ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2022

CONTENTS

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

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Independent Auditor's Report

(Translation of the Report originally issued in Spanish)

To the Shareholders and Directors of
Engie Energía Chile S.A.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Engie Energía Chile S.A. and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in Chile. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Engie Energía Chile S.A. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Marek Borowski

EY Audit Ltda.

Santiago, January 31, 2023

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2022

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Consolidated Classified Statements of Financial Position as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, in thousands of U.S. dollars

ASSETS	Note	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	132,365	215,689
Other financial assets, current	7-21	17,865	
Other non-financial assets, current	8	160,280	46,882
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, current	9	220,567	165,012
Related-entity receivables, current	10	5,532	6,429
Current inventories	11	264,055	158,319
Current tax assets	12	35,179	23,901
Total Current Assets		**835,843**	**616,232**
Non-Current Assets			
Other non-current financial assets	7-21	5,055	25,748
Other non-current non-financial assets	13	17,080	
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, non-current	9	325,798	85,601
Related-entity receivables, non-current	10	14,787	14,161
Investments accounted for using the equity method	14	124,313	108,906
Intangible assets other than goodwill	15	172,239	188,532
Goodwill	16	15,913	25,099
Property, plant and equipment	17	2,576,582	2,746,143
Right-of-use assets	18	161,490	168,175
Deferred tax assets	19	79,161	20,265
Total Non-Current Assets		**3,492,418**	**3,382,630**
Total Assets		**4,328,261**	**3,998,862**

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

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2022

Consolidated Classified Statements of Financial Position as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, in thousands of U.S. dollars

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD
Current Liabilities			
Other financial liabilities, current	20-21	383,061	99,745
Current lease liabilities	22	6,416	6,305
Trade payables and other accounts payable	24	229,766	262,763
Related-entity payables, current	10	7,766	8,065
Current tax liabilities	12	12,560	3,672
Current provisions for employee benefits	25	15,173	11,753
Other non-financial liabilities, current	26	5,477	5,086
Total Current Liabilities		**660,219**	**397,389**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Other non-current financial liabilities	20-21	1,392,613	958,043
Non-current lease liabilities	22	135,165	140,951
Related-entity payables, non-current	10	51,738	53,420
Other non-current provisions	27	149,863	58,546
Deferred tax liabilities	19	124,621	218,374
Non-current provisions for employee benefits	28	46	47
Other non-current non-financial liabilities	26	81	81
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**1,854,127**	**1,429,462**
Total Liabilities		**2,514,346**	**1,826,851**
Equity			
Issued capital		1,043,728	1,043,728
Retained earnings		364,144	752,913
Other reserves	29	406,043	375,370
Net equity attributable to the owners of the controller		**1,813,915**	**2,172,011**
Total Equity		**1,813,915**	**2,172,011**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**4,328,261**	**3,998,862**

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

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2022

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income by Function as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, in thousands of U.S. dollars

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income by Function		**12/31/2022**	**12/31/2021**
		kUSD	**kUSD**
Revenue	30	1,920,266	1,478,614
Cost of sales	31	(1,900,963)	(1,311,571)
Gross Margin		**19,303**	**167,043**
Other income	32	13,322	10,328
Administrative expenses	33	(37,905)	(37,955)
Other expenses by function	35	(448,255)	(12,077)
Profit (loss) from operating activities		**(453,535)**	**127,339**
Finance income	36	16,782	1,607
Finance costs	37	(75,485)	(88,807)
Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method	14	5,513	(1,934)
Exchange difference	38	(14,702)	22,592
(Loss) / profit before tax		**(521,427)**	**60,797**
Income tax benefit (expense)	19	132,658	(13,423)
(Loss) / profit for the year from continuing operations		**(388,769)**	**47,374**
Attributable to equity owners of ENGIE Energía Chile		**(388,769)**	**47,374**
Earnings per Share			
Profit (loss)		**(388,769)**	**47,374**
Basic earnings (loss) per share in continuing operations	38	(USD 0.369)	USD 0.045

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

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2022

Other Consolidated Comprehensive Income as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, in thousands of U.S. dollars

Other comprehensive income	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD
Gain	**(388,769)**	**47,374**
Cash flow hedges		
Earnings (losses) on cash flow hedges, before taxes	38,358	23,689
Income tax related to cash flow hedges in other comprehensive income		
Income tax related to cash flow hedges in other comprehensive income	(7,685)	1,497
Other comprehensive income	**30,673**	**25,186**
Comprehensive income	**(358,096)**	**72,560**
Comprehensive Income attributable to:		
the owners of the controller	**(358,096)**	72,560
non-controlling interests	0	0
Total Comprehensive Income	**(358,096)**	**72,560**

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

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2022

Statements of Cash Flows – Direct Method, as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, in thousands of U.S. dollars

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow - Direct	Note	12-31-2022	12-31-2021
		kUSD	kUSD
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities			
Types of collections in operating activities			
Collection of the sales of goods and provision of services		2,057,935	1,729,101
Collection of annual premiums and consideration and other policy benefits		6,532	5,341
Other collections in operating activities		74	4
Types of cash payments in operating activities			
Payments to suppliers for the supply of goods and services		(2,278,926)	(1,361,431)
Payments to and for account of employees		(60,267)	(60,265)
Payments for premiums and benefits, annuities and other obligations under policies		(35,173)	(27,376)
Other payments in operating activities		(2,538)	-9,639
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities			
Interest paid, classified as operating activity		(55,827)	(75,920)
Income tax paid (refunded), classified as operating activity		(11,436)	(453)
Other cash inflows (outflows) classified as operating activities		(49,079)	(67,396)
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities		**(428,705)**	**131,966**
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Cash flow used to obtain control of subsidiaries and other businesses		(116,330)	0
Other collections from the sale of equity or debt instruments of other entities, classified as investing activities		58	0
Other payments to acquire equity or debt instruments of other entities, classified as investing activities		(59)	0
Purchases of property, plant and equipment, classified as investing activities		(197,408)	(208,594)
Collections from related entities		-	8,000
Interest received		848	359
Payments under futures, term, option and swap contracts		(112,883)	(42,000)
Collections under futures, term, option and swap contracts		107,687	39,509
Cash flows used in investing activities		**(318,087)**	**(202,726)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from stock issues		0	60,000
Payments to acquire or redeem shares in an entity		0	(36,000)
Proceeds from short-term loans		305,000	50,000
Proceeds from long-term loans		362,000	125,000
Loan payments		-	(50,000)
Payment of financial lease liabilities		(4,185)	(6,475)
Dividends paid		-	(90,565)
Cash flows from financing activities		**662,815**	**51,960**
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents before the effect of variations in the exchange rate		**(83,977)**	**(18,800)**
Effects of the variation in the exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents		653	(761)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(83,324)**	**(19,561)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the period	6	215,689	235,250
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	6	**132,365**	**215,689**

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

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2022

Statement of Changes in Consolidated Net Equity as of as of December 31, 2022, in thousands of U.S. dollars

Statement of Changes in Net Equity as of December 31, 2022	Changes in Issued Capital Common Shares	Changes in Other Reserves		Change in Retained Earnings (Cumulative Losses)	Net Equity Attributable to the Owners of the Controller, Total	Changes in Non-Controlling Interests	Changes in Net Equity, Total
		Other Sundry Reserves	Translation Reserves				
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Equity at 1/1/2022	1,043,728	375,370	0	752,913	2,172,011	0	2,172,011
Profit	0	0	0	(388,769)	(388,769)	0	(388,769)
Other Comprehensive Income	0	30,673	0	0	30,673	0	30,673
Total Comprehensive Income	**0**	**30,673**	**0**	**(388,769)**	**(358,096)**	**0**	**(358,096)**
Dividends	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increases (decreases) due to other changes in equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Changes in Equity	**0**	**30,673**	**0**	**(388,769)**	**(358,096)**	**0**	**(358,096)**
Final Balance as of 12/31/2022	**1,043,728**	**406,043**	**0**	**364,144**	**1,813,915**	**0**	**1,813,915**

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

Statement of Changes in Consolidated Net Equity as of December 31, 2021, in thousands of U.S. dollars

Statement of Changes in Net Equity as of December 31, 2021	Changes in Issued Capital Common Shares	Changes in Other Reserves		Change in Retained Earnings (Cumulative Losses)	Net Equity Attributable to the Owners of the Controller, Total	Changes in Non-Controlling Interests	Changes in Net Equity, Total
		Other Sundry Reserves	Translation Reserves				
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Equity at 1/1/2021	1,043,728	326,184	0	798,096	2,168,008	0	2,168,008
Profit	0	0	0	47,374	47,374	0	47,374
Other Comprehensive Income	0	25,186	0	0	25,186	0	25,186
Total Comprehensive Income	**0**	**25,186**	**0**	**47,374**	**72,560**	**0**	**72,560**
Dividends	0	0	0	(92,557)	(92,557)	0	(92,557)
Increases (decreases) due to other changes in equity	0	24,000	0	0	24,000	0	24,000
Changes in Equity	**0**	**49,186**	**0**	**(45,183)**	**4,003**	**0**	**4,003**
Final Balance as of 12/31/2021	**1,043,728**	**375,370**	**0**	**752,913**	**2,172,011**	**0**	**2,172,011**

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

NOTE 1 – GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Corporate Information

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Company´s Board approved the Consolidated Financial Statements of Engie Energia Chile S.A. as of December 31, 2022 on January 31, 2023. The Company's Board approved the Consolidated Financial Statements of Engie Energia Chile S.A. as of December 31, 2021 on January 25, 2022.

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

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basis of Presentation

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

These consolidated financial statements fairly reflect the financial position of Engie Energia Chile S.A. as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the results of its operations, changes in net equity and cash flows for the fiscal years ending on those dates.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accounting records kept by Engie Energia Chile S.A. and its subsidiaries.

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

The Company applied certain standards, interpretations and amendments for the first time that entered into effect for the fiscal years beginning January 1, 2022 or later. The Company has not adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment early that was issued but had not yet entered into effect.

a) The standards, interpretations and amendments to IFRS that had entered into effect on the date of the financial statements, their nature and impacts are described below:

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

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

Amendments	Date of mandatory application
IFRS 3 Reference to the Conceptual Framework	January 1, 2022
IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use	January 1, 2022
IAS 37 Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract	January 1, 2022
IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16, IAS 41 - Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2022	January 1, 2022

IFRS 3 Reference to the Conceptual Framework

The IASB issued amendments to IFRS 3 *Business Combinations – Reference to the Conceptual Framework* in May 2020. These amendments are intended to replace the reference to a previous version of the IASB's Conceptual Framework (1989 Framework) by a reference to the present version issued in March 2018, but without significantly changing the requirements.

The amendments add an exception to the IFRS 3 recognition principle to avoid the issue of potential gains or losses on "day 2" arising from liabilities and contingent liabilities that would fall within the scope of IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* or IFRIC 21 *Levies*, if incurred separately. The exception requires that entities apply the criteria in IAS 37 or IFRIC 21, respectively, instead of the Conceptual Framework in order to determine whether there is an obligation present on the acquisition date.

The amendments also add a new paragraph to IFRS 3 to explain that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition on the acquisition date.

The amendments must be applied prospectively.

The amendment became applicable for the first time in 2022, and it has no impact on the entity's consolidated financial statements.

IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use

The amendment forbids entities to deduct any proceeds from the sale of products while the asset is being taken to the location and put in the condition needed to be operated as intended by management from the cost of an element of property, plant and equipment (PP&E). Instead, entities must recognize the proceeds from the sale of, and the costs of producing, those elements in the income for the fiscal year.

The amendment must be applied retroactively only to the elements of PP&E available for use on or after the start of the first period in which entities apply the amendment for the first time.

The Company applied this amendment early, starting in the 2021 fiscal year.

IAS 37 Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract

The IASB issued amendments to IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* in May 2020 to specify the costs that entities must include when evaluating whether a contract is onerous or is causing losses.

The amendments are intended to provide clarity and help guarantee that the standard is applied consistently. Entities that previously applied the incremental cost approach will see provisions rise to reflect the inclusion of the costs directly related to the contract's activities, while entities that previously recognized provisions for contractual losses using the guide for the previous standard, IAS 11 *Construction Contracts*, must exclude the indirect cost allocations from their provisions. Judgment will have to be used in determining which costs are "directly related to the contract's activities," but we believe that the guidance in IFRS 15 will be relevant.

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

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

The amendments must be applied prospectively to contracts that the entity has not completely fulfilled at the start of the fiscal year being reported in which the amendments are applied for the first time (initial application date). Early application is allowed and must be disclosed.

The amendment became applicable for the first time in 2022, and it has no impact on the entity's consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16, IAS 41 - Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020

The IASB issued "Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020." The pronouncement contained amendments to four IFRS as a result of the IASB annual improvements project.

IFRS 1: **Subsidiary as a first-time adopter.** The amendment permits a subsidiary that applies paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1 to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by its parent, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS, provided no consolidation adjustments were made, and for the business combination in which the controller acquired the subsidiary. This amendment also applies to an associate or joint venture that chooses to apply paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1.

IFRS 9: **Fees in the "10 per cent" test for derecognition of financial liabilities.** The amendment clarifies which fees an entity should include when it applies the "10 per cent" test in assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees only include fees paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or the lender on the other's behalf. No similar amendment is proposed for IAS 39.

Entities must apply the amendment to the financial liabilities modified or exchanged as of the start of the fiscal year being reported in which the entities apply the amendment for the first time.

Illustrative examples accompanied to IFRS 16: **Lease incentives**. The amendment eliminates the example of lessor payments for improvements to the leased property contained in Illustrative Example 13 accompanied to IFRS 16. This eliminates the potential confusion regarding how to treat lease incentives when applying IFRS 16.

IAS 41: **Taxation in fair value measurements**. The amendment eliminates the requirement in paragraph 22 of IAS 41 that required entities to exclude cash flows from taxes when measuring the fair value of assets within the scope of IAS 41.

The amendment became applicable for the first time in 2022, and it has no impact on the entity's consolidated financial statements.

b) The standards, interpretations and amendments to IFRS that had been issued, but had not yet entered into effect on the date of these financial statements, are explained below:

Standards and Interpretations	Date of mandatory application
IFRS 17, Insurance Contracts	January 1, 2023

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*, a new accounting standard specifically for insurance contracts that covers recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once it takes effect, it will supersede IFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*, issued in 2005. The new standard applies to all types of insurance contracts, regardless of the issuing entity, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with certain discretionary participation features.

Some exceptions may be applied within the scope.

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

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

The IASB amended IFRS 17 in December 2021 to add a transition option for a "classification overlay" to address possible accounting mismatches between financial assets and insurance contract liabilities in the comparative information presented on initial application of IFRS 17.

Entities choosing to use the classification overlay can only do so for comparative periods to which they apply IFRS 17 (that is, from the transition date to the date of initial application of IFRS 17).

IFRS 17 will take effect for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and comparative figures will be required. Early application is allowed provided the entity is applying IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* on or before the date when IFRS 17 is applied for the first time.

The Company will assess the impact of the amendment after it enters into effect.

Amendments	Date of mandatory application
IAS 8 Definition of Accounting Estimates	January 1, 2023
IAS 1 Disclosure of Accounting Policies	January 1, 2023
IAS 12 Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	January 1, 2023
IAS 1 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current	January 1, 2024
IFRS 16 Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	January 1, 2024
IFRS 10 and IAS 28 Consolidated Financial Statements – sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture	To be determined

IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - Definition of Accounting Estimates

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 8 to introduce a new definition of "accounting estimates." The amendments explain the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities should use the measurement techniques and inputs to account for estimates.

The amended standard clarifies that the effects of a change in an input or a change in a measuring technique on an accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates, provided the estimates are not the result of correcting errors in previous periods. This definition of a change in accounting estimates specified that changes in accounting estimates can result in added information or new developments. Therefore, these changes are not error corrections.

The amendment will take effect for years beginning January 1, 2023.

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

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Disclosure of Accounting Policies

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 and the IFRS Practice Statement 2 – Making Materiality Judgments in which it provides guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgments in relation to the disclosure of accounting policies.

The purpose of the amendments is to help entities make more useful disclosures of accounting policies by:

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

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

- replacing the requirement that entities disclose their "significant" accounting policies by the requirement of disclosing their "material" accounting policies;
- including guidance on how entities should apply the concept of materiality in making decisions on accounting policy disclosures.

In evaluating the relative importance of accounting policy information, entities should consider the size of transactions, other events and conditions, and their nature.

The amendment will take effect for years beginning January 1, 2023. Early application of the amendments to IAS 1 is allowed provided that early application is disclosed.

