,403.

29.1 Government grants

The movement of government grants as of the cutoff date is as follows:

Subsidies	2025	2024
Opening balance	328	-
Granted during the period	-	328
Recognized in profit or loss for the period	(171)	-
Other changes	40	-
Closing balance	197	328
Non-current	26	26
Current	171	302
Carrying amount as of December 31	197	328

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

The Company received during the period subsidies from the municipality of Amalfi for projects in energy distribution and FIDUCOLDEX autonomous trust for sewerage projects.

29.2 Revenue received in advance

The detail of revenue received in advance as of the cutoff date was:

Revenue received in advance	2025	2024
Non-current		
Leases	1,050	1,208
Sale of energy service ¹	462	494
Total non-current revenue received in advance	1,512	1,702
Current		
Sale of energy service ¹	210,109	67,093
Sale of aqueduct service ²	31,679	4,605
Sale of sewerage service ²	1,937	1,426
Other deferred income ³	4,820	8,494
Sale of fuel gas service	3,518	3,495
Leases	152	130
Construction contracts	75	617
Total current revenue received in advance	252,290	85,860
Total revenue received in advance	253,802	87,562

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

¹ The increase corresponds to the sales made during the period, it is explained by the amounts paid that are received in advance for the services rendered, mainly in long-term energy contracts, electric energy and regulated market energy and sale of property, plant and equipment.

² The variation presented is due to the record for the Water Tariff Structure which applies for the measurement and recognition of deferred income originated by the execution of the “Regulated Works and Investments Plan (POIR)”, which is approved by the CRA and generates the obligation to execute the investments, the component of the tariff that corresponds to this obligation should not be recognized until it is executed, given that IFRS 15 establishes that an entity will only recognize revenue when it has satisfied the required or contracted performance obligations.

³ The decrease occurred due to lower values compensated in billing compared to the previous years. These compensations occur mainly with the billings of the municipalities and companies of the energy sector.

Note 30. Changes in liabilities from financing activities

The reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities is as follows:

Reconciliation of those from financing activities 2024	Opening balance	Cash flows	Non-cash changes		Other changes ¹	Total
			Foreign currency movement	Fair value		
Loans and borrowings (see note 22)	20,085,084	465,915	1,560,002	-	190,837	22,301,837
Lease liabilities (see notes 14 and 24)	3,031,506	(19,533)	-	-	250,870	3,262,843
Hedging instruments	906,263	-	-	294,683	(877,601)	323,345
Dividends or surplus paid (see note 20)	-	(2,070,905)	-	-	2,070,905	-
Capital subsidies (see note 29)	-	290	-	-	38	328
Other financing flows	-	(672)	-	-	672	-
Total liabilities from financing activities	24,022,853	(1,624,905)	1,560,002	294,683	1,635,721	25,888,353

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

Reconciliation of those from financing activities 2025	Opening balance	Cash flows	Non-cash changes		Other changes ¹	Total
			Foreign currency movement	Changes in fair value		
Loans and borrowings (see note 22)	22,301,837	2,440,887	(1,867,816)	-	(63,132)	22,811,776
Lease liabilities (see notes 14 and 24)	3,262,843	(22,344)	-	-	276,093	3,516,592
Hedging instruments	323,345	-	-	(374,155)	1,051,446	1,000,636
Dividends or surplus paid (see note 20)	-	(2,654,250)	-	-	2,654,250	-
Capital subsidies (see note 29)	328	-	-	-	(131)	197
Total liabilities from financing activities	25,888,353	(235,707)	(1,867,816)	(374,155)	3,918,526	27,329,201

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

¹ Includes interest paid during the year for \$1,607,519 (2024: \$1,519,214), which according to company policy are classified as operating activities in the statement of cash flows; the variation in the measurement at amortized cost of loans and borrowings \$1,712,265 (2024: \$1,559,722); and dividends accrued and not paid during the year are classified as investing activities in the statement of cash flows.

Note 31. Revenue from ordinary activities

The Company, for presentation purposes, disaggregates its revenue by the services it provides, according to the business lines in which it participates and in the manner in which management analyzes them. The detail of revenue from ordinary activities is as follows:

Revenue from ordinary activities	2025	2024
Rendering of services		
Energy generation and commercialization service ¹	6,926,781	7,684,819
Energy distribution and commercialization service ²	6,293,516	6,103,831
Fuel gas service ³	1,415,830	1,545,343
Aqueduct service ⁴	1,227,267	1,315,158
Sanitation service ⁴	882,348	927,382
Energy transmission service	246,857	238,545
Financing component ⁵	204,207	229,019
Other services ⁶	162,994	131,977
Billing and collection services	53,230	48,436
IT services	25,563	22,716
Fees	4,504	7,401

Commissions	1,062	950
Contracts with customers for the construction of assets	(19)	95
Returns	(40,487)	(32,894)
Total rendering of services	17,403,653	18,222,778
Leases ⁷	64,376	43,158
Sale of goods	13,294	14,130
Total	17,481,323	18,280,066

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

¹ The decrease in the energy generation and commercialization service originated from the combined effect of: i) higher return of the reliability charge due to the fact that generation as of December 2025 was 344.3 GWh-month above generation as of December 2024 and use of the higher flows to generate with all available plants; ii) lower income from the receipt of the reliability charge of the Hidroituango Plant recognized in February 2024; iii) lower sales in the exchange due to the lower price; versus iv) higher units generated at higher average market tariff in long-term contracts; and v) higher tariff in the non-regulated market. Estimated revenue as of December 31 amounted to \$639,027 (2024: \$694,233).

² Increase in the energy distribution and commercialization service mainly due to higher sales in the non-residential sector at a higher unit cost, and higher income from networks. Estimated revenue as of December 31 amounted to \$534,653 (2024: \$671,831).

³ The decrease in the fuel gas distribution and commercialization service originated mainly in the wholesale market due to lower consumption related to the shortage of natural gas supply in the country.

⁴ The decrease in the water provision and commercialization and wastewater management and commercialization segments was explained mainly by the POIR provision (regulated works and investments plan), since in 2024 there was recovery in the Water Provision segments \$131,349 and Wastewater Management \$80,358, while for 2025 the provision was \$27,073 and \$511 respectively; on the other hand, there was an increase of the CPI in the tariff.

⁵ The decrease compared to the previous year in the debtors interest account is mainly due to lower interest from the tariff option and the increase in late payment interest is due to the fact that as of December interest on arrears that were outstanding at year-end and that were billed in the same period were recognized as income.

⁶ Increase that was mainly due to services rendered to large clients and to clients in the government sector for substation maintenance, and to green energy certificates in the generation segment which certify the specific amount of electric energy that has been generated by the company from renewable sources.

⁷ Increase in lease income mainly due to the annuality of the Ecopetrol Magdalena Medio connection contract in the Transmission segment for \$17,782.

In the Company, performance obligations are fulfilled and measured on a cyclical basis since the Company is mainly engaged in the rendering of public services (regulated and non-regulated market, long-term contracts and secondary market) and the rendering of services related to public services to other agents in the sector (reliability charge, firm energy, AGC). These public services are delivered to the user on a permanent basis, but consumption is measured and revenue is recognized on a periodic basis, typically monthly.

The Company recognizes all its revenue from the satisfaction of performance obligations and most of its contracts with customers have a duration of less than one year.

The Company recognized the following amounts in the period, for the contracts in force as of the cutoff date described in the previous paragraph:

Other contracts with customers

2025	Opening contract asset balance	Closing contract asset balance	Opening contract liability balance	Closing contract liability balance	Revenue recognized during the period corresponding to the liability of the previous period
Uniform conditions contract for regulated services ¹	463,881	514,828	9,008	36,574	39
Representation contract XM ²	4,727	-	-	-	-
Non-Regulated Market - MNR or Large Clients ²	11,369	13,006	677	677	74,951
Total	479,977	527,834	9,685	37,251	74,990

-Figures in millions of pesos -

2024	Opening contract asset balance	Closing contract asset balance	Opening contract liability balance	Closing contract liability balance	Revenue recognized during the period corresponding to the liability of the previous period
Uniform conditions contract for regulated services ¹	804,861	463,881	220,767	9,008	12
Representation contract XM ²	11,849	4,727	-	-	-
Non-Regulated Market - MNR or Large Clients ²	12,060	11,369	102,517	677	102,517
Total	828,770	479,977	323,284	9,685	102,529

-Figures in millions of pesos -

¹ This contract aims to define the uniform conditions under which the Company provides residential public services in exchange for a price in money, which will be set according to the current tariffs and in accordance with the use given to the service by users, subscribers or property owners, hereinafter the user, who by benefiting from the services provided by the Company, accepts and adheres to all the provisions defined herein. The variation of the asset in uniform conditions contracts for the energy service is largely related to what was explained in the distribution segment.

In the liability in uniform conditions contracts, the provision of the Regulated Works and Investments Plan (POIR) for the services of Water Provision and Solid Waste Management is mainly included, in accordance with what is established by the Water and Basic Sanitation Regulatory Commission in Resolution CRA 688 of 2014.

² Resolution 131 of December 23, 1998 of the Energy and Gas Regulatory Commission (CREG) establishes the conditions for the supply of energy and capacity for large consumers and indicates in Article 2 the limits of power or energy for a user to be able to contract the supply of energy in the competitive market; said resolution allows the execution of contracts with large consumers to establish by mutual agreement the prices for the supply of energy and capacity; and the purpose of the contract is to supply energy and electric power to the consumer, as a non-regulated user, to meet its own demand. The increase in the liability is related to reliability charges associated with a higher value received in the sale of the energy service.

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

The Company expects to recognize the revenue corresponding to the performance obligations that are not satisfied during the next accounting period, given that, for the most part, it corresponds to uniform conditions contracts corresponding to residential public services, whose duration is less than one year.

Note 32. Other income

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

Other income	2025	2024
Recoveries ¹	1,288,911	1,424,855
Reversal of impairment loss on property, plant and equipment ²	702,244	-
Other ordinary income	47,309	23,368
Reversal of impairment of intangible assets ²	23,943	-
Compensations ³	20,160	97,647
Gains	18,502	14,747
Valuation of investment properties	12,097	559
Sale of bidding documents	643	818
Surpluses	247	-
Government grants	171	-
Total	2,114,227	1,561,994

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

¹ Decrease due to the combined effect of: i) lower recoveries in administrative litigation related to Hidroitungo which in 2024 amounted to \$1,258,675, due to a decrease in provision changes of probability; offset with ii) income from recovery of the provision for Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms, derived from the approval of the Conciliation Agreement by the Arbitration Tribunal between EPM and Sociedad Hidroeléctrica Ituango S.A. E.S.P. (see Note 28.1.5. Other provisions); and iii) favorable ruling for EPM for additional contribution made to the Superintendence of Residential Public Services - SSPD in 2020 for \$80,990. The value of effective recoveries amounts to \$158,427 (2024: \$82,070) and non-effective recoveries \$1,130,484 (2024: \$1,342,785), disclosed in the statement of cash flows.

