Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P.

Unaudited Condensed Separated Interim Financial Statements
Under Colombian Generally Accepted
Accounting Principles (NCIF)
June 30, 2026, and 2025 and December 31, 2025

EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P.

CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025

Figures expressed in millions of Colombian pesos

	Notes	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment, net	7	40,465,606	39,468,348
Investment property		236,180	236,180
Goodwill		260,950	260,950
Other intangible assets		846,474	858,426
Right-of-use assets		2,664,298	2,644,029
Investments in subsidiaries	8	11,662,595	12,502,422
Investments in associates	9	89,451	89,451
Investments in joint ventures		99	99
Trade and other receivables	10	2,612,452	2,765,418
Other financial assets	11	3,750,000	3,213,505
Other assets	12	1,452,991	125,822
Cash and cash equivalents (restricted)	13	33,289	33,289
Total non-current assets		**64,074,385**	**62,197,939**
Current assets			
Inventories		229,063	233,953
Trade and other receivables	10	5,087,727	4,306,108
Current tax assets	25	143,391	525,256
Other financial assets	11	120,084	83,665
Other assets	12	138,085	103,896
Cash and cash equivalents	13	2,928,560	1,692,828
		8,646,910	**6,945,706**
Assets classified as held for sale	5.2	-	1,939,755
Total activo corriente		**8,646,910**	**8,885,461**
Total activo		**72,721,295**	**71,083,400**
Equity			
Issued capital		67	67
Reserves		825,515	958,981
Accumulated other comprehensive income		3,100,456	2,876,116
Retained earnings		28,555,453	26,221,364
Net profit for the period		2,046,227	4,875,861
Other components of equity		39,083	39,083
Total equity		**34,566,801**	**34,971,472**

EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P.

CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025

Figures expressed in millions of Colombian pesos

	Notes	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	14	20,158,701	20,317,787
Creditors and others accounts payable	15	11,402	11,402
Other financial liabilities	16	5,597,520	4,261,585
Employee benefits		462,040	469,306
Income tax payable		182,604	103,677
Deferred tax liabilities	25	3,030,053	3,318,463
Provisions	17	966,472	895,908
Other liabilities		29,688	29,698
Total non-current liabilities		**30,438,480**	**29,407,826**
Current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	14	2,525,048	2,493,989
Creditors and others account payable	15	3,280,957	1,897,660
Other financial liabilities	16	18,351	257,380
Employee benefits		492,003	450,520
Income tax payable		-	26,047
Taxes contributions and rates payable		292,953	325,908
Provisions	17	289,212	454,455
Other liabilities		817,490	798,143
Total current liabilities		**7,716,014**	**6,704,102**
Total liabilities		**38,154,494**	**36,111,928**
Total liabilities and equity		**72,721,295**	**71,083,400**

John Alberto Maya Salazar
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Diana Rúa Jaramillo
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Iván Darío León Puerta
Head of Accounting Solutions Department
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EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P.

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

For the six-month periods between January 1 and June 30, 2026 and 2025 and the three-month periods ended June 30, 2026 and 2025

Figures expressed in millions of Colombian pesos

	Notes	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	For the three months ended June 30 2026	For the three months ended June 30 2025
Rendering of services	18	9,127,453	8,456,650	4,937,281	4,229,524
Leases	18	45,011	22,625	22,993	11,124
Sale of goods	18	6,302	6,728	3,383	3,312
Operating revenue from customers		**9,178,766**	**8,486,003**	**4,963,657**	**4,243,960**
Income from sale of assets	19	107,919	103,115	98,756	49,196
Other income		-	637	-	533
Total operating revenue from customers and other income		**9,286,685**	**8,589,755**	**5,062,413**	**4,293,689**
Costs of services rendered	20	(5,167,334)	(4,525,260)	(3,003,636)	(2,248,069)
Administrative expenses	21	(857,552)	(696,697)	(449,960)	(389,862)
net impairment loss on accounts receivable	10	(41,697)	(184,413)	17,833	(161,610)
Other expenses	22	(52,236)	(30,874)	(43,372)	(18,643)
Finance income	23.1	426,731	241,532	256,661	134,905
Finance expenses	23.2	(1,619,607)	(1,456,384)	(821,781)	(742,326)
Net foreign exchange difference	24	390,397	165,802	283,659	79,037
Equity method in subsidiaries	8	96,846	511,757	44,875	301,816
Result of participation in equity investments		362,965	134,343	(15,630)	(3,292)
Profit for the period before taxes		**2,825,198**	**2,749,561**	**1,331,062**	**1,245,645**
Income tax	25	(778,971)	(617,202)	(490,766)	(301,466)
Profit for the period after taxes		**2,046,227**	**2,132,359**	**840,296**	**944,179**
Net result for the period		**2,046,227**	**2,132,359**	**840,296**	**944,179**
Other comprenhensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		(575)	(362)	15	(217)
Equity investments measured at fair value through equity		472,977	301,004	146,589	66,464
Equity method in subsidiaries - NRRP	8	2,252	10,713	1,861	(3,366)
		474,654	**311,355**	**148,465**	**62,881**
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Cash flow hedges:		**(201,351)**	**201,883**	**56,789**	**55,754**
Reclassified to profit or loss for the period		(1,280,002)	(957,292)	(608,099)	(437,660)
Reclassification Adjustment		1,078,651	1,159,175	664,888	493,414
Equity method in subsidiaries	8	**(65,112)**	**(240,814)**	**(78,374)**	**84,227**
Result recognized in the period		(65,112)	(240,814)	(78,374)	84,227
Hedges of net investments in foreign operations		**16,193**	**62,546**	**16,193**	**(9,935)**
Result recognized in the period		16,193	62,546	16,193	(9,935)
Financial assets measured at fair value		**(75)**	**-**	**(75)**	**-**
Result recognized in the period		(75)	-	(75)	-
		(250,345)	**23,615**	**(5,467)**	**130,046**
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of taxes		**224,309**	**334,970**	**142,998**	**192,927**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**2,270,536**	**2,467,329**	**983,294**	**1,137,106**

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EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P.

CONDENSED SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN THE EQUITY

For the six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025
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, 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	-	-	2,132,359	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,132,359
Other comprehensive income of the period, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	301,004	(362)	201,883	62,546	-	(230,101)	334,970
Comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**2,132,359**	**-**	**301,004**	**(362)**	**201,883**	**62,546**	**-**	**(230,101)**	**2,467,329**
Surpluses or dividends decreed	-	-	(2,654,250)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,654,250)
Movement of reserves	-	(72,139)	72,139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity method on variations in equity	-	-	27,026	(10,659)	-	-	-	-	-	(6,090)	10,277
Balance at June 30, 2025	**67**	**958,981**	**28,357,634**	**36,593**	**2,581,073**	**47,335**	**(443,843)**	**(32,764)**	**12,910**	**767,910**	**32,285,896**
Balance at January 1, 2026	**67**	**958,981**	**31,097,225**	**39,083**	**2,946,162**	**46,030**	**(480,692)**	**15,563**	**12,910**	**336,143**	**34,971,472**
Net result of the period	-	-	2,046,227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,046,227
Other comprehensive income of the period, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	472,900	(575)	(201,351)	16,193	-	(62,858)	224,309
Comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**2,046,227**	**-**	**472,900**	**(575)**	**(201,351)**	**16,193**	**-**	**(62,858)**	**2,270,536**
Surpluses or dividends decreed	-	-	(2,815,189)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,654,250)
Movement of reserves	-	(133,466)	133,466	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity method on variations in equity	-	-	139,951	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,090)	10,277
Balance at June 30, 2026	**67**	**825,515**	**30,601,680**	**39,083**	**3,419,062**	**45,455**	**(682,043)**	**31,756**	**12,910**	**767,910**	**32,285,896**

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EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P.

CONDENSED SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025
Figures expressed in millions of Colombian pesos

	Notes	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net result for the period		2,046,227	2,132,359
Adjustments to reconcile the net profit for the period to the net cash flows used in operating activities:		**1,716,958**	**1,775,002**
Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets	20 y 21	583,140	556,149
Net impairment loss on accounts receivable	10	41,697	184,413
Impairment of investments in associates and joint ventures		15,618	3,294
Write-down of inventories, net	22	-	1,924
Result due to exchange difference	24	(390,397)	(165,802)
Result for valuation of financial instruments and hedge accounting	23	21,613	(16,513)
Provisions, post-employment and long-term defined benefit plans	21	36,048	45,258
Provisions for tax, insurance and reinsurance obligations and financial updating	17	65,428	98,095
Deferred income tax	25	(288,410)	32,338
Current income tax	25	1,067,381	584,864
Share of loss of equity-accounted investees	8	(96,846)	(511,757)
Interest and yield income	23.1	(351,157)	(209,574)
Interest and commission expenses	23.2	1,456,992	1,342,842
Result due to disposal of properties, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangibles and investment property		-	(97)
Result from withdrawal of property, plant and equipment, right of use assets, intangible assets and investments	22	9,005	4,038
Resultado por disposición de inversiones en asociadas y negocios conjuntos		(160,213)	-
Non-cash recoveries	19	(74,571)	(36,835)
Dividend income from investments	9 y 11	(218,370)	(137,635)
		3,763,185	3,907,361
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Change in inventories		7,002	(3,628)
Change in trade and other receivables		(215,607)	(303,556)
Change in other assets		(1,359,051)	(15,539)
Change in creditors and other accounts payable		187,532	(923,616)
Change in labor obligations		4,438	15,551
Change in provisions		(200,192)	(168,001)
Change in other liabilities		38,935	266,444
Cash generated from operating activities		2,226,242	2,775,016
Interest paid		(1,163,415)	(1,080,169)
Income tax paid		(685,516)	(544,822)
Net cash provided by operating activities		377,311	1,150,025
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Disposal of subsidiaries or businesses	8	262,401	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	7	(1,604,840)	(1,166,000)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	34,898
Purchase of intangible assets		(15,535)	(63,381)
Disposal of intangible assets		-	504
Disposición de asociadas y negocios conjuntos	5.2	2,099,969	-
Purchase of investments in financial assets	11	(59,384)	(168,341)
Disposal of investments in financial assets	11	40,803	113,090
Dividends received from associates and joint business		555,534	531,977
Other dividends received		23,020	75,967
Loans to related parties		14,148	294,390
Other cash flows from investment activities		448,346	3,270
Net cash flow used in investing activities		1,764,462	(343,626)
Cash from financing activities:			
Obtaining of borrowings and loans	14	1,203,855	2,483,463
Payments of borrowings and loans	14	(361,382)	(461,141)
Transaction costs due to issuance of debt instruments	14	(6,520)	(156,138)
Payments of liabilities for financial leasing		(9,989)	(9,408)
Surpluses paid	6	(1,767,500)	(1,648,853)
Other cash from financing activities		(8,655)	(10,649)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(950,191)	197,274
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,191,582	1,003,672
Effects of variations in exchange rates in the cash and cash equivalents		44,150	(14,442)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		1,726,117	869,862
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	13	2,961,849	1,859,092
Restricted cash	13	236,128	198,943

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Index of notes to the Condensed Separated Interim Financial Statements

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Separated Interim Financial Statement for interim financial information of Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. for the periods ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and December 31, 2025.

(In millions of Colombian pesos, unless 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 48 companies and 6 structured entities[1] ; 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.

The condensed separated interim financial statements for the period ended June 30, 2026, were authorized by the Board of Directors for publication on August 4, 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.

aforementioned 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 Condensed Separated Interim Financial Statement EPM are prepared in accordance with the Accounting and Financial Information Standards accepted in Colombia (NCIF) and adopted by the General Accounting Office of the Nation through Resolution 037 of 2017, Resolution 056 of 2020 resolution 035 and 0197 of 2021 and Resolution CGN 267 of 2022 (hereinafter, IFRS adopted in Colombia). These accounting and financial reporting standards are based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter, IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (International Accounting standards Board, hereinafter, IASB), as well as the interpretations issued by the Interpretations Committee (hereinafter, IFRIC). These financial statements are prepared in compliance with the generally accepted accounting principles in Colombia enshrined in the Annex to Decree 2420 of 2015 and its subsequent amendments.

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

These condensed interim separated financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures that are normally required for the complete annual financial statements and must be read together with the company separated financial statements for the year ended on December 31, 2025.

The presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the IFRS adopted in Colombia requires making estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported and disclosed in the financial statements, without undermining the reliability of the financial information. Actual results may differ from such estimates. Estimates and assumptions are constantly reviewed. The review of accounting estimates is recognized for the period in which they are reviewed, if the review affects that period or in the review period and future periods. The estimates made by the administration when applying the IFRS adopted in Colombia, which have a material effect on the financial statements, and those that imply significant judgments for the annual financial statements, are described in greater detail in Note 4: Significant accounting judgments, estimates and causes of uncertainty in the preparation of the financial statements.

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

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

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

2.2 Changes in estimates, accounting policies and errors

2.2.1 Changes in accounting policies

June 30, 2026, the accounts practices apply in the company's condensed separated interim financial statements are consistent with the year 2025, except for the following changes:

New standards implemented

At June 30, 2026, the company don´t required the implementation on IFRS changes (new standards, amendments, or interpretations), issued by the Standards Council International Accounting Standards (IASB).

2.2.2 Adoption of new and revised Standards

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

Standard	Mandatory Application Date	Exchange rate
IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts	January 1, 2023 In Colombia, it applies from January 1, 2027.	Standard
IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts - Initial Application of IFRS	January 1, 2023 In Colombia, it applies from January 1, 2027.	Amendment
IAS 12 - International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules	January 1, 2023 Not incorporated in Colombia for the public sector.	Amendment
IFRS 16 - Leases - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	January 1, 2024 Not incorporated in Colombia for the public sector.	Amendment
IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - Non-current	January 1, 2024 Not incorporated in Colombia for the public sector.	Amendment
IAS 7 and IFRS 7 - Supplier Finance Arrangements	January 1, 2024 Not incorporated in Colombia for the public sector.	Amendment
IAS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates -	January 1, 2025 Not incorporated in Colombia for the public sector	Amendment
IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	January 1, 2027 Not incorporated in Colombia for the public sector.	Standard
IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability	January 1, 2027 Not incorporated in Colombia for the public sector.	Standard
IFRS 19 - Amendment - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	January 1, 2027 Not incorporated in Colombia for 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 for 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 for the public sector.	Amendment
IFRS 9 - IFRS 7 - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	January 1, 2026 Not incorporated in Colombia for the public sector.	Amendment
IAS 21 - Amendment - Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency	January 1, 2027 Not incorporated in Colombia for the public sector.	Amendment
IFRS 7, IFRS 18, IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 36 and IAS 37 - Illustrative Examples - Uncertainties in Financial Statements	Not specified	Amendment
IFRS 20 - Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities	January 1, 2029 Not incorporated in Colombia for the public sector.	Standard
IAS 28 - Amendments to the Fair Value Option for Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	January 1, 2027	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.

This amendment is not expected to affect the Company's financial statements because the Company does not engage in this type of transaction.

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.

This amendment is not expected to affect the Company's financial statements because the Company does not engage in this type of transaction.

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 has assessed the potential impacts of this amendment and expects that its future adoption will not affect the financial statements because the Company does not engage in this type of transaction.

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.

IFRS 18 and the amendments to the other standards are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. Early application is permitted and must be disclosed. IFRS 18 will be applied retrospectively.

The Company is currently identifying all the impacts that the amendments will have on the primary financial statements and the notes to the financial statements. However, the most significant impacts expected to be reflected in the financial statements once the standard is implemented in Colombia are as follows:

- Lease income, changes in the fair value of investment property, and the share of profit or loss of an associate and a joint venture will be classified in the investing category in the statement of profit or loss.
- Exchange differences will be classified in the same category as the income and expenses related to the item giving rise to them.
- New disclosures will be added: (a) management-defined performance measures; (b) specific expenses by nature if expenses are presented by function in the operating category of the statement of profit or loss; and (c) a reconciliation, for each line item in the statement of profit or loss, between the amounts restated under IFRS 18 and the amounts previously presented under IAS 1.
- Interest received and interest paid will be classified as investing and financing activities, respectively, in the statement of cash flows.

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.

The Company is assessing the potential impacts of applying this new amendment together with IFRS 19, the underlying standard. However, as stated in the IFRS 19 section, its future adoption is not expected to affect the financial statements.

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 DUFS - 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.

IFRS 20 Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities. Issued in May 2026, this standard seeks to close an information gap caused by differences in timing between revenue recognized under IFRS 15 and the economic compensation that an entity is entitled to recover, or required to refund, through future regulated rates. Such differences may arise when the entity provides the regulated service in the current period but regulation permits recovery of the related amounts through future rates or requires excess amounts to be refunded in subsequent periods. Accordingly, an entity recognizes a regulatory asset when it has, or is more likely than not to have, a right to recover amounts through future rates, or a regulatory liability when it has an obligation to refund amounts through future rates. Measurement is based on updated and discounted future cash flows using the regulatory interest rate.

The standard requires revenue recognized under IFRS 15, regulatory income, and regulatory expense to be presented separately in the statement of profit or loss. It also requires current and non-current regulatory assets and current and non-current regulatory liabilities to be presented separately in the statement of financial position.

With respect to disclosures, IFRS 20 requires sufficient information to understand the nature of the regulation, the associated risks, the expected timing of recovery or reversal, and the effects on financial performance and financial position.

The new standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2029.
The Company is currently evaluating the potential impacts of applying this new standard.

IAS 28 - Amendments to the Fair Value Option for Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures issued in June 2026 by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to clarify which investments in associates and joint ventures an entity is eligible to measure using the fair value option in IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.

These amendments are necessary for companies preparing to implement IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements because stakeholders have reported differing interpretations of how its new requirements interact with the fair value option in IAS 28. This issue directly affects the classification of income and expenses in the statement of profit or loss.

Key clarifications include the following: a "similar entity" includes entities whose main business activity is investing in particular types of assets, as defined in IFRS 18; and eligibility to apply the fair value option must be assessed at the level of the entity that directly holds the investment, rather than at the group level.

The amendments are narrow in scope and address only the specific concerns identified by stakeholders, without changing existing practice or creating unintended consequences elsewhere in IFRS Accounting Standards.

The amendments take effect when the Company first applies IFRS 18.

The Company is currently evaluating the potential impacts of applying this new standard.

Note 3. Seasonality

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

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

- Risks and uncertainty regarding the going concern assumption

The separate interim financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and as of June 30, 2026 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 Caribemar de la Costa S.A.S. E.S.P hereinafter Afinia as of the end of June 30, 2026 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 June 30, the separate financial statements contain the impacts of the situation of the subsidiary.

Other significant judgments and assumptions applied in these condensed separated interim financial statements are the same as those applied in the separated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025.

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

As of June 30, 2026, significant transactions and other relevant aspects occurred during the period, other than those of the EPM normal course of business, are related to n:

5.1 Payment of Remuneration to Sociedad Hidroeléctrica Ituango S.A. E.S.P., in Accordance with the BOOMT Agreement:

Pursuant to the terms of the BOOMT contract with Sociedad Hidroeléctrica Ituango S.A. E.S.P. and the subsequent amendments thereto, as set out in Bilateral Amendment No. 11 (AMB 11), in June 2026 EPM exercised an early payment option provided for in that amendment.

Accordingly, EPM paid Sociedad Hidroeléctrica Ituango S.A. E.S.P. COP 1,332,143 as an advance toward the remuneration to accrue over the remaining years of the contract term. This payment optimizes the project's remuneration profile by reducing both the annual amount of future remuneration payments and EPM's implicit financing cost over the term of the BOOMT contract.

The asset is initially recognized at the amount actually disbursed on the transaction date and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

The carrying amount of the asset will be amortized systematically as the entity consumes the future economic benefits (represented by the reduction in remuneration costs).

5.2 Completion of the Second Stage of the Share Divestiture Program for Shares Owned by EPM Parent Company in UNE EPM:

On January 27, 2026, the award hearing was held, at which a financial bid envelope was received from the prequalified investor Millicom Colombia Holding S.A.S.

After verifying the validity of the purchase offer and the contents of the financial bid envelope, EPM proceeded to award the remaining shares to that investor, thereby divesting 100% of its equity interest in this company.

Subsequently, EPM received and verified payment for the shares from Millicom Colombia Holding S.A.S. in the amount of COP 2,099,969. Consequently, it requested that UNE issue the share certificates in favor of the buyer and make the respective entry in the shareholders' register. The foregoing was verified by a certificate issued by UNE, which states that this entry was made on January 29, 2026. Therefore, as of that date, the second stage of the divestiture process and the full transfer of EPM's interest in UNE EPM are deemed complete.