IAS 12 Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

In May 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 12 that reduced the scope of the exception in initial recognition according to IAS 12 so that it no longer applies to transactions that create temporary tax differences and equal deductibles.

The amendments explain that when the payments settling a liability are tax deductible, it is a matter of judgment (in consideration of governing tax laws) whether those deductions are attributable, for tax purposes, to the liability recognized in the financial statements (and interest expense) or to the related asset component (and interest expense). This judgment is important in determining whether there are temporary differences in the initial recognition of the asset and liability.

Moreover, based on these amendments, the exception in the initial recognition does not apply to transactions that create temporary tax differences and equal deductibles in the initial recognition. It only applies if the recognition of a lease asset and a lease liability (or a dismantling liability and a dismantling asset component) create unequal temporary tax differences and deductibles. However, it is possible for the resulting deferred tax assets and liabilities not to be equal (for example, if the entity cannot benefit from the tax deductions or different tax rates are applicable to the temporary tax differences and deductibles). In those cases, entities must record the difference between the deferred tax asset and liability in income.

The amendment will take effect for years beginning January 1, 2023.

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

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current

In 2020 and 2022, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

1. what the right to defer settlement means;
2. that a right must exist to defer to the end of the period being reported;
3. that the classification is not affected by the probability that an entity will exercise its right of deferral;
4. that the terms of a liability will not affect its classification only if a derivative implicit in a convertible liability is also an equity instrument.

The amendments will enter into effect for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024, and they must be applied prospectively. Early application is allowed and must be disclosed. However, entities applying the 2020 amendments early are required to apply the 2022 amendments, and vice versa.

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

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

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

IFRS 16 Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

This amendment addresses the requirements used by a seller-lessee in measuring a lease liability arising from a sale and leaseback transaction.

The amendment stipulates that the seller-lessee must apply paragraphs 29 to 35 of IFRS 16 to the right-of-use asset arising from the leaseback and paragraphs 36 to 46 of IFRS 16 to the lease liability arising from the leaseback after the effective date of a sale and leaseback transaction. When applying paragraphs 36 to 46 of IFRS 16, the seller-lessee must determine the "lease payments" or "revised lease payments" so that the seller-lessee will not recognize any gain or loss from the right of use that it retains. The application of these requirements does not preclude the seller-lessee from recognizing in income any gain or loss related to the partial or total cessation of a lease, as required by paragraph 46(a) of IFRS 16.

The amendment does not stipulate specific measuring requirements for lease liabilities arising from a leaseback. The initial measurement of a lease liability arising from a leaseback may cause the seller-lessee to determine "lease payments" that differ from the general definition of lease payments in Appendix A of IFRS 16. The seller-lessee must develop and apply an accounting policy that will yield information that is relevant and reliable according to IAS 8.

Sellers-lessees must apply the amendment to annual reports starting January 1, 2024. Early application is allowed and must be disclosed. According to IAS 8, sellers-lessees must apply the amendment retroactively to sale and leaseback transactions made after the date of initial application (i.e., the amendment does not apply to sale and leaseback transactions made before the date of initial application). The date of initial application is the year being reported in which the entity first applied IFRS 16.

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

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associations and Joint Ventures – sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture

The amendments to IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (2011)* address a recognized inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28 (2011) in the treatment of a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint business.

The amendments, issued in September 2014, stipulate that when the transaction involves a business (whether or not it is in a subsidiary), the entire gain or loss must be recognized. A partial gain or loss is recognized when the transaction involves assets not comprising a business, even when the assets are in a subsidiary.

The date of mandatory application of these amendments is to be determined because the IASB is waiting for the results of its research on accounting according to the equity method. These amendments must be applied retrospectively, and early adoption is allowed, which must be disclosed.

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

2.3 Responsibility for the information, judgments and estimates

The Board of Engie Energia Chile S.A. has analyzed the information included in these consolidated financial statements and assumes liability for the veracity of the information contained in these financial statements as of December 31, 2022.

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

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

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

The estimates mainly relate to:

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

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

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

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

- **Contingencies, lawsuits and litigation**

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

- **Intangible Assets**

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

2.4 Subsidiaries

These consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and of entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the company:

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

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

The subsidiaries Electroandina SpA, Central Termoeléctrica Andina SpA, Gasoducto Nor Andino SpA, Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A., Inversiones Hornitos SpA, Edelnor Transmisión S.A., Solairedirect Generación VI SpA, Solairedirect Generación IX SpA, Parque Eolico Los Trigales SpA, Solar Los Loros SpA, Eolica Monte Redondo SpA, Alba SpA, Alba Andes SpA, Alba Pacífico SpA, Río Alto S.A. and Energías de Abtao S.A. are consolidated in these financial statements. The assets, liabilities and income are included in the annual consolidated financial statements after eliminating and/or adjusting transactions within the EECL Group (see Appendix 1.a).

2.5 Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method

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

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

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

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

Transmisora Electrica del Norte S.A. is accounted for using the equity method.

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

2.5 Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method (continued)

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

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

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

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

2.6 Principles of Consolidation

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

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

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

3. The value of the interests of non-controlling shareholders in the equity and comprehensive income of subsidiaries is shown in *Non-Controlling Interests* in *Total Equity* in the consolidated statement of financial position and in *Earnings attributable to non-controlling interests* and *Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests* in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

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

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

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

2.7 Changes in significant accounting policies

The Company implemented IFRS 16, *Leases*, effective January 1, 2019, and it is disclosing the impacts in the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2022. As a lessee, Engie Energía Chile S.A. has decided not to use the practical exception in IFRS 16 that allows no re-evaluation of old contracts classified as an operating lease under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4: “As a practical solution, an entity is not required to re-evaluate whether a contract is or contains a lease on the date of initial application. Instead, the entity is allowed: (a) to apply the standard to contracts that were previously identified as leases in the application of IAS 17, *Leases*, and IFRIC 4, *Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease*.” Since lessors are not required to any make any adjustment in the transition to IFRS 16, the company opted not to analyze the contracts in which EECL is lessor. For the transition to the standard, EECL decided to apply the modified retrospective approach model to record the right-of-use asset for an amount equal to the liability. This record began to be made on January 1, 2019, thus applying the standard on its date of mandatory application. The incremental discount rates used to calculate the respective amortization tables associated with the lease obligation were determined by the Company’s Management as well as the lease periods for those where a renewal is possible. The application of other pronouncements has had no significant impact on EECL.

The remaining accounting criteria applied during 2022 did not vary compared to those used in the previous fiscal year.

2.8 Functional Currency and Currency of Presentation

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

2.9 Accounting Period

These Consolidated Financial Statements cover the following periods:

- Consolidated Statements of Financial Position for the fiscal years ending December 31, 2022 and 2021.
- Statements of Changes in Equity for the fiscal years ending December 31, 2022 and 2021.
- Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the fiscal years ending December 31, 2022 and 2021.
- Statements of Direct Cash Flows for the fiscal years ending December 31, 2022 and 2021.

2.10 Foreign Currency Translation

The U.S. dollar is the Company’s functional currency and the presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements of Engie Energia Chile S.A. Transactions in local and foreign currencies other than the functional currency are translated using the exchange rates on the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated at the functional currency exchange rate on the date of the general balance sheet. Foreign currency gains and losses resulting from these transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities in a foreign currency at the closing exchange rates are recognized under *Exchange Difference* in the consolidated statement of income.

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

Currency	12/31/2022 USD 1	12/31/2021 USD 1
Chilean peso	855.8600	844.6900
Euro	0.9344	0.8839
Yen	131.3200	115.1800
Argentine peso	177.1210	102.7572
Pound sterling	0.8278	0.7414
Unidad de Fomento	41.0242	36.6901

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA

The main accounting criteria applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements were as follows:

3.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Estimated Useful Lives of the Company's Main Assets		Minimum	Maximum
Coal-fired power plants	Years of useful life	25	40
Combined cycle power plants	Years of useful life	25	25
Wind farm	Years of useful life	25	45
Photovoltaic power plants	Years of useful life	25	35
Civil works	Years of useful life	25	50
Hydraulic works	Years of useful life	35	50
Transmission lines	Years of useful life	10	50
Gas pipelines	Years of useful life	25	30
Control systems	Years of useful life	10	14
Auxiliary systems	Years of useful life	7	10
Furniture, vehicles and tools	Years of useful life	3	10
Other	Years of useful life	5	20

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

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.2 Business Combination and Goodwill

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.3 Other Non-Current Non-Financial Assets

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

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

3.4 Intangible Assets

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

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.4 Intangible Assets (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

3.5 Asset Impairment

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.5 Asset Impairment (continued)

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

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

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

3.6 Leased Assets

The implementation of IFRS 16 meant that most leases are recognized in the balance sheet by lessees, which changes the financial statements of companies and their related ratios to a greater extent. EECL has leases for long-term concessions with the government, for vehicles, pick-ups and properties.

3.6.1 Lessee

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

3.6.2 Classification

All leases are classified as if they were financial. Lessees record a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the date the lease begins.

3.6.3 Depreciation Charge

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

3.6.4 Impairment

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

3.6.5 Lessor

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

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.6 Leased Assets (continued)

3.6.5 Lessor (continued)

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

3.7 Financial Instruments

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

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

3.7.1 Fair Value Hierarchy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.7 Financial Instruments (continued)

3.7.2 Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

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

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

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.7 Financial Instruments (continued)

3.7.2 Financial Assets (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Derecognition

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

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

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.7 Financial Instruments (continued)

3.7.2 Financial Assets (continued)

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

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

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

Impairment

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

ECLs are recognized in two stages:

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

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

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

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

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.7 Financial Instruments (continued)

3.7.3 Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

Derecognition

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

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

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.7 Financial Instruments (continued)

3.7.4 Derivatives and Hedge Transactions

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.7 Financial Instruments (continued)

3.7.4 Derivatives and Hedge Transactions (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.8 Inventories

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

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.9 Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

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

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

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

3.10 Provisions

A provision is made if:

- the Company has a legal or implicit obligation as a result of a past event;
- it can be estimated reliably;
- it is likely that a cash outflow will be required to settle the obligation.

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

3.10.1 Post-Employment Benefits and Other Similar Benefits

The Company recognizes the present value of severance indemnity obligations in liabilities (severance for years of employment) as of the closing date of its financial statements. These obligations are appraised using an actuarial calculation that utilizes assumptions on mortality rates, employee turnover, interest rates, derecognition dates, effects of employee salary raises, and the effects on benefit variations resulting from changes in the rate of inflation. The actuarial losses or gains from variations in the pre-established obligations are recorded directly in other comprehensive income. The actuarial losses and gains originate in the deviations between the estimated and real values of the actuarial assumptions or the reformulation of the established actuarial assumptions (see Note 27).

3.11 Classification of Current and Non-Current Assets and Liabilities

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

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

3.12 Income Tax and Deferred Taxes

Current income tax

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

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.12 Income Tax and Deferred Taxes (continued)

Deferred taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.13 Recognition of Income and Expenses

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

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

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.13 Recognition of Income and Expenses (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.14 Earnings (Loss) per Share

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

3.15 Dividends

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

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

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

3.16 Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTING CRITERIA (continued)

3.17 Operating Segments

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.18 Contingent Assets and Liabilities

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

NOTE 4 – REGULATION AND OPERATION OF THE ELECTRICITY SYSTEM

4.1 Description of the Business

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

As of December 31, 2022, Engie Energia Chile S.A. had an installed capacity of 2,364 MW on the National Grid, thus giving it an approximate 7% share of the system's total gross capacity. The Company's transmission lines are operated over a distance of 2,413 kilometers, and it has a natural gas pipeline with the capacity to transport 8 million cubic meters per day for gas distribution and sale in the north of Chile.

4.2 Regulation and Operation of the Electricity System

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

The National Grid runs from Arica to Chiloe.

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

4.2 Regulation and Operation of the Electricity System (continued)

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

4.3 Types of Customers

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

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

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

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

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

4.4 Principal Assets

The generating capacity of EECL and its subsidiaries is comprised mainly of combined-cycle thermal and coal-fired power plants that combined supply 2,364 MW to the National Grid, 7% of the total gross generation supplied to that grid.

It has 7 coal-fired and combined-cycle power plants in the Region of Antofagasta, 6 located in Mejillones and 1 in Tocopilla, with a total capacity of 1,670 MW, and other renewable power plants that, taken together, generate a total of 692 MW, which are located along the SEN.

4.5 Renewable Energy

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

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

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

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

4.5 Renewable Energy (continued)

On April 17, 2019, the Company acquired the subsidiaries "Solar Los Loros SpA," that has an installed capacity of 46 MWp, and "Solairedirect Generacion Andacollo SpA," that has an installed capacity of 1.3 MWp.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTA 5 – CORPORATE REORGANIZATIONS

5.1 Acquisition of subsidiaries

5.1.1 PV Coya SpA was merged with Engie Energia Chile S.A. on September 1, 2021.

5.1.2 On September 19, 2022, ENGIE Energia Chile S.A. presented a binding offer to Trans Antartic Energia Chile S.A., Trans Antartic Energia II S.A., Bosques de Chiloe S.A., Beltaine Renewable Energy S.L. and Inversiones Butalcura S.A., at that time the only shareholders in Alba SpA, Alba Andes SpA, Alba Pacifico SpA, Rio Alto S.A. and Energias de Abtao S.A. The offer was to purchase all shares in these latter companies.

These companies own: (i) the San Pedro I Wind Farm, located in the municipality of Dalcahue, Chiloe, Lake Region, where 18 small-scale wind turbines are in operation that have an installed capacity of 36 MW; (ii) the San Pedro II Wind Farm Enlargement Project, located in the municipality of Dalcahue, Chiloe, Lake Region, which consists of a wind generation project where 13 small-scale wind turbines are in operation that have an installed capacity of 65 MW; and (iii) a wind farm project currently under development, located in the municipality of Dalcahue, Chiloe, Lake Region, that will have an installed capacity of approximately 151 MW.

The transaction closing took place on December 15, 2022.

Details are provided in Appendix 1.a).

NOTE 6 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, classified by type of cash, are shown below:

Types of Cash and Cash Equivalents (Presentation)	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD
Cash	31	34
Bank balances	47,322	65,979
Short-term deposits classified as cash equivalents	85,012	149,676
Total Cash and Cash Equivalent	**132,365**	**215,689**

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

Cash and cash equivalents are itemized below:

6.1 Cash Available

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

6.2 Time Deposits

Time deposits include principal plus accrued interest and adjustments as of the closing date.

Entity	Currency	Rate %	Expiration	12/31/2022 kUSD	Rate %	Expiration	12/31/2021 kUSD
Banco BBVA	USD	4.35%	5-Jan-2023	250	0.09%	6-Jan-2022	250
Banco BCI	USD	4.75%	6-Jan-2023	15,707	0.30%	5-Jan-2022	5,001
Banco BCI	USD		-	0	0.18%	10-Jan-2022	4,500
Banco BCI	USD		-	0	0.27%	12-Jan-2022	6,900
Banco BCI	USD		-	0	0.30%	13-Jan-2022	3,001
Banco BCI	USD		-	0	0.28%	19-Jan-2022	4,800
Banco Consorcio	USD	5.05%	9-Jan-2023	16,032	0.45%	3-Jan-2022	5,002
Banco Consorcio	USD		-	0	0.50%	3-Jan-2022	18,013
Banco Estado	USD	4.00%	5-Jan-2023	8,002	0.01%	6-Jan-2022	8,000
Banco Itaú Corpbanca	USD	4.45%	6-Jan-2023	15,006	0.30%	3-Jan-2022	10,001
Banco Itaú Corpbanca	USD		-	0	0.40%	3-Jan-2022	13,006
Banco Itaú Corpbanca	USD		-	0	0.20%	5-Jan-2022	2,400
Banco Itaú Corpbanca	USD		-	0	0.30%	12-Jan-2022	5,000
Banco Santander	USD	5.00%	6-Jan-2023	15,006	0.34%	3-Jan-2022	17,501
Banco Santander	USD		-	0	0.30%	12-Jan-2022	8,000
Banco Santander	USD		-	0	0.30%	13-Jan-2022	3,501
Banco Santander	USD		-	0	0.30%	19-Jan-2022	4,000
Scotiabank	USD	5.18%	6-Jan-2023	15,009	0.30%	4-Jan-2022	17,000
Scotiabank	USD		-	0	0.20%	5-Jan-2022	13,800
Consolidated Total				**85,012**			**149,676**

NOTE 6 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)

6.3 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Liabilities originating in financing activities	Balance at 1/1/2022 (1)	Financing cash flows			Changes not representing cash flows						Balance at 12/31/2022 (1)
		From	Used	Total	Acquisition of subsidiaries	Sale of subsidiaries	Changes in fair value	Exchange differentials	New financial leases	Other changes (2)	
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Unsecured bonds (Note 20)	847,773	0	(32,750)	(32,750)	0	0	0	0	0	31,319	846,342
Interest-bearing loans (Note 20)	174,604	667,000	(446)	666,554	77,021	0	0	0	0	13,500	931,679
Intercompany loans (Notes 10.5)	8,065	98,665	(98,964)	(299)	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,766
Total	**1,030,442**	**765,665**	**(132,160)**	**633,505**	**77,021**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**44,819**	**1,785,787**

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

Liabilities originating in financing activities	Balance at 1/1/2021 (1)	Financing cash flows			Changes not representing cash flows						Balance at 12/31/2021 (1)
		From	Used	Total	Acquisition of subsidiaries	Sale of subsidiaries	Changes in fair value	Exchange differentials	New financial leases	Other changes (2)	
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Unsecured bonds (Note 20)	844,782	0	(32,750)	(32,750)	0	0	0	0	0	35,741	847,773
Interest-bearing loans (Note 20)	50,496	175,000	(51,579)	123,421	0	0	0	0	0	687	174,604
Intercompany loans (Notes 10.5)	9,732	115,996	(117,663)	(1,667)	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,065
Total	**905,010**	**290,996**	**(201,992)**	**89,004**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**36,428**	**1,030,442**

NOTE 7 – OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Current

Description of Instruments	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
	kUSD	kUSD
Forward (1)	17,865	0
Total, Other Financial Assets	**17,865**	**0**

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

Non-Current

Description of Instruments	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
	kUSD	kUSD
Forward (1)	5,055	0
Total, Other Financial Assets	**5,055**	**0**

NOTE 8 – OTHER CURRENT NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

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

Types of Payments	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD
Prepaid insurance (1)	12,863	10,958
VAT credit (2)	121,690	33,633
Supplier advances	23,831	1,718
Other	1,896	573
Total	**160,280**	**46,882**

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

NOTE 9 – TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Company has renegotiated accounts with one customer and has no protested portfolio or customers from whom collection is being sought through the courts.