² The increase corresponds to the reversal of impairment in the cash-generating units - CGU - Sanitation \$558,749 and Water Provision \$167,438.

³ Increase mainly due to indexation for \$33,146 of the favorable ruling for EPM for additional contribution made to the Superintendence of Residential Public Services - SSPD in 2020.

⁴ The decrease corresponds mainly to the fact that in December 2024 compensations were received for loss of profits due to incidents that occurred at La Sierra Plant \$68,462 and La Ayurá \$14,885.

Note 33. Gain on sale of assets

The detail of other expenses is as follows:

Other income	2025	2024
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment ¹	11,935	133
Gain on disposal of right-of-use assets ²	410	679
Total	12,345	812

-Figures in Colombian pesos-

¹ Increase occurs mainly due to sales of assets in the Aqueduct and Generation segments. The gain on sale of property, plant and equipment of \$11,395 (2024: \$133) are non-cash and are disclosed as part of the item result on disposal of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangibles and investment properties in the statement of cash flows.

² The gain on disposal of right-of-use assets of \$410 (2024: \$679) is non-cash and is disclosed as part of the item result on disposal of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets and investment properties.

Note 34. Costs of rendering services

The detail of costs of rendering services is as follows:

Costs of rendering services	2025	2024
Use of lines, networks and ducts ¹	1,581,827	1,609,769
Bulk purchases ²	1,518,381	1,562,943
Purchases on the exchange ³	1,318,728	2,190,806
Personnel services ⁴	968,172	865,021
Orders and contracts for other services ⁵	963,066	508,388
Depreciations ⁶	911,217	806,699
Cost of distribution and/or commercialization of natural gas ⁷	638,878	696,205
Licenses, contributions and royalties ⁸	402,851	300,079
Orders and maintenance and repair contracts ⁹	369,905	334,892
Insurance ¹⁰	214,940	235,706
Materials and other operating costs	201,123	196,553
General	94,451	103,895
Connection cost	86,909	88,923
Taxes and fees	75,594	57,155
Amortization of right-of-use assets	68,539	64,832
Commercial and financial management of the service	63,881	45,476
Fees	54,968	39,660
Amortizations	45,544	40,355
Consumption of direct inputs ¹¹	37,570	428,096
Others	18,847	21,274
Liquefied natural gas	15,764	17,683
Public services	7,395	5,735
Leases	6,756	6,442
Costs associated with transactions in the wholesale market	5,348	7,514
Commercialized goods	4,949	2,675
Gas compression	2,663	732
Total	9,678,266	10,237,508

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

¹ The slight decrease was due to lower network costs, mainly in the Gas segment, due to lower purchases because of the lack of gas supply in the national market.

² Decrease in costs for bulk purchases in the Generation segment, due to lower sales on the exchange, to the non-regulated market and lower AGC costs.

³ Lower purchases of energy on the exchange in the Generation segment at a lower tariff. Through this mechanism, the missing energy is purchased to cover the demand of the Regulated Market.

⁴ The variation was mainly explained by the salary increase of 9.5% and by payments of the voluntary retirement plan.

⁵ Increase in orders and contracts corresponds mainly to the remuneration recognized during 2025 in favor of Sociedad Hidroeléctrica Ituango S.A. E.S.P. -HI-, product of the conciliation agreement between EPM and HI. The parties agreed on a payment for the disputed remuneration in the period between January 1 to December 31, 2025 corresponding to \$442,742, determined based on the financial model of the BOOMT contract agreed

by the parties. With the exception of this payment, none of the recognitions agreed in the conciliation agreement imply a disbursement, since the agreed and recognized values will be recorded as a lower value of the investment.

⁶ Corresponds to non-cash costs. The increase in depreciation is due to the movement of fixed assets, mainly due to acquisitions and transfers to operation.

⁷ Decrease originated especially in purchases of supply and transportation through the natural gas network.

⁸ The increase originates from higher payments of the Generation business in the items Law 99 of 1993 of the Ministry of the Environment and FAZNI - Financial Support Fund for the Energization of Non-Interconnected Zones.

⁹ Increase in maintenance and repairs mainly of lines, networks and ducts of the Distribution business, and of buildings of the Generation business.

¹⁰ Insurance decreases due to lower values in the all-risk policies of Hidroituango and of the other EPM plants, and in the policies of directors, fidelity and risk.

¹¹ The variation is mainly due to the decrease in fuel consumption in the Generation Energy business, given that in 2024 there was higher thermal production, derived from compliance with commitments of energy exports to Ecuador and higher national demand.

Note 35. Administrative expenses

The detail of administrative expenses is as follows:

Administrative expenses	2025	2024
Personnel expenses		
Salaries and wages ¹	439,889	402,701
Social security expenses ¹	143,946	136,334
Pension expenses ²	84,459	96,908
Benefits in interest rates to employees	12,419	11,411
Termination benefits	4,186	65,257
Other long-term benefits	4,154	3,956
Other post-employment benefit plans other than pensions ²	2,630	1,779
Total personnel expenses	691,683	718,346
General expenses		
Taxes, contributions and fees ³	194,034	186,828
Commissions, fees and services ⁴	119,511	82,668
Intangibles ⁵	116,272	89,182
Maintenance ⁶	92,421	76,956
General insurance	45,713	50,333
Christmas lighting	34,958	27,590
Other general expenses	33,639	45,915
Amortization of right-of-use assets ⁷	29,331	24,880
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment ⁷	29,727	30,673
Other miscellaneous provisions ²	24,150	77,612

Amortization of intangibles ⁷	27,537	33,759
Cleaning, laundry and cafeteria items	17,283	7,179
Studies and projects	16,064	12,105
Promotion and dissemination	14,515	11,841
Surveillance and security	13,330	11,815
Information processing	10,906	8,353
Provision for contingencies ²	9,490	23,479
Technical reserve of the Health Adapted Entity (EAS) ²	8,098	-
Advertising and propaganda	7,557	10,643
Apprenticeship contracts	6,459	5,419
Provision for dismantling, retirement and rehabilitation ²	200	293
Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms ^{2,8}	-	1,022,387
Public services	-	6,245
Repairs	-	4,084
Total general expenses	851,195	1,850,239
Total	1,542,878	2,568,585

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

¹ Increase that was mainly explained by the salary increase impacted by the CPI, and by payments for voluntary and administrative retirements.

² It is disclosed in the item of provisions, defined post-employment and long-term benefit plans in the statement of cash flows.

³ Increase represented mainly by the supervision and auditing fee, the industry and commerce tax, and the property tax.

⁴ The increase is mainly due to Information Technology and telecommunications services, and to consulting in engineering matters and the organizational evolution program.

⁵ Increase due to intangible services associated with subscriptions of licenses and software of Information Technology and Cybersecurity.

⁶ Increase originated mainly by general services associated with building maintenance and in IT services of maintenance in technology and communications.

⁷ Corresponds to non-cash expenses for depreciations and amortizations.

⁸ The decrease presented in 2025 is due to the absence of expenses associated with the provision for Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms, which was recorded in 2024 for a value of \$1,022,387. This provision was constituted in 2024 on the occasion of the pre-agreement entered into between EPM and Sociedad Hidroeléctrica Ituango S.A. E.S.P. to definitively close the legal and financial disputes related to the execution of the BOOMT Contract, and was recovered in full in 2025, after the approval of the Conciliation Agreement by the Arbitration Tribunal on December 22, 2025, since with the exception of the disputed remuneration between January 1, 2025 to December 2025, none of the recognitions agreed in the conciliation agreement implies a disbursement, since the agreed and recognized values will be recorded as a lower value of the investment. (see Notes 28.1.5 - Other provisions and Note 32 - Other income).

Note 36. Other expenses

The detail of other expenses is as follows:

Other expenses	2025	2024
Arbitration awards and extrajudicial conciliation ¹	52,502	1,315
Other ordinary expenses ²	30,221	10,779
Contributions to non-corporate entities ³	20,000	26,426
Loss on retirement of property, plant and equipment ^{4 5 6}	11,837	8,023
Judgments ⁷	8,292	3,898
Loss on retirement of inventories ⁸	3,451	1,289
Loss from changes in the fair value of investment properties	2,708	5,575
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	702	233
Loss on derecognition of right-of-use assets	654	-
Loss on retirement of intangibles	513	299
Effective interest financing services	501	1,040
Total	131,381	58,877

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

¹ Increase occurs mainly due to arbitration award associated with claim of consortium C y S for inconveniences for the execution of the civil works contracted in the Ituango Hydroelectric Plant. After the installation of working tables with the project supervision, the contractor and EPM, it was concluded that there was indeed an economic impact that had to be recognized to the contractor.

² Increase due to payments to Colpensiones corresponding to actuarial calculations of previous years due to suspension of pension contributions to some employees, who, once they met the minimum retirement age, and the weeks required by the pension system continued with their employment relationship with the Company.

³ Corresponds to contributions made to the EPM foundation.

⁴ Greater asset retirements compared to the same period of the previous year, mainly in the Distribution, Gas and Generation segments.

⁵ They are disclosed in the item result from retirement of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangibles and investment properties in the statement of cash flows.

⁶ Corresponds to non-cash expenses.

⁷ Increase due to payments made to Colpensiones associated with conciliations and judgments for pension compensations.

⁸ Increase occurred mainly in the Distribution and Energy Generation businesses, due to higher retirements due to obsolescence in spare parts and accessories.

Note 37. Financial income and expenses

37.1 Financial income

The detail of financial income is as follows:

Financial income	2025	2024
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Interest income:		
Interest from debtors and late interest ¹²	412,644	183,979
Bank deposits ¹³	44,233	86,704
Gain from valuation of financial instruments at fair value ^{4 5}	40,536	213,707
Gain on rights in trusts ⁴	25,692	23,166
Other financial income ¹	4,260	4,037
Restricted use funds ¹	2,604	2,224
Resources received in administration ¹	102	363
Gain from valuation of non-hedging derivative financial instruments ^{4 6}	-	158,117
Total financial income	530,071	672,297

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

¹ It is disclosed as part of the item interest and returns income in the statement of cash flows.

² Increase mainly due to higher interest received from loans to related parties, especially from new loans and the usufruct contract with the subsidiary Afinia.

³ Decrease explained mainly by lower rates observed in the market.

⁴ It is disclosed as part of the item results from valuation of financial instruments and hedge accounting in the statement of cash flows.

⁵ Decrease originated by measurement at fair value of investments classified in financial instruments, mainly due to allocations of fixed income securities and due to market behavior that has presented devaluations.

⁶ The decrease is related to the climate derivative, which operated until April 2024.

37.2 Financial expenses

The detail of financial expenses is as follows:

Financial expenses	2025	2024
Interest expense:		
Interest on lease liabilities ¹	330,337	309,093
Other interest expenses ¹	106	146
Total interest	330,443	309,239
Long-term external financing operations ¹²	1,192,869	1,227,798
Financial instruments for hedging purposes ¹²	723,587	800,630
Long-term internal financing operations ¹³	494,201	259,282
Short-term external financing operations ¹²	24,874	72,642
Short-term internal financing operations ¹	112	-
Total interest expense of other financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value with changes in profit or loss	-	10
Other financial costs:		
Other financial expenses ⁴	170,660	268,657
Commissions other than the amounts included in determining the effective interest rate ¹	812	557
Total financial expenses	2,937,558	2,938,815

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

¹ It is disclosed as part of the item interest expense and commissions in the statement of cash flows.