5.3 Impairment of subsidiary Empresas Varias de Medellín S.A. E.S.P. - EMVARIAS.

During the period, an impairment loss of COP 23,246 was recognized as a result of projected increases in the investment required for the new La Piñuela landfill cell, the landfill cells to be developed after La Piñuela, the leachate treatment plant, and the Transfer Station, which reduced the company's value in use.

Note 6. Surpluses

EPM transfers, on a scheduled basis, the amounts corresponding to “surplus” retained earnings to the Special District of Science, Technology, and Innovation of Medellín, which is the sole owner of EPM’s equity, the surpluses paid by the company during the accumulated interim period, corresponding to ordinary surpluses amount to $1,462,758 (2025: $1,447,773) and extraordinary surpluses amount to $304,741 (2025: $1,206,477).

Note 7. Property, plants and equipment, net

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

Property, plant, and equipment	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Cost	48,619,628	47,089,886
Accumulated depreciation and impariment loss	(8,154,022)	(7,621,538)
Total	**40,465,606**	**39,468,348**

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

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

June 30, 2026	Networks, lines and cables	Plants, pipelines and tunnels	Constructions in Progress [1]	Land and buildings	Machinery and equipment	Communication and computer equipment	Furniture and Office Equipment and Furnishings	Other property, plant and equipment [2]	Total
Opening balance of cost	10,719,876	17,612,421	8,494,835	9,132,598	267,864	364,404	124,326	373,562	47,089,886
Additions [3]	5,002	4,863	1,477,960	2,244	1,045	5,497	-	181,898	1,678,509
Advances paid (amortized) to third parties	-	-	4,614	-	368	-	-	(6,241)	(1,259)
Transfers (-/+) [4]	202,773	291,520	(602,751)	86,166	1,113	1,466	-	282	(19,431)
Retirements	(1,698)	(8,222)	(813)	(99)	(69)	(1,551)	(48)	(1,613)	(14,113)
Other changes	9	11,445	41,180	(1)	(1,372)	64	-	(165,289)	(113,964)
Closing balance of cost	**10,925,962**	**17,912,027**	**9,415,025**	**9,220,908**	**268,949**	**369,880**	**124,278**	**382,599**	**48,619,628**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment									
Opening balance of accumulated depreciation and impairment	(2,560,491)	(3,405,366)	-	(1,121,294)	(144,531)	(207,722)	(73,216)	(108,918)	(7,621,538)
Depreciation for the period	(172,492)	(193,776)	-	(80,377)	(9,264)	(22,978)	(2,039)	(4,972)	(485,898)
Capitalized depreciation	-	(40,988)	-	(10,748)	(286)	(213)	(2)	(245)	(52,482)
Retirements	225	4,331	-	15	67	1,239	47	318	6,242
Other changes	15	396	-	(56)	(905)	(165)	(43)	412	(346)
Closing balance accumulated depreciation and impairment	**(2,732,743)**	**(3,635,403)**	**-**	**(1,212,460)**	**(154,919)**	**(229,839)**	**(75,253)**	**(113,405)**	**(8,154,022)**
Total closing balance net property, plant and equipment	**8,193,219**	**14,276,624**	**9,415,025**	**8,008,448**	**114,030**	**140,041**	**49,025**	**269,194**	**40,465,606**
Advances paid to third parties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opening balance	-	-	89,865	-	-	-	-	6,739	96,604
Movement (+)	-	-	6,448	-	368	-	-	-	6,816
Movement (-)	-	-	(1,834)	-	-	-	-	(6,241)	(8,075)
Closing balance	**-**	**-**	**94,479**	**-**	**368**	**-**	**-**	**498**	**95,345**

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

December 31, 2025	Networks, lines and cables	Plants, pipelines and tunnels	Constructions in Progress [1]	Land and buildings	Machinery and equipment	Communication and computer equipment	Furniture and Office Equipment and Furnishings	Other property, plant and equipment [2]	Total
Opening balance of cost	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 paid (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)
Retirements	(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 balance of cost	**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 (-)	442,951	106,207	-	151,839	959	2	16	270	702,244
Disposals (-) (sales)	-	85,035	-	97	-	-	-	2,069	87,201
Retirements	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 net property, plant and equipment	**8,159,385**	**14,207,055**	**8,494,835**	**8,011,304**	**123,333**	**156,682**	**51,110**	**264,644**	**39,468,348**
Advances paid 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

[1]It includes right-of-use assets associated with ongoing construction amounting to $3,746 (2025: $1,461).

The main projects under construction are the following:

Project	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Ituango Hydroelectric Power Plant 1.1	6,433,954	5,671,885
Goods for Projects	332,535	326,988
Drinking Water Plant Adaptation	193,366	191,791
Replacement of Poles and Transformers	165,840	144,456
Primary Networks and Pumping Aqueduct from Orphanage Tank to Villa Hermosa Plant	76,316	49,478
Service Quality Interventions	75,858	74,679
New Industriales 110/44/13.2 kV Substation	71,010	49,504
Connection of Customers	68,265	67,656
Modernization of Manantial Plant	66,020	85,395
Guatapé Modernization	65,887	57,088
Modernization of Guadalupe	62,453	52,875
Modernization of Ayurá Plant	62,288	52,166
Presa Miraflores update	53,675	53,113
Machado - Volador Section 1	49,708	27,262
Primary Distribution in the Western Sector of Medellín Western Chain	48,846	87,064
Medium-Voltage Quality Improvement	48,571	26,568
Yulimar Manantiales Circuit Expansion	42,625	47,424
SDL E.R. Coverage Expansion	42,524	41,172
Operational Network Intervention	38,934	38,934
New Guárcama Substation	38,664	33,350
Expansion and Reinforcement of the Machado Eastern Conduit	36,018	36,015
New Barbosa Catchment System	33,271	23,405
Southern Interceptor	31,849	14,903
Guadalupe Troneras Chain Optimization: Miraflores Small Hydroelectric Plant (PCH) Construction	31,318	27,855
Expansion of Montaña Park	31,243	38,032
Elimination of PSMV Discharges	29,397	26,230
Santo Domingo project	27,644	27,643
Replacement of Generating Units at Playas Power Plant	26,325	22,385
Guadalupe Troneras Modernization (Phase I)	23,933	27,112
Trafos Projects	28,430	28,379
Rehabilitation of Guatapé Pressure Pipes	23,357	13,490
Rehabilitation of La Tasajera Pressure Pipes	22,162	21,977
Service Quality Expansion	21,631	21,018
Modernization of Ancón Sur Substation - Distribution	21,317	18,399
Service Quality interventions	21,212	-
Medium Voltage Insulated Cables	20,885	20,885
Castilla Bello Circuit	19,834	38,846
Other Projects 1.2	927,860	909,413
Total	**9,415,025**	**8,494,835**

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

[1.1]As of June 30, 2026, physical progress on the Ituango Hydroelectric Plant was 95.78% (2025: 94.61%). The progress of the Ituango Hydroelectric Project is calculated based on the S-curve of the new version of the schedule titled "Ituango - Stabilization Baseline Program 20260220 Rev.5," which was based on the previous version 20231005_Rev4 and its respective assumptions; this new version reflects amendment agreements AMB 7 and AMB 11 of the main civil works contract. Additionally, it includes the bilateral amendment agreements with the involved contractors: Consorcio CYS (Plan CIA), JE Jaimes (Double Shift), and ATB (Simultaneous Work on the 4 Pressure Shafts), for the commercial operation startup of Units 5 through 8. This results in new dates for operational startup aligned with the actual progress of the works..

[1.2] Other projects: corresponds to the other projects that the company has, of which the most significant are Chorodó - Caucheras Line 110 k for $67,361, Rehabilitation of the Eastern Interceptor for $62,504 and Primary Distribution in the Western Sector of Medellín Western Chain for $47,382.

[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.

Items are taken as effective the additions of property, plant and equipment for $1,678,509 (2025: $3,041,439), plus additions for rights of use $74,419 (2025: $217,645), plus the reversal of unused amounts of capitalizable provisions for $621 (2025: $642), minus capitalized interest on rights of use $367 (2025: $478), minus movement of advances for $1,259 (2025: $19,973), minus environmental and dismantling provisions for $20,502 (2025: $64,374), minus capitalizable depreciation for $52,482 (2025: $111,016), minus the valuation of rights of use for $74,099 (2025: $174,494).

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 $45,483.

As of June 30, 2026, there are restrictions on the realization of property, plant and equipment associated with the automotive fleet due to pending lifting for theft and $1 (2025: $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 $3,505,684 (2025: $3,779,640).

Note 8. Investments in subsidiaries

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

Name of the subsidiary	Location (Country)	Main Activity	Percentage of ownership and voting rights		Date of establishment
			June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025	
Empresa de energía del Quindío S.A. E.S.P. EDEQ	Colombia	It provides public electric power services by buying sales and distribution of electric power.	19.26%	19.26%	22/12/1988
Central Hidroeléctrica de Caldas S.A. E.S.P. CHEC	Colombia	It provides public energy services, operating power generating plants, transmission and subtransmission lines and distribution networks, as well as the marketing, import distribution and sale of electric power.	24.44%	24.44%	09/09/1950
Electrificadora de Santander S.A. E.S.P. ESSA	Colombia	It provides public electric power services by buying sales marketing and distribution of electric power.	0.28%	0.28%	16/09/1950
Centrales Eléctricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P. CENS	Colombia	It provides public electricity services, purchase export, import, distribution and sale of electric power construction and operation of generating plants, substations transmission lines and distribution networks.	12.54%	12.54%	16/10/1952
Caribemar de la Costa S.A.S. ESP AFINIA	Colombia	It provides public electricity distribution and marketing services, as well as the implementation of all related activities, works, services and products.	87.44%	87.44%	01/10/2020
Hidroecológica del Teribe S.A. HET	Panamá	It finances the construction of the Bonyic hydroelectric project required to meet the growth of the energy demand of the Panama isthmus.	99.68%	99.68%	11/11/1994
Gestión de Empresas Eléctricas S.A. GESA	Guatemala	It provides consulting and consulting services to electricity generation and transportation distribution companies.	99.98%	99.98%	17/12/2004
Aguas Nacionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	Colombia	It provides residential public services of aqueduct, sewerage and toilet, waste treatment and use complementary activities and engineering services that are specific to these public services.	99.97%	99.97%	29/11/2002
Aguas Regionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	Colombia	Guarantee the provision of the public residential services of aqueduct sewerage and toilet and compensate for the lag in the infrastructure of these services in the partner municipalities.	72.45%	72.45%	18/01/2006
Empresa de Aguas del Oriente Antioqueño S.A. E.S.P.	Colombia	It provides residential public services of aqueduct and sewerage, as well as other complementary activities of each of these public services.	99.99%	99.99%	22/11/1999
Aguas de Malambo S.A. E.S.P.	Colombia	Dedicated to ensuring the provision of domestic public services of aqueduct sewerage and toilet in the jurisdiction of the municipality of Malambo Atlantic Department.	98.31%	98.31%	20/11/2010
Empresas Varias de Medellín S.A. E.S.P. [1]	Colombia	A subsidiary dedicated to the provision of the public toilet service within the framework of the integral management of solid waste.	93.42%	93.42%	11/01/1964
EPM Inversiones S.A.	Colombia	Dedicated to capital investment in domestic or foreign companies organized as utilities.	99.99%	99.99%	25/08/2003
Maxseguros EPM Ltd	Bermuda	Negotiation, contracting and management of reinsurance for policies that cover the estate.	100.00%	100.00%	23/04/2008
Panamá Distribution Group S.A. PDG	Panamá	Capital investment in companies.	100.00%	100.00%	30/10/1998
Distribución Eléctrica Centroamericana DOS S.A. DECA II	Guatemala	It makes capital investments in companies engaged in the distribution and marketing of electrical energy and in providing telecommunications services.	99.99%	99.99%	12/03/1999
EPM Capital México S.A. de CV	México	It develops infrastructure projects related to energy, lighting, gas, telecommunications, sanitation, drinking water plants, sewerage, wastewater treatment, buildings, as well as their operation, studies and services.	48.98%	48.98%	04/05/2012
EPM Chile S.A.	Chile	It develops projects in energy, lighting, gas, telecommunications, sanitation plants for sewage treatment and sewage treatment, as well as providing such services and participating in all kinds of public or private tenders and auctions.	99.99%	99.99%	22/02/2013
Inversiones Energía Internacional S.A.(formerly EPM Renovables S.A.)	Panamá	Carry out management activities, strategic planning, participation in investments and businesses of renewable electricity generation and in the production of new sources of green fuels	100.00%	100.00%	01/08/2023

[1] In May 2026, Hidroecológica del Teribe repurchased 4,974 shares, increasing its ownership interest.

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	June 30, 2026					December 31, 2025				
	Investment value				Total	Investment value				Total
	Cost	Equity method	Impairment	Dividends[1]		Cost	Equity method	Impairment	Dividends[1]	
Distribución Eléctrica Centroamericana DOS S.A. DECA II	1,009,257	1,672,733	-	(129,296)	2,552,694	1,009,257	1,612,711	-	(127,555)	2,494,413
Aguas Nacionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	1,466,637	795,269	-	(91,188)	2,170,718	1,665,513	851,585	-	(104,617)	2,412,481
EPM Inversiones S.A.	1,561,331	1,024,212	-	(383,444)	2,202,099	1,561,331	1,088,900	-	(268,033)	2,382,198
EPM Chile S.A.	1,044,935	495,877	-	(10,655)	1,530,157	1,044,935	434,986	-	-	1,479,921
Caribemar de la costa S.A.S. E.S.P.	2,316,561	(277,584)	(879,062)	-	1,159,915	2,316,561	138,918	(879,062)	-	1,576,417
Panama Distribution Group S.A. PDG	238,116	615,081	-	-	853,197	238,116	599,555	-	-	837,671
Hidroecológica del Teribe S.A. HET	524,536	(182,595)	(86,963)	(24,886)	230,092	524,536	(190,260)	(86,963)	-	247,313
Maxseguros EPM Ltd.	258	240,149	-	-	240,407	63,784	263,177	-	(3,775)	323,186
Central Hidroeléctrica de Caldas S.A. E.S.P. CHEC	140,663	48,599	-	(40,613)	148,649	140,663	79,047	-	(48,043)	171,667
Empresas Varias de Medellín S.A. E.S.P.	369,967	(44,740)	(74,619)	-	250,608	369,967	(61,813)	(59,000)	-	249,154
Aguas Regionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	60,816	59,662	-	-	120,478	60,816	56,552	-	-	117,368
Centrales Eléctricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P. CENS	57,052	33,842	-	(9,263)	81,631	57,052	35,074	-	(7,369)	84,757
Gestión de Empresas Eléctricas S.A. GESA	25,782	22,678	(22,664)	-	25,796	25,782	25,974	(22,664)	(2,970)	26,122
Empresa de Energía del Quindío S.A. E.S.P. EDEQ	28,878	22,927	-	(9,116)	42,689	28,878	28,480	-	(10,385)	46,973
Aguas de Malambo S.A. E.S.P.	79,518	(47,662)	(1,641)	-	30,215	79,518	(47,629)	(1,641)	-	30,248
Empresa de Aguas del Oriente Antioqueño S.A. E.S.P.	7,554	12,318	-	-	19,872	7,554	11,126	-	-	18,680
Electrificadora de Santander S.A. E.S.P. ESSA	2,514	1,568	-	(710)	3,372	2,514	2,028	-	(695)	3,847
Inversiones Energía Internacional S.A. (formerly EPM Renovables S.A. E.S.P.)	40	(34)	-	-	6	40	(34)	-	-	6
EPM Capital México S.A. de C.V.	163,643	(163,643)	-	-	-	163,643	(163,643)	-	-	-
Total	**9,098,058**	**4,328,657**	**(1,064,949)**	**(699,171)**	**11,662,595**	**9,360,460**	**4,764,734**	**(1,049,330)**	**(573,442)**	**12,502,422**

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

1 As of June 2026, capital contributions of $198,876 were returned by Aguas Nacionales and $63,525 by Maxseguros ($90,741 less the $27,216 effect of exchange differences), without affecting their percentage ownership interests. This amount is disclosed under the disposal of subsidiaries or businesses line item in the statement of cash flows.

2 As of June 30, 2026, dividends of $699,171 had been declared by subsidiaries (2025: $573,442).

3 As of June 30, 2026, an impairment loss of $15,618 was recognized on the investment in Emvarias.

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	June 30, 2026			June 30, 2025		
	Period equity method		Total	Period equity method		Total
	Period Result	Other Comprehensive income		Period Result	Other Comprehensive income	
EPM Inversiones S.A.	166,164	1,133	167,297	242,209	(428)	241,781
Distribución Eléctrica Centroamericana DOS S.A. DECA II	136,362	(38,634)	97,728	193,961	(159,784)	34,177
EPM Chile S.A.	56,884	(6,648)	50,236	55,079	(6,552)	48,527
Aguas Nacionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	48,301	-	48,301	32,785	-	32,785
Central Hidroeléctrica de Caldas S.A. E.S.P. CHEC	17,903	(295)	17,608	17,894	(234)	17,660
Empresas Varias de Medellín S.A. E.S.P.	17,742	(669)	17,073	(754)	57	(697)
Panamá Distribution Group S.A. PDG	22,599	(10,441)	12,158	15,130	(30,278)	(15,148)
EPM Capital México S.A. de CV	6,760	2,535	9,295	8,520	3,015	11,535
Maxseguros EPM Ltd	15,232	(7,270)	7,962	17,457	(20,611)	(3,154)
Hidroecológica del Teribe S.A. HET	10,001	(2,310)	7,691	9,554	(13,269)	(3,715)
Centrales Eléctricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P. CENS	6,136	-	6,136	10,661	-	10,661
Empresa de Energía del Quindío S.A. E.S.P. EDEQ	4,677	149	4,826	5,782	(1)	5,781
Aguas Regionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	3,110	-	3,110	3,306	-	3,306
Empresa de Aguas del Oriente Antioqueño S.A. E.S.P.	1,192	-	1,192	670	-	670
Electrificadora de Santander S.A. E.S.P. ESSA	237	(2)	235	430	-	430
EPM Renovables S.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aguas de Malambo S.A. E.S.P.	(34)	-	(34)	1,374	-	1,374
Gestión de Empresas Eléctricas S.A. GESA	82	(408)	(326)	806	(2,016)	(1,210)
Caribemar de la costa S.A.S. E.S.P.	(416,502)	-	(416,502)	(103,107)	-	(103,107)
Total	**96,846**	**(62,860)**	**33,986**	**511,757**	**(230,101)**	**281,656**

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

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

June 30, 2026	Current Assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Ordinary income	Period Result continued operations	Other Comprehensive income	Total end result
Empresa de energía del Quindío S.A. E.S.P. EDEQ	206,085	407,307	157,482	243,251	232,000	28,389	983	29,372
Central Hidroeléctrica de Caldas S.A. E.S.P. CHEC	442,739	1,487,703	446,808	917,754	680,143	90,226	(159)	90,067
Electrificadora de Santander S.A. E.S.P. ESSA	475,402	2,307,288	495,129	1,240,594	1,036,921	98,871	(721)	98,150
Centrales Eléctricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P. CENS	595,482	1,447,807	387,775	1,028,280	732,288	56,494	-	56,494
Hidroecológica del Teribe S.A. HET	50,068	295,577	25,581	84,168	30,597	11,663	(19,425)	(7,762)
Gestión de Empresas Eléctricas S.A. GESA	-	-	-	-	-	1	63	64
Caribemar de la Costa S.A.S. ESP AFINIA	1,917,518	4,861,675	1,527,317	2,987,707	2,877,077	(544,023)	-	(544,023)
Aguas Nacionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	130,539	3,063,294	84,374	617,840	203,551	97,187	-	97,187
Aguas Regionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	49,355	288,679	42,227	123,310	55,338	5,074	-	5,074
Empresa de Aguas del Oriente Antioqueño S.A. E.S.P.	5,157	16,238	725	617	4,901	1,372	(1)	1,371
Aguas de Malambo S.A. E.S.P.	4,514	39,895	5,755	4,905	13,932	(861)	-	(861)
Empresas Varias de Medellín S.A. E.S.P.	203,432	603,690	320,165	223,644	282,309	14,878	(267)	14,611
EPM Inversiones S.A.	358,387	1,895,442	213,445	1,445	-	165,608	(2,088)	163,520
Maxseguros EPM Ltd	445,002	151,802	107,526	260,218	27,061	19,283	(64,243)	(44,960)
Panamá Distribution Group S.A. PDG	833,280	2,742,013	646,627	1,785,500	1,468,912	62,972	(38,738)	24,234
Distribución Eléctrica Centroamericana DOS S.A. DECA II	1,861,673	4,324,890	1,144,839	1,986,819	2,762,488	279,008	(234,472)	44,536
EPM Capital México S.A. de CV	376,230	515,362	372,740	170,385	133,395	(39,334)	(19,583)	(58,917)
EPM Chile S.A.	340,855	3,511,203	430,476	2,031,217	537,613	73,102	(152,172)	(79,070)
Inversiones Energía Internacional S.A. (formerly EPM Renovables S.A. E.S.P.)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