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

9.1 Current Trade Receivables and Other Accounts Receivable

Current trade receivable and other accounts receivable	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD
Invoices and accounts receivable	213,985	156,351
Sundry receivables, current	153	175
Other accounts receivable, current	6,429	8,486
Total	**220,567**	**165,012**

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

9.2 Non-Current Trade Receivables and Other Accounts Receivable

Non-current trade receivable and other accounts receivable	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD
Accounts receivable (*)	325,778	85,581
Sundry receivables	20	20
Total	**325,798**	**85,601**

(*) These are the accounts receivable impacted by the regulated customer rate stabilization fund under Electricity Price Stabilization Law 21,185. During 2021 and 2022, the Company sold accounts receivable for a nominal total of USD 220.1 million to Chile Electricity PEC SpA under the agreement signed with Goldman Sachs and IDB Invest, and later with Allianz. This sum includes the balances reported in the January 2020, July 2020, January 2021, July 2021, and January 2022 average node price decrees. The non-current receivables totaled USD 325.8 million as of December 31, 2022 and they include the balances in the technical report on the July 2022 average node price decree that is in process and is expected to be approved. USD 42.9 million of these balances correspond to the remainder to be sold under Law 21,185 ("PEC-1"), and approximately USD 286.2 million accrued after the end of the stabilization fund accumulation period. This latter amount can be monetized pursuant to the new "MPC" law described in the next paragraph.

On July 13, 2022, the Customer Protection Mechanism or "MPC" bill of law was passed into a law by the House of Representatives after ratifying the changes made by the Senate. This law will stabilize power prices for price-regulated customers being supplied by public service distribution concessionaires regulated by the General Electricity Law. The purpose of the MPC is to pay the differences arising between the energy and capacity component invoiced by distribution companies to end customers and the amount payable to generators for power supply, based on the respective contractual terms or the respective decree, in the case of mid-sized systems. The resources accounted for in the MPC operation may not exceed US$1.8 billion, and the law will continue in force until the balances created by its enforcement are extinguished. Effective in 2023, the National Energy Commission must forecast semi-annually the total payment of the Final Remaining Balance for a date that may not go beyond December 31, 2032. To that end, it will determine the charges to collect the amounts needed to fully reimburse the resources needed for the MPC to work properly. The National Energy Commission is drafting an Exempt Resolution containing the rules applicable so that the MPC Law is correctly implemented.

Under the MPC Law and the exempt resolution to be issued by the National Energy Commission, generators are expected to receive Certificates of Payment from time to time from the Treasury General of the Republic of Chile (the "Treasury") equivalent to the difference between the prices in the power purchase agreements with distributors and the rates applicable pursuant to the MPC Law, for an aggregate of US$1.8 billion. The Government asked IDB Invest to structure a financing mechanism for generators after the MPC Law enters into force. Under this mechanism, IDB Invest will buy the certificates of payment issued by the Treasury to generators, resell part of them to a special-purpose company that will then issue 144-A/Reg S and 4(a)2 promissory notes. IDB Invest appointed Goldman Sachs to lead the transaction structuring and JP Morgan and Itaú to lead the note placement together with Goldman Sachs. The certificates of payment will include interest and financial costs so that generators receive the total nominal amount of the invoices under their respective power purchase agreements with distribution companies. The certificates of payment must be paid in full by regulated users no later than December 31, 2032. The full reimbursement of the Certificates of Payment is guaranteed by the Republic of Chile.

The aged balances of the Company´s gross receivables were as follows as of December 31, 2022:

Receivables	Balances as of December 31, 2022											
	Compliant Portfolio	Payment Arrears 1-30 days	Payment Arrears 31-60 days	Payment Arrears 61-90 days	Payment Arrears 91-120 days	Payment Arrears 121-150 days	Payment Arrears 151-180 days	Payment Arrears 181-210 days	Payment Arrears 211-250 days	Payment Arrears More than 250 days	Total Current	Total Non-Current
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Current receivables for credit transactions	200,291	9,446	3,551	935	414	330	134	137	108	5,082	220,428	329,023
Estimated uncollectibles	(238)	0	0	0	(414)	(330)	(134)	(137)	-108	(5,082)	(6,443)	(3,245)
Current sundry receivables	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	20
Estimated uncollectibles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other current accounts receivable	6,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,429	0
Total	**206,635**	**9,446**	**3,551**	**935**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**220,567**	**325,798**

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

9.2 Non-Current Trade Receivables and Other Accounts Receivable (continued)

The aged balances of the Company´s gross receivables were as follows as of December 31, 2021:

Receivables	Balances at December 31, 2021											
	Compliant Portfolio	Payment Arrears 1-30 days	Payment Arrears 31-60 days	Payment Arrears 61-90 days	Payment Arrears 91-120 days	Payment Arrears 121-150 days	Payment Arrears 151-180 days	Payment Arrears 181-210 days	Payment Arrears 211-250 days	Payment Arrears More than 250 days	Total Current	Total Non-Current
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Current receivables for credit transactions	147,235	8,358	775	251	303	25	13	10	0	4,761	161,731	90,085
Estimated uncollectibles	(268)	0	0	0	(303)	(25)	(13)	(10)	0	(4,761)	(5,380)	(4,504)
Current sundry receivables	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	20
Estimated uncollectibles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other current accounts receivable	8,486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,486	0
Total	**155,628**	**8,358**	**775**	**251**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**165,012**	**85,601**

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

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

Segments of Payment Arrears as of December 31, 2022	Rescheduled Portfolio		Portfolio Not Rescheduled		Total Gross Portfolio	
	Number of Customers	Amount kUSD	Number of Customers	Amount kUSD	Number of Customers	Amount kUSD
Compliant	-	0	1,174	206,873	1,174	206,873
From 1 to 30 days	-	0	465	9,446	465	9,446
From 31 to 60 days	-	0	75	3,551	75	3,551
From 61 to 90 days	-	0	65	935	65	935
From 91 to 120 days	-	0	26	414	26	414
From 121 to 150 days	-	0	13	330	13	330
From 151 to 180 days	-	0	12	134	12	134
From 181 to 210 days	-	0	25	137	25	137
From 211 to 250 days	-	0	11	108	11	108
More than 251 days	1	2,288	371	2,794	372	5,082
Total		**2,288**		**224,722**		**227,010**

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

9.2 Non-Current Trade Receivables and Other Accounts Receivable (continued)

Segments of Payment Arrears as of December 31, 2021	Rescheduled Portfolio		Portfolio Not Rescheduled		Total Gross Portfolio	
	Number of Customers	Amount kUSD	Number of Customers	Amount kUSD	Number of Customers	Amount kUSD
Compliant	-	0	1,142	155,896	1,142	155,896
From 1 to 30 days	-	0	339	8,358	339	8,358
From 31 to 60 days	-	0	53	775	53	775
From 61 to 90 days	-	0	22	251	22	251
From 91 to 120 days	-	0	19	303	19	303
From 121 to 150 days	-	0	7	25	7	25
From 151 to 180 days	-	0	11	13	11	13
From 181 to 210 days	-	0	2	10	2	10
From 211 to 250 days	-	0	2	0	2	0
More than 251 days	1	2,288	353	2,473	354	4,761
Total		**2,288**		**168,104**		**170,392**

Provisions and write-offs	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD
Starting balance	**9,884**	**7,470**
Provision for portfolio not rescheduled	439	4,458
Recoveries in the period	(514)	(1,569)
Other	(121)	(475)
Ending balance	**9,688**	**9,884**

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

10.1 Compensation of Key Management Personnel

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

The shareholders appointed all the members of the board, in accordance with Law 18,046, at the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting held on April 26, 2022. The Company has identified key personnel to be the Chief Executive Officer and Corporate Managers.

The Ordinary Shareholders Meeting approved compensation of UF 160 per meeting per director for the 2022 fiscal year, payable until the next Ordinary Shareholders Meeting. The chairman of the board receives compensation of U.F. 320 per meeting. The shareholders also resolved that alternate directors would receive no compensation for their duties, except when they attend meetings in replacement of a regular director.

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

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

10.1 Compensation of Key Management Personnel (continued)

In accordance with the article 50-bis of Companies Law 18,046, the minutes of the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting show that although the Company has no obligation to create a director´s committee, it has done so voluntarily. The members of this committee are the independent directors. Their compensation will be UF 55 monthly, and the committee approved an annual expense budget of UF 5,000. The committee did not disburse against this budget in 2022.

Board Compensation	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
	kUSD	kUSD
Cristian Eyzaguirre, Director	98	102
Mauro Valdes, Director	98	102
Claudio Iglesis, Director	98	102
Total Board Compensation	**294**	**306**

Engie Energia Chile S.A. did not pay any member of the Company's Board of Directors for any additional consulting in the 2022 fiscal year, and it recorded general expenses of kUSD 108 for the Board in the same period.

Key Manager Compensation	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
	kUSD	kUSD
Compensation	2,832	2,158
Short-term benefits	236	398
Total	**3,068**	**2,556**

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

10.2 Key Management Personnel

Managers and Senior Executives	
Name	**Position**
Rosaline Corinthein*	Chief Executive Officer
Axel Levêque*	Chief Executive Officer
Fernando Valdes	Corporate Chief Legal Affairs Officer
Eduardo Milligan	Corporate Chief Financial and Shared Services Officer
Lucy Oporto	Corporate Chief Human Resources Officer
Gabriel Marcuz	Corporate GBU Thermal and Supply Officer
Pablo Villarino	Corporate Chief Institutional Relations Officer
Enzo Quezada	Corporate Business Officer
Mathieu Ablard	Corporate GBU Renewables Officer
Demian Talavera	GBU Network Operations Officer
Isak De Eskinazis	Global Energy Management Officer

***Axel Levêque left his position of Chief Executive Officer of the Company effective September 30, 2022, which he had held since September 2014. Rosaline Corinthien, formerly CEO of ENGIE France Renewables, replaced Mr. Levêque on October 1, 2022. In the last three years, Ms. Corinthien led the development, construction, operation and maintenance of ENGIE's renewable assets in France, overseeing 2,500 employees. Those assets have an installed capacity of 3.9 GW of hydroelectricity, 2.7 GW of wind energy and 1.4 GW of solar energy. This change in chief executive officer was disclosed as a material event on July 18th.

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

10.3 Current Related-Entity Accounts Receivable

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

Related-entity accounts receivable were as follows:

Tax I.D.	Company	Country	Relationship	Currency	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
					kUSD	kUSD
76.134.397-1	ENGIE Gas Chile SpA	Chile	Common Parent	USD	5,195	5,931
76.134.397-1	ENGIE Gas Chile SpA	Chile	Common Parent	UF	0	0
76.134.397-1	ENGIE Gas Chile SpA	Chile	Common Parent	CLP	7	2
96.885.200-0	ENGIE Austral S.A.	Chile	Parent	CLP	51	33
96.885.200-0	ENGIE Austral S.A.	Chile	Parent	USD	0	18
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	USD	3	2
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	CLP	121	0
76.215.533-8	Engie Stream Solutions Chile SpA	Chile	Common Parent	USD	0	7
76.215.533-8	Engie Stream Solutions Chile SpA	Chile	Common Parent	CLP	10	13
76.775.710-7	Sociedad GNL Mejillones S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	USD	78	66
76.775.710-7	Sociedad GNL Mejillones S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	UF	0	9
76.775.710-7	Sociedad GNL Mejillones S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	CLP	24	12
Foreign	Sustainability Solutions Latam SpA	Chile	Common Parent	USD	17	17
Foreign	Engie Energía Peru S.A.	Peru	Common Parent	USD	26	5
76.242.762-1	IMA SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	USD	0	314
Related-Entity Receivables, Current					**5,532**	**6,429**

(*) The balances and transactions with these companies were from January 1 to September 30, 2022. These companies ceased to form a part of the ENGIE Group effective October 1, 2022.

10.4 Non-Current Related-Entity Accounts Receivable

Tax I.D.	Company	Country	Relationship	Currency	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
					kUSD	kUSD
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A. (1)	Chile	Joint Control	USD	14,787	14,161
Related-Entity Receivables, Non-Current					**14,787**	**14,161**

(1) A loan granted to Transmisora Electrica del Norte S.A. Interest accrues annually at the 180-day Libor + 2.7%. The loan expires on July 17, 2024.

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

10.5 Current Related-Entity Accounts Payable

Tax I.D.	Company	Country	Relationship	Currency	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD
Foreign	Electrabel Corporate HQ Benelux	Belgium	Common Parent	USD	0	2
Foreign	Engie Digital	France	Common Parent	EUR	6	0
Foreign	Engie EBL SA - EMS	Belgium	Common Parent	EUR	0	31
76.134.397-1	Engie Gas Chile SpA	Chile	Common Parent	USD	19	28
Foreign	Engie GBS Latam SA de CV	Mexico	Common Parent	USD	0	30
Foreign	Engie Information et Technologies	France	Common Parent	EUR	33	106
Foreign	Engie Solar S.A.S.	France	Common Parent	EUR	0	7
59.281.960-0	Laborelec Latin America	Chile	Common Parent	EUR	130	433
76.775.710-7	Sociedad GNL Mejillones S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	USD	4,075	3,823
96.902.900-6	Térmika Ingeniería y Montaje SpA	Chile	Common Parent	UF	0	10
76.058.076-7	Tractebel Engineering S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	UF	48	0
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	USD	1,774	1,445
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.(1)	Chile	Joint Control	USD	1,681	1,528
76.787.690-4	CAM Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	UF	0	2
76.108.126-8	IMA Automaticación Ltda. (*)	Chile	Common Parent	UF	0	51
86.689.100-8	IMA Industrial Ltda. (*)	Chile	Common Parent	CLP	0	569
Related-Entity Payables, Current					**7,766**	**8,065**

(*) The balances and transactions with these companies were from January 1 to September 30, 2022. These companies ceased to form a part of the ENGIE Group effective October 1, 2022.
(1) The short-term portion of the lease payable for transmission facilities, in monthly installments over a period of 20 years.