² Decrease in interest on external indebtedness and financial hedges as a result of lower interest rates and the cancellation of loans.

³ The variation originates mainly from higher long-term indebtedness with local banks.

⁴ For presentation purposes in the statement of cash flows: \$46,932 (2024: \$164,313) are disclosed in the item results from valuation of financial instruments and hedge accounting and \$123,728 (2024: \$104,344) are disclosed in the item provisions, tax obligations, insurance and reinsurance and financial update.

Note 38. Exchange difference, net

The effect on transactions in foreign currency is as follows:

Exchange difference, net	2025	2024
Exchange difference income		
<u>Own position</u>		
For goods and services and others	11,782	458
For liquidity	1	48,713
Accounts receivable	100	19,512
Provisions	21,234	18
Other exchange difference adjustments	-	1,432
<u>Financing operations</u>		
Gross income	2,063,172	150,329
Debt hedge	-	1,303,179
Total exchange difference income	2,096,289	1,523,641
Exchange difference expense		
<u>Own position</u>		
Accounts receivable	29,348	9,432
For goods and services and others	87	22,364
Provisions	-	19,502
For liquidity	52,025	-
<u>Financing operations</u>		
Gross expense	195,356	1,710,330
Debt hedge	1,536,395	-
Total exchange difference expense	1,813,211	1,761,628
Exchange difference, net	283,078	(237,987)

-Figures in Colombian pesos-

Net accumulated income from exchange difference was \$283,077, mainly represented by financing operations for \$2,063,172; offset with expense from debt hedge operations of \$1,731,751. The exchange difference from own position represented income of \$48,343.

The rates used for the conversion of foreign currencies in the separate financial statements are:

Currency	Currency code	Direct conversion to USD as of December 31	Exchange rate as of December 31	Average exchange rate
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		2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
United States dollar	USD	1.00	1.00	3,757.08	4,409.15	3,791.47	4,385.15
Quetzal	GTQ	7.66	7.71	490.19	572.15	495.18	569.25
Mexican peso	MXN	18.00	20.79	208.71	212.12	209.96	216.44
Chilean peso	CLP	907.13	996.46	4.14	4.42	4.15	4.46
Euro	EUR	0.85	0.97	4,412.50	4,565.67	4,576.55	4,403.70

Note 39. Effect from equity investments

The effect from equity investments is as follows:

Equity investments participation	2025	2024
Dividends and participations ¹	137,636	118,939
Impairment of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures ²	(3,293)	(78,371)
Reversal of impairment loss of investments in associates	2	358,264
Total	134,345	398,832

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

¹ Corresponds to dividends accrued from investments classified in financial instruments for \$137,636 (2024: \$118,939) see note 13. Other financial assets.

² Corresponds to the impairment of the investment in the subsidiary Gestión de Empresas Eléctricas S.A. GESA. see note 11. Impairment of non-financial assets.

Note 40. Income tax

40.1 Tax provisions

The applicable and current tax provisions establish the following:

- The nominal income tax rate is 35%. For taxpayers whose main economic activity is the generation of electric energy through hydro resources, a surcharge of 3% was established for the taxable years 2023 to 2026, applicable to legal entities that obtain taxable income equal to or greater than 30,000 UVT in the taxable year, threshold that will be calculated on an aggregate basis for activities carried out by related parties according to the criteria set forth in Article 260-1 of the Tax Statute. The regulation further establishes that the surcharge is subject to an advance payment of 100% of its value.

The Constitutional Court, through Judgment C-389 of 04/10/2023, declared the enforceability of the surcharge, conditioning it to be applied exclusively to the activity of energy generation from hydro resources.

Law 2277 of December 13, 2022 created a minimum taxation rate of income tax, for tax residents in Colombia, which in the case of taxpayers whose financial statements are subject to consolidation, is called the Group Adjusted Tax Rate (TTDG), which cannot be less than 15% and if so, the tax must be adjusted, following the formula established in the regulation.

The activity of Energy Generation of EPM, having a legal stability contract in force until June 11, 2028, may continue with the application of the stabilized rules under the terms in force in 2008, year of subscription of the contract, provided that the changes that have occurred after the signing of the contract are unfavorable to the interests of said generation activity. Otherwise, if the modifications to the stabilized

rules are favorable, the new rules may be applied. The concept of whether a change is favorable or unfavorable corresponds to be reviewed for each specific case in harmony with other rules.

- Taxable income from occasional gains tax is taxed at a rate of 15%.
- On June 11, 2008, EPM and the Nation (through the Ministry of Mines and Energy) entered into a legal stability contract for the Energy Generation activity for a period of 20 years. Among the stabilized tax rules are: ordinary income tax rate, wealth tax, presumptive income, tax cost of fixed assets, depreciation deduction, special deduction of 40% for investments in productive fixed assets.
- Special treatments are considered those granted by the Colombian Holding Companies Regime (CHC), special tax regime for national companies whose one of their activities is the holding of securities, investment or holding of shares or participations in companies or entities in Colombia or abroad.
- Article 259-1 of the Tax Statute establishes a limit to tax benefits and incentives listed therein, and determines that they may not exceed 3% annually of the ordinary net income before deducting the special deductions contemplated in the regulation, and the resulting value from applying the formula indicated in the same article must be added to the value payable for income tax.
- Profits from the sale of shares listed on a Colombian Stock Exchange do not constitute taxable income or occasional gain, of which the same beneficial owner is holder, when such sale does not exceed 3% of the outstanding shares of the respective company during the same taxable year.
- 100% of the industry and commerce tax, signage and billboards paid may be taken as deductible in the income tax.
- Article 12-1 of the Tax Statute, on effective place of management, determines that foreign companies must comply with tax obligations in Colombia, if in the country the commercial and management decisions necessary to carry out the activities of the company or entity are made on a day-to-day basis.
- Article 256 of the Tax Statute determines that the credit in income tax for investments made in research, technological development or innovation is 30% of the value of the investment. In turn, it establishes that the costs and expenses that give rise to the credit may not be capitalized or taken as cost or deduction again by the same taxpayer.
- Regarding the presumptive income rate, Article 90 of Law 2010 of 2019 modified Article 188 of the Tax Statute, to provide a rate of zero percent (0%) as of taxable year 2021. For its part, Article 191 of the same Statute includes within the exclusions of presumptive income residential public service companies.
- Article 689-3 of the Tax Statute establishes the audit benefit for the taxable periods 2022 to 2026, to determine that the private assessment of taxpayers of income tax and complementary taxes will become final, if the increase in the net income tax compared to that of the immediately preceding year is 35% or 25% and that within six (6) or twelve (12) months following the filing of the tax return, respectively to the previous percentages, no notice to correct or special requirement or special notice or provisional assessment has been notified.

This audit benefit does not extend to VAT returns and withholding tax returns that coincide with the period of the Income Tax Return.

Provisions, Contingent Liabilities of Income Tax

The income tax and complementary returns that are open for review by the Tax Authorities are as follows:

Taxable year	Due date	Final date
2018	April 15, 2019	Under review
2020	April 19, 2021	April 19, 2026
2022	April 17, 2023	April 17, 2028
2024	May 31, 2025	May 31, 2026

Of the above returns, the Tax Authority has not initiated the review process for the taxable years 2020, 2022 and 2023.

From the review process of the income tax and complementary return of taxable year 2018, a special requirement was issued by the National Tax and Customs Directorate, which was responded within the legal term by EPM, accepting one of the three assessments requested; on the accepted assessment, penalties and late interest were settled, the other assessments were argued and adequately supported, it is pending the statement by DIAN.

The Company does not have uncertain tax positions that entail disputes with the Tax Authority and may give rise to recognition of provisions and/or contingencies of income tax.

Finality of Income Tax and Complementary Returns

The general term of finality of tax returns is three (3) years from the due date or from the date of their filing, when these have been filed late. For Companies that are subject to compliance with transfer pricing regulations, Law 2010 of 2019 established that the term of finality will be five (5) years, for returns filed from January 1, 2020.³

Returns that reported tax losses may be reviewed by the Tax Authorities within five (5) years following the filing date. With respect to those returns in which credit balances are reported, the term of finality is three (3) years, from the filing date of the request for refund or compensation.

Other tax aspects

- In the Single Registry of Final Beneficiaries RUB, which is part of the Single Tax Registry, RUT, contemplated in Articles 631-5 and 631-6 of the Tax Statute and in DIAN Resolutions 000164 of 2021, 00037 and 001240 of 2022, natural persons who ultimately own or control, directly or indirectly, a legal entity or other structure without legal personality must be reported.
- The regulation provides that decentralized entities in which the capital is 100% public, as is the case of EPM, are not required to identify, obtain, keep, supply and update in the RUB the information referred to by the associated regulation and that said exception partially extends to mixed economy companies, in which the regulation requires reporting of the final beneficiary but only for those beneficiaries whose nature is not 100% public.
- Taxation of non-resident entities with significant economic presence (SEP) in Colombia: Non-residents who sell goods and/or provide certain digital services (listed in the regulation) to persons located in Colombia, may have an SEP in the country and would be subject to a withholding tax of 10%, or may opt to file an income tax return and apply a rate of 3% on gross income.

There will be SEP when the non-resident (also considering its related parties):

³ Article 117. FINALITY TERM. The finality term of Articles 147 and 714 of the Tax Statute of the income tax and complementary returns of taxpayers who determine or offset tax losses, or who are subject to the Transfer Pricing Regime, will be five (5) years.

Obtains gross income greater than 31,300 UVT from transactions carried out with persons located in Colombia.

Has a systematic and deliberate interaction with the Colombian market. The foregoing is presumed to occur if an interaction is maintained or marketing is deployed with 300,000 or more users located in Colombia, or if there is the possibility of viewing prices in Colombian pesos (COP) or allowing payment in COP.

- The general value added tax rate is 19%.
- The provision of residential public utility services of energy, gas, water and sewerage are excluded from value added tax.

Meters associated with the provision of these services are subject to value added tax, since they are not expressly excluded and this has been stated by the tax authority in its doctrine.

For electric vehicles and their components, parts and accessories, as well as for the components and spare parts of the vehicular gas plan, the rate is 5%.

Article 192 of Law 1819 of 2016 established that the VAT rate in contracts in which a public entity is the contracting party will be the one corresponding to the date of the resolution or award act, or execution of the respective contract, and will always vary when the contract is modified or added with economic content.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 258-1 of the Tax Statute, the VAT paid on the acquisition, importation, construction and formation of productive fixed assets may be taken as a credit against income tax, including the services necessary to put the asset in condition of use, and assets acquired through leasing.