June 30, 2025	Current Assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Ordinary income	Period Result continued operations	Other Comprehensive income	Total end result
Empresa de energía del Quindío S.A. E.S.P. EDEQ	229,750	347,139	152,258	215,803	229,644	32,545	(17)	32,528
Central Hidroeléctrica de Caldas S.A. E.S.P. CHEC	457,160	1,365,894	410,897	859,808	614,201	95,142	(1,551)	93,591
Electrificadora de Santander S.A. E.S.P. ESSA	699,183	2,152,323	444,167	1,299,152	1,098,908	173,468	(659)	172,809
Centrales Eléctricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P. CENS	475,194	1,338,232	378,503	837,633	728,694	86,949	-	86,949
Hidroecológica del Teribe S.A. HET	60,534	360,824	23,759	119,136	31,414	12,870	(22,560)	(9,690)
Gestión de Empresas Eléctricas S.A. GESA	28,252	793	716	42	-	847	(2,596)	(1,749)
Caribemar de la Costa S.A.S. ESP AFINIA	2,539,915	4,432,306	1,297,777	2,284,947	2,872,270	(92,897)	-	(92,897)
Aguas Nacionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	300,636	2,914,149	92,721	556,396	236,561	124,178	-	124,178
Aguas Regionales EPM S.A. E.S.P.	36,142	273,260	33,946	113,172	47,686	4,406	-	4,406
Empresa de Aguas del Oriente Antioqueño S.A. E.S.P.	5,550	13,500	680	500	4,372	1,345	-	1,345
Aguas de Malambo S.A. E.S.P.	5,239	39,964	4,075	4,969	11,300	753	-	753
Empresas Varias de Medellín S.A. E.S.P.	281,087	503,367	261,241	290,134	237,446	4,616	(76)	4,540
EPM Inversiones S.A.	160,190	1,903,178	10,654	1,363	-	241,459	7,568	249,027
Maxseguros EPM Ltd	598,228	206,795	135,346	338,088	32,235	23,179	(27,003)	(3,824)
Panamá Distribution Group S.A. PDG	832,286	3,300,139	905,144	2,006,679	1,545,367	36,378	(33,960)	2,418
Distribución Eléctrica Centroamericana DOS S.A. DECA II	1,822,177	4,958,573	1,278,778	2,201,550	3,016,241	285,463	(174,004)	111,459
EPM Capital México S.A. de CV	547,756	547,978	411,068	208,176	179,705	26,253	8,384	34,637
EPM Chile S.A.	442,189	4,114,030	462,806	2,589,077	493,998	30,280	(25,470)	4,810
Inversiones Energía Internacional S.A. (formerly EPM Renovables S.A. E.S.P.)	6	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

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

As of June 30, 2026, there were no changes in the ownership interest of the affiliates that would result in a loss of control.

Note 9. Investments in associates

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

Associate name	Location (Country)	Main activity	Percentage of participation and voting rights		Creation date
			June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025	
Hidroeléctrica Ituango S.A. E.S.P.	Colombia	Promotion, design, construction, operation, maintenance and commercialization of energy at the national and international level of the Pescadero Hituango Hydroelectric Power Plant	46.33%	46.33%	29/12/1997
UNE EPM Telecomunicaciones S.A.[1]	Colombia	Provision of telecommunications, information and communications technology, information, and related services.	0.00%	50.00%	29/06/2006
Inversiones Telco S.A.S.	Colombia	Invest in companies whose social objects are based on the provision of business process outsourcing (BPO) services for companies, especially but not limited to telecommunications companies.	50.00%	50.00%	05/11/2013

[1] In January 2026, the second stage of the share divestment program for the shares held by EPM Parent Company in UNE EPM was completed (see Note 5.2)

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

Associate	June 30, 2026			December 31, 2025		
	Investment value		Dividends [1]	Investment value		Dividends [1]
	Cost	Total		Cost	Total	
Inversiones Telco S.A.S.	55,224	55,224	4,250	55,224	55,224	3,128
Hidroeléctrica Ituango S.A. E.S.P.	34,227	34,227	100,528	34,227	34,227	-
UNE EPM Telecomunicaciones S.A.	-	-	-	-	-	3,737
Total inversiones en asociadas	**89,451**	**89,451**	**104,778**	**89,451**	**89,451**	**6,865**

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

[1] Dividends were declared by Hidroituango for $100,528 and Inversiones Telco S.A.S. for $4,250. (2025 $3,737 by UNE EPM Telecomunicaciones S.A. and $3,128 by Inversiones Telco S.A.S).

Note 10. Trade and other receivables

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

Trade and other accounts receivable	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Non-current		
Public service Debtors[1]	535,980	500,387
Value-of-the-public services Depreciation	(187,139)	(185,396)
Economically linked[2]	1,962,142	2,149,477
Employee loans	202,466	180,594
Value-based loans employees Depreciation	-	(3)
Other Debtors Receivable [4]	111,461	125,870
Value-based other loans Depreciation	(12,458)	(5,511)
Non-current total	**2,612,452**	**2,765,418**
Current		
Public service Debtors [1]	4,152,509	3,999,582
Value-of-the-public services Depreciation	(508,819)	(542,052)
Economically linked[2]	535,664	334,181
Employee loans	45,117	40,656
Value-based loans employees Depreciation	(3)	(48)
Other Debtors Receivable [4]	627,518	530,600
Value-based other loans Depreciation	(161,768)	(96,605)
Dividends and participations receivable[3]	339,049	1
Indemnities	8,094	6,764
Other services	50,366	33,029
Total current	**5,087,727**	**4,306,108**
Total	**7,700,179**	**7,071,526**

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

The total portfolio presented an increase of $628,655 equivalent to 8.89%.

The increase is mainly due to a combined effect in the following accounts:

[1] Public Utility Service Debtors with an increase of COP 188,820, primarily impacted by estimates and unbilled revenues from MNR and Gas. The tariff option has been reflecting 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, which EPM adopted. In the case of EPM, it is expected to recover 100% of this line item over a 12-month time frame.

The fare option allows you to moderate abrupt increases in the fare by accumulating balances that are paid by the user later, over a longer period of time.

The behavior of this account receivable is as follows:

Date	Capital balance	Interes balance	Cumulative total
June 2026	(146,097)	12,611	(133,486)
December 2025	219,236	55,627	274,863
Total	**73,139**	**68,238**	**141,377**

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

[2] Related parties with an increase of $14,148 mainly due to a combined effect of disbursements to subsidiaries Emvarias $18,000 and Ticsa $4,647, a capital payment by Hidrosur for $85,989 and the accrual of amortized cost for $43,229.

[3] Dividends and participations receivable increased by $339,048, due to dividends declared and pending payment by EPM Inversiones for $210,468, ISA $85,216, CHEC $24,428, EDEQ $9,116, Promioriente $5,348, Telco $4,250, ESSA $213, and ENEL $9.

[4] Other accounts receivable increased by $82,509, mainly due to balances pending legalization from collecting entities.

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.

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:

	June 30, 2026		December 31, 2025	
	Gross book value	Expected credit losses over the lifetime	Gross book value	Expected credit losses over the lifetime
Public service debtors				
Current	3,832,476	(250,144)	3,734,413	(297,322)
Less than 30 days	321,431	(17,236)	266,779	(17,561)
30-60 days	51,802	(8,904)	35,711	(10,250)
61-90 days	19,187	(9,067)	28,221	(15,763)
91-120 days	15,525	(8,338)	18,764	(12,109)
121-180 days	25,292	(24,477)	22,209	(15,670)
181-360 days	68,579	(61,770)	61,668	(49,548)
Greater than 360 days	354,195	(316,021)	332,204	(309,225)
Total deudores servicios públicos	**4,688,487**	**(695,957)**	**4,499,969**	**(727,448)**
Other debtors				
Current	3,542,998	(21,618)	3,223,240	(8,807)
Less than 30 days	38,876	(9,183)	52,989	(5,312)
30-60 days	40,739	(6,076)	16,596	(4,318)
61-90 days	27,661	(5,992)	5,746	(2,540)
91-120 days	65,827	(9,875)	3,112	(2,253)
121-180 days	37,357	(6,941)	4,691	(4,131)
181-360 days	23,521	(13,563)	13,134	(12,309)
Greater than 360 days	104,899	(100,981)	81,664	(62,497)
Total Other Debtors	**3,881,878**	**(174,229)**	**3,401,172**	**(102,167)**
Total debtors	**8,570,365**	**(870,186)**	**7,901,141**	**(829,615)**

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 and less than 30 days, due to receivables for energy and gas subsidies. In other receivables, the variation is mainly concentrated in the not past due category, which presented an increase due to dividends.

The impairment of public service debtors shows its variation mainly concentrated in the not past due range, mainly due to a decrease in estimates and the recovery of the fare option.

The impairment of other receivables, its variation occurred mainly in ages greater than 360 days, mainly due to portfolio rolling.

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

Expected credit losses over the life of the asset	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Value correction at the beginning of the period	(829,615)	(692,691)
Impairment changes to the accounts receivable held at the beginning of the period	(365,023)	(949,847)
Portfolio punishment	1,918	13,346
Cancellations	323,326	799,465
Other changes	(793)	112
Final Drive Account Balance	**(870,187)**	**(829,615)**

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

The accumulated impairment reflected an increase of $40,571 mainly explained by receivables from STN and Municipality of Medellin, tourist and cultural district of Cartagena de Indias.

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:

Date	Impairment
June 2026	(20,839)
December 2025	49,631
Total	**28,792**

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

The movement for 2026 corresponds to recovery of impairment of the tariff option.

The reconciliation of gross portfolio is as follows:

Accounts receivable balance	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Financial assets initial balance	7,901,141	7,363,883
New financial assets originated or purchased[1]	25,160,927	27,250,323
Financial asset write-offs [2]	(24,487,813)	(26,736,136)
Portfolio punishment	(1,919)	(13,346)
Valuation at amortized cost	(1,542)	7,169
Attributable exchange difference	(429)	29,248
Final Drive Account Balance	**8,570,365**	**7,901,141**

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

[1] The balance of newly originated or acquired assets is primarily due to accounts receivable from public utility subsidies, residential public utilities, and dividends.

[2] The balance of derecognition of financial assets is primarily due to payments for residential public utilities and a reduction in the tariff option.

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

At EPM, receivables write-offs are approved by the Receivables Write-off Committee, chaired by the Head of the Financial Cycle Area and attended by the Head of the Treasury Solutions Department, the Finance and Risk Manager, and the Head of the Credit and Receivables Management Area. The Committee meets periodically or whenever a specific situation warrants it.

Note 11. Other financial assets

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

Other financial assets	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Non current		
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments under hedge accounting		
Contratos Swap	4,333	-
Futures contracts	-	583
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments under hedge accounting	**4,333**	**583**
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Equity securities [3]	694,300	687,945
Fiduciary rights [1]	159,168	105,756
Total financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**853,468**	**793,701**
Financial assets designated to fair value through the other comprehensive income		
Equity instruments[2]	2,892,199	2,419,221
Total financial assets designated to fair value through the other comprehensive income	**2,892,199**	**2,419,221**
Total other non-current financial assets	**3,750,000**	**3,213,505**
Current		
Derivados designados como instrumentos de cobertura bajo contabilidad de cobertura		
Futures contracts	3	1,152
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments under hedge accounting	**3**	**1,152**
Financial assets measured at fair value through in profit or loss		
Fixed income securitie[1 4]	103,238	69,547
Investments pledged	9,414	8,949
Fiduciary rights	470	4,145
Total financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**113,122**	**82,641**
Financial leasing	6,959	(128)
Total other current financial assets	**120,084**	**83,665**
Total other financial assets	**3,870,084**	**3,297,170**

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

(1) Includes the result from valuation of financial instruments and hedge accounting for $21,613; 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 ($59,384), and disposal of investments in financial instruments for $40,803 reflected in the statement of cash flows.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for on the trade date.

11.1 Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

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

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

Equity investment	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Interconexión Eléctrica S.A. E.S.P. [1]	2,882,870	2,409,884
Other investments	9,329	9,337
Total	**2,892,199**	**2,419,221**
Dividends recognized during the period related to investments that remain recognized at the end of the period [2]	113,593	130,771
Recognized dividends during the period	**113,593**	**130,771**

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

[1] As of June 30, 2026, the stock market price of Interconexión Eléctrica S.A. E.S.P. closed at $29,500 (2025: $24,660) pesos, respectively.

[2] Dividends were accrued from financial instruments for $113,593 (2025: $130,771) 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.

11.2 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 12. Other assets

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

Concept	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2024
Non-current		
Prepayments[1]	1,351,424	26,526
Employee benefits	82,612	80,340
Deferred loss on sale and leaseback transaction	17,669	17,670
Assets received in lieu of payment	1,286	1,286
Total non-current other assets	**1,452,991**	**125,822**
Current	-	-
Advances to suppliers	62,554	64,895
Prepayments[1]	36,612	37,083
Withheld industry and commerce tax[2]	25,892	-
Advance industry and commerce tax[2]	11,158	-
Other balances in favor related to other taxes	1,755	1,805
Other advances or balances in favor for taxes and contributions	114	113
Total current other assets	**138,085**	**103,896**
Total other assets	**1,591,076**	**229,718**

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

[1] The non-current portion mainly includes the payment made pursuant to the BOOMT agreement with Sociedad Hidroeléctrica Ituango for $1,332,143. (Refer to Note 5.1 for further details)

[2] As of June 2026, industry and commerce tax of $25,892 and an advance payment of $11,158 were recognized in accordance with the tax obligations and advance payments made during the period.

Note 13. Cash and cash equivalents

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

Cash and cash equivalents	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Cash in hand and banks	1,647,326	1,075,760
Other cash equivalents	1,314,523	650,357
Total cash and cash equivalents presented in the statement of financial position	**2,961,849**	**1,726,117**
Total cash and cash equivalents presented in the statement of cash flows [1]	**2,961,849**	**1,726,117**
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	**226,714**	**181,483**

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

[1]Of these, $2,928,560 (2025: $1,692,828) corresponds to current restricted cash and $33,289 (2025: $33,289) to non-current restricted.

For reconciliation purposes with the condensed separate statement of cash flows, the Restricted Resources line includes restricted resources of the portfolio for $9,013.

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 June 30, 2026, the fair value of restricted cash equivalents is $226,714 (2025: $181,483). Of this value, $193,425 is part of the cash and current cash equivalents.

Fund or EPM agreement	Destination	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Sinpro Housing Fund	To contribute to the acquisition and improvement of housing for the civil servants who are beneficiaries of the agreement signed between EPM and the unions.	77,113	50,419
Sintraemdes Housing Fund	To contribute to the acquisition and improvement of housing for the civil servants who are beneficiaries of the agreement signed between EPM and the unions.	65,625	48,940
GNB 47490 agreements and settlement minutes	Agreements and settlement minutes.	20,502	20,502
Cooperation with the Government of Antioquia for the construction of 13 indigenous schools in different municipalities of Antioquia - Aldeas	Inter-administrative cooperation agreement with the Government of Antioquia for the construction of 13 indigenous schools in different municipalities of Antioquia with the Aldeas Program.	14,610	13,968
Adapted Health Entity Fund and Fosyga Fund	Control and monitoring mechanism for the collection of contributions to the Contributory Regime of the General Social Security System in Health.	10,967	10,967
Corpb. Award Rent 6972005469	To deal with possible contingencies following the acquisition of EPRIO by EPM.	10,013	9,602
Agreements with municipalities on public lighting and cleaning rates	Agreement to manage the resources of local authorities for the payment to municipalities with agreements for the collection of public lighting and cleaning fees, these are resources exempt from the 4x1000.	849	100
Ministry of Mines and Energy - Special Fund Development Quota	Co-financing agreement for the construction, distribution infrastructure and connection to lower-income users in the municipalities of Amagá, Santafé de Antioquia, Sopetrán, San Jerónimo and Ciudad Bolívar. Compressed Natural Gas and connection to users in Don Matías, Entrerríos, San Pedro, Santa Rosa and Yarumal. Agreement No. 106: construction of the connection infrastructure to users in Valle de Aburrá, La Ceja, La Unión and El Retiro. Agreement 179: includes the municipality of Sonsón.	4,505	4,298
Sinpro Education Fund	Promote the welfare of the servers to meet the needs of payment of enrollment, texts and endowment required to advance their own studies and those of the family group.	3,477	3,315
Agreements and settlement agreements OC772	Banco de Occidente Agreement 405895772	3,106	-
Sintraemdes Education Fund	Promote the welfare of the servers to meet the needs of payment of enrollment, texts and endowment required to advance their own studies and those of the family group.	3,119	2,959
Attachment due to judicial proceedings	Attachment due to judicial proceedings	2,774	2,774
Sintraemdes Disaster Fund	Promote the welfare of its servers to meet their urgent and unforeseen needs or those of their primary family group.	2,445	2,323
Sinpro Disaster Fund	Promote the welfare of its employees to meet their urgent and unforeseen needs or those of their primary family group.	2,113	2,014
EAS CTAS COPAGOS	Reception of resources corresponding to moderating fees and co-payments in the EAS	646	646
Motorcycle Repair Fund	Promote the welfare of official workers who work in the regional market and use motorcycles they own to carry out their work.	442	442
EPM_Minciencia Agreement	Agreements and settlement minutes.	326	326
Inter-administrative agreement 4600018097	Inter-administrative agreement 4600018097	62	3,980
Photovoltaic solar systems through the “United for Rural Schools” network	Agreements and settlement minutes.	157	157
Administration of resources for the construction of infrastructure in Madera for Emvarias at the La Pradera landfill.	Administration of resources for the construction of infrastructure in Madera for Emvarias in the La Pradera landfill.	122	116
Deposits Law 820	Guarantee required by the landlord from the tenant for the payment of public services. According to Article 15 of Law 820 of 2003 and Regulatory Decree 3130 of 2003.	112	112
Municipality of Medellín - Land	Acquisition of identified and characterized plots of land within the protection zones of the river basins supplying the aqueduct systems in the municipality of Medellín.	-	94
Payment of solidarity contributions OC	The purpose of the account is to receive the transfer of solidarity contributions paid by other marketers, as well as the resources paid by the Ministry of Mines and Energy as subsidies for lower tariffs applied to users of energy services in strata 1, 2 and 3.	50	2
Adverse Event Response - Cash	Adverse Event Response Fund, CEO decrees	71	71
Espíritu Santo	EPM - Liquidation Espíritu Santo	66	66
IDEA Agreement 4600003283	To join efforts in the construction of household gas connections across the various subregions of the Department of Antioquia under the “Gas without Borders” program.	1	1
Inter-administrative agreement contract CT-2019-001105	EPM agreement with DICEL for the supply of energy and capacity.	3,441	3,289
Total restricted resources		226,714	181,483

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

Note 14. Loans and borrowings

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

Credits and loans	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
No corriente		
Commercial bank loans	7,920,145	7,359,994
Multilateral bank loans	444,161	476,448
Development bank loans	1,233,731	1,492,451
Bonds and securities issued on the international market	9,556,530	9,865,023
Bonds and securities issued	1,004,134	1,123,871
Total other non-current loans and credits	**20,158,701**	**20,317,787**
Current		
Commercial bank loans	1,589,879	1,626,550
Multilateral bank loans	74,425	75,041
Development bank loans	280,034	307,859
Bonds and securities issued on the international market	325,009	348,838
Bonds and securities issued	255,701	135,701
Total other loans and current loans	**2,525,048**	**2,493,989**
Total other credits and loans	**22,683,749**	**22,811,776**

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

During the second quarter of 2026 no new loan disbursements were received.