10.6 Non-Current Related-Entity Accounts Payable

Tax I.D.	Company	Country	Relationship	Currency	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A. (1)	Chile	Joint Control	USD	51,738	53,420
Related-Entity Payables, Non-Current					**51,738**	**53,420**

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

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

10.7 Related-Entity Transactions

Entity						12/31/2022		12/31/2021	
Tax I.D.	Company	Country	Relationship	Currency	Transaction Description	Amount kUSD	Impact on Income kUSD	Amount kUSD	Impact on Income kUSD
Foreign	CEF Services S.A.	Luxembourg	Common Parent	EUR	Services Received	59	(59)	0	0
Foreign	Electrabel Corporate HQ Benelux	Belgium	Common Parent	USD	Services	0	0	21	(21)
Foreign	Energy Consulting Services S.A.	Argentina	Associate of Shareholder	Argentine Peso	Services Provided	0	0	1	1
Foreign	Energy Consulting Services S.A.	Argentina	Associate of Shareholder	Argentine Peso	Services Received	0	0	221	(221)
Foreign	Engie (China) Energy Technology Co Ltd	China	Common Parent	USD	Services	0	0	8	(8)
96.885.200-0	Engie Austral S.A.	Chile	Parent	USD	Dividend	0	0	55,528	0
96.885.200-0	Engie Austral S.A.	Chile	Parent	UF	Leases	214	214	246	246
96.885.200-0	Engie Austral S.A.	Chile	Parent	USD	Expense Recovery	84	84	0	0
96.885.200-0	Engie Austral S.A.	Chile	Parent	CLP	Expense Recovery	133	133	85	85
96.885.200-0	Engie Austral S.A.	Chile	Parent	USD	Services Received	0	0	23	(23)
96.885.200-0	Engie Austral S.A.	Chile	Parent	USD	Services Provided	211	211	425	425
Foreign	Engie EBL SA - EMS	Belgium	Common Parent	EUR	Services Received	42	(42)	31	(31)
Foreign	Engie Energy Marketing Singapore Pte Ltd	Singapore	Common Parent	USD	LNG Purchase	0	0	39,850	0
76.134.397-1	Engie Gas Chile SpA	Chile	Common Parent	UF	Leases	34	34	36	36
76.134.397-1	Engie Gas Chile SpA	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Services Provided	140	140	140	140
76.134.397-1	Engie Gas Chile SpA	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Services Received	166	(166)	149	(149)
76.134.397-1	Engie Gas Chile SpA	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Sale of Gas	35,765	35,765	29,470	29,470
76.134.397-1	Engie Gas Chile SpA	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Gas Transport	1,127	1,127	1,122	1,122
76.134.397-1	Engie Gas Chile SpA	Chile	Common Parent	CLP	Expense Recovery	11	11	6	6
Foreign	Engie GBS Latam S.A. de CV	Mexico	Common Parent	USD	Services Received	774	(774)	460	(460)
Foreign	Engie Information et Technologies	France	Common Parent	EUR	Services Received	304	(288)	128	(119)
76.143.206-0	Engie Movilidad SpA	Chile	Common Parent	UF	Services Received	0	0	11	(11)
76.143.206-0	Engie Movilidad SpA	Chile	Common Parent	CLP	Services Received	0	0	15	(15)

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

10.7 Related-Entity Transactions (continued)

Entity						12/31/2022		12/31/2021	
Tax I.D.	Company	Country	Relationship	Currency	Transaction Description	Amount kUSD	Impact on Income kUSD	Amount kUSD	Impact on Income kUSD
Foreign	Engie Energía Perú S.A.	Peru	Common Parent	USD	Services Provided	314	314	319	319
Foreign	Engie S.A.	France	Common Parent	EUR	Services Received	301	(301)	365	(365)
Foreign	Engie Services Perú S.A.	Peru	Common Parent	USD	Services Received	29	(29)	23	(23)
Foreign	Engie Solar S.A.S	France	Common Parent	USD	Services Received	42	0	182	0
Foreign	Engie Solar S.A.S	France	Common Parent	EUR	Services Received	0	0	7	(7)
76.215.533-8	Engie Stream Solutions Chile SpA	Chile	Common Parent	CLP	Expense Recovery	20	20	10	10
76.215.533-8	Engie Stream Solutions Chile SpA	Chile	Common Parent	UF	Leases	61	61	63	63
76.215.533-8	Engie Stream Solutions Chile SpA	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Services Provided	131	131	118	118
59.281.960-0	Laborelec Latin America	Chile	Common Parent	EUR	Services Received	1,072	(863)	1,108	(762)
59.281.960-0	Laborelec Latin America	Chile	Common Parent	UF	Services Received	0	0	98	0
59.281.960-0	Laborelec Latin America	Chile	Common Parent	CLP	Services Received	0	0	4	0
76.775.710-7	Sociedad GNL Mejillones S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Sale of Energy, Capacity and Services	977	977	1,069	1,069
76.775.710-7	Sociedad GNL Mejillones S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Gas regasification service	48,477	(48,477)	45,061	(45,061)
76.775.710-7	Sociedad GNL Mejillones S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	CLP	Expense Recovery	34	34	35	35
76.775.710-7	Sociedad GNL Mejillones S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	UF	Leases	116	116	98	98
76.775.710-7	Sociedad GNL Mejillones S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Toll	1,169	1,169	632	632
76.775.710-7	Sociedad GNL Mejillones S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Services Provided	277	277	279	279
Foreign	SSINERGIE blu.e	France	Common Parent	EUR	Services Received	31	(31)	26	(26)
77.209.127-3	Sustainability Solutions LATAM SpA	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Leases	116	116	125	125
77.209.127-3	Sustainability Solutions LATAM SpA	Chile	Common Parent	UF	Leases	0	0	3	3
77.209.127-3	Sustainability Solutions LATAM SpA	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Services Provided	7	7	56	56
76.058.076-7	Tractebel Engineering S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Services Received	0	0	2,883	(2,883)
76.058.076-7	Tractebel Engineering S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	UF	Services Received	550	(10)	324	(10)

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

10.7 Related-Entity Transactions (continued)

Entity						12/31/2022		12/31/2021	
Tax I.D.	Company	Country	Relationship	Currency	Transaction Description	Amount kUSD	Impact on Income kUSD	Amount kUSD	Impact on Income kUSD
76.058.076-7	Tractebel Engineering S.A.	Chile	Common Parent	EUR	Services Received	77	(77)	0	0
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	USD	Loans (interest)	626	626	434	434
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	USD	Payment of loan	0	0	8,000	0
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	USD	Services Provided	640	640	676	676
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	USD	Expense Recovery	0	0	0	0
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	UF	Lease of facilities	240	240	251	251
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	UF	Leases	57	57	42	42
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	CLP	Expense Recovery	2	2	10	10
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	CLP	Tolls	5,988	(5,988)	7,515	(7,515)
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	CLP	Sale of energy and capacity	853	853	148	148
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	USD	Lease-Purchase Amortization (Principal)	1,528	1,528	1,389	0
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	USD	Lease-Purchase Amortization (Interest)	6,347	(6,347)	6,024	(6,024)
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	Joint Control	USD	Purchase of materials	0	0	8	0
96.543.670-7	CAM Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	UF	Services Received	0	0	23	(23)
96.543.670-7	CAM Chile SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	CLP	Services Provided	0	0	5	5
76.108.126-8	IMA Automatización Ltda. (*)	Chile	Common Parent	UF	Services Received	146	(146)	214	(214)
76.108.126-8	IMA Automatización Ltda. (*)	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Services Received	24	0	34	(34)
88.689.100-8	IMA Industrial Ltda. (*)	Chile	Common Parent	CLP	Services Received	5,524	(5,524)	9,334	(9,151)
88.689.100-8	IMA Industrial Ltda. (*)	Chile	Common Parent	CLP	Services Received	0	0	11	11
76.242.762-1	IMA SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Services Provided	0	0	319	319
76.242.762-1	IMA SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Expense Recovery	38	38	64	64
96.902.900-6	Térmika Ingeniería y Montaje SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	USD	Services Provided	0	0	72	0
96.902.900-6	Térmika Ingeniería y Montaje SpA (*)	Chile	Common Parent	UF	Services Received	58	0	222	(19)
96.858.530-4	Térmika Servicios de Mantención S.A. (*)	Chile	Common Parent	UF	Services Received	0	0	41	(41)

(*) The balances and transactions with these companies were from January 1 to September 30, 2022. These companies ceased to form a part of the ENGIE Group effective October 1, 2022.

Guarantees have been granted or received for transactions with related parties (see Note 40.2).

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

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

NOTE 11 – CURRENT INVENTORIES

Current inventories were comprised as follows at the close of the 2022 and 2021 fiscal years:

Types of Inventories	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD
Operating materials and inputs	98,260	102,833
Obsolescence provision	(29,619)	(27,612)
Spare parts impairment provision (*)	(36,144)	(40,070)
Coal	196,537	104,802
Bunker oil 6	236	511
Diesel oil	5,178	2,833
Hydrated lime	10,338	2,386
Limestone - Biomass - Silica Sand	2,391	6,990
LNG	16,726	5,493
Lubricants	152	153
Total	**264,055**	**158,319**

(*) The spare parts impairment provision was lowered by kUSD 3,926 because these spare parts were sold.

Details on the inventory costs recorded in expenses in the 2022 and 2021 fiscal years are shown in the next table:

Expenses in the period	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD
Fuel for operations	604,349	377,835
Other operating inputs	15,098	20,540
Materials and spare parts	11,497	1,414
Total	**630,944**	**399,789**

The movements in the obsolescence provision were as follows:

Inventories Obsolescence Provision (1)	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD
Starting balance	27,612	26,265
Reversal of provision for sale of spare parts	(590)	0
Increase (decrease) in the provision	2,597	1,347
Ending Balance	**29,619**	**27,612**

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

NOTE 12 – CURRENT TAXES

General Information

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

a) Current Tax Assets

Recoverable Taxes	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD
Provisional monthly tax payments	1,186	18,637
Foreign-sourced tax credit	0	0
Taxes recoverable from previous fiscal years	33,687	4,958
Training credit	306	306
Other recoverable taxes	0	0
Total Recoverable Taxes	**35,179**	**23,901**

b) Current Tax Liabilities

Income Tax	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD
Current tax expense	12,560	3,650
Article 21 Special Tax	0	22
Total Taxes Payable	**12,560**	**3,672**

NOTE 13 – OTHER NON-CURRENT NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Other Non-Financial Assets	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD
Rights to other assets	2,161	2,161
Project under development - Solar, Wind and Storage Pow er Pl	13,909	13,603
Project under development - Los Trigales Wind Farm (1)	0	7,959
Other projects under development (1)	513	1,546
Other	497	479
Total	**17,080**	**25,748**

(1) The Company´s policy is to show the costs of projects in a development stage in Other Non-Financial Assets in the Statement of Financial Position as long as the technical viability and economic profitability of the project are reasonably assured. All projects were analyzed at the close of the 2022 fiscal year and those that were no longer economically feasible and profitable were adjusted in income as Expenses of Projects under Development totaling kUSD 30,096.

The projects that continue to be active are:

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

NOTE 14 – INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

Companies under Joint Control

The details on the company accounted for by the equity method and the movements as of December 31, 2022 were as follows:

Type of Relationship	Company	Number of Shares	Percentage Interest	Balance at 12/31/2021	Profit (Loss) Accrued	Dividend Provision	Variation in the Hedge Derivatives Reserve as of 12/31/2022	Total at 12/31/2022
			%	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Joint Control	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	1,438,448	50.00%	**108,906**	5,513	0	**9,894**	**124,313**
Total				**108,906**	**5,513**	**0**	**9,894**	**124,313**

Profit (Loss) Accrued	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
	kUSD	kUSD
Share in earnings (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	5,513	(1,934)

Tax I.D.	Company Name	Interest	Current Assets	Non-Current Assets	Total Assets	Current Liabilities	Non-Current Liabilities	Total Liabilities	Net Equity	Revenue	Ordinary Expenses	Net Profit (Loss)
		%	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	50.00%	80,026	708,610	788,636	137,819	515,211	653,030	135,606	73,361	25,081	13,415

The details on the company accounted for by the equity method and the movements as of December 31, 2021 were as follows:

Type of Relationship	Company	Number of Shares	Percentage Interest	Balance at 12/31/2020	Profit (Loss) Accrued	Dividend Provision	Variation in the Hedge Derivatives Reserve as of 12/31/2021	Total at 12/31/2021
			%	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Joint Control	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	1,438,448	50.00%	**81,608**	(1,934)	0	**29,232**	**108,906**
Total				**81,608**	**(1,934)**	**0**	**29,232**	**108,906**

Tax I.D.	Company Name	Interest	Current Assets	Non-Current Assets	Total Assets	Current Liabilities	Non-Current Liabilities	Total Liabilities	Net Equity	Revenue	Ordinary Expenses	Net Profit (Loss)
		%	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	50.00%	61,496	750,345	824,586	37,186	672,250	709,436	102,405	48,556	22,257	(1,479)

NOTE 15 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS OTHER THAN GOODWILL

Below are the movements and reconciliation of intangible assets of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Intangible Assets, Net	**12/31/2022**	**12/31/2021**
	kUSD	**kUSD**
Intangibles, Contracts with Customers, net (1)	168,211	184,080
Easements, net	4,028	4,452
Net Total	**172,239**	**188,532**

(1) Intangible assets related to contracts with customers mainly come from power purchase agreements associated with projects of our subsidiaries Central Termoeléctrica Andina SpA and Inversiones Hornitos SpA, which began to be amortized in 2011 over a period of 30 years and 15 years, respectively. See the criteria in Note 3.4.

NOTE 15 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS OTHER THAN GOODWILL (continued)

Intangible Assets, Gross	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD
Intangibles, Contracts with Customers, gross	362,134	362,134
Easements, gross	13,847	13,847
Gross Total	**375,981**	**375,981**

Amortization of Intangible Assets	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD
Amortization of Intangibles, Contracts with Customers	(193,923)	(178,054)
Amortization of Easements	(9,819)	(9,395)
Gross Total	**(203,742)**	**(187,449)**

The movement in intangible assets by type was as follows in the 2022 and 2021 fiscal years:

Intangible Assets, Net	Starting Gross Balance 01/01/2022 kUSD	Additions (Charge-Offs) in the Period kUSD	Ending Gross Balance at 12/31/2022 kUSD	Cumulative Amortization at 12/31/2021 kUSD	Amortization in the Period kUSD	Cumulative Amortization (Charge-Offs) 12/31/2022 kUSD	Cumulative Amortization at 12/31/2022 kUSD	Net Balance at 12/31/2022 kUSD
Contracts with Customers, Net	362,134	0	362,134	(178,054)	(15,869)	0	(193,923)	168,211
Easements	13,847	0	13,847	(9,395)	(424)	0	(9,819)	4,028
TOTAL	**375,981**	**0**	**375,981**	**(187,449)**	**(16,293)**	**0**	**(203,742)**	**172,239**

Intangible Assets	Starting Gross Balance 01/01/2021 kUSD	Additions (Charge-Offs) in the Period kUSD	Ending Gross Balance at 12/31/2021 kUSD	Cumulative Amortization at 12/31/2020 kUSD	Amortization in the Period kUSD	Cumulative Amortization (Charge-Offs) 12/31/2021 kUSD	Cumulative Amortization at 12/31/2021 kUSD	Net Balance at 12/31/2021 kUSD
Contracts with Customers (business combinations)	362,134	0	362,134	(162,185)	(15,869)	0	(178,054)	184,080
Easements	13,063	784	13,847	(8,971)	(424)	0	(9,395)	4,452
TOTAL	**375,197**	**784**	**375,981**	**(171,156)**	**(16,293)**	**0**	**(187,449)**	**188,532**

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

In December 2009, as a result of the acquisition of the companies indicated in Note 16, the Company recognized intangible assets associated with contracts with customers of Central Termoelectrica Andina SpA (CTA) and Inversiones Hornitos SpA (CTH), according to IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*.

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

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

NOTE 16 – GOODWILL

16.1 Goodwill of the ENGIE Group and Codelco

The 2022 Impairment Test showed that the carrying value of EECL was greater than its value in use, so according to impairment allocation criteria in the standard, 100% of the goodwill existing through the previous fiscal year was adjusted in income.

Goodwill	Balance at 12/31/2022 kUSD	Balance at 12/31/2021 kUSD
Fair purchase value	**0**	**1,221,197**
Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed		
Net assets	0	902,929
Fair value of property, plant and equipment	0	37,466
Intangible assets	0	315,750
Deferred tax liabilities	0	(60,047)
Subtotal	**0**	**1,196,098**
Goodwill	**0**	**25,099**

The origin of goodwill is explained as follows:

On December 29, 2009, the companies of the Engie LATAM Group (formerly Engie Chile S.A., and before that, Suez Energy Andino – SEA) and Codelco signed an agreement to merge the Company (the continuer) with Inversiones Tocopilla 1. Inversiones Tocopilla 1 was a vehicle created for the merger that held the investments that SEA and Codelco had in Electroandina S.A., Central Termoeléctrica Andina S.A., Inversiones Hornitos SpA, Gasoducto Nor Andino S.A. and Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A.