The Fourth Chamber of the Council of State in Judgment 27421 of September 2023 clarified that the taxpayer may allocate this credit over several periods, insofar as the regulation did not provide any prohibition in this regard.

- Dividends received by national companies that are income not constituting taxable income or occasional gain are subject to a rate of 10% as withholding tax on income, which will be transferable and attributable to the resident individual or investor resident abroad.

Through the issuance of Law 1943 of 2018, the regime of Colombian Holding Companies (CHC) was incorporated into the legal system, which may be applied upon compliance with certain requirements, by national companies whose one of their main activities is the holding of securities, investment or holding of shares or participations in companies or entities in Colombia and/or abroad, and/or the management of such investments. The regulation establishes, among other aspects, that dividends or participations distributed by non-resident entities in Colombia to a CHC will be exempt from income tax and will be declared as exempt capital income.

Dividends distributed by CHCs to a resident individual or to a resident legal entity, taxpayer of income tax, will be taxed at the income tax rate for dividends, in accordance with Articles 242 and 242-1 of the Tax Statute.

Dividends distributed by a CHC to a non-resident individual or legal entity in Colombia will be considered foreign source income in accordance with subsection e) of Article 25 of the same regulation.

Companies under the CHC regime of income tax, including decentralized public entities, are not subject to withholding tax on dividends distributed by Colombian companies.

The thin capitalization rule of Article 118-1 of the Tax Statute limits the deductibility of interest paid when there is excessive indebtedness, specifying that such limitations only apply with respect to debts contracted with related parties. For purposes of deductibility of interest, the taxpayer must be able to demonstrate to DIAN, through certification from the resident or non-resident entity acting as creditor, that the credit or credits do not correspond to indebtedness operations with related entities through a guarantee, back-to-back, or any other operation in which such related parties substantially act as Trade. It should be noted that this provision will not apply to cases of financing of infrastructure projects of transport or public services, provided that such projects are carried out by companies, entities or special purpose vehicles.

- In relation to the transfer pricing regime, our tax system establishes that all taxpayers of income tax and complementary taxes, who carry out transactions with related parties abroad or located in a free trade zone, must at the time of carrying out such transactions, comply with the arm's length principle; this implies that transactions must be carried out at market prices. The same treatment must be given to any transaction with persons or entities located in Non-Cooperative Jurisdictions of Low or No Taxation and with entities subject to Preferential Tax Regimes, whether or not they are related parties.
- As of taxable year 2015, taxpayers of Income Tax and Complementary Taxes, subject to this tax with respect to their income from national and foreign sources, and their assets held within and outside the country, who hold assets abroad of any nature, will be required to file the annual declaration of assets abroad, when the patrimonial value of the assets abroad held as of January 1 of each year exceeds two thousand (2,000) UVT.
- Regarding the Industry and Commerce Tax, it is generated by the direct or indirect performance of an industrial, commercial or service activity in a municipal jurisdiction, whether on a permanent or occasional basis. The governing framework law is Law 14 of 1983, Law 56 of 1981 and Law 1819 of 2016. As it is a territorial tax, it corresponds to the municipal councils to issue agreements for its application. Its taxable base is determined on income and the tax is settled according to the rates that each municipality establishes for each activity.

Transportation of Natural Gas is exempt from the Industry and Commerce Tax.

The taxable base of the Industry and Commerce Tax in the distribution of natural gas is the gross margin of commercialization of the fuel, understood as the difference between revenues from fixed charge, consumption and use of networks, and the costs of purchase and transportation of gas.

The activity of energy generation is regulated by Law 56 of 1981 and is taxed in those municipalities where the generation plant is located. The rate corresponds to a number of pesos per installed kilowatt.

Regarding the contribution of public works contracts, it was established through Legislative Decrees of 1992 and 1993, and has been extended and modified by Laws and Regulatory Decrees. The latest modification was introduced by Law 1738 of December 18, 2014, which in its Article 8 granted it a permanent nature. Taxpayers of the contribution are all natural or legal persons and public-private associations that enter into public works contracts, with public law entities or execute addenda to the value of existing contracts, who must pay said contribution in favor of the Nation, department or municipality, according to the level to which the contracting public entity belongs.

The current regulation has established the withholding mechanism by the contracting public entities, including EPM, deducting the value of the contribution from each invoice paid to contractors, including advances.

Through Agreement No. 093 of 2023 issued by the Council of the District of Science, Technology and Innovation of Medellín, the rate for public works contracts or their addenda was maintained at 5%.

- A relevant aspect for the operations carried out by companies of the EPM Group is related to stamps, which have been proliferating in recent years. Article 32 of Law 2155 of 2021 modified Article 14 of Law 2052 of

2020 and established that for a maximum of two years from January 1, 2022, the national government must promote before the Congress of the Republic modifications regarding stamps that impose limits on the requirement of this tax.

In billing matters, EPM is an electronic invoicer for concepts of sale different from residential public services, since for these the equivalent document is issued; likewise, as part of the billing system, electronic payroll is issued, the supporting document for purchases from non-obligated invoicers, and the POS document for sales of vehicular natural gas. The most recent changes are found in DIAN Resolution 1092 of July 2022, which establishes the limit of 5 UVT to issue POS documents as of February 1, 2023 and Decree 442 of March 2023 which modified Chapter 4 of Decree 1625 of 2016 Sole Regulatory in Tax Matters, highlighting the change for the supporting document for purchases from non-obligated invoicers, which must contain “the date of operation” and “the date of generation”.

The Organization is advancing the implementations required by Article 23 of Resolution 165 of 2023 issued by DIAN, through which, among others, Version 1.9 of the technical annex of Electronic Invoice is adopted, for the generation and transmission of the electronic equivalent document and adjustment notes, bearing in mind the deadlines established by the tax authority to be complied with between February and May 2024 according to the schedule established for each type of taxpayer.

New entities that opt to issue the electronic equivalent document and its adjustment notes after the established schedule must do so once the enabling procedure carried out in the electronic information service of Electronic Invoicing of the Special Administrative Unit National Tax and Customs Directorate - DIAN has taken effect.

40.2 Reconciliation of the effective rate

The reconciliation between the applicable tax rate and the effective rate and the composition of income tax expense for the periods 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Income tax and complementary	2025	%	2024	%
Income before taxes	6,792,659		5,785,223	
Nominal income tax rate		35%		35%
Income tax at nominal rate	2,377,431		2,024,828	
Effect of permanent tax differences:	(359,196)	(6%)	(980,821)	(17%)
Dividend income	200,705	3%	158,211	3%
Impairment of investments in subsidiaries	1,152	0%	(97,963)	-2%
Tax-only income	18,819	0%	15,524	0%
Reversal of special deduction	211	0%	-	0%
Non-deductible provisions	732	0%	(407,048)	-7%
Loss on disposal of assets	2,312	0%	2,765	0%
Equity method	(237,207)	-3%	(256,062)	-4%
Non-taxable dividends	(201,872)	-3%	(184,761)	-3%
Non-taxable indemnifications	(2,235)	0%	(602)	0%
Exempt income	(52,845)	-1%	(21,821)	0%
Special deduction for productive fixed assets	(178,705)	-3%	(169,599)	-3%
Net result other permanent differences	89,737	1%	(19,464)	0%
Rate differences (current/deferred tax) and stabilized rate	(64,839)	-1%	(79,508)	-1%
Tax credits	(19,990)	0%	(2,108)	0%
Prior years income tax adjustments	(16,608)	0%	(3,079)	0%

Income tax at effective rate	1,916,798	28%	959,313	17%
Detail of current and deferred tax expense				
Current tax	1,101,302	16%	1,107,258	19%
Deferred tax	815,496	12%	(147,945)	-3%
Income tax	1,916,798	28%	959,313	17%

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

The best indicator to measure the tax burden is the effective tax rate. This directly measures the total tax burden imposed by national regulations on companies, in proportion to the profits obtained from their activities.

According to the above, to move from theoretical tax to effective tax that will affect the Company's results, starting from the nominal rate, tax adjustments are made in accordance with current regulations and as a result, the tax payable by the Entity is obtained.

Thus, in the years 2025 and 2024 it can be observed in the reconciliation that there are several items that decrease the tax calculated at the nominal rate and that cause said theoretical tax to be modified as a result of the application of tax provisions. Among the most important items in the reconciliation of the effective rate and that cause it to be 7 points below the nominal rate is the special deduction of productive fixed assets by virtue of the application of the Legal Stability contract. Another important point in this reconciliation is the treatment of exempt income granted to dividends received from foreign subsidiaries, exemption allowed under the Colombian Holding Companies (CHC) Regime and the adjustment of other permanent items such as the equity method.

The effective rate with which the year 2025 closed presented a variation of 11 percentage points compared to the previous year. As relevant facts that decreased the nominal rate of 35% to an effective rate of 28% and contributed to the variation compared to the previous year, are: an increase in exempt income mainly associated with dividends and autonomous pension funds, and an increase in non-taxable dividends under the Colombian Holding Companies regime. Other relevant facts in 2025 that affected the income tax rate are: the variation in the recognition of impairment of investments in subsidiaries, the equity method and an increase in the execution of investments that grant the right to the special deduction of productive fixed assets.

The variation presented in provisions was generated by the active temporary difference that occurred in the accounting recognition of the provision for alternative dispute resolution mechanisms recognized in 2024 and for 2025 this was recovered.

For purposes of presentation in the Statement of Cash Flows, it is included as income tax paid \$1,143,329 (2024: \$1,131,151), this item is composed of payments of income tax withholdings, adjustment of prior years income tax and VAT creditable in Productive Fixed Assets.

Income tax recognized in profit or loss

The most significant components of income tax expense as of the reporting date are:

Income tax	2025	2024
Current income tax		
Expense (income) for current income tax	1,117,910	1,110,336
Adjustments recognized in the current period related to current income tax of prior periods	(16,608)	(3,078)
Total current income tax	1,101,302	1,107,258
Deferred income tax		

Net expense (income) for deferred income tax related to the origin and reversal of temporary differences	1,432,122	(622,982)
Reclassification of deferred tax from other comprehensive income to profit or loss	(616,626)	475,037
Total deferred income tax	815,496	(147,945)
Income tax	1,916,798	959,313

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

The rates used for the determination of deferred tax are:

Year	2025	2024	2023
Income	35%	35%	35%
Occasional gains	15%	15%	15%

The deferred tax generated by temporary differences associated with the Energy Generation business is determined by applying the stabilized rate of 33%. For land, the rate considered is 15%, corresponding to the rate in force for occasional gains on the sale of assets held for more than 2 years.

40.3 The value of the asset or liability of current income tax is as follows:

Concept	2025	2024
Asset or liability for current income tax		
Total income tax liability	129,724	56,027
Current income tax	26,047	26,047
Non-current income tax ¹	103,677	29,980
Total income tax asset	525,256	483,229
Tax receivable balances	525,256	483,229
Total income tax asset	395,532	427,202

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

¹ Corresponds to the liability for works for taxes, which represents the possibility that companies partially pay income tax and complementary taxes through the financing and execution of public works of social significance in the Zones Most Affected by the Conflict - ZOMAC instead of transferring the resources to DIAN. This possibility arose with Law 1819 of 2016, was mainly added by Laws 1955 and 2010 of 2019 and was regulated by Decrees 1915 of 2017 and 1147 of 2020.