The detail of loans and borrowings is as follows:

Entity or loan	Original Currency	Initial date	Term	Nominal interest rate	June 30, 2026			
					IRR	Nominal value	Amortized cost value	Total Value
AGENCE FRANCAISE DE DEVELOPPEMENT	USD	16/03/2023	10	SOFR 6M + 2.12%	5.93%	606,940	6,534	613,474
AGENCE FRANCAISE DE DEVELOPPEMENT	USD	10/08/2012	15	4.311%	4.38%	145,576	2,625	148,201
BANCO AGRARIO DE COLOMBIA SA	COP	16/01/2025	7	IBR 6M + 2.56%	14.40%	223,000	15,006	238,006
BANCO AGRARIO DE COLOMBIA SA	COP	20/05/2014	16	IBR + 2.4%	14.17%	44,073	470	44,543
BANCO BILBAO VIZCAYA ARGENTARIA	COP	30/10/2024	7	IBR 6M + 2.7%	14.70%	200,000	6,292	206,292
BANCO BILBAO VIZCAYA ARGENTARIA	COP	16/01/2025	7	IBR 6M + 2.7%	14.64%	100,000	6,602	106,602
BANCO BILBAO VIZCAYA ARGENTARIA MILAN BR	USD	18/06/2025	10	SOFR 6M + 1.65%	7.02%	1,721,795	(92,823)	1,628,972
BANCO DAVIVIENDA SA	COP	04/12/2024	7	IBR 6M + 3.5%	15.50%	284,800	5,285	290,085
BANCO DAVIVIENDA SA	COP	19/11/2024	7	IBR 6M + 3.5%	15.49%	71,200	1,746	72,946
BANCO DE BOGOTA	COP	15/04/2024	7	IBR 6M + 3.55%	15.47%	280,000	10,741	290,741
BANCO DE BOGOTA	COP	10/04/2025	7	IBR 6M + 3%	14.99%	160,000	6,301	166,301
BANCO DE BOGOTA	COP	21/03/2024	7	IBR 6M + 3.55%	15.56%	120,000	5,785	125,785
BANCO DE OCCIDENTE S.A.	COP	26/12/2023	7	IBR 6M + 2.98%	14.69%	200,000	12,875	212,875
BANCO DE OCCIDENTE S.A.	COP	24/01/2025	7	IBR 6M + 3%	14.85%	110,000	7,374	117,374
BANCO INTERAMERICANO DE DESARROLLO	COP	17/06/2020	14	5%	6.12%	216,476	1,667	218,143
BANCO INTERAMERICANO DE DESARROLLO	COP	23/08/2016	18	7.5%	9.02%	200,307	1,041	201,348
BANCO INTERAMERICANO DE DESARROLLO	COP	08/12/2017	16	6.265%	7.61%	99,724	558	100,282
BANCO NAL DE DESARROLLO ECONOMI Y SOCIAL	USD	26/04/2016	24	4.887%	4.47%	286,347	7,473	293,820
BANCO POPULAR	COP	30/04/2024	7	IBR 6M + 3.35%	15.11%	100,000	3,211	103,211
BANCO POPULAR	COP	30/04/2024	7	IBR 6M + 3.35%	15.16%	90,000	6,628	96,628
BANCOLDEX	USD	24/12/2025	1	SOFR 1M + 1.45%	5.10%	89,533	89	89,622
BANCOLOMBIA S.A.	COP	31/01/2025	7	IBR 6M + 1.97%	13.84%	500,000	29,114	529,114
BANCOLOMBIA S.A.	COP	06/11/2024	7	IBR 6M + 3.3%	15.21%	300,000	9,031	309,031
BNP PARIBAS	USD	22/12/2025	1	SOFR 1M + 1.48%	5.12%	688,718	882	689,600
GLOBAL BOND 2027 COP	COP	31/10/2017	10	8.375%	8.46%	4,165,519	225,114	4,390,633
IPC BONDS IV TRANCHE 3	COP	14/12/2010	20	IPC + 4.94%	10.94%	267,400	2,258	269,658
IPC BONDS V TRANCHE III	COP	04/12/2013	20	IPC + 5.03%	11.16%	229,190	1,585	230,775
IPC BONDS VI TRANCHE III	COP	29/07/2014	20	IPC + 4.5%	10.88%	250,000	758	250,758
IPC BONDS VI TRANCHE II	COP	29/07/2014	12	IPC + 4.17%	12.43%	125,000	1,892	126,892
IPC BONDS VII TRANCHE III	COP	20/03/2015	20	IPC + 4.43%	10.47%	260,000	1,468	261,468
IPC BONDS VII TRANCHE II	COP	20/03/2015	12	IPC + 3.92%	9.78%	120,000	510	120,510
BONDS USD 2019	USD	11/07/2019	10	4.25%	4.41%	3,443,590	55,131	3,498,721
BONDS USD 2020	USD	15/07/2020	11	4.375%	4.68%	1,980,064	11,895	1,991,959
CORPORACION ANDINA DE FOMENTO	USD	03/10/2016	18	SOFR 6M + 3.53%	7.47%	450,316	8,064	458,380
CORREDORES DAVIVIENDA S.A.COMISIONISTA D	COP	04/12/2024	7	IBR 6M + 3.5%	15.50%	115,200	2,138	117,338
CORREDORES DAVIVIENDA S.A.COMISIONISTA D	COP	19/11/2024	7	IBR 6M + 3.5%	15.49%	28,800	706	29,506
ITAÚ CORPBANCA COLOMBIA S.A.	COP	15/10/2024	5	IBR 3M + 3.15%	15.13%	90,000	3,038	93,038
ITAÚ CORPBANCA COLOMBIA S.A.	COP	22/10/2024	5	IBR 3M + 3.15%	15.14%	80,000	2,489	82,489
ITAÚ CORPBANCA COLOMBIA S.A.	COP	29/10/2024	5	IBR 3M + 3.15%	15.16%	80,000	2,283	82,283
UMB BANK	USD	21/03/2025	5	SOFR 3M + 2.65%	6.93%	2,238,334	(9,819)	2,228,515
UMB BANK	USD	14/12/2022	5	SOFR 3M + 2.15%	6.58%	1,566,833	(7,708)	1,559,125
Commissions						-	(1,295)	(1,295)
Total						**22,328,735**	**355,014**	**22,683,749**

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 $1,203,855 (June 2025: $2,483,463); ii) payments of public and treasury loans $361,382 (June 2025: $461,141); iii) transaction costs for issuance of debt instruments of $6,520 (June 2025: $156,138).

Interest paid on credit operations as of June 2026 amounted to: $618,196 (June 2025: $596,142).

Net foreign exchange gain related to debt recognized in profit or loss for the period was $483,397 (June 2025: $194,010 net profit).

As of the reporting date, the loans contracted with CAF, AFD, and BNDES were designated as hedging instruments for net investments in foreign operations. At June 2026, USD 256 million had been designated (equivalent to COP 882,238). Exchange differences of $16,193 were reclassified from profit or loss for the period to other comprehensive income (June 2025: $62,546).

The information on issued bonds is as follows:

Subseries	Original currency	Start Date	Term	Nominal interest rate	June 30, 2026			
					IRR	Nominal value	Amortized Cost Value	Total value
A12a	COP	29/07/2014	12	IPC + 4.17%	12.43%	125,000	1,892	126,892
A12a	COP	20/03/2015	12	IPC + 3.92%	9.78%	120,000	510	120,510
A20a	COP	14/12/2010	20	IPC + 4.94%	10.94%	267,400	2,258	269,658
A20a	COP	04/12/2013	20	IPC + 5.03%	11.16%	229,190	1,585	230,775
A20a	COP	29/07/2014	20	IPC + 4.5%	10.88%	250,000	758	250,758
A20a	COP	20/03/2015	20	IPC + 4.43%	10.47%	260,000	1,468	261,468
International bonus	COP	31/10/2017	10	8.375%	8.46%	4,165,519	225,114	4,390,633
International bonus	USD	11/07/2019	10	4.25%	4.41%	3,443,590	55,131	3,498,721
International bonus	USD	15/07/2020	11	4.375%	4.68%	1,980,064	11,895	1,991,959
TOTAL						**10,840,763**	**300,611**	**11,141,374**

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos, the exchange rate used was the TRM at the end of each 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	Limit Indicator	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
EBITDA/Financial expenses	BNDES - AFD	Greater than 3	3.09	3.36
EBITDA/Net financial expenses	CAF - UMB Bank-SACE	Greater than 3	3.45	3.64
Long-term net debt/LTM EBITDA	AFD - CAF - BID - UMB Bank-Bancolombia- Davivienda-SACE	Less than 4	2.59	2.46
Long-term debt/Equity	BNDES - BID	Less than 1.5	0.85	0.82

As of June 2026, 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 15. Creditors and other accounts payable

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

Creditors and other accounts payable	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Non-current		
Deposits received as collateral	10,774	10,774
Purchase of goods and services	628	628
Total non-current creditors and other accounts payable	**11,402**	**11,402**
Current		
Creditors [1]	1,846,833	1,290,499
Purchase of goods and services [2]	914,422	471,786
Grants allocated [3]	517,120	132,784
Deposits received as collateral	2,268	2,268
Other accounts payable	314	323
Total current creditors and other accounts payable	**3,280,957**	**1,897,660**
Total creditors and other accounts payable	**3,292,359**	**1,909,062**

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

[1] This balance relates mainly to financial surpluses payable to the District of Medellín, which amounted to $1,047,690 as of June 30, 2026.

[2] Corresponds mainly to the increase in purchases in the energy exchange.

[3] Corresponds to subsidies due to the following items: energy service $517,120

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 16. Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are composed of:

Other financial liabilities	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Non-current		
Lease liability [1]	3,616,127	3,438,752
Derivatives for cash flow hedging purposes[2]	1,831,588	821,159
Derivatives not under hedge accounting swaps[3]	149,805	-
Other financial derivatives[4]	-	1,674
Total other non-current financial liabilities	**5,597,520**	**4,261,585**
Current		
Lease liability [1]	8,351	77,840
Other financial derivatives[4]	10,000	10,462
Derivatives for cash flow hedging purposes[2]	-	100,890
Derivatives not under hedge accounting swaps[3]	-	68,188
Total other current financial liabilities	**18,351**	**257,380**
Total other financial liabilities	**5,615,871**	**4,518,965**

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

[1] Includes the lease contract with Aguas Nacionales for $162,282; Municipality of Medellín por $55,633 and financial lease for $126,783 and lower value for merchandise receipts for $71,00; Special District of Science, Technology and Innovation of Medellín for $11,266Renting Colombia for $18,491; Ingeomega for $8,488; Enecon for $8,260.

[2] The variation is due to the revaluation of the Colombian peso against the dollar, evidenced by a 8.34% reduction in the TRM between December 31, 2025 and June 30, 2026, which impacts the valuation of the right and consequently generates an increase in the net obligation of the swaps.

Derivatives for hedging purposes $1,831,588 correspond to swaps

[3] At June 30, 2026 there are 3 derivatives that are not classified under hedge accounting, due to partial prepayment of the underlying in December, 2025 and for early cancellation (Unwind) authorization from the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit is required, which is in process, the variance is attributable to the revaluation of the Colombian peso against the U.S. dollar and projected interest rates.

[4] Other financial derivatives includes the consideration for granting the PUT Option Guarantee to Afinia for $10,000 million pesos.

Note 17. Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities

17.1 Provisions

The reconciliation of provisions is as follows:

June 30, 2026	Dismantling or restoration	Litigation	Contingent consideration - Business combinations	Implied subsidiary obligations	Other provisions	Total
Opening balance	**888,523**	**98,439**	**132,561**	**105,804**	**125,036**	**1,350,363**
Additions	-	15,463	-	-	6,642	**22,105**
Uses	(99,483)	(6,223)	(1,574)	-	(13,799)	**(121,079)**
Reversals, unused amounts (-)	(489)	(5,735)	-	-	-	**(6,224)**
Adjustment for changes in estimates	19,980	(61,573)	-	(9,312)	(21,005)	**(71,910)**
Adjustment for changes in capitalizable estimates	20,502	-	-	-	-	**20,502**
Exchange rate difference	-	-	(3,501)	-	-	**(3,501)**
Other changes Financial Expense	51,965	7,580	1,740	-	4,143	**65,428**
Closing Balance	**880,998**	**47,951**	**129,226**	**96,492**	**101,017**	**1,255,684**
Non-current	639,449	30,750	129,226	96,492	70,555	**966,472**
Current	241,549	17,201	-	-	30,462	**289,212**
Total	**880,998**	**47,951**	**129,226**	**96,492**	**101,017**	**1,255,684**

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

December 31, 2025	Dismantling or restoration	Litigation	Contingent consideration - Business combinations	Implied subsidiary obligations	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
Uses	(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

As of June 30, 2026, the significant behavior of EPM provisions is as follows:

- The decrease in the decommissioning or restoration account of $7,525 was due to changes in the macroeconomic variables used for measurement.

- The decrease in litigation and claims of $50,488 was due to changes in the macroeconomic variables used for measurement; and changes in the probability assessment of litigation proceedings. (Section 17.1.2).

- The decrease in other provisions of $24,020 is mainly attributable to adjustments resulting from changes in estimates and payments made. (Section 17.1.5).

17.1.1. 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.

– 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.

- 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.

- 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).

  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.

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.

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.

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; physical environment and biotic environment provisions for the investigation of living organisms that influence the ecosystem and may produce alterations; and the land management provision which seeks to obtain ownership and availability of land.

17.1.2. 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

Type of legal action or procedure	Average length (in years)
Abbreviated	4
petition for compliance	4
Group Action	6
Representative actions	4
conciliation (pre-trial)	2
Partie civile proceedings	4
Contractual (Breach of contract)	13
Survey and demarcation	5
Executive	5
Singular executive	3
Expropriation	4
Comprehensive reparation incident (criminal)	2
Imposition of easement	4
Nullification of administrative acts	5
Nullification and reestablishment of rights	10
Nullification and reestablishment of labour right	11
Ordinary	7
Ordinary of Membership	5
Accusatorial Criminal (Law 906 of 2004)	4
Division's lawsuits	4
Protection of consumer rights	6
Police Grievances	3
Right to Reclaim	7
Direct compensation	12
Oral	5

Labor proceedings

Type of legal action or procedure	Average length (in years)
Labor solidarity	3.5
Pension	3.5
Extra Hours	3.5
Job Reinstatement	4
Salary Scale Equalization	3.5
Unfair Dismissal Compensation	3.5
Reassessment of Social Benefits	3.5
Compensation work accident	4
Refund of Health-Pension Contributions	4

Application of jurisprudence

Typology: the amounts of 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:

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

The following are the recognized litigations:

Third	Claim	Valor
Various Labor	217 cases with an average of $90 and an amount of less than $801.	19,555
Various administrative	33 cases with an average of $124 and an amount of less than $822.	4,099
Municipality of Caucasia	The claim seeks annulment of the public lighting tax assessments issued by the Municipality of Caucasia for September, October, November, and December 2017 and, consequently, restoration of EPM's rights through a declaration that it owes no additional amount in respect of the disputed taxes. It also seeks a refund from the Municipality of Caucasia of any overpayment made under those assessments and an award of costs against the defendant.	2,924
Jesús Enrique Acevedo Ruiz	Lawsuit against Aguas Nacionales.	2,659
Francisco Javier Muñoz Usman	The plaintiffs claim to have worked at Empresa Antioqueña de Energía S.A. E.S.P., which has been liquidated. That the conciliation agreement signed be declared null and void due to lack of consent and consequently that the reinstatement of the employment contract, the reimbursement, the payment of all salaries and benefits not received be ordered, in the same way that social security contributions are paid from the moment of dismissal until the plaintiff is effectively reinstated.	2,493
Moraine Olave De Larios	Relatives of a former Integral worker who died in Ituango are suing for full compensation for moral damages caused. Solidarity.	2,159
TRANSMETANO S.A.	It is requested that EPM be declared in breach of the Firm Natural Gas Transportation Agreement TM-EPM-CF-2023-001 for failing to pay, in full and on time, the invoices issued by TRANSMETANO from December 2023 onward, due to unfounded objections based on the inapplicability of the tariff with an 11.88% discount rate established in CREG Resolution 102 002 of 2023.	1,963
TRAINCO S.A.	That the following resolutions be declared null and void: 161052 of 05/03/2001, issued by EPM, by means of which the contract 2101870 entered into between EPM and Trainco S.A. was unilaterally terminated, and 178702 of 07/06/2001.	1,618
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.	1,515
Albertina Brand Castro	BUSINESS UNIT between CARIBEMAR DE LA COSTA AND EPM - Damages due to employer negligence.	1,393
Luis Bernardo Mora Meneses	Re-entry EAS.	1,250
Octavio Rendón Gallego	The claim seeks annulment of Resolution No. 403, which determined Mr. Octavio Rendón Gallego's pension, and issuance of a new administrative act ordering the inclusion of the Christmas and vacation bonus components and indexation of the initial pension payment.	1,029
Aicardo Arturo Mora Taborda	It is requested that the workplace accident suffered at the Hidroituango project be attributable to his employer, TODO EN CONSTRUCCIONES CIVILES S.A.S.	989
INCOLTES LTDA.	To declare that EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLIN breached contract number 2/DJV - 1757/24, the purpose of which is the construction of networks, domestic networks and complementary aqueduct and sewerage works on the eastern bank of the Medellín river, group I, by declaring the termination without any legal cause and without recognizing the economic imbalance of the contract suffered by the CONTRACTOR; and, that the following resolutions be declared null and void: 58517 of 10/07/1996, where the termination of the contract was declared, 58745 of 15/10/1996; and resolution number 60218 of 03/12/1996 which confirms resolution 58517 of 707/10/1996, issued by THE COMPANIES.	957
Área Metropolitana del Valle de Aburrá	To declare null and void Metropolitan Resolutions No. S.A. 001085 of 05/07/2012 "For the collection of the retributive tax - Connected Sector"; and No. S.A. 000189 of 2014/02/17 "Resolving an Appeal for Reconsideration", both issued by the Environmental Sub-Director of the Metropolitan Area of the Aburrá Valley; and to declare that EPM E.S. P., is not obliged to pay the AREA An amount whose return must be made in an indexed manner from the moment the payment is made until the date on which effective compliance with the sentence that puts an end to the dispute is verified.	853
Francisco Javier Londoño Patiño	The plaintiff seeks a substitution of employer between his employer, UNE EPM (a contractor), and EPM. Declare the substitution of employer between EPM and UNE EPM TELECOMUNICACIONES and order the payment of service bonuses, vacation pay, Christmas bonuses, sickness allowance, wage adjustments, the penalty under Law 361 of 1997 for dismissal while in a situation of manifest vulnerability, late payment penalties, and court costs.	846
Didier de Jesús Restrepo Montoya	The plaintiffs claim compensation for moral damages allegedly caused by the eviction from their homes located on property owned by EPM, for the construction of the Porce III Hydroelectric Project, which was the subject of an eviction order issued by the Mayor's Office of the Municipality of Anorí.	822
Leidy Rosero Naranjo	The family of the deceased worker is seeking full compensation for damages.	801
Various prosecutors	2 cases with an average of $13 and an amount of less than $852.	26
Total recognized litigation		**47,951**

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos.

17.1.3. Contingent consideration - Business combination

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 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.

17.1.4. 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.

17.1.5. 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.

- **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.

- **Sanctions:** Fines imposed by competent authority for not applying law or regulation indicated by respective entity.

- **Capitalizable easement:** Corresponds to recognition of capitalizable litigation associated with asset, whose dismantling must be higher value of construction in progress. EPM has an easement imposition proceeding underway for the San Lorenzo - Calizas Second Circuit 110 kV Power Transmission Line project, located in the eastern part of the Department of Antioquia, within the jurisdiction of the 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.

- **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 June 30, 2026 is $4,854.

- **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.

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.

- **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.

- **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.

- **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.

- **Somos Program:** Program operates under point accumulation modality. According to statistical behavior, points were accounted with 80% redemption probability.