As a consequence of the merger, the Company became the controller of Central Termoeléctrica Andina S.A., Gasoducto Nor Andino S.A. and Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A. It is also the owner and operator of the assets of Electroandina S.A. and Inversiones Hornitos SpA

The fair value of the acquisition was determined by appraising 100% of the assets delivered in the transaction and the payments made on the transaction date. The market method was used, which consists of the present value of future cash flows discounted at a rate representing each asset's risk, which ranged from 7% to 8% per annum.

The fair value of property, plant and equipment was determined to be the replacement value, adjusted by the functional or market useful life. Outside experts appraised property, plant and equipment.

The intangible assets, mainly contracts with customers, are appraised following the Multi-Excess Earning Method, or MEEM. This method considers that the value of contracts with customers is the present value of the surplus cash flows generated by the intangible asset over its useful life, after deducting cash flows associated with the rest of existing tangible and intangible operating assets, discounted at a rate representative of the risk of each asset. The range is from 8% to 9% annually.

NOTE 16 – GOODWILL (continued)

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

Goodwill	Balance at 12/31/2022 kUSD	Balance at 12/31/2021 kUSD
Fair purchase value	**120,330**	**0**
Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed		
Fair value of property, plant and equipment	120,330	0
Deferred tax liabilities	(15,913)	0
Subtotal	**104,417**	**0**
Goodwill	**15,913**	**0**

The transaction was closed on December 15, 2022, very close to the annual accounting closing of EECL. A provisional purchase price was allocated and it was identified that the entire difference between the price paid for the shares and book equity of the special-purpose vehicles acquired should be allocated to Property, Plant and Equipment, with the corresponding effect on deferred taxes. According to paragraph 96 of IAS 36, the Company conducted an impairment test of the goodwill provisionally calculated and assigned and found no impairment.

Pursuant to Paragraph 6 of IFRS 3, the measurement period should not exceed one year from the date of acquisition. Therefore, the final purchase price allocation will be calculated during 2023 and new adjustments will be made, if any.

NOTE 17 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The movements recorded in Property, Plant and Equipment were as follows in the 2022 fiscal year:

Movement in 2022	Construction in progress	Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Information Technology Equipment	Fixed Facilities and Accessories	Motor Vehicles	Other Property, Plant and Equipment	Property, Plant and Equipment
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Gross Value	**292,473**	**39,262**	**279,524**	**3,988,385**	**43,571**	**488,545**	**12,016**	**294,310**	**5,438,086**
Cumulative Depreciation	**0**	**0**	**(110,439)**	**(1,809,925)**	**(37,019)**	**(281,921)**	**(10,196)**	**(190,245)**	**(2,439,745)**
Impairment	**0**	**0**	**(2,673)**	**(222,190)**	**(530)**	**(14,927)**	**0**	**(11,878)**	**(252,198)**
Starting balance at 1/1/2022	**292,473**	**39,262**	**166,412**	**1,956,270**	**6,022**	**191,697**	**1,820**	**92,187**	**2,746,143**
Additions	153,005	0	0	90,821	3	(85)	50	1,046	**244,840**
Acquisitions of PPE via business combinations	0	707	40,656	104,045	91	0	22	166	**145,687**
Derecognitions	0	0	(52)	(975)	0	(26)	0	(2)	**(1,055)**
Impairment	0	0	0	(391,396)	0	0	0	0	**(391,396)**
Depreciation expenses	0	0	(7,670)	(127,863)	(2,824)	(10,863)	(568)	(17,849)	**(167,637)**
Closing of work in progress	(114,617)	0	742	98,631	1,423	2,111	0	11,710	**0**
Total Changes	**38,388**	**707**	**33,676**	**(226,737)**	**(1,307)**	**(8,863)**	**(496)**	**(4,929)**	**(169,561)**
Ending balance at 12/31/2022	**330,861**	**39,969**	**200,088**	**1,729,533**	**4,715**	**182,834**	**1,324**	**87,258**	**2,576,582**

(*) The 2022 Impairment Test showed that the carrying value of EECL was greater than its value in use, so according to impairment allocation criteria in the standard, an adjustment of kUSD 380,999 was made to income and an impairment of kUSD10,397 in the provision for the dismantling of Mejillones' coal-fired units 1 and 2 and Tocopilla's coal-fired units 14 and 15.

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

NOTE 17 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

The movements recorded in the dismantling provision within Property, Plant and Equipment were as follows:

Movement in Assets because of Dismantling in 2022	Combined Cycle Thermal Power Plants	Thermal Power Plants	Hydroelectric Power Plants	Photovoltaic Power Plants	Wind Farms	Total Dismantling
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Gross Value	12,101	88,604	4,590	22,024	25,732	**153,051**
Cumulative Depreciation	0	(7,732)	(246)	(411)	(5,689)	**(14,078)**
Impairment	0	(28,833)	0	0	0	**(28,833)**
Total at 12/31/2022	**12,101**	**52,039**	**4,344**	**21,613**	**20,043**	**110,140**

The movements recorded in Property, Plant and Equipment were as follows in the 2021 fiscal year:

Movement in 2021	Construction in progress	Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Information Technology Equipment	Fixed Facilities and Accessories	Motor Vehicles	Other Property, Plant and Equipment	Property, Plant and Equipment
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Gross Value	**271,900**	**38,284**	**281,111**	**3,824,548**	**41,183**	**445,426**	**12,122**	**289,924**	**5,204,498**
Cumulative Depreciation	**0**	**0**	**(104,464)**	**(1,688,596)**	**(34,732)**	**(270,719)**	**(9,711)**	**(175,181)**	**(2,283,403)**
Impairment	**0**	**0**	**(2,673)**	**(222,190)**	**(530)**	**(14,927)**	**0**	**(11,878)**	**(252,198)**
Starting balance at 1-1-2021	**271,900**	**38,284**	**173,974**	**1,913,762**	**5,921**	**159,780**	**2,411**	**102,865**	**2,668,897**
Additions	254,198	0	0	0	7	0	0	(569)	**253,636**
Derecognitions	0	0	(1,361)	(9,414)	0	(163)	0	(329)	**(11,267)**
Impairment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Depreciation expenses	0	0	(7,865)	(127,100)	(2,672)	(11,291)	(620)	(15,575)	**(165,123)**
Closing of w ork in progress	(233,625)	978	1,664	179,022	2,766	43,371	29	5,795	0
Total Changes	**20,573**	**978**	**(7,562)**	**42,508**	**101**	**31,917**	**(591)**	**(10,678)**	**77,246**
Ending balance at 12-31-2021	**292,473**	**39,262**	**166,412**	**1,956,270**	**6,022**	**191,697**	**1,820**	**92,187**	**2,746,143**

NOTE 17 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Property, plant and equipment were comprised as follows as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

Types of Property, Plant and Equipment, Net (Presentation)	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD
Construction in Progress		
Renewable Energy Plants	251,844	237,981
Transmission Substations	49,687	15,022
Other Projects	29,330	39,470
Land	39,969	39,262
Buildings	200,088	166,412
Plant and Equipment		
Combined Cycle Thermal Power Plants	40,202	54,185
Thermal Power Plants	1,110,899	1,462,587
Diesel-Fired Power Plants	820	964
Hydroelectric Power Plants	21,311	21,959
Photovoltaic Power Plants	131,720	34,282
Wind Farm	306,164	195,806
Gas pipelines	68,844	102,380
Ports	49,573	84,107
Information Technology Equipment	4,715	6,022
Fixed Facilities and Accessories		
Power lines and substations	182,079	190,542
Other fixed facilities and accessories	755	1,155
Motor Vehicles	1,324	1,820
Other Property, Plant and Equipment		
Leased Buildings	11,126	11,445
Leased Power Lines and Substations	41,903	43,213
Other Leased Property, Plant and Equipment	3,513	3,608
Other Property, Plant and Equipment	30,716	33,921
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	**2,576,582**	**2,746,143**

NOTE 17 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Property, plant and equipment were comprised as follows as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (continued):

Types of Property, Plant and Equipment, Gross (Presentation)	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD
Construction in Progress		
Renewable Energy Plants	251,844	237,981
Transmission Substations	49,687	15,022
Other Projects	29,330	39,470
Land	39,969	39,262
Buildings	339,074	279,524
Plant and Equipment		
Combined Cycle Thermal Power Plants	329,869	318,386
Thermal Power Plants	2,757,633	2,700,533
Diesel-Fired Power Plants	42,191	42,191
Hydroelectric Power Plants	41,931	41,513
Photovoltaic Power Plants	152,434	50,126
Wind Farm	405,826	257,274
Gas pipelines	428,325	428,325
Ports	150,082	150,037
Information Technology Equipment	45,113	43,571
Fixed Facilities and Accessories		
Power lines and substations	428,923	426,938
Other fixed facilities and accessories	61,612	61,607
Motor Vehicles	10,638	12,016
Other Property, Plant and Equipment		
Leased Buildings	12,716	12,716
Leased Power Lines and Substations	52,386	52,386
Other Leased Property, Plant and Equipment	3,990	3,990
Other Property, Plant and Equipment	238,123	225,218
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	**5,871,696**	**5,438,086**

NOTE 17 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Property, plant and equipment were comprised as follows as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (continued):

Types of Cumulative Depreciation, Property Plant and Equipment (Presentation)	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD
Buildings	(136,313)	(110,439)
Plant and Equipment		
Combined Cycle Thermal Power Plants	(278,845)	(264,201)
Thermal Power Plants	(1,094,090)	(1,016,109)
Diesel-Fired Power Plants	(41,018)	(40,874)
Hydroelectric Power Plants	(20,620)	(19,554)
Photovoltaic Power Plants	(20,714)	(15,844)
Wind Farm	(99,662)	(61,468)
Gas pipelines	(339,167)	(325,945)
Ports	(71,056)	(65,930)
Information Technology Equipment	(39,868)	(37,019)
Fixed Facilities and Accessories		
Power lines and substations	(231,917)	(221,469)
Other fixed facilities and accessories	(60,857)	(60,452)
Motor Vehicles	(9,314)	(10,196)
Other Property, Plant and Equipment		
Leased Buildings	(1,590)	(1,271)
Leased Power Lines and Substations	(10,483)	(9,173)
Other Leased Property, Plant and Equipment	(477)	(382)
Other Property, Plant and Equipment	(195,529)	(179,419)
Total Cumulative Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	**(2,651,520)**	**(2,439,745)**

Types of Impairment, Property Plant and Equipment (Presentation)	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD
Buildings	(2,673)	(2,673)
Plant and Equipment		
Cumulative Impairment of Diesel-Fired Power Plants	(353)	(353)
Cumulative Impairment of Thermal Power Plants	(552,644)	
Cumulative Impairment of Combined Cycle Thermal Power Plants	(10,822)	
Cumulative Impairment of Ports	(29,453)	
Cumulative Impairment of Gas Pipelines	(20,314)	(221,837)
Information Technology Equipment	(530)	(530)
Fixed Facilities and Accessories	(14,927)	(14,927)
Other Property, Plant and Equipment	(11,878)	(11,878)
Total Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment	**(643,594)**	**(252,198)**
Total Cumulative Depreciation and Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment	**(3,295,114)**	**(2,691,943)**

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

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

NOTE 17 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

The Company had no items of property, plant and equipment temporarily out of service on the date of these financial statements.

17.1 Capitalized Financing Costs

Project	Interest Rate	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
		kUSD	kUSD
Renewable Energy Projects	3.659%	7,882	9,610
Substation Projects	3.659%	555	470
Total		**8,437**	**10,080**

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

17.2 Reconciliation of minimum payments for leased assets

Reconciliation of minimum financial lease payments by lessee	December 31, 2022		
	Gross Value kUSD	Interest kUSD	Present Value kUSD
Less than one year	7,023	5,342	1,681
From 1 to 5 years	28,093	19,510	8,583
More than 5 years	70,234	27,079	43,155
Total	**105,350**	**51,931**	**53,419**

Reconciliation of minimum financial lease payments by lessee	December 31, 2021		
	Gross Value kUSD	Interest kUSD	Present Value kUSD
Less than one year	7,023	5,495	1,528
From 1 to 5 years	28,093	20,290	7,803
More than 5 years	77,256	31,639	45,617
Total	**112,372**	**57,424**	**54,948**

See Notes 10.5 and 10.6.

NOTE 18 – RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

As of December 31, 2022, the balance of right-of-use assets was kUSD 161,490, which was the net carrying value of the assets subject to a financial lease. EECL currently records financial leases for its vehicles and concessions with the Government. The right-of-use assets recognized as leases as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are shown below:

Movements in 2022	Land	Motor Vehicles	Total
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Right-of-Use Assets	**176,687**	**2,763**	**179,450**
Cumulative Amortization	**(10,584)**	**(691)**	**(11,275)**
Starting balance at 1/1/2022	**166,103**	**2,072**	**168,175**
New contracts	0	0	**0**
Contract amendments	(100)	144	**44**
Finished contracts	(1,500)	0	**(1,500)**
Amortization Expense	(2,429)	(716)	**(3,145)**
Amortizatión (*)	(3,584)	0	**(3,584)**
Amortization of finished contracts	1,500	0	**1,500**
Total Changes	**(6,113)**	**(572)**	**(6,685)**
Final Balance as of 12/31/2022	**159,990**	**1,500**	**161,490**

Movements in 2021	Land	Motor Vehicles	Total
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Right-of-Use Assets	**81,460**	**1,153**	**82,613**
Cumulative Amortization	**(5,007)**	**(1,149)**	**(6,156)**
Starting balance at 1/1/2021	**76,453**	**4**	**76,457**
New contracts	95,227	2,763	**97,990**
Finished contracts	0	(1,153)	**(1,153)**
Amortization Expense	(2,344)	(695)	**(3,039)**
Amortizatión (*)	(3,233)	0	**(3,233)**
Amortization of finished contracts	0	1,153	**1,153**
Total Changes	**89,650**	**2,068**	**91,718**
Final Balance as of 12/31/2021	**166,103**	**2,072**	**168,175**

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

NOTE 18 – RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (continued)

18.1 Reconciliation of minimum payments for leased assets

Reconciliation of minimum financial lease payments by lessee	December 31, 2022			
	Gross kUSD	Interest kUSD	Short-Term Present Value kUSD	Long-Term Present Value kUSD
Less than one year	10,796	4,380	6,416	0
From 1 to 3 years	24,767	12,338	0	12,429
From 3 to 5 years	16,066	7,597	0	8,469
More than 5 years	172,248	57,981	0	114,267
Total	**223,877**	**82,296**	**6,416**	**135,165**

Reconciliation of minimum financial lease payments by lessee	December 31, 2021			
	Gross kUSD	Interest kUSD	Short-Term Present Value kUSD	Long-Term Present Value kUSD
Less than one year	10,778	4,473	6,305	0
From 1 to 3 years	25,456	12,712	0	12,744
From 3 to 5 years	16,171	7,867	0	8,304
More than 5 years	181,942	62,039	0	119,903
Total	**234,347**	**87,091**	**6,305**	**140,951**

NOTE 19 – DEFERRED TAXES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 19 – DEFERRED TAXES (continued)

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

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

Fiscal year starting	Aliquot	
	Minimum	Maximum
January 1, 2021	25%	35%
January 1, 2022	25%	35%

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

19.1 Deferred tax assets at closing

Deferred Tax Assets	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD
relating to provisions	14,394	12,617
relating to the fair value of property, plant and equipment (not at cost)	181,578	82,703
relating to pre-operating income	4,122	4,356
relating to tax losses	223,248	128,391
relating to intangibles	486	527
relating to deferred income	2,725	4,031
relating to other items	3,128	3,086
Deferred Tax Assets	**429,681**	**235,711**

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

This item includes the deferred tax asset associated with the impairment of kUSD 102,699 recognized during the 2022 fiscal year and the deferred tax of kUSD 8,126 associated with project development expenses, for a total of kUSD 110,825 (see Note 35).