This liability is supported by a commercial trust agreement which is executed as the works framed within this program are constructed; during 2025 EPM rejoined the mechanism after seven years.

40.4 Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

The detail of the tax effect corresponding to each component of “other comprehensive income” of the separate statement of comprehensive income is as follows:

Other comprehensive income of the statement of comprehensive income	2025			2024		
	Gross	Tax effect	Net	Gross	Tax effect	Net
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss						
Reclassification of property, plant and equipment and other assets reclassified to investment properties	-	-	-	977	(146)	831
New measurements of defined benefit plans	(14,369)	12,702	(1,667)	117,531	(40,528)	77,003
Equity investments measured at fair value through equity	777,954	(111,861)	666,093	119,253	(13,035)	106,218

Participation in other comprehensive income of subsidiaries	41,831	-	41,831	48,735	-	48,735
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss						
Cash flow hedges	374,155	(56,796)	317,359	(294,782)	50,985	(243,797)
Net investment hedges in foreign operations	167,669	(209,121)	(41,452)	(150,329)	100,961	(49,368)
Participation in other comprehensive income of subsidiaries	(706,640)	-	(706,640)	608,912	-	608,912
Total	640,600	(365,076)	275,524	450,297	98,237	548,534

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

40.5 Deferred tax

The detail of deferred tax is as follows:

Deferred tax	2025	2024
Deferred tax asset	4,032,366	3,547,361
Deferred tax liability	7,350,829	5,685,252
Total net deferred tax	(3,318,463)	(2,137,891)

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

40.5.1 Deferred tax asset

Deferred tax asset	Opening balance 2024	Net changes included in 2024 result	Changes included in OCI 2024	Closing balance 2024	Net changes included in 2025 result	Changes included in OCI 2025	Closing balance 2025
Assets	768,246	144,870	-	913,116	117,359	-	1,030,475
Property, plant and equipment	2,529	12,084	-	14,613	2,069	-	16,682
Intangibles	9,685	4,981	-	14,666	1,444	-	16,110
Investment properties	-	1,002	-	1,002	3,169	-	4,171
Right-of-use assets	307,052	60,210	-	367,262	60,261	-	427,523
Investments and derivative instruments	47,483	61,041	-	108,524	5,076	-	113,600
Accounts receivable	387,967	5,400	-	393,367	45,093	-	438,460
Cash and cash equivalents	2,156	-	-	2,156	163	-	2,319
Other assets	11,374	152	-	11,526	84	-	11,610
Liabilities	1,794,068	655,400	184,777	2,634,245	650,935	(283,289)	3,001,891
Loans and borrowings	1,029,742	554,006	-	1,583,748	-	-	1,583,748
Accounts payable	8,828	-	-	8,828	-	-	8,828
Employee benefits	38,204	-	(15,765)	22,439	7,197	24,848	54,484
Derivatives	310,867	(475,037)	200,542	36,372	616,626	(308,137)	344,861
Provisions	291,729	576,431	-	868,160	6,233	-	874,393
Other liabilities	114,698	-	-	114,698	20,879	-	135,577
Deferred tax asset	2,562,314	800,270	184,777	3,547,361	768,294	(283,289)	4,032,366

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

40.5.2 Deferred tax liability

Deferred tax liability	Opening balance 2024	Net changes included in 2024 result	Changes included in OCI 2024	Closing balance 2024	Net changes included in 2025 result	Changes included in OCI 2025	Closing balance 2025
Assets	4,014,764	499,225	112,762	4,626,751	585,651	12,845	5,225,247
Property, plant and equipment	3,392,298	440,992	-	3,833,290	297,296	-	4,130,586
Intangibles	49,891	5,615	-	55,506	17,020	-	72,526
Investment properties	28,803	(1)	147	28,949	-	-	28,949
Right-of-use assets	113,140	4,520	-	117,660	4,477	-	122,137
Investments and derivative instruments	318,880	7,314	112,615	438,809	245,966	12,845	697,620
Accounts receivable	98,398	35,349	-	133,747	13,966	-	147,713
Cash and cash equivalents	1,651	505	-	2,156	-	-	2,156
Other assets	11,703	4,931	-	16,634	6,926	-	23,560

Liabilities	931,623	153,100	(26,222)	1,058,501	998,139	68,942	2,125,582
Loans and borrowings	846,218	50,985	(50,985)	846,218	558,623	56,796	1,461,637
Accounts payable	8,620	-	-	8,620	-	-	8,620
Employee benefits	34,197	9,190	24,763	68,150	14,533	12,146	94,829
Provisions	34,694	2,518	-	37,212	424,983	-	462,195
Other liabilities	7,894	90,407	-	98,301	-	-	98,301
Deferred tax liability	4,946,387	652,325	86,540	5,685,252	1,583,790	81,787	7,350,829
Total deferred tax asset/liability	2,384,073	(147,945)	(98,237)	2,137,891	815,496	365,076	3,318,463

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

40.5.3 Temporary differences

Temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognized, amount to \$5,400,986 (2024 \$8,796,182).

In assets, the greatest impact on deferred tax arises from temporary differences in property, plant and equipment, generated by significant differences in accounting and tax costs, due to the recognition of attributed cost, tax inflation adjustments and the application of different useful lives and depreciation methods; in accounts receivable in relation to impairment of receivables due to the difference arising in the calculation between accounting and tax standards, due to the effect of measurement at amortized cost and the implicit interest recognized under accounting standards. Another significant item in determining temporary differences originates from measurement without tax effects carried out on investments and financial instruments, which has recognition in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

Regarding liabilities, the items that most impact the calculation of deferred tax are: accounting provisions, long-term employee benefits and unrealized foreign exchange differences in loans and accounts payable. The effect of the revaluation experienced by the Colombian peso during the last taxable period close to 14.79% generated a decrease in deferred tax associated with the unrealized foreign exchange difference of foreign currency debt, which has no tax effects and will only be evidenced at the time of settlement or partial payment of obligations, based on the exchange difference actually realized, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 269 and 288 of the Tax Statute. Another relevant point to consider is the deferred tax recognized in profit or loss for the period in the concept of hedges, due to the reclassification of exchange differences and interest that are reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss for the period and in debt, due to the reclassification made from the statement of profit or loss to other comprehensive income by the application of hedge accounting of net investment abroad.

Temporary differences for which deferred tax was not generated were, among others, investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, in accordance with paragraph 39 of IAS 12, except for the amount determined on retained earnings expected to be received as taxable in the foreseeable future; likewise, in items that have future tax consequences, such as tax liabilities and financial income generated in pension plan assets, since these are exempt. During the reported taxable year, a deferred tax liability was recognized on the temporary difference arising between the accounting cost and the tax cost in the investment in UNE, considering the reversal of this difference in the foreseeable future. The amount of tax recognized amounted to \$245,695.

The approval of dividends after the reporting date and before the financial statements were authorized for issuance does not generate consequences in income tax since it is established as policy for national subsidiaries that the distribution of profits and non-taxed reserves. The tax effects that may arise from dividends declared by foreign subsidiaries, with the entry into force of Article 69 of Law 1943/2018, will be considered exempt capital income under the Colombian Holding Companies (CHC) regime.

Note 41. Information to be disclosed on related parties

EPM is a decentralized entity of the municipal order, whose sole owner is the Municipality of Medellín. The capital with which it was constituted and operates, as well as its equity, is of a public nature. The Mayor of Medellín presides over the Board of Directors of EPM.

Subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, including subsidiaries of associates and joint ventures, key management personnel, as well as entities over which key management personnel may exercise control or joint control and post-employment benefit plans for the benefit of employees are considered related parties of EPM.

Below is presented the total value of the transactions carried out by the company with its related parties during the corresponding period:

Transactions and balances with related parties	Income ¹	Costs/ Expenses ²	Amounts receivable ³	Amounts payable	Guarantees and endorsements received
Subsidiaries of the EPM Group:					
December 31, 2025	1,573,386	601,984	2,615,798	595,515	-
December 31, 2024	1,383,251	640,891	2,305,991	217,167	-
Associates of the EPM Group:					
December 31, 2025	67,580	46,976	6,117	14,808	-
December 31, 2024	60,245	70,693	6,299	8,758	-
Key management personnel:					
December 31, 2025	-	9,812	830	2,071	-
December 31, 2024	-	10,445	823	2,921	111
Other related parties:					
December 31, 2025	161,276	98,333	47,454	2,362	-
December 31, 2024	123,153	73,565	47,100	11,491	-

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

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

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

	Income	2025	2024
Subsidiaries	Sale of goods and services	1,036,836	1,046,742
	Interest	470,844	246,820
	Fees	4,269	5,219
	Others	61,437	84,470
Total Subsidiaries		1,573,386	1,383,251
Associates	Sale of goods and services	49,725	43,875
	Interest	2	2
	Fees	-	-
	Others	17,853	16,368
Total Associates		67,580	60,245
Other related parties	Sale of goods and services	158,310	114,157
	Interest	72	3
	Fees	-	37
	Others	2,894	8,956
Total Other related parties		161,276	123,153

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

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

	Costs and expenses	2025	2024
Subsidiaries	Acquisition of goods and services	590,959	632,579
	Fees	5,658	1,548
	Other	5,367	6,764
Total Subsidiaries		601,984	640,891
Associates	Acquisition of goods and services	43,817	65,952
	Fees	3,053	4,567
	Other	106	174
Total Associates		46,976	70,693
Key management personnel		9,812	10,445
Total key management personnel		9,812	10,445
Other related parties	Acquisition of goods and services	133	1,351
	Interest	-	7
	Fees	1,778	852
	Other	96,422	71,355
Total Other related parties		98,333	73,565

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

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

	Loans granted	Original currency	Term	Nominal interest rate	2025			2024		
					Nominal value	Amortized cost	Total value	Nominal value	Amortized cost	Total value
HIDROSUR	Loan 1	CLP	8.5 YEARS	7.20%	141,083	209	141,292	460,929	198	461,127
CaribeMar de la Costa S.A.S. E.S.P.	Loan 1	COP	5 YEARS	IBR 6M + 6.30%	450,000	13,329	463,329	450,000	10,944	460,944
CaribeMar de la Costa S.A.S. E.S.P.	Loan 2	COP	5 YEARS	IBR 6M + 6.50%	450,000	2,597	452,597	500,000	1,888	501,888
CaribeMar de la Costa S.A.S. E.S.P.	Loan 3	COP	5 YEARS	IBR 6M + 6.50%	613,593	30,317	643,910	-	-	-
TICSA	Loan 1	COP	1 YEAR	IBR 6M + 6.00%	20,775	872	21,647	-	-	-

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

In 2025, new loans were granted to related parties for a total of \$665,775, of which \$645,000 were disbursed to Afinia and \$20,775 to Ticsa. Additionally, with the objective of improving the quality and provision of the Afinia service, an asset purchase operation (Substations) was structured for \$753,697, given that these assets can only be used in the area of influence of the Afinia subsidiary, a usufruct agreement is executed between EPM and Afinia in order to guarantee the adequate remuneration that EPM must receive for the acquisition of ownership rights over the assets.