17.1.6. 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	Decommissioning or environmental restoration	Litigation	Contingent consideration	Subsidiary implied obligations	Other provisions	Total
2026	241,549	22,938	-	-	60,340	324,827
2027	311,664	8,651	-	-	40,128	360,443
2028	139,245	6,520	-	-	1,305	147,070
2029 and Others	188,540	38,283	129,227	96,492	6,958	459,500
Total	**880,998**	**76,392**	**129,227**	**96,492**	**108,731**	**1,291,840**

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

17.2 Contingent liabilities and assets

The composition of contingent liabilities and assets is as follows:

Description	Contingent liabilities	Contingent assets	Net
Litigation	2,658,622	306,060	(2,352,562)
Total	**2,658,622**	**306,060**	**(2,352,562)**

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	Value
Other Administrative	607 Litigations with an average of $975.	592,050
ISAGEN S.A. E.S.P.	EPM is ordered to compensate ISAGEN for the damages it suffered as a result of the fire and the consequent unavailability of the Guatapé Power Plant.	435,524
Rios Vivos Movement	Financial compensation is claimed on behalf of 613 plaintiffs who are requesting that the Nation, the Ministry of Environment, the National Environmental Licensing Authority (ANLA), the Government of Antioquia, EPM, and Hidroituango S.A. E.S.P. be declared liable for the violations of human rights, collective rights, and environmental rights suffered by the communities affected by the Hidroituango megaproject. Comprehensive reparations are requested, including financial compensation for moral damages, harm to health, violations of constitutional rights, and material losses, for an estimated amount exceeding COP 476 thousand million, duly updated and indexed in accordance with the law and the CPI. Due to the structural impact on peasant, community, and solidarity-based economies; the loss of traditional ways of life (artisanal gold panning, fishing, agriculture); the impairment of the social fabric; and serious impacts on the physical and mental health of the communities, they request: Grant land to the Ríos Vivos Movement for ancestral artisanal gold panning, environmental restoration, agricultural production, and cultural preservation. Restoration of the Cauca River and its basin, total reduction of project risks, risk management plans, food security, access to drinking water, comprehensive health care, and quality rural education. Guarantee of free land and river mobility, construction and repair of roads, bridges, and rural paths. Public acknowledgment of responsibility, official statements, and acts of apology agreed upon with the communities. Progressive dismantling of the project's infrastructure, prohibition of forced evictions, no implementation of new hydroelectric or mining projects in the area, and guarantees of protection and non-persecution for the Ríos Vivos Movement.	381,637
Maikol Arenales Chaves	To declare the defendants administratively liable, as the cause of the unlawful damage for having destroyed the fishing resource of the Ciénagas de Montecristo complex, which is due to the construction of the IHP.	360,851
ELECTRICARIBE - Electrificadora del Caribe S.A. E.S.P.	To declare that EPM breached the Acquisition Agreement by refraining from making the adjustment of the Compensatory Payment for Collection foreseen, in favor of ELECTRIFICADORA DEL CARIBE S.A. in liquidation. As a consequence, ELECTRIFICADORA DEL CARIBE - IN LIQUIDATION - is entitled to receive the difference between the Compensatory Payment for Collection at the Closing Date and the Compensatory Payment for Final Collection, which amounts to (COP$43,548). Declare that EPM, due to its non-compliance, is obliged to pay default interest, between 2020/11/09 or the date determined by the Court and the date of effective payment of the capital sentences.	157,539
Municipality of Bello	That the nullity of Resolutions 2022- RESCRED-77 of November 24, 2022 and 2022 – RESCRED-1 of August 31, 2022 and 2022-RESCRED-100 of December 30, 2022, issued in the coercive collection process promoted by EPM for the collection of the judgment issued by the Council of State, in the process filed 05001233100020110134301 /That the by way of restoration of the right be declared that the order of payment that consists of the return of the sums paid by the Municipality of Bello to EPM on the occasion of the payment agreement conditional on the outcome of the Extraordinary Appeal for review filed against the judgment filed 05001233100020110134301.	71,030
Aures Bajo S.A.S. E.S.P	First main claim. Declare that EMPRESAS PUBLICAS DE MEDELLIN E.S.P. seriously and repeatedly breached the energy supply contract No. CT – 2015 – 000363, signed with AURES BAJO S.A.S. E.S.P., by failing to pay the full price of the energy supply for the months of September, October, November and December 2022 and January in a timely manner, February and September 2023. That AURES BAJO S.A.S. E.S.P. has the right to have the unilateral termination of the supply contract declared with effect from September 30, 2022. That the defendants be ordered jointly and severally to pay all the damages caused constituting consequential damages and loss of profits, in a minimum value of twenty thousand eight hundred and ninety million eight hundred thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three pesos M.L. ($20,890,833,333	69,410
ELECTRICARIBE – Electrificadora del Caribe S.A. E.S.P.	Declare that the indemnity obligation assumed by Electricaribe as Seller has expired and that, during its term, no Loss was incurred by EPM, CaribeMar, or any Indemnifiable Party due to the UFINET claim. That EPM and CaribeMar did not exercise their "Best Efforts" to mitigate a potential loss; and to declare that EPM must reimburse Electricaribe the amounts withheld in connection with UFINET. That EPM has no right to the retained Guarantee Resources and that they must be released to the Business Fund. To order EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P. to acknowledge and pay COP 38,760, representing the amount it was ordered to withhold from the Guarantee Resources and which was therefore not received by ELECTRIFICADORA DEL CARIBE S.A. E.S.P. IN LIQUIDATION nor by any successor to its rights.	53,518
Roger Alberto Gil Barragán	Recognize material and moral damages to each member of the "ASOBAPEBEL" group, who are one hundred ninety-three (193), for the wrongful acts and the violation of fundamental rights such as decent livelihoods, minimum subsistence, decent housing, work, food security and for the destruction of their livelihoods, their displacement from their territory and the wrongful psychological and physical transformation of their lives, charged with causing exceptional risk due to the damages produced by the emergency on the Cauca River.	34,483
Guzmán Bayona E Hijos S EN C	To declare the Mining and Energy Planning Unit (UPME) and Empresas Públicas de Medellín ESP to be held jointly and severally liable for the de facto conduct they incurred in awarding and installing electrical wiring towers in a mining concession area without prior coordination and without any administrative act or judicial resolution for the affectation of the acquired rights.	33,252
Luis Fernando Anchico Indaburo	Declare EPM administratively liable as the party responsible for the unlawful damage caused by the destruction of the fishery resource of the Montecristo marshland complex, resulting from the construction of the PHI (Ituango Hydroelectric Project), and to request the acknowledgment and payment of one minimum wage per family unit from February 2019 until the issuance of the ruling, which the plaintiffs refer to as consolidated loss of profits.	33,086
Santiago Andrés Ortiz Mora	Declare EPM responsible for the damage caused, including moral and material harm and the violation of fundamental rights of the members of the "SAN ROQUE" group, due to the destruction of their source of livelihood, the displacement from their territory, and the physical and psychological transformation of their lives resulting from the impact caused by the "Hidroituango" project in April 2018. The amount for each of the 161 group members is 100 SMLV.	27,002
Obras Civiles E Inmobiliarias S.A - Oceisa	That it be declared that EPM's failure to comply with the main obligation to deliver studies and designs prevented the execution of the contract by OCEISA and that it is not contractually liable for those portions of the work that could not be executed by third parties due to events beyond the control of the parties that prevented the normal execution of the contract.	22,587
Compañía Aseguradora de Fianzas S.A.- CONFIANZA.	That EPM be ordered to reimburse CONFIANZA, indexed, for the amount it will pay and has effectively paid, totaling USD 5,066,944, corresponding to the full amount of the executed obligation.	21,438

Third	Claim	Value
Javier Maure Rojas	Declare EPM administratively responsible for having caused wrongful damages by having destroyed the fishing resources of the Montecristo swamp complex, as a result of the construction of the Ituango Hydroelectric Project (IHP); that it recognizes and pays one minimum wage to each family group from February 2019 to the date on which the ruling is issued and recognition of future lost profits from the time of the ruling to the probable life of each plaintiff.	20,766
Rodrigo Antonio Muñoz Arenas	Declare extra-contractual property liability of the State for the deficiencies or omissions by the defendants, on failing to measure the danger, threat, and damage which would have occurred with the indiscriminate felling of trees, with the unforeseen circumstances to which the Empresas Públicas de Medellín did not pay attention and felt self-sufficient, knowing that the communities in the area of influence of the reservoir had raised their voice against the indiscriminate felling. They attribute the changes in the behavior of the river and the landslides in the area to this. Declare that the defendant is extra-contractually responsible for the damages caused to the group. Order the defendants, by way of emergent damages, to pay the plaintiffs and members of the affected group the amounts corresponding to the minimum subsistence income not received during the emergency period, calculated for the family groups as of the date of filing of the class action at COP 4,307.	17,959
Other Labors	155 processes with an average of $104.	16,139
Dayron Alberto Mejía Zapata	It is requested that the defendants be declared jointly and severally liable for pecuniary and non-pecuniary damages caused by failures in basic sanitation services and violations of national and international standards. Consequently, comprehensive and collective reparations are requested for the plaintiffs and other beneficiaries, including compensation for actual damages, lost profits, moral damages, harm to health, and harm to constitutionally protected interests, with amounts estimated in cash and at 4,500 current legal monthly minimum wages (SMLMV), duly adjusted for inflation. Additionally, it is requested that the court order the defendant to pay costs, establish eligibility criteria for other beneficiaries, and enforce the judgment in accordance with Law 1437 of 2011.	15,410
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.	15,058
Gustavo Jiménez Pérez	Declare EPM E.S.P. responsible for unlawful damage, moral and material damages and violation of fundamental rights caused to the 75 members of the “ASOMIBA” group; for the destruction of their source of subsistence, their removal from their territory, and repairing the damage. The members of the “ASOPEISLA” are requested to pay the immaterial and material damages caused from the start of the emergency that occurred in the “Hidroituango” project, as compensation for each of the members of the “ASOMIBA” group, set at one hundred (100 current legal monthly minimum salaries).	13,723
Abraham de Jesús Barrientos	To declare HIDROELECTRICA ITUANGO and EPM liable for the damages caused; and, in solidarity with IDEA, the MAYOR'S OFFICE OF MEDELLÍN and the DEPARTMENT OF ANTIOQUIA. Loss of earnings: for the loss of income in the displacement due to the emergency caused, damage due to the impossibility of exercising the ancestral economic activity of barequeo, from which the plaintiffs are supported, calculated at 2 SML, for 27 months equivalent to $50,920,072 per person; for emotional affectations, for each, 100 SMLV, with estimate of $87,780,300 for a total of $10,094,734,500.	12,860
Darío De Jesús Pérez Piedrahita	The claim seeks a declaration that GENERADORA LUZMA S.A. E.S.P. is liable for violating the fundamental and collective rights to life, health, family privacy, a healthy environment, ecological balance, and the rational use of natural resources, which allegedly caused unlawful damages to the plaintiffs. Consequently, it seeks an order requiring the Company to pay full compensation for damages caused by construction of the project, estimated at more than COP 8,083 million based on various expert appraisals. It also seeks publication of the judgment in a national medium with wide circulation and an award of costs and fees under Law 472 of 1998. The alleged damages arise from the imposition of easements for a power generation project. According to the plaintiffs, this has caused continuing pecuniary and moral damages and continues to place the affected community at risk.	11,720
Martha Cecilia Arango Usme	That it be declared that EPM occupied the property or lot of land located in the urban area of Medellín called ASOMADERA owned by the plaintiff without having exhausted any legal process or mechanism against my client; That is, by means of a de facto way, to install electric power towers and electrical conduction lines in this abusive way, leading to irreversible damage and affectations that must be repaired.	11,234
Iván De Jesús Zapata Zapata	To declare the defendant entities administratively liable for all material and moral damages and damage to the life of the relationship, caused as a result of the execution of an administrative operation that ended with the eviction of the plaintiffs and their families from Finca La Inmaculada, carried out on 2019/10/18. Order the defendants to pay the value of the land, buildings and furnishings as well as the agroforestry valuation of the property; the damages and affliction derived from the suffering caused by the eviction, the violation of human dignity, and seeing how their homes and crops were destroyed. He claims 100 SML for each of the plaintiffs.	10,902
Esilda Rosa Romero Aguas	It is requested that EPM be declared administratively liable for the harm caused to the plaintiffs, and that compensation in the form of moral damages be recognized in the amount of 80 current monthly legal minimum wages (SMLMV) for each of the 39 plaintiffs.	10,436
INMEL Ingeniería S.A.S.	To order EPM to compensate the BGA Line Consortium for the damages suffered, in proportion to its participation in the contractor consortium (80%), after the submission of the bid, conclusion, execution and completion of the CT 2016 001695 contract, where unforeseen situations arose not attributable to the contractor that varied the conditions of execution and made compliance more onerous for the contractor; and that the contracting party failed to comply in that it refused to restore the financial or economic equilibrium of the contract.	10,061
Diógenes De Jesús Cossio	For environmental damage, the amount of 50 current monthly legal minimum wages (SMLMV) for each of the 41 plaintiffs. Classified as damage to constitutional and conventional assets, in the absence of a specific category as indicated by the plaintiff. For harm to family life or relational life: 50 SMLMV for each of the plaintiffs. For moral damages: 50 current monthly legal minimum wages for each of the plaintiffs. For consolidated and future loss of earnings: COP 289,767, in favor of Mr. FABIO ENRIQUE GÓMEZ ATEHORTÚA.	9,839
Radian Colombia S.A.S.	To declare that between EPM and Radian Colombia SAS there was work record CT-2015-002500-A1 whose purpose was: "Construction, replacement and maintenance of networks, connections and accessory works of the infrastructure of EPM's aqueduct networks". That EPM failed to comply with clause 1.4 Scope and location of the works, and its obligation to pay the additional administrative and locative resources required for the attention ofe northern zone that was assigned to it after the aforementioned work act.	9,569
Zandor Capital S.A. Colombia	It requests the nullity of administrative acts No. 0156SE-20170130033319 of September 14, 2017, 015ER-20170130045192 of April 8, 2017 and SSPD-20178300036125 of September 20, 2017 and as a restoration of the right an initial claim of five thousand (5,000) million pesos.	6,983
International Business Group S.A.S.	The PLAINTIFF requests a declaration of liability of the parties for the damages suffered by the events narrated and an order to pay the material damages, in the sense of: consequential damages, consolidated loss of profits and future loss of profits.	6,751

Third	Claim	Value
AXEDE S.A.	Loss of profits due to having affected their right to free competition, given the actions and omissions carried out by EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN EPM and the company MVM INGENIERIA DE SOFTWARE.	6,646
ELECTRICARIBE - Electrificadora del Caribe S.A. E.S.P.	To declare that the term of the indemnity obligation in charge of ELECTRIFICADORA DEL CARIBE S.A. E.S.P. in liquidation, as Seller provided for in the Share Acquisition Agreement, has already expired and that no Loss has materialized for EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P., CARIBEMAR DE LA COSTA S.A.S. E.S.P., nor for any Indemnifiable Party of the Buyer that gives rise to the release of the Guarantee Resources in favor of EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN E.S.P. The period during which the Guarantee Resources were to remain deposited in the corresponding Sub-Account of the Trust has already expired.	6,258
I.A. S.A. (Associate Engineers)	To declare the breach of contract CW 10084 of 2017 and to order compensation for damages in the form of consequential damages for the concepts of payroll between May 9 and 15, 2018, transportation, tools and equipment; compensation for loss of profits due to the availability of equipment and tools between 10 May 2018 and 31 May 2021; and, compensation for damages in the form of loss of profits for financial returns not received between May 10, 2018 and May 31, 2021.	5,986
Humberto De Jesús Jiménez Zapata	The claim seeks an order requiring EPM - Proyecto Hidroituango and the related entities to adjust and pay in full the compensation and indemnification due to all registered persons in municipalities within the project's area of influence, regardless of whether they joined the class action, and to extend the effects of the judgment to all affected persons. It also seeks annulment of the compensation offers and acceptance deadlines, application of the scales and amounts established in Resolutions 18-2114 and 18-0577 of 2010, adjustment of the amounts based on the CPI, verification and correction of all payments, recognition of unpaid amounts for housing, economic activity, relocation, crops, improvements, and other items, compensation for moral damages equivalent to 50 current legal monthly minimum wages for each affected person, and an award of costs and attorneys' fees against the defendants.	5,587
Hilos Hebratex S.A.S	Claims the benefit for: The five months of 2012, $474,987,000; for the twelve months of 2013, $1,271,857,300; for the six months of 2014, $1,170,634,000. For the paralysis during the 25 days it took to repair the engines and fix and deliver the machines, $82,125,000; for the repair of the machines, $2,400,000; for payroll during the 25 days of the company's paralysis, $4,172,646; for the production materials that were damaged, $2,312,000; and, for rent payment during the twenty-five days of paralysis of the company, $2,348,000.	5,209
Yovan Antonio Quintero Gómez	Declares EPM ADMINISTRATIVELY AND CIVILLY LIABLE. and/or THE COMPANIES; directly for the material and moral damages in their different manifestations and to compensate my principals as DRAGUEROS MINERS in their MAIN ACTIVITY in which they worked from 1.995 to date, adding up to 27 consecutive years. INDEMNIFY EVERYTHING THAT BY RIGHT BELONGS TO THEM AND IS COVERED BY LAW, and the provisions of the Manuals of Unit Values for the Payment of Compensation for Economic and Productive Activities; I must deliver to them and transfer to my principals the housing compensation, according to the MVU in the place where they decide.	5,163
Coonatra Copa SAS Bus Depot	PROFIT. Estimating from the entry into operation of the logistics center (January 1, 2019), until September 30, 2019, in an estimated $280,740,048 per month. CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGE, for payment of salaries and social benefits of the staff who have provided permanent custody services of the property and its maintenance, from December 2018, until September 30, 2020, since, as the holder of the real right of ownership, in any case, he is responsible for the conservation and custody of the property.	5,027
Consorcio Dragacauca	It is requested that the court declare that Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. (EPM) unjustly enriched itself by failing to pay for the additional work performed by the Consorcio Dragacauca 2021 within the Hidroituango project. Consequently, it is requested that EPM pay the following amounts, duly indexed: COP 10,430 for lost profits, arising from the additional work performed and completed. COP 2,000 for future actual damages, corresponding to the costs of demobilizing equipment necessary for said works. COP 96 for actual damages, related to expenses for the removal of the water supply pipeline in the project area. Default interest at the maximum legal rate on the unpaid amounts. Order to pay court costs and attorney's fees.	4,891
Carlos Augusto Jiménez Vargas	Declare that the defendants are jointly and severally liable for all damages suffered by the plaintiffs due to the sewerage works of CENTRO PARRILLA.	4,218
Miguel de Jesús Gómez Ramírez	To declare EPM responsible for including the plaintiffs as persons affected by the Ituango Hydroelectric Project, as miners and to cancel the compensation to which they are entitled for loss of economic activity, granting them Type 3 compensation for the population and to compensate the plaintiffs as miners for 28 years, and therefore, to pay them for their improvements, crops, possession, construction and maintenance of roads, legal premiums, relocation, consequential damages, loss of profits and moral damages.	4,198
Camargo Correa Infra Projetos S.A. Colombia Branch	The Plaintiffs request recognition and payment of costs and supplies used in the Hidroituango Project, including amounts paid to subcontractors, formwork, equipment, steel, and other materials used in connection with the contingency. They claim payment for equipment made available to the project, which was excluded from restrictive contractual provisions. They further request recognition of the quantities of steel existing prior to the contingency and used thereafter, as well as reimbursement of the expenses associated with the arbitration proceedings. Consequently, it is requested that an order be issued for the payment of various specific amounts, totaling more than COP 5,000 million, or such amounts as may be demonstrated in the proceedings, and that these amounts be reported to the judge overseeing the contract settlement.	4,198
Rafael Segundo Herrera Ruiz	It is declared that EPM and others are jointly and severally and administratively liable for all the patrimonial and extra patrimonial damages caused to the plaintiffs, due to the overflow of the Cauca River that originated in the Ituango Hydroelectric Project.	4,026
KMA Construcciones S.A.S.	The contractor KMA requests the judicial liquidation of contract CT-2020-000701 and a declaration of multiple breaches by EPM, including non-payment for completed works, pending progress reports, price adjustments, and the improper imposition of penalties. It claims amounts in the millions for personnel and equipment standby costs, additional administrative staff, unrecognized work performed, lost profits, and unpaid price adjustments. It also requests payment of Progress Reports 24 and 25, default interest, indexation of withheld amounts, and the refund of penalties. The alleged causes include public order, adverse weather conditions, lack of land availability, technical unfeasibility, and deficient planning attributable to EPM.	3,945
National Infrastructure Agency (ANI)	The claim seeks judicial expropriation, on grounds of public utility and social interest, of a 109,842.43 m^2 portion of the "Bruselas" property in Caucasia, Antioquia, in favor of the National Infrastructure Agency (ANI) for the Autopistas Conexión Norte road project, leaving 1,480,157.57 m^2 with the owner. It also seeks registration of the complaint and judgment in the real estate registration folio, opening of a new folio for the expropriated land, compulsory transfer of title free of encumbrances, advance delivery of the property to ANI, and deposit of 100% of the appraised value, equivalent to COP 4,048,240,490.97, as a condition for such delivery.	3,941

Third	Claim	Value
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 plaintiffs, due to the immediate evacuation of their properties, also leaving their commercial activities due to the overflowing of the Cauca River has brought about a great alteration to the constitutional and conventional rights of the plaintiffs.	3,932
Aures Bajo S.A.S. E.S.P	To declare that in entering into the energy supply contract and its amendments, entered into between Aures Bajo S.A.S. E.S.P. and Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P., the plaintiff company made an error that substantially vitiated and/or affected its consent, because if it had known that the circumstances of the time of entry into operation of the Hidroituango hydroelectric plant would not affect the price agreed upon in the supply contract and its variation over time, it would not have entered into it, the error being incidental and transcendental, in order to enter into the contract.	3,929
Darío Sepúlveda Hernández	The convener requests that the damages generated with the construction of the PH PORCE III be covered, due to the abandonment that he had to make of his ranch and his activity as a barequero at the height of the LAS BRISAS and REMOLINO landscapes, due to the non-compliance with the agreements reached with EPM.	3,886
José Eduardo Suárez	To declare the summoned entities responsible for the patrimonial and extra-patrimonial damages caused to the plaintiffs, due to the overflowing of the Cauca River that originated in the Ituango Hydroelectric Project. To order the defendants to pay 100 monthly legal salaries for each plaintiff for moral damages. Make a payment of 1 SML for each month that the red alert remained for the Municipality of Cáceres, between 12/05/2018 and 07/26/2019. If it is shown that the red alert was extended, they request recognition of the minimum wages that the plaintiffs cease to earn, from the date of the new events, until the end of the alerts.	3,835
Edwin David Yepes García	EPM and others are declared jointly and severally and administratively liable for all patrimonial and non-patrimonial damages caused to the plaintiffs on the occasion of the overflow of the Cauca River that originated in the Ituango Hydroelectric Project.	3,825
Ruby Susana Arrieta Baldovino	Declare the entities jointly and severally liable and administratively responsible for all pecuniary and non-pecuniary damages caused to the actors as a result of the overflowing of the Cauca River originating from the Ituango Hydroelectric Project.	3,825
Yuneidy Mazo Gaviria	Declare EPM and others responsible for the damages caused by the overflow of the Cauca River that originated in the Hidroituango Project. Moral damages 100 SMLMV for each claimant. $14 for the impact on constitutional assets, on the rights enshrined in international conventions and treaties on human rights; and, to the other rights that the Judge finds proven. IN THE ALTERNATIVE, the judge is requested that, if he does not decree the compensation indicated, alternatives such as a study kit and tools for recreation and sports be granted for a minimum of $5.	3,825
Wilfran Enrique González Castro	Declare the entities sued jointly and severally liable for all pecuniary and non-pecuniary damages caused to the plaintiffs as a result of the overflowing of the Cauca River, which originated in the Ituango Hydroelectric Project.	3,811
Yarley Elena Velásquez	Declare that the MUNICIPALITY OF MEDELLÍN, the Government of Antioquia, EMPRESAS PUBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN, the Municipality of Ituango, and the Municipality of Tarazá are administratively liable for the unlawful harm caused to the plaintiffs as a result of the immediate evacuation of their properties, which also forced them to cease their business activities. For each of the plaintiffs, for moral damages, the total amount of 100 current legal monthly minimum wages (SMLMV). Accrued lost profits during the period of the red alert from May 12, 2018, which remained in effect until July 26, 2019. If it is demonstrated or established that the red alert was renewed and/or extended, they request that the minimum wages the claimants cease to earn be recognized, from the date of the new events until the alerts end.	3,783
Licuas S.A.	That EPM be ordered to recognize and pay the contractor the monies withheld, The nullity of the official letter 201901301521030257 of 2019 contractual act by which the unilateral termination of the contract was declared CW20106 for non-compliance. To order EPM to restore the project and to recognize and pay the cost overruns caused to LICUAS, due to the interruption of the project for reasons not attributable to the contractor.	3,741
Adonai Vanegas Jiménez	Declare CONSORCIO HIDROELECTRICA HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P., EPM, the MAYOR'S OFFICE OF MEDELLÍN, and others jointly and severally liable and administratively liable for all pecuniary and non-pecuniary damages caused to the plaintiffs as a result of the emergency generated by the overflow of the Cauca River and up to July 26, 2019, the date on which Elevation 435 was completed and the National Disaster Risk Management System changed the alert status from red alert to orange alert, an event that originated from the Ituango Hydroelectric Project. As a result of the foregoing, the defendant entities are ordered to pay COP 87,780,300 to each of the 19 plaintiffs, effective the day after the judgment becomes final.	3,700
Katerine Miranda Miranda	Declare CONSORCIO HIDROELECTRICA HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P., EPM, the MAYOR'S OFFICE OF MEDELLÍN, and others jointly and severally liable and administratively liable for all pecuniary and non-pecuniary damages caused to the plaintiffs as a result of the emergency generated by the overflow of the Cauca River and up to July 26, 2019, the date on which Elevation 435 was completed and the National Disaster Risk Management System changed the alert status from red alert to orange alert, an event that originated from the Ituango Hydroelectric Project. Moral damages: 100 current legal monthly minimum wages (SMLMV); lost profits of COP 12,844,891; and, Harm to constitutional and treaty-protected interests: 100 current legal monthly minimum wages (SMLMV) for each of the plaintiffs.	3,700
Wilfer De Jesús Sosa ÁLvarez	Declare the defendants jointly and severally liable and administratively liable for all pecuniary and non-pecuniary damages caused to the plaintiffs as a result of the overflow of the Cauca River originating from the Ituango Hydroelectric Project.	3,697
María Auxiliadora Oviedo De Avilés	Declare CONSORCIO HIDROELÉCTRICA ITUANGO S.A. E.S.P., EPM, and others jointly and severally liable and administratively liable for all pecuniary and non-pecuniary damages, as the plaintiffs were displaced from their homes as a result of the overflow of the Cauca River originating from the Ituango Hydroelectric Project. Future lost profits. Recognition of the minimum wages the claimants cease to earn from the date of the new events until the alerts end. Accrued lost profits. In accordance with the certification issued by the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management and the Department of Disaster Prevention of the Government of Antioquia, the municipality of Cáceres was under a red alert from May 12, 2018, when the first emergency of 2018 occurred, and remained under that status until July 26, 2019. It is requested that payment be made to each of the plaintiffs in the amount of 14.633 minimum wages accrued during those dates, totaling COP 12,844. Order the defendants to pay COP 87 to each of the plaintiffs.	3,697
Amanda De Jesús Del Castillo Calao	Declare CONSORCIO HIDROELECTRICA HIDROITUANGO S.A. E.S.P., EPM, the Mayor's Office of Medellín, and others, jointly and severally liable and administratively liable for all pecuniary and non-pecuniary damages caused to the plaintiffs as a result of the overflow of the Cauca River originating from the Ituango Hydroelectric Project; the municipality of Valdivia was under a red alert from May 12, 2018, to July 26, 2019; therefore, it is requested that one (1) minimum wage be paid for each month the red alert remained in effect, for a total per person of COP 12,844,891.299. Future lost profits: If it is demonstrated or established that the red alert was renewed and/or extended, I request that the minimum wages the claimants cease to earn from the date of the new events until the alerts end be recognized.	3,697

Third	Claim	Value
Yasmin Suárez	The claim seeks a declaration of the defendant entities' joint and several administrative liability for the pecuniary and non-pecuniary damages caused to the plaintiffs by the overflow of the Cauca River associated with the Ituango Hydroelectric Project. Consequently, it seeks moral damages equivalent to 100 current legal monthly minimum wages (SMLMV) for each of the 19 plaintiffs, consolidated loss of earnings for the red alert period in Valdivia from May 2018 to July 2019, and future loss of earnings for as long as the effects persist. It also seeks compensation for the infringement of constitutional and conventional rights, indexation and interest on the amounts awarded pursuant to Law 1437 of 2011, and an award of costs and attorneys' fees.	3,697
Diego Alberto Olaya Sánchez	The claim seeks a declaration of the defendant entities' administrative liability for the events at issue and an order requiring them to pay compensation to the 19 plaintiffs, including an amount equivalent to 100 current legal monthly minimum wages for each plaintiff for harm to constitutionally and conventionally protected interests, consolidated loss of earnings for the time spent away from their homes, and moral damages of COP 87,780,300 for each plaintiff.	3,692
Sirle Johana Villareal Henríquez	The claim seeks a declaration of the defendant entities' joint and several administrative liability for the pecuniary and non-pecuniary damages caused to the plaintiffs. Consequently, it seeks compensation equivalent to 100 current legal monthly minimum wages for each plaintiff for harm to constitutionally and conventionally protected interests or, in the alternative, a study, recreation, and sports kit with a minimum value of COP 5,000,000 for each plaintiff. It also seeks moral damages of COP 87,780,300 per plaintiff, consolidated loss of earnings of COP 12,844,891.29 for each affected person, future loss of earnings if the conditions that caused the damage persist, indexation, statutory interest under Law 1437 of 2011, and an award of costs and attorneys' fees.	3,686
Francisco Manuel Villa Cuello	A declaration that the defendant entities are administratively liable for the events and damages suffered by the plaintiffs. Moral damages for each affected person. Consolidated loss of earnings for each plaintiff for the months spent away from their home. Damage to constitutionally and conventionally protected interests.	3,648
German Alcides Blanco Álvarez	He requests the recognition of 100 SMLMV due to the diagnosed and final work disability of 17.79%, causing a decrease in his work and physical activity, causing a detriment to the assets that will go to Mr. German Blanco Álvarez for the accident of 04/29/2011, where damages and losses were caused to the plaintiffs.	3,640
Noris Del Carmen Romero	The claim seeks a declaration of the defendant entities' joint and several administrative liability for the damages caused to the plaintiffs by the overflow of the Cauca River associated with the Ituango Hydroelectric Project. Consequently, it seeks consolidated loss of earnings based on one monthly minimum wage for the period during which the affected persons remained away from their homes due to the red and orange alerts declared in Cáceres and its rural districts from May 2018 to July 2019, as well as moral damages of COP 87,780,300 for each plaintiff. It also seeks compensation equivalent to 100 current legal monthly minimum wages for harm to constitutional and conventional rights or, in the alternative, a study, recreation, and sports kit valued at no less than COP 5,000,000 per person. The claim also seeks indexation of the amounts awarded, payment of statutory interest, and an award of costs and attorneys' fees.	3,603
SMARTGROWTH S.A.S	To declare that EPM is responsible for the unlawful damage and material damages caused to the plaintiffs by actions and omissions in the constitution of the unformalized electrical easement over the rural property "La Cascajera", located in Madrid, Cundinamarca; and, the damage caused to the mining activity carried out. Condemn EPM to remove the electrical power wiring that crosses the property; and, to compensate for the damage of $1,477,586,746, which corresponds to the compensation for the occupied area and which is susceptible to the constitution of an unformalized easement since 2016.	3,602
CONTELAC S.A.S. - Consultoría Técnica Latinoamericana y del Caribe S.A.S.	Consultoría Técnica Latinoamericana y del Caribe S.A.S.: The claim seeks an order requiring Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P. (EPM) to conduct the bilateral settlement of Contract No. CT-2014-002164, signed on December 3, 2014, with Consorcio Tunelac and to recognize and pay CONTELAC COP 7,833,962,256 as compensation for damages and cost overruns arising from the increase in the unit price of work item 149 due to reduced productivity during performance of the contracted works.	3,592
Enith Gaivao Vergara	The claim seeks a declaration of the defendant entities' joint and several administrative liability for the pecuniary and non-pecuniary damages caused to the plaintiffs by the overflow of the Cauca River associated with the Ituango Hydroelectric Project. Consequently, it seeks moral damages equivalent to 100 current legal monthly minimum wages for each of the 19 plaintiffs and compensation of the same amount for harm to constitutionally and conventionally protected interests, including decent housing, health, work, a healthy environment, and human dignity. It also seeks consolidated loss of earnings of COP 12,844,891.29 per person for the red alert period in Nechí, future loss of earnings for as long as the effects persist, indexation and statutory interest on the amounts awarded, and an award of costs and attorneys' fees.	3,580
Alvaro de Jesús Castaño Otalvaro	Plaintiff requests: To order EMPRESAS PÚBLICAS DE MEDELLÍN ESP to readjust or recalculate the compensation for unfair dismissal of a conventional nature of the plaintiff, taking into account for this purpose the true extremes of the employment relationship and the true average salary earned by the plaintiff.	1,484
Judith Martínez De Suárez	Declare the administrative responsibility of Empresas Públicas de Medellín for the present and future material and immaterial damages caused to the plaintiffs as indicated in each case, due to the death of Mr. GENARO ABSALÓN SUÁREZ RUÍZ. To order Empresas Públicas de Medellín to repair the damage caused, to pay the plaintiffs or whoever legally represents their rights, the moral damages/To order Empresas Públicas de Medellín to pay each and every one of the indexed claims at a higher value at the time of the sentence/Present loss of profit Future loss of profit.	1,181
Juliana Urrea Giraldo	It is sought to declare the employer's fault of the Consorcio MISPE, jointly with EPM, for the payment of pecuniary and non-pecuniary damages.	1,142
Glenis Margoth Martinez Paternina	The plaintiff requests a work-related survivor's pension, along with default interest. Final social benefits. Contributions to the comprehensive social security system. Late payment penalty under Article 65 of the Substantive Labor Code (CST). Compensation for damages due to full fault under Article 216 of the Substantive Labor Code (CST), due to employer's fault; non-material damages for moral damages (in the amount of 100 current legal monthly minimum wages (SMLV) for each child) and physiological damages (in the amount of 100 current legal monthly minimum wages (SMLV) for each child). Court costs and expenses; all of the foregoing, due to a workplace accident and the death of the claimant's spouse.	1,048

Third	Claim	Value
Ledy Xiomara Patiño Bedoya	The spouse of a deceased ROR Ingeniería worker is seeking compensation for the fatal workplace accident.	914
Various Tax	3 processes with an average of $247.	743
Juan José Ruiz Moreno	The claim seeks a declaration of the joint and several liability of CARIBEMAR DE LA COSTA S.A. E.S.P., Empresas Públicas de Medellín (EPM), the Municipality of Achí, Bolívar, and the Nation - Ministry of Mines and Energy for the incident that occurred on August 29, 2021. Consequently, it seeks moral damages for the relatives of the deceased minor in amounts ranging from 25 to 100 current legal monthly minimum wages, depending on the degree of kinship, as well as future loss of earnings. It also seeks adjustment of the amounts awarded in accordance with Articles 192 and 195 of the CPACA to account for the loss of purchasing power, as well as an award of costs and attorneys' fees.	377
Total contingent liabilities		2,658,622

- 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 17.1.2. Litigation apply.

EPM also has as contingent liability Environmental Sanctioning Proceedings, with the following information:

Third	Claim	Description
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Unauthorized construction of a small hydroelectric plant and use of the ecological flow to generate electricity without authorization under the environmental license (Porce III Hydroelectric Plant). Order 4335 of December 17, 2013. File SAN0076-00-2019.	Defenses were submitted on May 22, 2019. The penalty to be imposed cannot be determined. Likelihood: Possible.
CORPOGUAJIRA	Failure to comply with the obligations applicable to hazardous waste generators at the Jepírachi Wind Farm, pursuant to subparagraph (f) of Article 2.2.6.1.3.1 of Decree 1076 of 2015. Order 976 of October 2, 2017.	Environmental sanctioning procedure initiated. A request to terminate the proceeding was submitted on February 19, 2018. No statement of objections has been issued. The penalty to be imposed cannot be determined. Likelihood: Remote.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Air quality sampling was not performed at the required frequency, and environmental noise monitoring for the Termosierra project was conducted by a laboratory not accredited by IDEAM. Order 350 of February 5, 2018. File SAN0142-00-2017.	Defenses were submitted on August 13, 2019. The penalty to be imposed cannot be determined. Likelihood: Possible.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Failure to submit a physicochemical characterization of the water retained at the Playas Plant and failure to monitor hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) and ammonia (NH_3) in accordance with the environmental obligations of the Guatapé-Playas Hydroelectric Complex. Order 5746 of July 25, 2024. File SAN0173-00-2024.	Initial stage. No statement of objections has been issued. The penalty to be imposed cannot be determined. Likelihood: Remote.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Failure to submit copies of the IDEAM accreditation resolutions for the laboratories used in sediment monitoring campaigns. Order 987 of February 24, 2025. File SAN0368-00-2024.	A statement of objections was issued. The penalty to be imposed cannot be determined. Likelihood: Possible.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Use of explosives in excavations for the foundation of Tower No. 82 of the Nueva Esperanza project without environmental authorization. Order 02574 of June 27, 2017. File SAN0014-00-2017.	Proceeding at the evidentiary stage. The penalty to be imposed cannot be determined. Likelihood: Possible.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Failure to submit required environmental certificates and information, failure to restore eroded areas, improper disposal of materials, forest harvesting in excess of authorized limits, and construction of two new towers. Order 3458 of June 27, 2018. File SAN0140-00-2017.	Proceeding in the evidentiary period. The penalty to be imposed cannot be determined. Likelihood: Possible.
Metropolitan Area of the Aburrá Valley	Discharge of domestic wastewater into La Paulita Creek following the rupture of the sewer collector. Administrative Act 130AN-1204-382 of April 23, 2012. File CM5-19-0850 - La Paulita Creek.	Initial stage. No statement of objections has been issued. The penalty to be imposed cannot be determined. Likelihood: Remote.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Failure to submit the Final Biodiversity Loss Compensation Plan in accordance with the guidelines established in the environmental license and the Manual for the Allocation of Biodiversity Loss Compensation. Order 08029 of August 24, 2020. File SAN0175-00-2020.	Proceeding in the evidentiary period. The penalty to be imposed cannot be determined. Likelihood: Possible.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Discharge of wastewater at the Nueva Esperanza Substation without an amendment to the environmental license; non-compliance with air and wildlife monitoring requirements. Order 1479. File SAN030-00-2021.	Resolution 3726 of 2025 imposed a fine. An appeal was filed and a provision was recognized. Likelihood: Probable.
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development "MADS"	Failure to provide documentation concerning the acquisition of the El Banqueo property and the environmental authority's participation in its selection. Order 375 of November 22, 2022. File SAN 168.	A request to terminate the proceeding was submitted. No statement of objections has been issued. The penalty to be imposed cannot be determined. Likelihood: Remote.
Metropolitan Area of the Aburrá Valley	Unauthorized felling of four trees at the Colombia Substation. Metropolitan Resolution 1784 of September 12, 2024. File CM5.19.24152.	Defenses were submitted. The penalty to be imposed cannot be determined. Likelihood: Possible.
Metropolitan Area of the Aburrá Valley	Excessive pruning of four trees in the Los Balsos area. Metropolitan Resolution 764 of April 11, 2025. File CM5.19.8507.	Defenses were submitted. The penalty to be imposed cannot be determined. Likelihood: Possible.
Metropolitan Area of the Aburrá Valley	Felling of one false laurel tree in the Cristo Rey area. Metropolitan Resolution 2160 of August 15, 2025. File CM5-19-24775.	Defenses were submitted. The penalty to be imposed cannot be determined. Likelihood: Possible.
Metropolitan Area of the Aburrá Valley	Unauthorized pruning of a Gualanday tree in Belén Rosales. Metropolitan Resolution 3407 of November 25, 2025. File CM5.19.24909.	Defenses were submitted. The penalty to be imposed cannot be determined. Likelihood: Possible.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Adverse effects on surface water quality; water intakes exceeding authorized limits; non-compliance with environmental monitoring; unauthorized extraction of stone materials; deterioration of air quality; and deficiencies in stockpile areas. Order 2920 of July 27, 2015. File SAN0033-00-2019.	Resolution 003535 of December 17, 2025, imposed a fine of COP 753,143,434. Appeal for reconsideration pending. Likelihood: Probable.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Contingency associated with the Auxiliary Diversion System (SAD): late reporting of the event, insufficient geological and geotechnical information, potential environmental impacts, and failure to ensure the ecological flow. Order 00009 of January 8, 2021. File SAN0097-00-2018.	Sanctioning procedure pending. No statement of objections has been issued. The penalty to be imposed cannot be determined. Likelihood
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Failure to maintain the ecological flow downstream of the dam of the Ituango Hydroelectric Project. Order 0060 of January 21, 2019. File SAN0001-2019.	A statement of objections was issued, and defenses and closing arguments were submitted. The final penalty cannot be determined. Likelihood: Possible.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Discharge into an intermittent dry watercourse and into the stormwater channel from the concrete mixer washdown system in the main works industrial area. Order 03429 of April 24, 2020. File SAN0031-2019.	A statement of objections was issued, and defenses and closing arguments were submitted. Likelihood: Possible.
National Aquaculture and Fisheries Authority "AUNAP"	Preliminary investigation into impacts on fishing activities during the closure of the Hidroituango powerhouse gates. Order 002 of February 14, 2019.	No statement of objections has been issued, and no sanctioning procedure has been initiated. The penalty to be imposed cannot be determined. Likelihood: Possible.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Non-compliance with obligations relating to wastewater management, the hydrogeological model, cartographic information, and environmental monitoring. Order 2423 of March 30, 2020.	A statement of objections was issued. The proceeding is pending. Likelihood: Possible.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Repeated non-compliance with obligations arising from the Hidroituango contingency. Order 6576 of July 13, 2020.	A statement of objections was issued, and closing arguments were submitted. Likelihood: Possible.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Air quality and odor monitoring not conducted in accordance with protocols, and analyses performed by non-accredited laboratories. Order 7774 of August 14, 2020.	A statement of objections was issued, and closing arguments were submitted. Likelihood: Possible.

Third	Claim	Description
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Discharges and water intakes at unauthorized locations; authorized flow rates exceeded; and required monitoring not performed. Order 4173 of June 2, 2022.	No statement of objections has been issued. The procedure is at the evidentiary stage. Likelihood: Possible.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Erosion in La Honda and occupation of a watercourse in Tacuí Creek without an amendment to the environmental license. Order 5345 of July 17, 2023.	A statement of objections was issued, and defenses were submitted. The proceeding is pending. Likelihood: Possible.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Failure to submit required information on the environmental economic valuation related to the contingency. Order 2460 of April 5, 2024.	A single charge was brought. Closing arguments were submitted. Likelihood: Possible.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Non-compliance involving wastewater monitoring, discharges, water intakes, occupation of watercourses, and geotechnical management. Order 1672 of March 22, 2024.	Sanctioning procedure pending. No statement of objections has been issued. Likelihood: Possible.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Non-compliance involving seepage monitoring, flow control, and stabilization of diversion tunnels. Order 1677 of March 22, 2024.	Sanctioning procedure pending. No statement of objections has been issued. Likelihood: Possible.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Non-compliance involving hazard zoning, bathymetric surveys, water quality, and management of floating debris in the reservoir. Order 2774 of April 30, 2024.	Sanctioning investigation pending. No statement of objections has been issued. Likelihood: Possible.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Non-compliance involving the project's environmental economic valuation. Order 5864 of July 26, 2024.	Sanctioning procedure pending. No statement of objections has been issued. Likelihood: Possible.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Non-compliance involving the mandatory 1% investment and implementation of related projects. Order 11715 of December 27, 2024.	Sanctioning procedure pending. No statement of objections has been issued. Likelihood: Possible.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Non-compliance in contingency response reporting and stability analysis for Tacuí Creek. Order 11717 of December 27, 2024.	Sanctioning procedure pending. No statement of objections has been issued. Likelihood: Possible.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Failure to provide supporting documentation on community connectivity following the collapse of Turcó Bridge and the related geotechnical analyses. Order 909 of February 20, 2025.	Sanctioning procedure pending. No statement of objections has been issued. Likelihood: Possible.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Non-compliance involving monitoring, road maintenance, occupation of a watercourse, and environmental restoration. Order 1245 of February 25, 2026.	Sanctioning procedure pending. No statement of objections has been issued. Likelihood: Possible.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Non-compliance involving ZODME management, discharges, and minimum ecological flows. Order 1247 of February 25, 2026.	Sanctioning procedure pending. No statement of objections has been issued. Likelihood: Possible.
National Environmental Licensing Authority "ANLA"	Non-compliance with flow control, low-flow management, and forest harvesting before the reservoir level rise. Order 2364 of March 30, 2026.	Sanctioning procedure pending. No statement of objections has been issued. Likelihood: Possible.
National Aquaculture and Fisheries Authority "AUNAP"	Preliminary investigation into impacts on fishing activities during the closure of the Hidroituango powerhouse gates. Order 002 of February 14, 2019.	No statement of objections has been issued, and no sanctioning procedure has been initiated. The penalty to be imposed cannot be determined. Likelihood: Possible.

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 June 30, 2026, the yields amount to $21,824, of which $448 has already been transferred to the General Directorate of Public Credit and National Treasury.

Contingent Assets

Third	Claim	Value
Municipality of Bello	The claim seeks annulment of Resolution 202300008282 of 2023 issued by the Municipality of Bello, which updated and made enforceable the betterment levy assessment for properties owned by EPM. Consequently, it seeks to have the assessment declared unenforceable and, if any payments have been made, a refund of the amounts paid plus default interest at the maximum statutory rate until the refund is made.	85,195
Superintendency of Residential Public Utilities (SSPD)	The claim seeks annulment of the SSPD administrative acts relating to the 2020 Additional Contribution, a declaration that Article 314 of Law 1955 of 2019 is inapplicable on constitutional grounds, and a refund to EPM of COP 80,989,756,239, duly indexed.	71,913
Ministry of Transport	The claim seeks partial annulment of the resolutions issued by CAJANAL EICE in Liquidation and an order requiring recognition and payment to EPM of accrued and future pension quota shares, plus the corresponding interest, for claimed amounts exceeding COP 11,477 million or, in the alternative, COP 4,311 million.	22,327
Distribuidora y Comercializadora de Energía Eléctrica - DICEL S.A E.S.P	The claim seeks a declaration that DICEL S.A. E.S.P. in liquidation breached Contract CT-2019-001105, an order requiring it to pay the penalty clause of COP 45,260 million, and an order requiring Seguros del Estado S.A. to pay EPM up to COP 14,000 million under the performance bond.	18,493
The Nation	The claim seeks issuance of a payment order in favor of EPM and against the Nation, the Ministry of Mines and Energy, and the Ministry of Finance for COP 18,091,728,696 recognized in Resolution 01251 of 2024, plus default interest of COP 1,641,739,541.	17,243
Various Administrative	This category comprises 97 lawsuits, each involving less than COP 922 million, with an average claim of COP 59 million per proceeding.	16,158
AZACAN S.A.S.	The claim seeks a declaration that AZACAN S.A.S. breached Contract CW11892, recognition of the damages resulting from abandonment and non-performance of the works, a declaration that the insured event covered by the Seguros del Estado S.A. policy occurred, and an order holding the defendants jointly and severally or individually liable to pay EPM the corresponding compensation.	14,923
INTERAMERICANA DE PRODUCTOS QUIMICOS S.A (INTERQUIM S.A)	The claim seeks judicial expropriation in favor of EPM of the "Finca Torremolino" property in Girardota for the Girardota WWTP project, registration of the judgment, cancellation of encumbrances, and payment to the owner of compensation of COP 10,589,314,000.	10,161
Constructora Monserrate de Colombia SAS	The claim seeks judicial expropriation in favor of EPM of the property known as Lot 7 in Altos de Calazans, Medellín, owned by Constructora Monserrate de Colombia S.A.S., for the project "Expansion of Primary Distribution Capacity in the Western Sector of Medellín - Cadena Occidente Tanque Calazans."	7,292
AXIA ENERGIA S.A..S.	AXIA ENERGIA S.A.S.: The claim seeks a declaration that AXIA Energía S.A.S. unjustifiably breached Contract CT-2019-001079 and an order requiring it to pay compensation estimated at COP 12,362,619,416 or, in the alternative, COP 1,766,802,146, together with indexation and costs, and to comply with the judgment.	6,201
National Environmental Licensing Authority - ANLA	The claim seeks annulment of the resolutions through which ANLA imposed an environmental penalty on EPM and a refund of the fine of COP 5,509,700,871, duly indexed, plus default interest from the payment date until the actual refund.	5,230
Special District for Science, Technology, and Innovation of Medellín	The claim seeks partial annulment of the Municipality of Medellín's administrative acts relating to the 2019 oversight fee and a refund to EPM of the COP 3,594,679,223 overpayment, plus interest, indexation, and costs.	3,426
Various labor matters	The claim seeks a declaration that the Ministry of Health has a legal and constitutional obligation to recognize and pay EPM for healthcare services, medicines, procedures, interventions, and supplies not included in the Mandatory Health Plan (POS) that were provided to its members.	2,910
Various tax matter	Proceeding involving less than COP 702 million.	2,480

Third	Claim	Value
Municipality of Itagüí	The claim seeks annulment of the administrative acts issued by the Municipality of Itagüí in respect of the industry and commerce tax and the signs and billboards tax for the 2012 tax year, a declaration that EPM's self-assessed tax return is final and that no inaccuracy penalty is payable, and a refund of amounts unduly paid, plus interest.	2,442
National Tax and Customs Directorate (DIAN)	The claim seeks annulment of the DIAN resolutions denying a refund of the overpayment of wealth tax for the 2017 tax year and a refund of COP 2,723,937,027 to EPM, plus interest, indexation, and the other effects arising from restoration of rights.	2,297
Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation Regulatory Commission (CRA)	The claim seeks annulment of the CRA administrative acts relating to the 2020 Special Contribution, a declaration that the provisions supporting the assessment are inapplicable on constitutional grounds, and a refund to EPM of COP 2,386,596,358, duly indexed.	2,271
Administrator of the Resources of the General Social Security Health System (ADRES)	The claim seeks a declaration that ADRES is required to recognize and pay EPM COP 1,051,510,489 for services, medicines, procedures, and interventions not included in the POS, in a proceeding involving disputes over jurisdiction.	2,231
Superintendency of Residential Public Utilities (SSPD)	The claim seeks partial annulment of the official assessments of the 2017 Special Contribution issued by the SSPD for electricity, water, sewerage, and natural gas services and a refund to EPM of the COP 924,950,000 overpayment, plus monetary adjustment, interest, and costs.	2,134
Municipality of Rionegro	The claim seeks annulment of the municipal provisions and administrative acts relating to the imposition of urban planning land transfers on rural land, including Resolutions 032, 071, and 659 of 2025, and restoration of EPM's rights through a refund of COP 4,925,407,510 plus monetary adjustment.	1,736
Municipality of Chigorodó	The claim seeks annulment of the resolutions through which the Municipality of Chigorodó imposed penalties on EPM for failing to bill the public lighting tax to prepaid users and a refund of the amounts paid, plus interest and costs.	1,680
National Learning Service (SENA)	The claim seeks annulment of the assessments and resolutions issued by SENA relating to the FIC contribution, a declaration that EPM owes no amount for that contribution for 2011 through 2014, a refund of COP 1,141,484,485 paid in respect of the contribution, and a declaration that the cited provisions are inapplicable because they are unconstitutional and unlawful.	1,628
Municipality of Caucasia	The claim seeks annulment of the official public lighting tax assessments issued by the Municipality of Caucasia for October 2016 through May 2017, a declaration that EPM is not required to make those payments, and a refund of the amounts paid, plus interest.	1,416
The Nation - Ministry of Health and Social Protection	The claim seeks a declaration that the Nation, through the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, is required to recognize and pay EPM COP 525 million plus interest for services, medicines, procedures, and interventions not included in the Mandatory Health Plan (POS).	1,092
CORANTIOQUIA - Regional Autonomous Corporation of Central Antioquia	The claim seeks annulment of Article 5 of CORANTIOQUIA Resolution 130 TH-1302-9864 relating to the 2011 surface water use fee for the Río Grande source and a refund of the amounts overpaid by EPM, plus statutory, ordinary, and default interest and the costs of the proceeding.	976
Department of Antioquia	The claim seeks a declaration that EPM is entitled to recover from the Department of Antioquia the pension quota shares owed to it.	932
Social Liability Fund of National Railways of Colombia	The claim seeks a declaration that EPM is entitled to recover from the Social Liability Fund of National Railways the pension quota shares relating to several pensioners and beneficiaries of survivor pensions.	686
The Nation - Ministry of Health and Social Protection	The claim seeks a declaration that the Nation, through the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, is required to recognize and pay EPM approximately COP 370 million for services, medicines, procedures, and interventions not included in the Mandatory Health Plan (POS). The proceeding involved jurisdictional disputes that were ultimately resolved in favor of the labor jurisdiction.	587
Total contingent assets		**306,060**

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

As of June 30, 2026, the amount determined by experts to be indemnified is $306,060 (2025: $140,858).

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:

Years	Contingent liabilities	Contingent assets
2026	207,194	28,011
2027	88,017	26,587
2028	181,934	31,590
2029 and Others	2,181,477	219,872
Total	**2,658,622**	**306,060**

- Figures in millions of Colombian pesos -

Note 18. Operating revenue from customers

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 operating revenue from customers is as follows:

Operating revenue from customers	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	For the three months ended June 30, 2026	For the three months ended June 30, 2025
Provision of services				
Energy generation Service [1]	3,921,327	3,274,772	2,199,163	1,520,273
Energy distribution service [2]	3,032,659	3,092,598	1,611,573	1,543,717
Gas service [3]	733,639	750,551	375,929	373,357
Water service [4]	645,703	611,702	332,933	311,229
Sanitation service [4]	473,038	428,232	244,092	220,245
Energy transmission service	125,762	124,148	69,810	62,079
Other service-related components	94,777	90,031	53,408	43,541
Other services	65,514	66,100	33,957	32,884
Billing and collection services	30,294	25,989	14,701	13,492
IT services	10,154	8,809	6,070	5,457
Fees	618	770	362	519
Commissions	176	498	78	368
Contracts with customers for the construction of assets	-	(20)	-	-
Returns	(6,208)	(17,530)	(4,795)	102,363
Total services rendered	**9,127,453**	**8,456,650**	**4,937,281**	**4,229,524**
Leases	45,011	22,625	22,993	11,124
Sale of goods	6,302	6,728	3,383	3,312
Total	**9,178,766**	**8,486,003**	**4,963,657**	**4,243,960**

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

[1] The increase in the energy generation and commercialization service was mainly attributable to higher sales at a higher average tariff under long-term contracts and in the non-regulated market, as well as higher revenue from AGC services.

[2] Decrease in the energy distribution and commercialization service mainly due to the lower unit price recorded through May.

[3] The decrease in fuel gas service was primarily due to a decline in consumption and lower average rates in the unregulated market, and in the wholesale market, a reduction associated with market-specific conditions.

[4] The increase in water supply and sanitation services was mainly due to customer growth and higher tariffs resulting from indexation.

In the Company, performance obligations are generally satisfied over time due to 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

June 30, 2026	Balance of contract assets at the beginning of the period	Balance of contract assets at the end of the period	Liabilities at the beginning of the period	Liabilities at the end of the period	Revenue recognized during the period corresponding to the liability of the previous period
Standard contract for regulated services[1]	514,828	544,209	36,574	56,742	0
XM representation contract	-	19,942	-	-	-
Non-regulated market - NRM or large customers [2]	13,006	47,084	677	669	-
Total	**527,834**	**611,235**	**37,251**	**57,411**	**0**

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

June 30, 2025	Balance of contract assets at the beginning of the period	Balance of contract assets at the end of the period	Liabilities at the beginning of the period	Liabilities at the end of the period	Revenue recognized during the period corresponding to the liability of the previous period
Standard contract for regulated services[1]	463,881	1,618,263	9,008	8,987	12
XM representation contract	4,727	3,685	-	-	-
Non-regulated market - NRM or large customers [2]	11,369	12,338	677	677	102,517
Total	**479,977**	**1,634,286**	**9,685**	**9,664**	**102,529**

-Figures in millions of Colombian 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 19. Other income

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

Other income	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	For the three months ended June 30, 2026	For the three months ended June 30, 2025
Recoveries [1]	95,332	80,691	90,014	45,037
Indemnities and Leverage	11,253	11,123	7,965	345
Other ordinary income [2]	1,157	11,093	644	3,714
Sales of public tenders sheet	177	208	133	100
Total	**107,919**	**103,115**	**98,756**	**49,196**

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

[1] The increase in other income was mainly due to the reversal of provisions, particularly in connection with EADE labor litigation in the Distribution segment, as a result of favorable developments in the proceeding and progress in regulatory discussions relating to Law 1821 of 2016, which could favorably affect resolution of the dispute. This was partially offset by lower recoveries of costs and expenses.

The value of effective recoveries amounts to $20,761 (2025: $43,856) and non-effective recoveries $74,571 (2025: $36,835), disclosed in the statement of cash flows.

[2] The decrease corresponds mainly to the adjustment of the goodwill value that the Municipality of Bello must reimburse EPM, which increases annually in line with the CPI, and was registered in January 2025.

Note 20. Costs of rendering services

The detail of costs of rendering services is as follows:

Costs for service provision	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	For the three months ended June 30, 2026	For the three months ended June 30, 2025
Stock market purchases[1]	980,002	754,772	674,880	318,990
Use of lines, networks and pipelines [2]	773,560	789,407	384,804	375,793
Block purchases[3]	739,897	696,205	407,830	374,903
Personal services[4]	542,487	497,495	265,843	251,002
Depreciation[5]	467,200	457,743	235,383	206,389
Orders and contracts for other services[6]	440,770	220,679	339,911	122,776
Cost of distribution and/or commercialization of natural gas[7]	363,360	325,613	188,778	153,844
Licenses, contributions and royalties[8]	218,404	190,953	86,635	83,425
Orders and contracts for maintenance and repairs[9]	194,634	150,102	111,830	83,844
Insurance	82,376	101,667	82,310	100,800
Materials and other operating costs	74,734	71,283	51,705	38,422
Amortization of usage rights	48,668	33,135	24,547	16,628
Taxes and fees	41,882	35,862	27,541	14,530
Consumption of direct inputs	36,920	21,518	24,223	9,823
General	35,651	40,234	22,995	23,692
Commercial and fiscal management of the service	30,467	31,858	15,417	15,996
Fees	28,726	17,157	15,173	11,789
Amortizations	26,747	21,556	13,993	11,267
Connection cost	22,135	38,222	20,070	19,619
Liquefied natural gas	8,247	9,393	2,631	4,200
Other	4,971	12,844	2,985	6,381
Leases	2,483	2,748	1,602	1,527
Costs associated with transactions in the wholesale market	2,340	2,177	2,037	1,013
Compresion gas	657	410	497	296
Traded goods	16	2,227	16	1,120
Total	**5,167,334**	**4,525,260**	**3,003,636**	**2,248,069**

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

1 Higher purchases of energy on the exchange in the Generation segment. Through this mechanism, the missing energy is purchased to cover the demand of the Regulated Market

2 Use of lines, networks and pipelines. The decrease is due to lower network costs, mainly in the energy distribution business.

3 The increase in costs was mainly due to bulk energy purchases in the Electricity Distribution segment.

4 In personals services the variation was mainly explained by the salary increase in 2026.

5 Corresponds to non-cash costs. The increase in depreciation occurred mainly in the Electricity Distribution and Sewerage businesses due to higher balances of machinery and equipment, and in the Water business due to expansion of the networks.

6 Orders and contracts for other services increased mainly in the Generation business due to the remuneration paid to Sociedad Hidroituango under the agreement signed between EPM and that entity.

7 Increase originated especially in purchases of supply and other costs of the commercial operation of natural gas.

8 Licenses, contributions and royalties, 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, and costs with Superintendencies.

9 The increase is mainly attributable to maintenance activities at Distribution segment plants..

Note 21. Administrative expenses

The detail of administrative expenses is as follows:

Administrative expenses	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	For the three months ended June 30, 2026	For the three months ended June 30, 2025
Personnel Expenses				
Wages and salaries [1]	257,293	226,717	127,492	116,972
Social security expenses [1]	71,924	64,694	40,721	36,235
Pension expenses [2]	11,595	12,783	6,910	6,365
Interest rate benefits to employees	5,803	4,824	3,508	2,938
Other long-term benefits	2,866	1,915	1,514	983
Termination benefits	1,259	2,197	-	2,197
Other post-employment benefit plans other than pensions[2]	750	840	401	402
Total personnel expenses	**351,490**	**313,970**	**180,546**	**166,092**
General expenses				
Taxes, contributions and fees [3]	228,660	98,995	119,176	51,486
Intangible assets [4]	41,712	47,413	23,792	24,166
Maintenance[5]	40,027	40,794	21,284	22,028
Commissions, fees and services[6]	37,350	34,650	20,293	21,634
General insurance	27,767	33,542	27,682	33,512
Amortization of intangible assets [7]	19,985	14,602	9,877	7,235
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment[7]	18,699	15,009	9,429	7,503
Provision for contingencies[2 8]	17,394	12,328	5,524	7,888
Toilet, laundry and cafeteria items	11,310	6,315	7,032	4,190
Surveillance and security	8,880	6,458	4,349	3,221
Information processing	7,550	4,314	5,002	2,619
Christmas lighting	7,247	13,241	2,317	9,458
Other miscellaneous provisions[2]	5,107	9,290	-	4,131
Apprenticeship contracts	4,430	2,968	2,355	1,646
Promotion and dissemination	3,721	4,001	2,321	3,723
Other general expenses	3,451	4,990	1,926	1,797
Fuels and lubricants	3,276	296	1,610	172
Repairs	3,087	256	2,329	187
Public services	2,641	2,249	2,348	1,843
Procedural costs	2,572	247	1,642	205
Administration contracts	2,173	1,025	910	536
Prints, publications, subscriptions and affiliations	2,156	1,326	923	613
Amortization of rights of use [7]	1,843	14,106	1,126	7,120
Advertising and publicity	1,465	1,833	748	1,520
Materials and other operating costs	1,272	1,702	902	760
Communication and transport	1,084	757	867	358
Technical reserve EAS[2]	824	10,020	(6,508)	4,308
Provision for dismantling, removal and rehabilitation[2]	379	-	158	(89)
Total general expenses	**506,062**	**382,727**	**269,414**	**223,770**
Total	**857,552**	**696,697**	**449,960**	**389,862**

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

1 Increase that was mainly explained by the salary increase of 15.05%.

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 primarily attributable to the wealth tax, established by Decree 0173 of February 24, 2026, which adopts tax measures regarding the wealth tax to cover the expenses of the General National Budget necessary to address the state of emergency declared by Legislative Decree 0150 of 2026. Additionally, the industry and commerce tax and the financial transaction tax were increased.

4 Includes non-capitalizable expenditures associated with amortization and acquisition of intangible assets, mainly for information technology services such as the development of new solutions, software application support, and private cloud services, among others.

5 Relates mainly to support and maintenance expenses for intangible assets, including amortization of prepaid expenses, software technical support fees, and license maintenance. It also includes maintenance, improvements, and repairs to buildings, machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, and furniture and fixtures.

6 The increase is primarily due to the success fee recognized to the investment bank for the sale of UNE. It also includes fees for information technology and telecommunications services, external audits, and family compensation fund services, among others.

7 Corresponds to non-cash expenses for depreciations and amortizations.

8 The increase is primarily due to administrative litigation.

Note 22. Other expenses

The detail of other expenses is as follows:

Other expenses	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	For the three months ended June 30, 2026	For the three months ended June 30, 2025
Arbitration awards and out-of-court settlements[1]	17,965	646	17,816	316
Contributions in non-corporate entities[2]	12,451	10,753	6,346	4,750
Other ordinary expenses[3]	12,049	13,916	11,883	11,127
Loss on retirement of property, plant and equipment[4]	9,005	3,562	6,921	938
Judgments	596	1,784	290	1,390
Effective interest on financing services	170	213	116	122
Total	**52,236**	**30,874**	**43,372**	**18,643**

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

1 The increase was due to the payment to Hidroituango.

2 Relates to contributions made to the EPM Foundation and the Cuenca Verde Corporation.

3 Other operating expenses decreased overall but increased in the Gas segment as a result of demands for payment submitted by Transportadora de Gas Internacional S.A. E.S.P. (TGI) to financial institutions to enforce the bank guarantees issued by EPM to secure obligations under natural gas transportation contracts between the parties.

4 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. Corresponds to non-cash expenses. The increase in asset write-offs compared with the same period of the prior year occurred mainly in the Distribution and Generation segments.

Note 23. Financial income and expenses

23.1 Financial income

The detail of financial income is as follows:

Financial revenue	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	For the three months ended June 30, 2026	For the three months ended June 30, 2025
Interest revenue:				
Interest from debtors and arrears [1,2]	232,341	186,763	124,594	100,035
Bank deposits [1,3]	112,525	19,344	66,220	8,964
Gain on the valuation of financial instruments at fair value [4,5]	63,946	19,728	53,758	11,835
Gain on trust rights [4]	11,628	12,230	7,697	12,220
Restricted funds [1]	5,549	1,236	3,907	732
Other financial income [1]	698	2,144	478	1,109
Resources received in administration [1]	44	87	7	10
Total financial revenue	**426,731**	**241,532**	**256,661**	**134,905**

-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, as well as the impact of higher interest rates.

3 The increase is explained by higher market rates and higher cash balances.

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 The increase resulting from the fair value measurement of investments classified as financial instruments was mainly due to allocations of fixed-income securities and market performance.

23.2 Financial expenses

The detail of financial expenses is as follows:

Financial expenses	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	For the three months ended June 30, 2026	For the three months ended June 30, 2025
Interest expense:				
Interest on lease obligations [1]	173,921	161,972	87,870	82,084
Interest on deferred income	1,678	-	1,678	-
Other interest expense [1]	16	77	(3)	33
Total interest	**175,615**	**162,049**	**89,545**	**82,117**
Long-term internal financing transactions [1,2]	288,243	230,167	148,521	123,472
Financial instruments for hedging purposes [1,3]	430,998	351,592	228,551	177,114
Long-term external financing transactions [1,4]	535,868	581,190	280,375	301,283
Short-term external financing transactions [1]	22,718	17,323	10,726	8,445
Short-term internal financing transactions [1]	2,411	-	1,185	-
Other finance costs:				
Loss in valuation of non-hedged derivative instruments [5]	81,617	-	15,685	-
Commissions other than the amounts included when determining the effective interest rate [1]	1,139	521	469	431
Other finance expenses[6]	80,998	113,542	46,724	49,464
Total finance costs	**1,619,607**	**1,456,384**	**821,781**	**742,326**

-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 Increase due to additional financing obtained from local banks and higher interest rates.

3 Increase explained by the cumulative appreciation and the rise in interest rates on the IBR.

[4] A debt management transaction was carried out that optimized the interest rate and, in addition, resulted in a lower foreign-currency debt balance due to contractual principal repayments.

[5] There are 3 derivatives that are not classified under hedge accounting, because a partial prepayment of the underlying asset was made and authorization from the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit is required for early termination (Unwind), which has been filed. The increase in valuation loss is explained by the cumulative appreciation and the rise in interest rates.

[6] For presentation purposes in the statement of cash flows: $15,570 (2025: $15,447) are disclosed in the item results from valuation of financial instruments and hedge accounting and $65,428 (2025: $98,095) are disclosed in the item provisions, tax obligations, insurance and reinsurance and financial update.

Note 24. Exchange difference, net

The effect on transactions in foreign currency is as follows:

Exchange rate difference, net	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	For the three months ended June 30, 2026	For the three months ended June 30, 2025
Exchange rate difference revenue				
Own position				
For goods and services and others	18,898	5,871	11,649	701
For liquidity	229,145	-	54,673	-
Accounts receivable	5,016	335	2,228	(2,294)
Provisions	3,501	8,796	3,501	(822)
Financing operation				
Gross Income	483,398	1,078,457	351,817	412,142
Total exchange rate difference revenue	**739,958**	**1,093,459**	**423,868**	**409,727**
Exchange rate difference expense			-	-
Own position			-	-
For goods and services and other	9,212	2	6,731	(189)
For liquidity	298,659	38,485	104,223	31,643
Accounts receivable	41,690	4,726	29,539	4,286
Provisions	-	-	-284	-
Financing operation				
Gross expenditure	-	103,615	-	83
Debt coverage	-	780,829	-	294,867
Total expenditure for exchange rate differences	**349,561**	**927,657**	**140,209**	**330,690**
Exchange rate difference, net	**390,397**	**165,802**	**283,659**	**79,037**

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

A cumulative net foreign exchange gain of $390,397 was recognized (2025: $165,802), comprising a net expense of $93,001 on the Company's proprietary position and income of $483,398 from financing transactions and income and expenses arising from the net investment in foreign operations. This result was associated with the cumulative appreciation of the Colombian peso during the period, which reached 8.34% as of the reporting date (2025: 7.70%), at a closing exchange rate of $3,443.59 (2025: $4,069.67).

The rates used for the conversion of foreign currencies in the separate financial statements are:

Currency	Currency Code	Direct conversion to USD as of June 30		Exchange rate at closing on June 30		Average rate of exchange	
		2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
United States Dollar	USD	1.00	1.00	3,443.59	4,069.67	3,472.29	4,113.49
Guatemalan quetzal	GTQ	7.62	7.68	452.03	529.60	452.01	535.45
Mexican peso	MXN	17.47	18.83	197.12	216.09	198.13	216.21
Chilean peso	CLP	922.34	935.74	3.73	4.35	3.80	4.38

Note 25. Income tax

As of June 30, 2026, the effective income tax rate was 28% (as of June 30, 2025: 22%):

Concept	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Profit of the period before taxes	2,825,198	2,749,561
Current income tax	1,067,381	584,864
Deferred income tax	(288,410)	32,338
Total income tax	**778,971**	**617,202**
Effective rate	**28%**	**22%**

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

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

As of June 30, 2026, the effective income tax rate was 28% (2025: 22%). The variation in the effective rate resulted from a combined effect of items, such as:

- Increase in profit before taxes.
- Decrease in the special deduction for real productive fixed assets.
- Permanent differences that increase net income, such as non-deductible depreciation, non-deductible expenses, among others, considered in 2026.

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

25.1 The value of the asset of current income tax is as follows:

Concept	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Total asset for current income tax		
Tax receivable balances	143,391	525,256
Total asset for current income tax	**143,391**	**525,256**

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

The change in income tax assets arose primarily from the recognition of the income tax liability associated with the sale of UNE, which, for financial statement presentation purposes, was offset against advances and withholdings.

The value of the deferred tax is as follows:

Deferred tax	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Deferred tax asset	4,364,414	4,032,366
Deferred tax liability	7,394,467	7,350,829
Total net deferred tax	**(3,030,053)**	**(3,318,463)**

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

For purposes of presentation in the Statement of Cash Flows, it is included as income tax paid $685,516 (2025: $544,822), this item is composed of payments of income tax withholdings, adjustment of prior years income tax and VAT creditable in productive fixed assets.

Note 26. Information to be disclosed on related parties

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

EPM's related parties are subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, including subsidiaries of associates and joint ventures, key management personnel, as well as entities over which key management personnel may exercise control or joint control, and post-employment benefit plans for the benefit of employees.

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

Transactions and balances with related parties	Revenue [1]	Costs/ Expenses [2]	Values receivable [3]	Payables
EPM Group subsidiaries:				
June 30, 2026	706,797	315,428	2,852,195	170,344
December 31, 2025	1,573,386	601,984	2,615,798	595,515
EPM Group associates:				
June 30, 2026	9,840	245,884	11,773	5,203
December 31, 2025	67,580	46,976	6,117	14,808
Key management personnel:				
June 30, 2026	-	5,967	542	1,422
December 31, 2025	-	9,812	830	2,071
Other related parties:				
June 30, 2026	82,870	46,435	41,280	1,370,022
December 31, 2025	161,276	98,333	47,454	2,362

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

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

[1] The detail of the income obtained by the company from its related parties is as follows:

	Revenues	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Subsidiaries	Sale of goods and services	454,658	1,036,836
	Interest	198,329	470,844
	Fees	349	4,269
	Other	53,461	61,437
Total Subsidiaries		**706,797**	**1,573,386**
Associates	Sale of goods and services	5,434	49,725
	Interest	-	2
	Other	4,406	17,853
Total Associates		**9,840**	**67,580**
Other related parties	Sale of goods and services	81,816	158,310
	Interest	1	72
	Other	1,053	2,894
Total Other related parties		**82,870**	**161,276**

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	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Subsidiaries	Purchase of goods and services	268,704	590,959
	Fees	339	5,658
	Other	46,385	5,367
Total Subsidiaries		**315,428**	**601,984**
Associates	Purchase of goods and services	224,164	43,817
	Fees	17,844	3,053
	Other	3,876	106
Total Associates		**245,884**	**46,976**
Key management personnel	Fees	3,070	9,812
Total Key management personnel:		**3,070**	**9,812**
Other related parties	Purchase of goods and services	-	133
	Interest	177	-
	Fees	578	1,778
	Other	45,680	96,422
Total Other related parties		**46,435**	**98,333**

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	June 30, 2026			December 31, 2025		
					Nominal value	Amortized cost value	Total value	Nominal value	Amortized cost value	Total value
Investments and projects Hidrosur SPA	Loan 1	CLP	8,5 YEARS	7.20%	49,041	862	49,903	141,083	209	141,292
Caribemar de la Costa S.A.S. E.S.P.	Loan 3	COP	5 YEARS	IBR 6M + 6.30%	613,593	43,158	656,751	613,593	30,317	643,910
Caribemar de la Costa S.A.S. E.S.P.	Loan 2	COP	5 YEARS	IBR 6M + 6.50%	450,000	42,216	492,216	450,000	2,597	452,597
Caribemar de la Costa S.A.S. E.S.P.	Loan 1	COP	5 YEARS	IBR 6M + 6.50%	450,000	17,929	467,929	450,000	13,329	463,329
Empresas Varias de Medellín S.A. E.S.P.	Loan 1	COP	1 YEAR	IBR 3M + 3.00%	49,700	20	49,720	-	-	-
TICSA	Loan 1	COP	1 YEAR	IBR 6M + 6.00%	20,775	2,579	23,354	20,775	872	21,647
TICSA	Loan 2	COP	1 YEAR	IBR 6M + 6.00%	7,208	327	7,535	-	-	-

-Figures in millions of Colombian pesos-

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

In 2026, new loans were granted to related parties:

- February: disbursement of COP 1,869 to Ticsa
- March: disbursements of COP 18,000 to Emvarias and COP 2,845 to Ticsa
- April: disbursement of COP 10,000 to Emvarias
- May: disbursements of COP 12,552 to Emvarias and COP 1,640 to Ticsa
- June: disbursements of COP 9,148 to Emvarias and COP 853 to Ticsa

Other transactions with related parties

During the interim period, in exercise of the Recognition Option, the Company made a payment of $1,332,143 to Sociedad Hidroeléctrica Ituango S.A. E.S.P. under the BOOMT contract (see Note 5.1)

Transactions and balances with related government entities

The total financial surpluses paid to the Special District of Science, Technology and Innovation of Medellín amounted to $1,767,499 (2025: $1,648,853).

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

Members of key management personnel at the company include:

Concept	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Short-term employee salaries and other benefits	5,520	8,395
Long-term employee benefits	447	1,417
Remuneration of key management personnel	**5,967**	**9,812**

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

The amounts disclosed are those recognized as a cost or expense during the reporting period for compensation of key management personnel.

Note 27. Capital management

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

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

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

The company has not made changes in its objectives, policies and capital financing management processes during the periods ended June 30, 2026, and December 31, 2025.

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:

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Commercial bank loans	9,510,024	8,986,544
Multilateral bank loans	518,586	551,489
Development bank loans	1,513,765	1,800,310
Bonds and securities issued	11,141,374	11,473,433
Total debt	**22,683,749**	**22,811,776**

Figures in millions of Colombian pesos

Note 28. Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

- Based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the company can access on the measurement date (level 1).
- Based on valuation techniques commonly used by market participants that use variables other than quoted prices that are directly or indirectly observable for assets or liabilities (level 2).
- Based on internal cash flow discount valuation techniques or other valuation models, using variables estimated by the company that are not observable for the asset or liability, in the absence of observed variables in the market (level 3). In developing unobservable input data, the Company may begin with its own data but will adjust it if the available information reasonably indicates that other market participants would use different data or if there is something specific to the entity that is not available to others in the market. The Company will consider all reasonably available information about market participant assumptions.

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

Cash and cash equivalents: include cash on hand and in banks and highly liquid investments, easily convertible into a determined amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, with a maturity of three months or less from the date of its acquisition. EPM uses the market approach as a valuation technique for this item; these items are classified at level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

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

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

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

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

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

− Its use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes; either

− Its sale in the ordinary course of operations.

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

The following table shows for each of the levels of the fair value hierarchy, the company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2026, and December 31, 2025:

June 30, 2026	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,087,809	-	-	1,087,809
Total marketable or designated at fair value	1,087,809	-	-	1,087,809
Other investments in debt securities				
Fixed Income Securities	103,238	-	-	103,238
Equity Securities	694,300	-	-	694,300
Investments pledged or delivered as collateral	9,414	-	-	9,414
Total other investments at fair value (See note 11)	806,952	-	-	806,952
Other equity investments				
Equity securities	2,883,062	-	9,137	2,892,199
Total other equity investments (See note 11)	2,883,062	-	9,137	2,892,199
Fiduciary rights				
Fiduciary in administration	159,638	-	-	159,638
Total fiduciary rights (See note 11)	159,638	-	-	159,638
Derivatives				
Future contracts	-	3	-	3
Swaps	-	4,333	-	4,333
Total derivatives (See note 11)	-	4,336	-	4,336
Other accounts receivable				
Other accounts receivable	-	-	57,071	57,071
Total debtors (See note 10)	-	-	57,071	57,071
Investment properties				
Urban and rural land	-	-	197,856	197,856
Buildings and houses	-	-	38,324	38,324
Total Investment properties	-	-	236,180	236,180
Derivatives				
Futures contracts	-	1,981,394	-	1,981,394
Options	-	10,000	-	10,000
Total derivative liabilities	-	1,991,394	-	1,991,394
Contingent considerations				
Provisions - business combinations	-	-	129,226	129,226
Total contingent consideration (See note 17)	-	-	129,226	129,226
Total	**4,937,461**	**(1,987,058)**	**173,162**	**3,123,565**
Figures in millions of Colombian pesos	**134%**	**-38%**	**4%**	

December, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	468,874	-	-	468,874
Total marketable or designated at fair value	468,874	-	-	468,874
Other investments in debt securities				
Fixed Income Securities	69,547	-	-	69,547
Equity Securities	687,945	-	-	687,945
Investments pledged or delivered as collateral	8,949	-	-	8,949
Total other investments at fair value (See note 11)	766,441	-	-	766,441
Other equity investments				
Equity securities	2,410,085	-	9,136	2,419,221
Total other equity investments (See note 11)	2,410,085	-	9,136	2,419,221
Fiduciary rights				
Fiduciary in administration	109,901	-	-	109,901
Total fiduciary rights (See note 11)	109,901	-	-	109,901
Derivatives				
Swaps	-	1,735	-	1,735
Total derivatives (See note 11)	-	1,735	-	1,735
Other accounts receivable				
Other accounts receivable	-	-	53,485	53,485
Total debtors (See note 10)	-	-	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
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 combinations	-	-	132,561	132,561
Total contingent consideration (Ver Nota 17)	-	-	132,561	132,561
Total	**3,755,301**	**(1,000,637)**	**166,240**	**2,920,904**
Figures in millions of Colombian pesos	**129%**	**-34%**	**6%**	

The carrying value and estimated fair value of the company's assets and liabilities that are not recognized at fair value in the separate statement of financial position but require disclosure at fair value as of June 30, 2026, and December 31, 2025, is as follows:

Concept	June 30, 2026			December 31, 2025	
	Book value	Estimated fair value		Estimated fair value	
		Level 2	Total	Level 2	Total
Assets					
Accounts receivable from public services	3,992,531	4,011,251	4,011,251	3,807,851	3,807,851
Loans to employees	247,580	241,225	241,225	223,936	223,936
Associated	2,497,806	2,497,806	2,497,806	2,483,658	2,483,658
Other accounts receivable	962,262	984,674	984,674	583,898	583,898
Total assets	7,700,179	7,734,956	7,734,956	7,099,343	7,099,343
Liabilities					
Commercial bank loans	9,510,024	9,731,113	9,731,113	7,753,798	7,753,798
Multilateral bank loans	518,586	446,829	446,829	358,945	358,945
Development bank loans	1,513,765	1,468,255	1,468,255	1,236,664	1,236,664
Bonds and securities issued	11,141,374	10,066,565	10,066,565	10,512,109	10,512,109
Total liabilities	22,683,749	21,712,762	21,712,762	19,861,516	19,861,516
Total	**(14,983,570)**	**(13,977,806)**	**(13,977,806)**	**(12,762,173)**	**(12,762,173)**
Figures in millions of Colombian pesos		**100%**		**100%**	

Note 29. Events occurring after the reporting period

After the date of presentation of the interim condensed separated financial statements and before the date on which they were authorized for publication, no other relevant events occurred that would require adjustments to the figures.