19.2 Deferred tax liabilities at closing

Deferred tax liabilities	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD
relating to depreciation	233,636	213,830
relating to post-employment benefit obligations	1,154	1,154
relating to intangibles	50,769	56,142
relating to compoundable interest	49,719	48,287
relating to cost differentials for property, plant and equipment of subsidiaries	110,376	87,398
for the historic cost differential of property, plant and equipment of Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A.	10,976	8,706
relating to other items	18,511	18,303
Deferred Tax Liabilities	**475,141**	**433,820**

NOTE 19 – DEFERRED TAXES (continued)

19.2 Deferred tax liabilities at closing (continued)

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

	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
	kUSD	kUSD
Non-current deferred tax assets	79,161	20,265
Non-current deferred tax liabilities	124,621	218,374
Net	**45,460**	**198,109**

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

Country	Period
Chile	2017-2022
Argentina	2018-2022

19.3 Reconciliation of Effective Rates

The reconciliation of tax expense was as follows as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

19.3.1 Consolidated

Item	12/31/2022		12/31/2021	
	27% Tax	Effective Rate	27% Tax	Effective Rate
	kUSD	%	kUSD	%
Theoretical tax on financial income	**(140,397)**	**27.00**	**18,588**	**27.00**
Present value of permanent differences in subsidiaries	(1,489)	0.29	(1,456)	(2.14)
Other permanent differences	9,228	(1.85)	(3,709)	(5.16)
Total Permanent Differences	**7,739**	**(1.56)**	**(5,165)**	**(7.30)**
Income Tax Expense	**(132,658)**	**25.44**	**13,423**	**19.70**

19.3.2 Domestic Entities

Item	12/31/2022		12/31/2021	
	27% Tax	Effective Rate	27% Tax	Effective Rate
	kUSD	%	kUSD	%
Theoretical tax on financial income	**(135,535)**	**27.00**	**21,017**	**27.00**
Present value of permanent differences for subsidiaries	(1,489)	0.30	(1,456)	(1.87)
Other permanent differences	9,476	(1.89)	(4,635)	(5.95)
Total Permanent Differences	**7,987**	**(1.59)**	**(6,091)**	**(7.82)**
Income Tax Expense	**(127,548)**	**25.41**	**14,926**	**19.18**

NOTE 19 – DEFERRED TAXES (continued)

19.3 Reconciliation of Effective Rates (continued)

19.3.3 Foreign Entities

Item	12/31/2022		12/31/2021	
	25% Tax	Effective Rate	25% Tax	Effective Rate
	kUSD	%	kUSD	%
Theoretical tax on financial income, Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A.	**(4,862)**	**25.00**	**(2,429)**	**25.00**
Other permanent differences	(248)	1.28	926	(9.53)
Total Permanent Differences	**(248)**	**1.28**	**926**	**(9.53)**
Income Tax Expense	**(5,110)**	**26.28**	**(1,503)**	**15.47**

19.3.4 Effects of income tax and deferred taxes on income

The debit for income tax against income was as follows:

Item	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
	kUSD	kUSD
Current tax expense (tax provision)	5,681	13,765
Article 21Special Tax	0	22
Tax expense adjustment (previous fiscal year)	254	(15,646)
Impact of deferred tax assets and liabilities in the fiscal year	(66,669)	121,177
Tax benefit for tax losses	(79,220)	(104,204)
Tax differentials for other jurisdictions	(389)	(194)
Income tax on investments in equity instruments in other comprehensive income	7,685	(1,497)
Total	**(132,658)**	**13,423**

19.3.5 Income tax related to other comprehensive income

Item	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
	kUSD	kUSD
Income tax on investments in equity instruments in other comprehensive income	(7,685)	1,497
Total	**(7,685)**	**1,497**

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

Taxable income was kUSD 83,383 as of December 31, 2022 and kUSD 40,200 as of December 31, 2021.

NOTE 20 - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, other financial liabilities were:

Other Financial Liabilities	12/31/2022		12/31/2021	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Interest-bearing loans	383,061	1,392,613	64,334	958,043
Hedge derivatives (see note 21)	0	0	5,543	0
Other Financial Liabilities(*)	0	0	29,868	0
Total	**383,061**	**1,392,613**	**99,745**	**958,043**

(*) The Company's financial liabilities are described in detail in Notes 20.1 and 20.2. kUSD 29,868 were recorded in other financial liabilities as of December 31, 2021 to account for the duplicate payment of an invoice by a customer on the last business day of the year. Until that money was reimbursed to the customer, which took place on the first business day of 2022, it was recorded in other financial liabilities in the Company's balance sheet.

Interest-bearing loans

Types of interest-bearing loans	12/31/2022		12/31/2021	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Bank loans	369,277	555,640	50,550	124,054
Bonds	13,784	836,973	13,784	833,989
Total	**383,061**	**1,392,613**	**64,334**	**958,043**

20.1 Interest-Bearing Loans

20.1.1 Interest-Bearing Loans, Current

Borrower			Lender							Out to 90 days		90 days to 1 year		Total	Total
Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Currency	Type of Amortization	Effective Rate	Nominal Rate	12/31/2022	12/31/2021	12/31/2022	12/31/2021	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
										kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	Scotiabank (1)	Chile	USD	Bullet	0.880	0.880	0	0	0	50,304	**0**	**50,304**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	IDB Invest (2)	USA	USD	Amortizable	4.510	4.510	0	0	237	150	**237**	**150**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	IDB Invest (2)	USA	USD	Amortizable	4.510	4.510	0	0	115	74	**115**	**74**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	IDB Invest (2)	USA	USD	Bullet	1000	1000	0	0	7	22	**7**	**22**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	Banco de Crédito del Perú (3)	Peru	USD	Bullet	0.990	0.990	50,450	0	0	0	**50,450**	**0**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	Banco Santander (4)	Chile	USD	Bullet	1660	1660	30,448	0	0	0	**30,448**	**0**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	Scotiabank (5)	Chile	USD	Bullet	2.550	2.550	0	0	50,882	0	**50,882**	**0**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	Banco de Crédito del Perú (6)	Peru	USD	Bullet	2.700	2.700	0	0	20,362	0	**20,362**	**0**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	Banco Itaú (7)	Chile	USD	Bullet	3.000	3.000	0	0	30,602	0	**30,602**	**0**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	Banco BCI (8)	Chile	USD	Bullet	3.150	3.150	0	0	50,958	0	**50,958**	**0**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	Scotiabank (9)	Chile	USD	Bullet	3.540	3.540	0	0	51,077	0	**51,077**	**0**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	Scotiabank (10)	Chile	USD	Bullet	3.838	3.838	0	0	2,816	0	**2,816**	**0**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	Scotiabank (11)	Chile	USD	Bullet	3.635	3.635	0	0	1,409	0	**1,409**	**0**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	Banco Chile (12)	Chile	USD	Bullet	6.810	6.810	0	0	50,435	0	**50,435**	**0**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	Banco Santander (13)	Chile	USD	Bullet	6.280	6.280	0	0	25,194	0	**25,194**	**0**
76.376.043-k	Energias de Abtao S.A.	Chile	Foreign	Banco Itaú (14)	Chile	USD	Amortizable	8.539	8.539	0	0	4,285	0	**4,285**	**0**
Total Interest-Bearing Loans, Current										**80,898**	**0**	**288,379**	**50,550**	**369,277**	**50,550**

(1) The short-term loan for USD 50 million with Scotiabank is accruing interest at a fixed rate and expires April 26, 2022. It has been documented by a simple promissory note recording the obligation to make payment on the agreed date. There are no financial or operating restrictions and the Company can prepay it without being charged any prepayment fee.

(2) The interest accrued on the IDB Invest loan for USD 125 million described in Note 20.1.2.

NOTE 20 - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

20.1 Interest-Bearing Loans (continued)

(3) The short-term loan for USD 50 million with Banco de Crédito del Peru (BCP) is accruing interest at a fixed rate and expires February 2, 2023. It has been documented by a simple promissory note recording the obligation to make payment on the agreed date. There are no financial or operating restrictions and the Company can prepay it without being charged any prepayment fee.

(4) The short-term loans for USD 30 million with Banco Santander are accruing interest at a fixed rate and expire February 6, 2023. It has been documented by a simple promissory note recording the obligation to make payment on the agreed date. There are no financial or operating restrictions and the Company can prepay it without being charged any prepayment fee.

(5) The short-term loan for USD 50 million with Scotiabank is accruing interest at a fixed rate and expires February 26, 2023. It has been documented by a simple promissory note recording the obligation to make payment on the agreed date. There are no financial or operating restrictions and the Company can prepay it without being charged any prepayment fee.

(6) The short-term loan for USD 20 million with Banco Santander is accruing interest at a fixed rate and expire April 28, 2023. It has been documented by a simple promissory note recording the obligation to make payment on the agreed date. There are no financial or operating restrictions and the Company can prepay it without being charged any prepayment fee.

(7) The short-term loan for USD 30 million with Banco Itaú is accruing interest at a fixed rate and expires April 28, 2023. It has been documented by a simple promissory note recording the obligation to make payment on the agreed date. There are no financial or operating restrictions and the Company can prepay it without being charged any prepayment fee.

(8) The short-term loan for USD 50 million with Banco BCI is accruing interest at a fixed rate and expires May 21, 2023. It has been documented by a simple promissory note recording the obligation to make payment on the agreed date. There are no financial or operating restrictions and the Company can prepay it without being charged any prepayment fee.

(9) The short-term loan for USD 50 million with Scotiabank is accruing interest at a fixed rate and expires May 19, 2023. It has been documented by a simple promissory note recording the obligation to make payment on the agreed date. There are no financial or operating restrictions and the Company can prepay it without being charged any prepayment fee.

(10) and (11) The interest accrued on the Scotiabank loan for USD 250 million described in Note 20.1.2.

(12) The short-term loan for USD 50 million with Banco Chile is accruing interest at a fixed rate and expires November 15, 2023. It has been documented by a simple promissory note recording the obligation to make payment on the agreed date. There are no financial or operating restrictions and the Company can prepay it without being charged any prepayment fee.

(13) The short-term loan for USD 50 million with Banco Santander is accruing interest at a fixed rate and expires May 20, 2023. It has been documented by a simple promissory note recording the obligation to make payment on the agreed date. There are no financial or operating restrictions and the Company can prepay it without being charged any prepayment fee.

(14) This is the current portion of the project financing of Energias de Abtao S.A. (owner of the San Pedro 2 Wind Farm). The project financing totals USD 79.4 million and it is owed to Banco Itaú, Consorcio Seguros de Vida and Banco Consorcio. The short-term portion includes two installments payable April 15, 2023 and October 15, 2023.

20.1.2 Interest-Bearing Loans, Non-Current

Borrower			Lender							1 to 3 years		3 to 5 years		More than 5 years		Total as of	
Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Currency	Type of Amortization	Effective Rate	Nominal Rate	12/31/2022	12/31/2021	12/31/2022	12/31/2021	12/31/2022	12/31/2021	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
										kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
	:nergia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	IDB Invest (1)	USA	USD	Amortizable	4.510	4.510	1,801	0	9,126	5,022	62,514	68,417	**73,441**	73,439
	:nergia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	IDB Invest (1)	USA	USD	Amortizable	4.510	4.510	876	0	4,440	2,443	30,417	33,285	**35,733**	35,728
	:nergia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	IDB Invest (1)	USA	USD	Bullet	1000	1000	0	0	0	0	14,782	14,887	**14,782**	14,887
	:nergia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	Scotiabank (2)	Chile	USD	Bullet	4.545	4.545	0	0	147,977	0	0	0	**147,977**	0
	:nergia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	Scotiabank (2)	Chile	USD	Bullet	4.816	4.816	0	0	98,652	0	0	0	**98,652**	0
	:nergia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	Banco BCI (3)	Chile	USD	Bullet	7.300	7.300	35,319	0	0	0	0	0	**35,319**	0
	:nergia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	Banco Santander (4)	Chile	USD	Bullet	6.280	6.280	0	0	77,000	0	0	0	**77,000**	0
	ıs de Abtao S.A.	Chile	Foreign	Banco Itaú (5)	Chile	USD	Amortizable	8.539	8.539	75,083	0	0	0	0	0	**75,083**	0
Total Interest-Bearing Loans, Non-Current										**113,079**	**0**	**337,195**	**7,465**	**107,713**	**116,589**	**557,987**	**124,054**

(1) On August 27, 2021, the Company drew down the entire US$125 million loan from IDB Invest granted December 23, 2020. The facility is comprised of an IDB Invest senior loan for US$74 million, US$36 million from the China Fund for co-financing in Latin America and the Caribbean and US$15 million of mixed funding from the Clean Technology Fund. The first two tranches, for a total of US$110 million, are at a variable rate and are payable in 16 installments of different amounts starting June 15, 2025 and ending December 15, 2032. The US$15 million CTF loan is accruing interest at a fixed rate of 1% annually and is payable in one single installment on December 15, 2032. The purpose of the loan is to finance the construction, operation and maintenance of the Calama wind farm. The facility uses an innovative financial instrument that encourages the acceleration of decarbonization by monetizing the real reduction in carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions through the early closing of coal-fired power plants whose generation will be substituted by the Calama wind farm. If there is no carbon credit market, the loan structure will set a minimum price for emissions that will be used to lower the cost of the CTF loan.

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

NOTE 20 - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

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

(3) On November 16, 2022, the Company signed a green loan agreement with BCI for USD 35 million to finance renewable energy projects. It will expire May 22, 2024. It has been documented by a simple promissory note recording the obligation to make payment on the agreed date. There are no financial or operating restrictions except regarding the use of funds, and the Company can prepay it without being charged any prepayment fee.

(4) On December 15, 2022, the Company signed a five-year loan agreement with Banco Santander for a total committed amount of USD 170 million. It drew down the first USD 77 million on December 15, 2022 to pay for the purchase of shares in the San Pedro Wind Farms in Chiloe. The remaining USD 93 million can be drawn down through February 15, 2023. The principal is payable in one single installment on December 15, 2027. The loan is accruing interest at a variable rate, based on the 6-month SOFR plus a spread. To hedge against interest rate risk, the Company invested in interest rate swaps with Banco Santander for a notional amount equivalent to 70% of the loan principal. The SOFR then became fixed at an average rate of 3.418% annually for that portion of the loan effective March 15, 2023, the effective date of the derivative.

(5) On December 15, 2022, the Company assumed the long-term project financing totaling USD 79.4 million owed by Energias de Abtao S.A. (owner of the San Pedro 2 Wind Farm) to Banco Itaú, Consorcio Seguros de Vida and Banco Consorcio. USD 4.3 million of that loan expires in 2023. In assuming this debt, EECL agreed to prepay all principal owed no later than October 15, 2024. The Company paid interest accrued on, and through, December 27, 2022 (USD 1.3 million) and received a set-off of USD 2.4 million because of the breakage of the interest rate swap held with Banco Itaú. The loan is accruing interest at the 6-month LIBOR, plus 4%, and the usual project financing restrictions are in place, in addition to EECL's guarantee to cover debt servicing.

20.2. Bonds

20.2.1 Bonds, current

Borrower			Lender							Out to 90 days		91 days to 1 year		Total	Total
Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Currency	Type of Amortization	Effective Rate	Nominal	12/31/2022	12/31/2021	12/31/2022	12/31/2021	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
									Rate	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	The Bank of New York Mellon	USA	USD	Bullet	5.228	4.500	6,606	6,606	0	0	**6,606**	**6,606**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	The Bank of New York Mellon	USA	USD	Bullet	3.669	3.400	7,178	7,178	0	0	**7,178**	**7,178**
Total for Bonds										**13,784**	**13,784**	**0**	**0**	**13,784**	**13,784**

20.2.2 Bonds, non-current

Borrower			Lender								1 to 3 years		3 to 5 years		More than 5 years		Total as of	
Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Currency	Type of Amorti-zation	Effective Rate	Nominal Rate	Face Value	12/31/2022	12/31/2021	12/31/2022	12/31/2021	12/31/2022	12/31/2021	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
											kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	The Bank of New York Mellon (1)	USA	USD	Bullet	5.228	4.500	389,375	345,288	0	0	343,316	0	0	**345,288**	343,316
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	The Bank of New York Mellon (2)	USA	USD	Bullet	3.669	3.400	627,500	0	0	0	0	491,685	490,673	**491,685**	490,673
Total for Bonds											**345,288**	**0**	**0**	**343,316**	**491,685**	**490,673**	**836,973**	**833,989**

(1) On October 29, 2014, EECL made a bond issue on the international market for a total of US$350,000,000 under Rule 144-A and Regulation S of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933. It was listed in the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange to be traded on the Euro MTF Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. The bonds have a term of 10 years and the coupon interest rate is 4.500%. Interest is payable semi-annually starting January 29, 2015, and the principal is repayable in one single installment on January 29, 2025.

(2) On January 23, 2020, EECL made a bond issue on the international market for a total of US$500,000,000. A significant part of the funds from the new issue was allocated to payment of the offer made under the voluntary early redemption of bonds for US$400,000,000 originally expiring in January 2020 ("Any and All Tender Offer"). The Company then made use of the prepayment option contained in the documentation on the bond expiring in January 2021 to be able to retire the bond and pay the balance outstanding to bondholders who did not participate in the voluntary redemption program. In February 2020, the Company was able to pay the US$400M bond in full that was to expire in January 2021. The remainder of the new issue was allocated to debt payment, transaction costs and other general purposes of the company. Premiums paid on the early redemption totaled US$13,618,079.36 that was debited entirely against 2020 fiscal year income. The new US$500M bond is for 10 years at a coupon interest rate of 3.400% annually. Interest will be paid semi-annually starting July 28, 2020, and principal will be amortized in one single installment on January 28, 2030.

20.2.3 Bonds, face value

2022

Borrower			Lender								0 to 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Currency	Type of Amortization	Effective Rate	Nominal	Face Value	12/31/2022	12/31/2022	12/31/2022	12/31/2022	
									Rate		kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	The Bank of New York Mellon	USA	USD	Bullet	5.228	4.500	334,250	15,750	318,500	0	0	334,250
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	The Bank of New York Mellon	USA	USD	Bullet	3.669	3.400	627,500	17,000	34,000	34,000	542,500	627,500
Total										**961,750**	**32,750**	**352,500**	**34,000**	**542,500**	**961,750**

NOTE 20 - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

20.2.3 Bonds, Face Value (continued)

2021

Borrower			Lender								0 to 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Currency	Type of Amortization	Effective Rate	Nominal	Face Value	12/31/2021	12/31/2021	12/31/2021	12/31/2021	
									Rate		kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	The Bank of New York Mellon	USA	USD	Bullet	5.228	4.500	405,125	15,750	31,500	357,875	0	405,125
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Foreign	The Bank of New York Mellon	USA	USD	Bullet	3.669	3.400	644,500	17,000	34,000	34,000	559,500	644,500
Total										1,049,625	32,750	65,500	391,875	559,500	1,049,625

NOTE 21 – DERIVATIVES AND HEDGE TRANSACTIONS

The assets and liabilities in financial derivatives classified as hedge transactions were recognized in the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, as shown below:

Exchange Rate Hedge	12/31/2022				12/31/2021			
	Asset		Liability		Asset		Liability	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Cash flow hedges	17,865	5,055	0	0	0	0	5,543	0
Total	**17,865**	**5,055**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5,543**	**0**

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

Hedge Instrument	Description of Hedge Instrument	Description of Hedged Instruments	Fair Value of Hedged Instruments		Nature of the Risks Hedged
			12/31/2022	12/31/2021	
			kUSD	kUSD	
Forward	Exchange rate	Local currency debt	402,000	102,000	Cash flow

At the close of the fiscal years ending December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had not recognized any gains or losses due to the ineffectiveness of cash flow hedges.

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

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

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

NOTE 21 – DERIVATIVES AND HEDGE TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Financial Instruments	12/31/2022 Carrying Value kUSD	12/31/2022 Fair Value kUSD	12/31/2021 Carrying Value kUSD	12/31/2021 Fair Value kUSD
Cash and cash equivalents				
Cash on hand	31	31	34	34
Bank balances	47,322	47,322	65,979	65,979
Short-term deposits classified as cash equivalents	85,012	85,012	149,676	149,676
Financial Assets				
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, current and non-current	546,365	546,365	250,613	250,613
Related-entity receivables	5,532	5,532	6,429	6,429
Financial liabilities				
Other financial liabilities	1,775,674	754,857	1,057,788	879,750
Trade payables and other accounts payable	229,766	229,766	262,763	262,763
Related-entity payables, current and non-current	59,504	59,504	61,485	61,485

Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value	12/31/2022 kUSD	Level 1 kUSD	Level 2 kUSD	Level 3 kUSD
Financial Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	22,920	22,920	-	-
Total	**22,920**	**22,920**	**-**	**-**
Financial Liabilities				
Financial derivatives used as a cash-flow hedge	0	0	3,154	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**3,154**	**0**

Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value	12/31/2021 kUSD	Level 1 kUSD	Level 2 kUSD	Level 3 kUSD
Financial Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Financial Liabilities				
Financial derivatives used as a cash-flow hedge	5,543	0	5,543	0
Total	**5,543**	**0**	**5,543**	**0**

NOTE 21 – DERIVATIVES AND HEDGE TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Hedge Effectiveness – Prospective

Hedge effectiveness should be measured prospectively, simulating different scenarios in the USD-Libor interest-rate curve using the “hypothetical derivative” method, which consists of structuring a derivative in such a manner that it is 100% effective in hedging the syndicated loan. The changes in the fair value of the hypothetical derivative will be compared to the changes in the fair value of the “real derivative,” which is the derivative obtained by the Company on the market to make the hedge. The quotient of the change in both fair values attributable to the hedged risk must range between 80%-125% throughout the life of the hedge in order to meet the standard specified in IFRS 9. This test is performed at each accounting closing, simulating different scenarios in the USD-Libor interest-rate curve, which are described below:

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

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

Hedge Effectiveness – Retrospective

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

Hedge Ineffectiveness

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

NOTE 22 – LEASE LIABILITIES

Lease liabilities were as follows as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

Lease Liabilities	12/31/2022		12/31/2021	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
IFRS 16 Leases	6,416	135,165	6,305	140,951
Total	**6,416**	**135,165**	**6,305**	**140,951**

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2022

NOTE 22 – LEASE LIABILITIES (continued)

22.1 Lease Liabilities, current

Lessee			Lessor					Out to 90 days		91 days to 1 year		Total	
Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Name	Currency	Type of Amortization	Effective Rate	Nominal Rate	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of National Defense	Monthly Tax Unit	Semi-Annual	4.455	4.455	53	53	24	23	**77**	**76**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	3.810	3.810	122	126	180	175	**302**	**301**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	3.810	3.810	87	90	128	125	**215**	**215**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	3.810	3.810	152	157	225	219	**377**	**376**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	3.810	3.810	30	30	63	62	**93**	**92**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Deka Inmobiliaria Chile One SpA	UF	Monthly	2.430	2.430	176	176	506	499	**682**	**675**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Sencorp Rentas Inmobiliarias SpA	UF	Monthly	2.450	2.450	94	94	270	266	**364**	**360**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	2.940	2.940	240	244	301	299	**541**	**543**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	3.560	3.560	22	23	29	28	**51**	**51**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	2.670	2.670	9	6	20	38	**29**	**44**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	2.870	2.870	28	29	60	59	**88**	**88**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	2.640	2.640	27	28	83	82	**110**	**110**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	2.590	2.590	6	7	22	21	**28**	**28**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Arrendadores de Vehículos S.A.	UF	Mensual	0.800	0.800	141	128	419	383	**560**	**511**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	3.010	3.010	460	472	381	373	**841**	**845**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	3.010	3.010	743	758	615	607	**1,358**	**1,365**
76.019.239-2	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	Chile	Monte Redondo S.A.	USD	Quarterly	4.006	4.006	84	84	169	164	**253**	**248**
76.019.239-2	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	Chile	Arrendadores de Vehículos S.A.	UF	Monthly	0.800	0.800	9	9	26	25	**35**	**34**
76.247.976-1	Solar Los Loros SpA	Chile	Sociedad Agrícola Río Escondido Ltda.	UF	Annual	4.371	4.371	83	3	0	37	**83**	**40**
76.708.710-1	Central Termoeléctrica Andina SpA.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	CLP	Monthly	2.960	2.960	10	10	30	30	**40**	**40**
76.708.710-1	Central Termoeléctrica Andina SpA.	Chile	Ministry of National Defense	Monthly Tax Unit	Semi-Annual	2.500	2.500	133	123	119	109	**252**	**232**
78.974.730-K	Gasoducto Nor Andino SpA	Chile	Arrendadores de Vehículos S.A.	UF	Monthly	0.800	0.800	9	8	28	23	**37**	**31**
Total Lease Liabilities								**2,718**	**2,658**	**3,698**	**3,647**	**6,416**	**6,305**

NOTE 22 – LEASE LIABILITIES (continued)

22.1 Lease Liabilities, non-current

Lessee			Lessor					1 to 3 years		3 to 5 years		more than 5 years		Total as of	
Tax I.D.	Name	Country	Name	Currency	Type of Amortization	Effective	Nominal	#######	12/31/2021	#######	12/31/2021	#######	12/31/2021	#######	12/31/2021
						Rate	Rate	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of National Defense	Monthly Tax Unit	Semi-Annual	4.455	4.455	153	149	114	110	1,041	1,111	**1,308**	**1,370**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	3.810	3.810	581	566	425	414	6,562	6,852	**7,568**	**7,832**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	3.810	3.810	415	404	303	295	4,683	4,891	**5,401**	**5,590**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	3.810	3.810	727	708	532	518	8,210	8,573	**9,469**	**9,799**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	3.810	3.810	205	200	150	146	4,313	4,438	**4,668**	**4,784**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Deka Inmobiliaria Chile One SpA	UF	Monthly	2.430	2.430	2,118	2,089	1,497	1,479	450	1,222	**4,065**	**4,790**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Sencorp Rentas Inmobiliarias SpA	UF	Monthly	2.450	2.450	1,154	1,122	836	824	250	682	**2,240**	**2,628**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	2.940	2.940	961	943	688	676	17,793	18,340	**19,442**	**19,959**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	3.560	3.560	92	90	67	65	744	786	**903**	**941**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	2.670	2.670	68	122	52	86	858	1,098	**978**	**1,306**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	2.870	2.870	190	187	136	133	2,003	2,094	**2,329**	**2,414**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	2.640	2.640	263	259	187	185	1,910	2,026	**2,360**	**2,470**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	2.590	2.590	69	68	49	49	461	491	**579**	**608**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Arrendadores de Vehículos S.A.	UF	Monthly	0.800	0.800	579	1032	0	0	0	0	**579**	**1,032**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	3.010	3.010	1,212	1189	870	854	23,914	24,621	**25,996**	**26,664**
88.006.900-4	Engie Energia Chile S.A.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	UF	Annual	3.010	3.010	1,957	1920	1,405	1379	38,617	39,758	**41,979**	**43,057**
76.019.239-2	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	Chile	Monte Redondo S.A.	USD	Quarterly	4.006	4.006	732	704	538	518	1,386	1,660	**2,656**	**2,882**
76.019.239-2	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	Chile	Arrendadores de Vehículos S.A.	UF	Monthly	0.800	0.800	35	69	0	0	0	0	**35**	**69**
76.247.976-1	Solar Los Loros SpA	Chile	Sociedad Agrícola Río Escondido Ltda.	UF	Annual	4.371	4.371	119	122	93	91	706	666	**918**	**879**
76.708.710-1	Central Termoeléctrica Andina SpA.	Chile	Ministry of Public Property	CLP	Monthly	2.960	2.960	17	58	0	0	0	0	**17**	**58**
76.708.710-1	Central Termoeléctrica Andina SpA.	Chile	Ministry of National Defense	Monthly Tax Unit	Semi-Annual	2.500	2.500	744	680	527	482	366	594	**1,637**	**1,756**
78.974.730-K	Gasoducto Nor Andino SpA	Chile	Arrendadores de Vehículos S.A.	UF	Monthly	0.800	0.800	38	63	0	0	0	0	**38**	**63**
Total Lease Liabilities								**12,429**	**12,744**	**8,469**	**8,304**	**114,267**	**119,903**	**135,165**	**140,951**

NOTE 23 – RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial Risk Management Policy

EECL is exposed in the ordinary course of business to several risk factors that may impact its performance and financial condition, which are monitored closely from time to time by the company's senior management, Finance, and Risk and Insurance Areas.

ENGIE Energía Chile has procedures for Risk Management where the method of risk assessment and analysis is described, including the building of the risk matrix. The risk matrix is updated and reviewed quarterly and the progress in action plans is constantly monitored as part of Enterprise Risk Management (ERM).

Risk management is presented to the Company's board quarterly. The Company's financial risk strategy aims to protect ENGIE Energía Chile's stability and sustainability in relation to all components of financial uncertainty or material risk events.

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

Risk Factors

23.1 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows from a financial instrument may fluctuate due to changes in market prices. It is composed of four types of risk: interest rate risk, exchange rate risk, commodity risk, and other risks.

The financial instruments exposed to market risk are mainly bank debt, bank loans, financial leasing transactions, time deposits, and financial derivatives.

NOTE 22 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk Factors (continued)

23.1 Market Risk (continued)

23.1.1. Exchange Rate Risk

Exchange rate risk is the risk that the value of an asset or liability (including the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument) fluctuate due to variations in exchange rates.

Since most of our income, costs and financial debt are denominated in dollars, our exposure to the risk of fluctuations and exchange rates is limited. The Company's income is mostly denominated in, or indexed to, dollars. The rate for regulated contracts with distribution utilities is set in dollars and converted to pesos using the average monthly observed dollar exchange rate, so the exposure of these contracts to the exchange rate is limited in terms of the impact on the company's results. However, there is an impact on the company's cash flow because of the backlog in publishing the decrees on the Average Node Price. This means that monthly invoicing is at exchange rates different from the monthly exchange rates stipulated in each contract. Although these temporary differences are re-settled once the Average Node Price decrees are published, effective hedging by derivatives is not possible given the uncertainty of the time of re-settlement. This backlog in collecting the differences between the exchange rates invoiced and the exchange rates applicable by law to the accounts receivable from distribution companies has risen significantly after approval of the Electricity Rate Stabilization Law in November 2019. The technical rules on implementation of that law were disclosed in March 2020 in Exempt Resolution 72 of the National Energy Commission. Also causing a rise is the passing of the MPC law in August 2022.

Those rules caused an increase in the accounts receivable from distribution companies and the rate of increase and subsequent payment will largely depend on the trend in exchange rates and fuel prices, among other variables. To confront this risk and mitigate its impacts on cash flow, in early 2021, the Company signed agreements with Goldman Sachs and IDB Invest to sell these receivables, without recourse to the Company, to a special-purpose company called Chile Electricity PEC SpA. On January 29, 2021, Chile Electricity PEC SpA placed Rule 144A/Regulation S bonds worth US$489 million on the international market. Part of the funds were allocated to purchasing the accounts receivable under the January 2020 Average Node Price Decree, and the remainder to buying the receivables under the July 2020 Average Node Price Decree. On June 30, 2021, EECL formalized the sale to Chile Electricity PEC SpA of the receivables corresponding to the January 2021 Average Node Price Decree. Chile Electricity PEC SpA received funding from a Form 4a2 private placement in which Allianz, IDB Invest and Goldman Sachs participated. The sales were in dollars, at a discount and without recourse to the selling generation companies, so EECL and EMR have been able to reduce their exchange rate exposure and credit risk associated with these receivables and improve their liquidity at the cost of a discount that had an impact on the 2021 and 2022 financial statements and that is expected to have an impact on the 2023 financial statements after the July 2022 Average Node Price Decree is published. This financial cost totaled US$49.6 million in 2021 and US$15.6 million in 2022.

The main cost in Chilean pesos relates to employees and administrative expenses, which account for approximately 10% of our operating costs. Therefore, since most of the company's income is denominated in, or linked to, the dollar, but some operating costs are in Chilean pesos, the Company has decided to partially hedge the peso payment flows for recurrent items that have known payment dates, such as wages and salaries and some service contracts, through forwards and zero-cost collars. As of December 31, 2022, the Company held forward dollar sales contracts with banks for a total notional amount of US$108 million, where US$9 million will expire monthly from January to December 2023. The purpose was to reduce the effects of the dollar/peso exchange rate fluctuation on the company's cash flows and financial results. In addition, in the past, the Company and its subsidiary CTA signed cash flow hedge derivative agreements for the payments under the EPC agreements for project construction, which are usually considered regular payment flows in currencies other than the Dollar (CLF and EUR), until the end of the respective periods of construction of the projects. The Company has thus avoided variations in the costs of investments in property, plant and equipment as a result of fluctuations in exchange rates beyond its control. There are currently no derivatives contracts associated with the cash flows of investment projects.

NOTE 23 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk Factors (continued)

23.1 Market Risk (continued)

23.1.1. Exchange Rate Risk

In the aim of reducing exposure to exchange rate volatility, the Cash Surplus Investment Policy of the Company stipulates that at least 80% of the cash surpluses must be invested in U.S. dollars unless a different percentage is required to keep assets and liabilities naturally matched by currency. This policy provides a natural hedge of commitments or debt in currencies other than the dollar. As of December 31, 2022, 92.7% of the current accounts and short-term investments used in cash management were denominated in U.S. dollars. The Company's exposure to other foreign currencies is immaterial.

The Company has a purely accounting exchange-rate risk related to the pay-for-use concessions and other types of contracts, such as the rental of vehicle fleets that are considered financial leases under IFRS 16. These contracts cover right-of-use assets that are non-monetary and recorded at their initial cost in dollars, the Company's functional currency. The counter-entries are the monetary liabilities that reflect the present value of the installments payable under the financial contracts. Most of these liabilities are denominated in Unidades de Fomento (UF) or Monthly Tax Units (UTM). Since these liabilities are monetary, they are adjusted from time to time and are translated to dollars using the observed dollar exchange rate at the close of each accounting period. Liabilities in CLP, UF and UTM are ultimately subject to periodic adjustments and are exposed to exchange rate fluctuations, while assets are fixed in dollars. This mismatching can lead to accounting profits or losses because assets are fixed in dollars. However, financially, the value of right-of-use assets is intimately related to the liability's value since both should reflect the present value of the installments payable under financial contracts. As of December 31, 2022, lease liabilities in currencies other than the dollar totaled US$141.6 million.

23.1.2 Interest-rate risk

Interest-rate risk is the risk that arises from changes in the fair value of the cash flows from the financial instruments in the general balance sheet due to changes in market interest rates. Exposure to interest-rate risk arises mainly from long-term debt at floating interest rates. The Company and its subsidiaries manage interest rate risk through fixed interest rates or interest-rate swaps (IRS) in which the Company agrees to swap from time to time the difference between a fixed rate and a variable rate calculated on an agreed notional amount. As of December 31, 2022, 83.8% of the consolidated financial debt of EECL was at a fixed rate or hedged via derivatives, and 16.2%, or US$287.5 million, was at a variable rate. These proportions do not include the financial leasing debt accounted for according to IFRS 16.

	12/31/2022	**12/31/2021**
Fixed interest rate	87.70%	89.27%
Variable interest rate	12.30%	10.73%
Total	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

23.2 Share Price Risk

Neither EECL nor its subsidiaries held investments in equity instruments as of December 31, 2022 or December 31, 2021.

NOTE 23 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk Factors (continued)

23.3 Fuel Price Risk

ENGIE Energía Chile is exposed to the volatility of certain commodities since its generation activities require a continuous supply of fossil fuels, mainly coal, diesel oil and liquefied natural gas. The international prices of those fuels fluctuate according to market factors beyond the Company's control. Coal is purchased mostly under annual contracts in which prices are linked to traditional indexes for the international coal market, such as API 2, API 10 and Newcastle. Diesel oil and certain purchases of liquefied natural gas are bought at prices based on international oil prices (ULSD or Brent). The Company has made long-term liquefied natural gas purchase agreements in which the prices are linked to the Henry Hub index.

Fuel prices and availability are key factors in the dispatching of the company's thermal power plants, in its average generation costs, and in its marginal costs on the grid where it operates. The 2021-2022 hydrological year was very dry in Chile and that drought continued through the second quarter of 2022, with the consequent decrease in hydraulic power generation. Simultaneously, there have been difficulties in receiving a supply of coal and natural gas because of the rise in demand combined with restrictions around the world on the production of those fuels, coupled with freight hindrances. This translated into price rises to very high levels. Then, because of the war between Russia and the Ukraine, gas and coal prices zoomed to levels never before seen. Accordingly, the mean costs of self-generation and marginal costs of the system have reached levels quite higher than in previous years, seen in the reduction in the operating margins of the electricity business. Please note that the marginal costs were also impacted by other factors, such as grid disconnection, transmission system congestion and the unavailability of power plants. The Company is partially mitigating its exposure to fuel price fluctuations by (i) signing supply contracts with other generators in the system that have helped reduce its purchase of power on the spot market (3.2 TWh contracted for 2023, 2.1 TWh for 2022 and 0.7 TWh in 2021) and, therefore, its marginal cost exposure; (ii) its long-term LNG supply contracts; (iii) the startup of new renewable energy generation projects that will reduce the dependency on fossil fuels; (iv) the acquisition of renewable assets with no contracts in areas where there is greater exposure to the marginal cost; and (v) the transfer of the cost increases to end prices. Any default by our suppliers on the terms of their contracts for the supply of liquefied natural gas or coal would also expose the Company to having to generate power using alternative fuels or to having to purchase more energy on the spot market, which would increase its exposure to the variables that are determining to the marginal costs of the system.

23.4 Credit risk

Our income is dependent upon certain important customers.

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

We also have regulated customers who supply residential and commercial customers whose credit risk is low. A lower growth in energy demand by end users could adversely impact our financial condition, operating income and cash flows. The Electricity Rate Stabilization Law enacted in November 2019 is not expected to materially affect our income as shown in the statement of income, but it has adversely impacted our cash flow, with the consequent financial cost associated with a temporary rise in working capital. To confront this risk and mitigate the impact on cash flows, in early 2021 the company signed agreements with Goldman Sachs and IDB Invest to sell these receivables, on a non-recourse basis, to Chile Electricity PEC SpA, a special-purpose company. On February 8, March 31 and June 30, 2021, the Company sold accounts receivables under the January 2020, July 2020 and January 2021 Average Node Price Decrees for a nominal price of US$167.3 million. It received net resources of US$118.6 million and reported a financial cost of US$49.6 million. On March 4 and July 14, 2022, the Company sold accounts receivable under the July 2021 and January 2022 Average Node Price decrees for a total nominal price of US$54.8 million. It received net resources of US$39.3 million and reported a financial cost of US$15.5 million. A remainder is still pending sale, corresponding to the balances stipulated in the July 2022 Average Node Price Decree that is still being reviewed by the Office of General Accountability. Once it is published, the company expects to be able to sell balances totaling approximately US$48 million. Since the

NOTE 23 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk Factors (continued)

23.4 Credit risk (continued)

enactment of the MPC Law, balances receivable because of the difference between the stabilized price (PEC) and contractual rates have continued and will continue to arise until publication of both the July 2022 Average Node Price Decree and the Exempt Resolution that will set down the terms and conditions for an effective application of the Law. After the decree and exempt resolution are published, the Treasury Service will issue Certificates of Payment that the Company can sell in a way similar to the way implemented for the PEC Law, but this time without assuming the costs of financial discounts. The deferred collection because of the delay in the publication of decrees has had a significant impact on the company's liquidity and indebtedness.

In 2020, the demand for electricity by price-regulated customers fell 4.24% in Chile because of the coronavirus pandemic, as compared to 2019. Due to the decline in economic activity because of the preventive measures adopted to flatten the contagion curve in the nation, such as mandatory quarantines in certain communities where the number of cases was higher, the payment of basic utilities, like electricity, was postponed in the sectors most affected. Although the demand for electricity recovered among regulated customers in 2021, the extension of the basic utilities law meant that collections from certain small-sized regulated customers were even slower, with the consequent rise in the company's need for working capital loans.

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

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

23.5 Trade receivables

Credit risk is managed by each business unit and it is subject to the policy, procedures and controls established by the Company. The Company sets credit limits for all customers in line with internal policies that require assigning risk ratings to each customer. The credit limits, risk ratings and the internal policies are reviewed from time to time. Trade receivables are monitored regularly for performance on the basis of different risks to which they are exposed. Impairment of all relevant customers is analyzed at each reporting date on an individual basis, and provisions are made according to IFRS 9 to which a default probability is assigned to each receivable and a percentage loss in the event of non-payment. The maximum exposure to credit risk as of the reporting date is the current value of trade receivables. The Company has determined that trade receivables risk concentration is acceptable as customers are mostly highly solvent large mining companies, power companies and electricity distribution companies.

The Company is usually one of the main net payers in the chain of payments in the Chilean electricity sector because of its contractual position. It is exposed to delinquency and failure to pay by operators in the electricity sector, but the amounts represent a relatively small percentage of monthly collections. Default by other operators in the electricity system could expose the Company to an increase in the volume of sales to regulated customers at the rates in their outstanding contracts.

NOTE 23 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk Factors (continued)

23.6 Financial assets and derivatives

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

23.7 Liquidity risk

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

On April 26, 2021, the Company borrowed US$50 million from Scotiabank for one year. The money was used to repay the loan received from the New York Branch of Banco Estado on May 19, 2020. That loan was paid with the money from another Scotiabank loan for the same amount, expiring April 21, 2023. On February 7, 2022, the Company borrowed US$50 million for one year from Banco de Credito del Peru and on February 10th, it took out loans for a total of US$30 million from Banco Santander Chile, both to finance working capital. On May 4, 2022, the Company took out two loans, one for US$20 million with Banco del Crédito del Perú and another for US$30 million with Banco Itaú, both expiring April 28, 2023. On May 26, 2022, the Company received a loan from BCI for US$50 million expiring May 21, 2023 and another US$50-million loan from Scotiabank expiring May 19, 2023. The Company took out a loan for US$25 million from Banco Santander on November 15, 2022, which will expire May 20, 2023; and a loan for US$50 million from Banco de Chile that will expire November 15, 2023. All these loans are documented by promissory notes and do not impose any financial restrictions or positive or negative covenants. They can be prepaid at no cost to the Company. As of December 31, 2022, the Company's short-term debt included these loans, the interest accrued, the current portion of financial leases and US$4.3 million, which was the current portion of the project financing owed by Energias de Abtao S.A. at the time it was acquired by the Company on December 15, 2022. Also as of December 31, 2022, the Company had no other significant maturities until 2025.

The Company's liquidity has been impacted by the regulated customer price stabilization law because it will limit full collection stipulated in power purchase agreements with distributors and those balances will accrue, estimated to total approximately USD 329 million as of December 31, 2022. Although the cash balances are currently at levels below those reported in previous fiscal years, the Company has access to financial markets that enable it to face its short-term financial and trade commitments.

The Company signed a loan agreement for US$125 million with IDB Invest on December 23, 2020, to fund renewable energy projects to replace coal-fired generation that will be phased out as the power plant closing schedule was brought forward. The Company drew down the entire facility on August 27, 2021. On July 26, 2022, the Company signed a green loan for USD 250 million with Scotiabank, USD 150 million of which was disbursed on July 28th and USD 100 million on September 7, 2022. This loan is payable in one single principal installment on July 26, 2027. On November 16, 2022, the Company signed a green loan agreement with BCI for USD 35 million the terms of which are similar to the company's other short-term loans. It will expire May 22, 2024. On December 15, 2022, the Company signed a five-year loan agreement with Banco Santander for a total committed amount of USD 170 million. It drew down the first USD 77 million on December 15, 2022 to pay for the purchase of shares in the San Pedro Wind Farms in Chiloe. The remaining USD 93 million can be drawn down through February 15, 2023. On December 15, 2022, the Company assumed the long-term project financing totaling USD 79.4 million owed by Energias de Abtao S.A. (owner of the San Pedro 2 Wind Farm) to Banco Itaú, Consorcio Seguros de Vida and Banco Consorcio. USD 4.3 million of that loan expires in 2023. In assuming this debt, EECL agreed to prepay all principal owed no later than October 15, 2024. The Company expects to prepay this project financing with the money from the second disbursement of the loan from Banco Santander described above.

NOTE 23 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk Factors (continued)

23.8 Insurance

We carry insurance for our properties, operations, third parties, directors and executives, personnel and businesses.

We carry an Operational All-Risk policy for EECL and associates. This policy covers our physical assets, such as plants, offices and substations, as well as business interruption. The policy includes coverage for machinery damage, fire, explosions and risks of nature.

Our company and its subsidiaries also carry coverage for transportation under a cargo insurance policy with limits that vary by the type of merchandise carried; and global charterer liability insurance that provides protection and indemnities for ship risks and damage. We also carry a general civil liability insurance policy that covers employer liability and supply outages, as well as motor vehicle accident insurance. Directors and executives are insured under the Director and Officer liability policy.

The Company has contracted other insurance programs, such as life insurance and vehicle, building, content, contractor equipment and contractor liability insurance policies.

The projects are insured against all risks of construction, including consequential damages caused by delays in start-up (DSU), civil liability, employer civil liability and freight.

23.9 Risk Rating

As of December 31, 2022, EECL was risk-rated as follows:

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

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

In June 2022, Fitch Ratings ratified the long-term debt rating of Engie Energia Chile as BBB+ with a Stable outlook. However, in October 2022, Fitch lowered the international long-term debt rating of Engie Energia Chile to BBB while maintaining the Stable outlook. In June 2022, Standard & Poor's ratified the BBB long-term debt rating of Engie Energia Chile, with a Stable outlook. Nationally, in October 2022 Fitch Ratings lowered the Company's solvency rating to AA-, with a Stable outlook, while in December 2022, Feller-Rate ratified the rating of AA- with a Stable outlook. Both agencies maintain the rating of Engie Energia Chile's shares as 1st Class, Level 2.

NOTE 24 – TRADE PAYABLES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Trade payables and other accounts payable are itemized below:

Trade Payables and Other Accounts Payable, Current	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2020 kUSD
Invoices payable to foreign suppliers	27,980	3,584
Invoices payable to domestic suppliers	163,005	194,383
Invoices receivable for domestic and foreign purchases	38,781	64,796
Total	**229,766**	**262,763**

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

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

Type of supplier	Amounts by Expiration							Average Period of Payment (days)
	Out to 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	121-365 days	366 days and longer	12/31/2022	
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	
Products	91,656	0	0	0	0	0	**91,656**	30
Services	134,589	0	0	0	0	0	**134,589**	30
Dividends payable	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	
Total kUSD	**226,245**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**226,245**	

Type of supplier	Amounts by Days Past-Due						
	Out to 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	121-365 days	366 days and longer	12/31/2022
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Products	725	725	0	5	4	36	**1,495**
Services	220	182	3	1,489	114	18	**2,026**
Dividends payable	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total kUSD	**945**	**907**	**3**	**1,494**	**118**	**54**	**3,521**

Type of supplier	Amounts by Expiration							Average Period of Payment (days)
	Out to 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	121-365 days	366 days and longer	12/31/2021	
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	
Products	60,823	0	0	0	0	0	**60,823**	30
Services	201,747	0	0	0	0	0	**201,747**	30
Dividends payable	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	
Total kUSD	**206,900**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**262,570**	

Type of supplier	Amounts by Days Past-Due						
	Out to 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	121-365 days	366 days and longer	12/31/2021
	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
Products	6	0	0	0	0	2	**8**
Services	139	28	1	7	8	2	**185**
Dividends payable	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total kUSD	**145**	**28**	**1**	**7**	**8**	**4**	**193**

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

NOTE 25 – CURRENT PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Provisions for Employee Benefits, Current	12/31/2022	12/30/2021
	kUSD	kUSD
Vacation provision	7,080	6,390
Annual bonus provision	6,058	3,975
Social security and health insurance deductions	920	779
Tax w ithholdings	724	348
Other compensation	391	261
Total	**15,173**	**11,753**

NOTE 26 – OTHER NON-FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Other current non-financial liabilities were as follows:

Other Current Non-Financial Liabilities	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
	kUSD	kUSD
Debitable VAT	4,646	4,177
Withholding taxes	632	645
Prepaid income	1	0
Prepaid income under GTA w ith Engie Gas Chile SpA (1)	198	264
Total	**5,477**	**5,086**

(1) As a result of the sale of Engie Gas Chile S.A., ENGIE Energia Chile S.A. received a prepayment for the gas transportation agreement (GTA).

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

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

Other Non-Current Non-Financial Liabilities	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
	kUSD	kUSD
Income from guarantees	81	81
Total	**81**	**81**

NOTE 27 – OTHER NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS

Other Non-Current Provisions	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD
Gasoducto Nor Andino S.A. tax contingency (1)		
Starting balance	351	490
Movement	(199)	(139)
Subtotal	**152**	**351**
(1) See Note 40.5.c)		
GTA		
Starting balance	198	463
Movement	(198)	-265
Subtotal	**0**	**198**
Dismantling Provision		
Starting balance	57,997	61,465
Movement (*)	87,714	(3,468)
Subtotal	**145,711**	**57,997**
Miscellaneous		
Starting balance	0	0
Movement (*)	4,000	0
Subtotal	**4,000**	**0**
Total	**149,863**	**58,546**

(*) Dismantling Provision

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

All thermal generating units were included in the adjustment of the dismantling provision and the assessments were updated at the close of 2022.

The renewable energy units of the Calama Wind Farm, the Capricornio Solar Farm and the Tamaya Solar Farm were also added to the provision.

The movements recorded in Property, Plant and Equipment because of the dismantling provision were as follows:

Movement in Assets because of Dismantling in 202	Combined Cycle Thermal Power Plants kUSD	Thermal Power Plants kUSD	Hydroelectric Power Plants kUSD	Photovoltaic Power Plants kUSD	Wind Farms kUSD	Total Dismantling kUSD
Gross Value	12,101	88,604	4,590	22,024	25,732	**153,051**
Cumulative Depreciation	0	(7,732)	(246)	(411)	(5,689)	**(14,078)**
Impairment	0	(28,833)	0	0	0	**(28,833)**
Total at 12/31/2022	**12,101**	**52,039**	**4,344**	**21,613**	**20,043**	**110,140**

NOTE 28 – NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The balance of employee benefit obligations was as follows:

Non-Current Provisions for Employee Benefits	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD