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

Transactions and balances with government-related entities

The total financial surpluses paid to the Special District of Science, Technology and Innovation of Medellín as of December 2025 amounted to \$2,654,250 (2024: \$2,070,905).

Compensation to the Board of Directors and key management personnel of the company:

Members of the company's key management personnel include:

Concept	2025	2024
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	8,395	9,684

Other long-term employee benefits	1,417	761
Compensation to key management personnel	9,812	10,445

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

The amounts disclosed are those recognized as cost or expense during the reported period for compensation of key management personnel.

Note 42. Capital management

The company's capital includes indebtedness through the capital markets, commercial banking, development banking, export credit agencies and multilateral banking, at both national and international levels.

The company manages its capital through planning processes and management of resource acquisition; one of the sources is through national and international financial markets, in order to meet strategic investments and investment projects, accessing different alternatives that minimize cost, promote the maintenance of adequate financial indicators and risk ratings, as well as the management of financial risk. For the above, it has defined the following capital management policies and processes:

Financing management: financing management includes carrying out all long-term credit operations, in order to guarantee the timely availability of 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 not made changes in its objectives, policies and capital financing management processes during the periods ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

To address changes in economic conditions, the company implements proactive debt management mechanisms, enabling, to the extent feasible, different financing alternatives, so that when it is necessary to execute a long-term credit operation, availability of funding sources under competitive market conditions and in a timely manner is ensured.

Below are the values that the company manages as capital:

	2025	2024
Commercial bank loans	8,986,544	6,830,517
Multilateral bank loans	551,489	664,814
Development bank loans	1,800,310	2,302,625
Bonds and securities issued	11,473,433	12,503,881
Total debt	22,811,776	22,301,837

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

Note 43. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company is exposed to financial risk, defined as the possibility of occurrence of an event that negatively affects financial results, including market risk, liquidity risk, credit risk and operational risk.

Market risk refers to changes or volatility in market variables that may generate economic losses. Market variables refer to exchange rates, interest rates, securities, commodities, among others; and their changes may impact, for example, financial statements, cash flow, financial indicators, contracts, project viability and investments.

Credit risk refers to the possible failure to comply with payment obligations by third parties arising from contracts or financial transactions entered into.

Liquidity risk is the shortage of funds and inability to obtain resources at the time they are required to meet contractual obligations and execute investment strategies. A shortage of funds leads to the need to sell assets or enter into financing operations under unfavorable market conditions.

Finally, operational risk, from a financial perspective, is defined as deficiencies or failures in processes, technology, infrastructure, human resources or the occurrence of unforeseen external events.

The Corporate Risk Management Division aims to lead the formulation, deployment and monitoring of risk, coverage and security strategy in EPM and its Business Group, in order to achieve adequate protection and safeguarding of assets, resources, infrastructure and interests. The company has a policy to manage risks affecting its activity and environment, adopting best practices and international standards of Enterprise Risk Management (ERM), as a way to facilitate compliance with purpose, strategy, objectives and business goals, both statutory and legal. It has implemented an enterprise risk management system and has a methodology for identification, analysis, evaluation, control and monitoring of risks, including strategic, operational, financial, commercial and compliance risks, which allows reducing vulnerability and proposing and implementing effective mechanisms for the proper development of business, processes, projects and contracts. As evaluation criteria, consequence valuation tables and probability tables are available, which are applied at different management levels defined in the methodological guide for enterprise risk management. Monitoring and review activities of risk management are aligned with the monitoring process established in the company, in order to propose and implement improvement actions. The established monitoring and review scheme evaluates, among others, the following aspects:

- The implementation strategy of enterprise risk management.
- Changes in the internal and external context that imply making adjustments in the treatment of identified risks or that generate new risks.
- Variation of risks in terms of frequency, probability and consequence.
- Criteria for assessing the probability and consequence of risks.
- Implementation and effectiveness of treatment plans.

EPM manages financial risks associated with market, liquidity and credit, quantifies their impact and implements strategies for their mitigation.

Risks

43.1 Market risk

43.1.1 Price risk

This is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument may fluctuate due to changes in market prices. The company has identified that the financial instruments affected by market risk include:

- Cash and cash equivalents
 - Trust mandate
- Other financial assets:
 - Fixed income securities
 - Pledged investments or those given as collateral

- Swaps

The methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis are as follows:

For cash and cash equivalents, fixed income securities and pledged investments or those given as collateral, the methodology used to measure market risk is Value at Risk, which indicates the maximum loss value that an investment portfolio could present due to changes in market variables; this presents the result with a 99% confidence level and a time horizon of one day. For the quantification of VaR, the volatility of risk factors must be calculated; for this purpose, three methodologies are considered: historical volatility, EWMA volatility (exponential weighting) and GARCH volatility. Subsequently, exposure and risk by risk factor are calculated and finally the consolidated expected maximum loss is obtained.

Market price sensitivity is detailed below:

	VaR COP daily*	VaR % COP
VaR Total Portfolio	647	0.099%

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

For swaps, sensitivity analyses were performed under the assumption of keeping the contracted hedges constant according to their indexation rates.

43.1.2 Interest rate risk

This is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument may fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The company has identified that the financial instruments affected by interest rate risk include:

- Cash and cash equivalents
 - Trust mandate
- Other financial assets:
 - Fixed income securities
 - Pledged investments or those given as collateral
 - Swaps
- Loans and borrowings
- Trade receivables and other accounts receivable

The concentration of interest rate risk arises when there are large individual exposures and when there are significant exposures to counterparties whose probability of default is determined by factors such as the economic sector, currency and credit ratings. Interest rate risk management seeks to preserve capital and maintain or increase profitability. At EPM, policies have been defined regarding interest rate risks, through identification of risks, determination of rate positions and simulation of possible hedging strategies. This supports decision-making, which is aimed at maintaining the position or hedging it, and subsequently an analysis of the results of the executed strategies is carried out.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The following table indicates sensitivity to a possible reasonable change in the interest rates of financial instruments exposed to this risk, without considering the effect of hedge accounting. Holding all other variables constant, profit/loss before taxes and equity would be affected by changes in variable interest rates as follows:

	Increase/decrease in basis points	Exposed value	Financial impact	
			Effect on profit before taxes	Effect on equity
2025				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				

Investments at fair value through profit or loss	100	653,083	2,625	2,100
		653,083	(2,625)	(2,100)
Financial assets measured at amortized cost				
Accounts receivable	100	1,581,484	15,815	12,652
	(100)	1,581,484	(15,815)	(12,652)
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost				
Loans and borrowings	100	11,497,030	(114,978)	(91,982)
	(100)	11,497,030	114,978	91,982
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Derivative instruments	100	9,404,156	(60,611)	(48,489)
	(100)	9,404,156	60,611	48,489
2024				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	100	211,496	(1,464)	(1,171)
	(100)	211,496	1,464	1,171
Financial assets measured at amortized cost				
Accounts receivable	100	962,832	9,628	7,703
	(100)	962,832	(9,628)	(7,703)
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost				
Loans and borrowings	100	9,588,947	(75,833)	(60,667)
	(100)	9,588,947	75,833	60,667
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Derivative instruments	100	1,407,560	(55,369)	(44,295)
	(100)	1,407,560	55,369	44,295

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

The company considers that the sensitivity analysis is representative of the exposure to interest rate risk.

43.1.3 Exchange rate risk

It is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument may fluctuate as a consequence of variations in exchange rates.

The company has identified that the financial instruments affected by exchange rate risk include:

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Other financial assets
 - o Swaps
- Loans and borrowings
- Trade receivables and other accounts receivable
- Loans to related parties

Exposure to exchange rate risk is related, primarily, to financing activities in a currency different from the functional currency and to contracted hedging operations. EPM manages its exchange rate risk through hedging operations within a medium-term horizon. It is EPM's policy not to enter into speculative hedging transactions, therefore the conditions of hedging derivative instruments replicate the conditions of the underlying in order to maximize hedge effectiveness. EPM covers its exposure to exchange rate fluctuations using different hedging instruments among which Swaps, Forwards and Options at different maturities stand out.

On July 01, 2021, EPM approved the application of hedge accounting for net investments in foreign operations. The hedge seeks to reduce the volatility of other comprehensive income through the equity method due to the effect of translation of financial statements. The net investment hedge applies to investments that EPM holds in foreign currency, in this case, to investments in subsidiaries with U.S. dollar functional currency and uses as a hedging instrument an amount equivalent to debt denominated in dollars. EPM designated as the hedged item the net investments in HET, PDG and MaxSeguros and as the hedging instrument an amount of debt denominated in USD equivalent to the value of the investment, in a total amount of USD 281 million.

Sensitivity analysis to exchange rates

The following table indicates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in exchange rates by \$100 in the currency against the U.S. dollar, without considering the effect of hedge accounting. The impact arises from the change in monetary and non-monetary assets. Holding the other variables constant, profit/loss before taxes and equity of the company would be affected by changes in exchange rates as follows:

	Increase/decrease in pesos	Exposure value	Financial effect	
			In profit before taxes	In equity
2025				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Cash and cash equivalents	100	461,479	12,283	9,826
	(100)	461,479	(12,283)	(9,826)
Financial assets measured at amortized cost				
Accounts receivable in foreign currency	100	141,084	3,755	3,004
	(100)	141,084	(3,755)	(3,004)
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost				
Loans and borrowings	100	13,532,517	(360,187)	(288,150)
	(100)	13,532,517	360,187	288,150
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Derivative instruments	100	8,340,004	221,981	177,585
	(100)	8,340,004	(221,981)	(177,585)
2024				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Cash and cash equivalents	100	304,046	6,896	5,517
	(100)	304,046	(6,896)	(5,517)
Financial assets measured at amortized cost				
Accounts receivable in foreign currency	100	460,929	10,454	8,363
	(100)	460,929	(10,454)	(8,363)
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost				
Loans and borrowings	100	12,939,920	(293,479)	(234,783)
	(100)	12,939,920	293,479	234,783
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Derivative instruments	100	10,030,816	227,500	182,000
	(100)	10,030,816	(227,500)	(182,000)

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

The company considers that the sensitivity analysis is representative of the exposure to exchange rate risk.

43.2 Credit risk

It is the risk that one of the counterparties fails to comply with the obligations arising from a financial instrument or purchase contract and this results in a financial loss. The company has identified that the financial instruments affected by credit risk include:

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Other financial assets:
 - Fixed income securities
 - Pledged investments or delivered as collateral
 - Swaps
- Trade receivables and other accounts receivable

The management of credit risk by type of financial instrument is detailed below:

- **Cash and cash equivalents, fixed income securities and pledged investments or delivered as collateral:** At EPM, for credit risk management, limits are assigned per issuer, per counterparty and intermediary, taking into account the financial, risk and fundamental analysis of the entities, emphasizing equity backing. The methodology considers the characteristics of the investment portfolio and the applicable regulations. The concentration of credit risk is limited since it complies with what is established in the business rules manual for treasury operations. The description of the factors that define the concentration of risk is detailed below:
 - Limits are updated periodically based on the latest available financial statements of the analyzed entities.
 - Intermediaries of the securities market, different from supervised banking establishments, may act as counterparties to carry out operations, but may not be considered as admissible issuers.
 - Banked brokerage firms, domiciled in Colombia, that have at least the second best risk rating as counterparty and that have a minimum technical equity of 35,000 SMLMV.

Finally, the actions to avoid risk concentration are aimed at establishing, analyzing, monitoring and controlling limits, for which it controls current limits and their utilization levels. On the other hand, justifications related to the need to temporarily exceed limits are subject to approval.

The investments referred to are constituted with banking institutions that have the following risk rating, according to the term of the investment, as follows:

- For investments with a term equal to or less than one (1) year, the banking institution must have a current rating corresponding to the highest category for the short term according to the scales used by the rating agencies that grant it and have at least the second best current rating for the long term used by the respective agencies;
- For investments with a term greater than one (1) year, the banking institution must have the second best current rating for the long term according to the scale used by the rating agencies and the highest rating for the short term according to the scale used for this term.
- Options, forwards and Swaps: EPM is exposed to the risk that a counterparty does not recognize the right and to mitigate it, the level of risk of each of the entities with which an operation is estimated to be carried out is previously evaluated.
- Trade receivables and other accounts receivable: EPM is exposed to the risk that users of public utilities services fall into arrears or non-payment of such services. Accounts receivable from public utilities service debtors are classified into two large groups: those originated by arrears in payment and the other group

corresponds to financings or payment agreements with customers that are carried out as a strategy for portfolio recovery or for the linkage of new customers.

EPM evaluates at the end of each period the behavior and value of accounts receivable to determine whether there is objective evidence that the portfolio is impaired and to identify its possible impact on future cash flows. The criteria used to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss are:

- Non-compliance of customers in the payment of two (2) or more billing accounts.
- It is known or there is evidence that the customer enters into business restructuring processes or into insolvency or liquidation.
- Social disturbances, public order or natural disasters occur, which according to experience are directly correlated with non-payment of billing accounts.

In order to avoid an excessive concentration of risk, EPM has developed and put into operation various strategies that allow it to mitigate the risk of non-payment of the portfolio, among which the following stand out:

- Persuasive collection through phone calls and sending letters to customers with the support of specialized collection agencies.
- Customer segmentation that allows identifying those of higher risk, by their value, in order to carry out personalized collection activities with them.
- Possibility of entering into payment agreements or partial payments that lead to the recovery of the exposed capital.
- Offset of accounts receivable against accounts payable by EPM with customer-suppliers.
- When the above strategies do not generate satisfactory results, coercive collection actions are carried out through suspension and disconnection of the service.
- If the above strategies do not yield satisfactory results, collection of the portfolio is carried out through judicial means.

Likewise, efforts are made to expand the portfolio of products to customers in such a way as to facilitate the payment of the debt, for example prepaid energy and water.

As mentioned, EPM carries out payment agreements or financings, which are carried out as a strategy for portfolio recovery or for the linkage of new customers. These give the right to fixed or determinable payments and are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months from the date of generation of the balance, in which case they are classified as non-current assets.

In general terms, to guarantee customer debts, blank promissory notes with letters of instruction are constituted, and when the value of the financing exceeds pre-established amounts in internal regulations, real or banking guarantees are requested, and in cases where the customer is a state entity, the pledge of resources that EPM, prior agreement, collects from the customer is carried out.

For the management of credit risk of accounts receivable in its different stages (risk cycle), methodologies, procedures, guidelines and business rules are incorporated, complying with commercial and financial policies, in order to achieve a comprehensive and sustainable view of customers.

To leverage the stages of the credit risk cycle, there are different statistical methodologies that allow obtaining an estimate of the future payment behavior of accounts. These methodologies are described below:

- **CREDIT SCORING**

It allows obtaining the risk profile of a customer from their payment behavior and own characteristics, which helps in the segmentation of the population, suggesting optimal candidates for offers of basic services and/or added value.

- **APPROVAL SCORING FOR VALUE-ADDED PRODUCTS**

Profiles customers who request a value-added credit, this assigns a level of risk to applicants and according to the established business rules contribute to making the final decision of approval or denial.

- **PORTFOLIO CLASSIFICATION MODEL**

Assigns the probability of default in the short term (2 months) of subscribed services, in order to design collection prioritization strategies.

- **EXPECTED LOSS CALCULATION MODEL**

Allows finding the probability that subscribed services may enter into default within a period of 12 months, which is used to calculate the expected loss of accounts.

The company considers that the value that best represents its exposure to credit risk at the end of the period, without considering any collateral taken or other credit enhancements is:

Concept	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents	1,726,117	869,862
Investments in debt instruments	78,496	88,766
Investments in equity instruments	2,419,221	1,641,267
Accounts receivable *	(727,448)	(615,140)
Other accounts receivable *	(102,167)	(77,551)
Maximum exposure to credit risk	3,394,219	1,907,204

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

In relation to the portfolio and accounts receivable, the company takes into account credit risk management to determine the measurement for expected credit loss using some variables that are incorporated for the calculation of the probability of default, depending on the availability of information and the considerations of the market in which the service is provided and historical data and experience for the calculation of the loss given default.

43.3 Liquidity risk

It refers to the possibility that there is insufficient resources for the timely payment of the entity's obligations and commitments, and therefore the company is forced to obtain liquidity in the market or liquidate investments in a burdensome manner. It is also understood as the possibility of not finding buyers for portfolio securities.

EPM has identified that the financial instruments affected by liquidity risk include:

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Other financial assets:

- Fixed income securities
- Pledged investments or delivered as collateral
- Swaps
- Trade receivables and other accounts receivable

To control liquidity risk, temporal comparisons of figures, benchmark indicators and liquidity levels in different time horizons are carried out. Based on this analysis, investment strategies are developed that do not affect the company's liquidity, taking into account the cash budget and market risk analysis to consider diversification of funding sources, the ability to sell assets and the creation of contingency plans.

In general, the main aspects that are taken into account in the analysis are:

- **Liquidity of securities:** the characteristics of the issuer, amount of the issuance and trading volume are analyzed.
- **Market liquidity:** the general behavior of the market is analyzed and rate forecasts are made to infer its future behavior.
- **Portfolio liquidity:** cash flows are coordinated in order to determine investment strategies according to future liquidity requirements, and diversification is sought to avoid concentration of securities by issuer, rates, and/or maturities.

The following table shows the analysis of remaining contractual maturities for non-derivative financial assets:

	Average effective interest rate	Less than 1 year	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 4 years	More than 4 years	Total contractual obligation
2025							
Non-derivative financial liabilities variable interest rate	9.41%	1,797,725	2,274,297	1,066,028	1,066,028	5,309,744	11,513,822
Non-derivative financial liabilities fixed interest rate	6.10%	193,591	4,359,110	87,705	3,844,785	2,682,275	11,167,466
Other financial assets - Fixed income	7.90%	39,497	5,000	25,000	20,000	-	89,497
Non-derivative financial assets - portfolio	14.27%	656,640	599,619	590,134	482,175	1,352,831	3,681,399
Total		2,687,453	7,238,026	1,768,867	5,412,988	9,344,850	26,452,184
2024							
Non-derivative financial liabilities variable interest rate	9.25%	718,760	2,701,144	2,511,506	636,664	2,979,585	9,547,659
Non-derivative financial liabilities fixed interest rate	5.95%	263,446	215,984	4,381,503	91,722	7,598,251	12,550,906
Non-derivative financial assets	6.68%	63,275	6,563	6,188	15,900	-	91,926
Non-derivative financial assets - portfolio	15.08%	588,938	489,000	438,328	319,429	1,329,584	3,165,279
Total		1,634,419	3,412,691	7,337,525	1,063,715	11,907,420	25,355,770

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

The amounts included in the previous tables for non-derivative financial assets may change in the event of changes in the variable interest rate in relation to the estimated interest rate at the end of the reported period. The company considers that cash flows cannot occur earlier than previously indicated.

The following table shows the analysis of remaining contractual maturities of derivative financial liabilities:

	Less than 1 year	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 4 years	More than 4 years	Total contractual obligation
2025						
Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swap contracts	915,804	974,476	580,595	443,748	230,262	3,144,885
Total	915,804	974,476	580,595	443,748	230,262	3,144,885

2024						
Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swap contracts	710,292	697,107	602,561	522,526	820,463	3,352,949
Total	710,292	697,107	602,561	522,526	820,463	3,352,949

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

The main method for measuring and monitoring liquidity is the cash flow forecast which is carried out at EPM and consolidated in the cash budget. Derived from this, a daily monitoring of its cash position is performed and projections thereof are continuously made, with the objective of:

- Monitoring liquidity needs related to operating and investment activities associated with the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets.
- Paying, prepaying, refinancing or obtaining new loans, according to the company's cash flow generation capacity.

These projections take into account the company's debt financing plans, compliance with ratios, compliance with organizational objectives and applicable regulations.

Note 44. Measurement of 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 in determining 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 assets or liabilities identical to those that the company can access at the measurement date (level 1).
- Based on valuation techniques commonly used by market participants that use variables other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets or liabilities directly or indirectly (level 2).
- Based on internal valuation techniques of discounted cash flows or other valuation models, using variables estimated by the company not observable for the asset or liability, in the absence of variables observed in the market (level 3). When developing unobservable inputs, the Company may begin with its own data, but will adjust those data if available information reasonably indicates that other market participants would use different data or there is something specific in the entity that is not available to other market participants. The Company will take into account all information about the assumptions of market participants that is reasonably available.

Valuation techniques and variables used by the company in measuring fair value for recognition and disclosure:

Cash and cash equivalents: includes cash on hand and in banks and highly liquid investments, easily convertible into a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, with a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition. EPM uses the market approach as a valuation technique for this item; these items are classified in level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Investments at fair value through profit or loss and through equity: includes investments made to optimize liquidity surpluses, 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 in level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Equity investments: corresponds to resources placed in equity instruments of domestic or foreign entities, represented in shares or equity interests. The methodologies used are: market price for those listed on the stock exchange (level 1) and discounted cash flow for the others (level 3).

Trust rights: corresponds to rights originated by virtue of entering into commercial trust contracts. EPM uses the market approach as a valuation technique; these items are classified in level 1.

Derivative instruments: EPM uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward contracts (“Forward”), futures contracts, financial swaps (“Swaps”) and options, to cover various financial risks, mainly interest rate risk, exchange rate risk and commodity price risk (“commodities”). Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at their fair values at the date on which the derivative contract is entered into, and subsequently are measured at their fair value. EPM uses as a valuation technique for swaps the discounted cash flow, under an income approach. The variables used are: Swap curve of interest rate for rates denominated in dollars, to discount flows in dollars; and external 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.

Investment properties: are properties (land or buildings, considered in their entirety or in part, or both) that are held (by EPM in its own name or by virtue of a finance lease) to earn rentals, capital appreciation or both, rather than for:

- Their use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes; or
- Their 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 deducing the price by comparison of transactions, supply and demand and appraisals of similar or comparable properties, with prior adjustments of time, configuration and location. Within the cost approach, the residual method is used which applies only to buildings and is based on determining 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 assets and liabilities of the company measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2025 and December 2024:

2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Trading or designated at fair value				
Cash and cash equivalents	468,874	-	-	468,874
Total trading or designated at fair value	468,874	-	-	468,874
Other investments in debt securities				
Fixed income securities	69,547	-	-	69,547
Variable income securities	687,945	-	-	687,945
Pledged investments or delivered as collateral	8,949	-	-	8,949
Total other investments at fair value (See Note 13)	766,441	-	-	766,441
Other equity investments				
Variable income securities	2,410,085	-	9,136	2,419,221
Total other equity investments (See Note 13)	2,410,085	-	9,136	2,419,221
Trust rights				
Trust in administration	109,901	-	-	109,901
Total trust rights (See Note 13)	109,901	-	-	109,901
Derivatives				
Futures contracts	-	1,735	-	1,735
Total derivatives (See Note 13)	-	1,735	-	1,735
Other accounts receivable				
Other accounts receivable	-	-	53,485	53,485

Total debtors (See Note 12)	-	-	53,485	53,485
Investment properties				
Urban and rural land	-	-	197,856	197,856
Buildings and houses	-	-	38,324	38,324
Total investment properties	-	-	236,180	236,180
Liabilities				
Derivatives				
Futures contracts	-	2,135	-	2,135
Swaps	-	990,237	-	990,237
Options	-	10,000	-	10,000
Total derivative liabilities	-	1,002,372	-	1,002,372
Contingent considerations				
Provisions - business combination	-	-	132,561	132,561
Total contingent consideration (See Note 28)	-	-	132,561	132,561
Total	3,755,301	(1,000,637)	166,240	2,920,904
<i>Figures in millions of Colombian pesos</i>	129%	-34%	6%	

2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Trading or designated at fair value				
Cash and cash equivalents	101,640	-	-	101,640
Level of disaggregation 2	-	-	-	-
Total trading or designated at fair value	101,640	-	-	101,640
Other investments in debt securities				
Fixed income securities	60,503	-	-	60,503
Variable income securities	556,390	-	-	556,390
Pledged investments or delivered as collateral	28,263	-	-	28,263
Total other investments at fair value (See Note 13)	645,156	-	-	645,156
Other equity investments				
Fixed income securities	-	-	-	-
Variable income securities	1,634,534	-	6,733	1,641,267
Total other equity investments (See Note 13)	1,634,534	-	6,733	1,641,267
Trust rights				
Trust in administration	294,057	-	-	294,057
Total trust rights (See Note 13)	294,057	-	-	294,057
Derivatives				
Swaps	-	289,129	-	289,129
Total derivatives (See Note 13)	-	289,129	-	289,129
Other accounts receivable				
Other accounts receivable	-	-	48,856	48,856
Total debtors (See Note 12)	-	-	48,856	48,856
Investment properties				
Urban and rural land	-	-	139,747	139,747
Buildings and houses	-	-	34,385	34,385
Total investment properties	-	-	174,132	174,132
Liabilities				
Derivatives				
Futures contracts	-	4,889	-	4,889
Swaps	-	100,169	-	100,169
Total derivative liabilities	-	105,058	-	105,058
Contingent considerations				
Provisions - business combination	-	-	160,954	160,954
Total contingent consideration (See Note 28)	-	-	160,954	160,954
Total	2,675,387	184,071	68,767	2,928,225
<i>Figures in millions of Colombian pesos</i>	91%	6%	2%	

The carrying amount 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 December 31, 2025 and December 2024 is as follows:

Concept	2025			2024	
	Carrying amount	Estimated fair value Level 2	Total	Estimated fair value Level 2	Total
Assets					
Accounts receivable public services	3,772,521	3,807,851	3,807,851	3,911,801	3,911,801
Loans employees	221,199	223,936	223,936	192,740	192,740
Related parties	2,483,658	2,483,658	2,483,658	2,186,352	2,186,352
Other accounts receivable	594,148	583,898	583,898	377,422	377,422
Total assets	7,071,526	7,099,343	7,099,343	6,668,315	6,668,315
Liabilities					
Commercial bank loans	8,986,544	7,753,798	7,753,798	5,973,186	5,973,186
Multilateral bank loans	551,489	358,945	358,945	456,466	456,466
Development bank loans	1,800,310	1,236,664	1,236,664	1,279,038	1,279,038
Bonds and issued securities	11,473,433	10,512,109	10,512,109	11,034,673	11,034,673
Total liabilities	22,811,776	19,861,516	19,861,516	18,743,363	18,743,363
Total	(15,740,250)	(12,762,173)	(12,762,173)	(12,075,048)	(12,075,048)

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

100%

100%

Note 45. Service concession arrangements

As of December 31, 2025, the company manages as operator various concessions that contain provisions for the construction, operation and maintenance of facilities, as well as the provision of public services such as water supply and collection and treatment of wastewater, in accordance with the applicable regulations.

Next, the remaining period of the concessions where the company acts as operator is detailed:

Company/agreement	Contract No.	Subscription date	Activity	Country	Concession period	Initial remaining period
Empresas públicas de Medellín - Municipality of Caldas	1401288	1997/08/28	The Municipality undertakes to make available and facilitate the use of the networks and other infrastructure for the provision of aqueduct and sewerage services.	Colombia	30 years (extendable)	2 years
Empresas públicas de Medellín - Municipality of Sabaneta	1/DJ/-7885/19	1984/10/3	The Municipality undertakes to make available and facilitate the use of the networks and other infrastructure for the provision of aqueduct and sewerage services.	Colombia	10 years (automatic extension)	9 years
Empresas públicas de Medellín - Municipality of La Estrella	1/DJ/-7835/17	1984/09/10	Execution of works and provision of drinking water supply and sewerage services.	Colombia	10 years (automatic extension)	9 years
Empresas públicas de Medellín - Municipality of Envigado	1/DJ/-5941/30 1/DJ/-7982/5	03/08/1977 27/02/1985	Provision of aqueduct and sewerage service and construction of works for the	Colombia	10 years (automatic extension)	10 years

			provision of the Aqueduct and Sewerage service.			
Empresas públicas de Medellín - Municipality of Itagüí	1/DJ/-6199/10 Acuerdo Municipal 007	06/09/1978 April 1973	Execution of works and provision of drinking water supply and sewerage services.	Colombia	In force until 2033 (automatic extension)	8 years
Empresas públicas de Medellín - Municipality of Copacabana	1/DJ/-9994/9	1990/10/31	Execution of works for the supply of drinking water, sewerage and provision of such services.	Colombia	20 years (automatic extension)	5 years
Empresas públicas de Medellín - Municipality of Barbosa	1401287	1997/10/2	The Municipality undertakes to make available and facilitate the use of the networks and other infrastructure for the provision of aqueduct and sewerage services.	Colombia	30 years (extendable)	2 years

At the cut-off date, revenues and costs incurred for construction services exchanged for a financial asset or an intangible asset have not been recognized.

Service concession arrangements

The concession agreements between EPM and the Municipalities establish the conditions under which aqueduct and sewerage networks are managed, operated and maintained for the provision of drinking water and wastewater sanitation services to their inhabitants, under the terms, conditions and tariffs established by the Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation Regulatory Commission - CRA.

The user is charged through a tariff according to the intervention of replacement, expansion or interventions in the networks with the execution of projects under construction (Constructions in progress). Following the parameters and conditions established by the C.R.A (Water Regulation Commission).

The agreements indicate the following rights and obligations for EPM as operator in the service concession agreement:

- Right to receive from the Municipality all the aqueduct and sewerage networks and to have exclusivity as system operator.
- Obligation to make exclusive use of the aqueduct and sewerage networks for the purposes for which they are intended, to maintain them and return them under the conditions of use in which they were received.
- Some concession agreements have the option to be automatically renewed for equal periods unless one of the parties expresses the intention not to continue with it.
- The concession agreements do not establish the obligation to construct elements of property, plant and equipment.

At the end of the concession, EPM must return the aqueduct and sewerage networks without any consideration to the Municipalities. There have been no changes in the terms of the concession agreement during the period.

For these agreements, the intangible asset model applies. See Note 7 Goodwill and other intangible assets.

Note 46. Events after the reporting period

Internal public credit operations

On January 20, 2026, EPM signed a long-term internal credit agreement with Bancolombia S.A. for \$800,000, with a repayment term of 7 years and an interest rate based on the IBR indicator. Process of disposal of the shares owned by EPM in UNE EPM.

Disposal of the shares owned by EPM in UNE EPM

In development of the Disposal Program of the shares owned by EPM in UNE EPM Telecomunicaciones S.A., on January 27, 2026, the Award Hearing was held in which Millcom Colombia Holding S.A.S. was awarded 5,014,955 Class A Shares and 3 Class B Shares. On January 29, 2026, after having received and verified the payment of the Shares by Millcom Colombia Holding S.A.S., EPM proceeded to request UNE to issue the share certificates in its favor and make the respective annotation in the shareholders' register; Therefore, as of that same day, the Second Stage of the disposal process is understood to be completed. In this way, EPM has completed the program for the disposal of 100% of the shareholding it had in UNE, as established in Law 226 of 1995.

Extraordinary wealth tax

Subsequent to the closing of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025 and before the issuance of these financial statements, the National Government issued Decree 150 of 2026 by means of which the economic, social and ecological emergency in Colombia was declared and under its protection, Decree 0173 of February 24, 2026 was created, by means of which the wealth tax was created to be paid in 2 installments, one on April 01, 2026 and the second on May 04 of the same year. Of an extraordinary nature, within the framework of the economic emergency declared through Decree 0150 of 2026.

In accordance with the provisions of said regulation, the tax falls on legal entities whose net worth as of March 1, 2026 is equal to or greater than 200,000 UVT, configuring the taxable event and the accrual of the tax during the first quarter of 2026. Consequently, this provision does not affect the assets or liabilities recognized as of December 31, 2025, but constitutes a subsequent event that requires disclosure, in accordance with IAS 10.

Management has determined that the regulation is applicable to the Company, therefore it is estimated that the tax will generate a future outflow of resources and an additional tax burden during fiscal year 2026. Based on the best estimate available at the date of issuance of the financial statements, the financial impact associated with this tax amounts to approximately \$113,000, which will be paid under the conditions and terms established by current regulations. It is important to highlight that the indicated value corresponds to the best estimate that we have according to the information available to date.

After the date of presentation of the separate financial statements and before the date of authorization of their publication, no other relevant events occurred that imply adjustments to the figures.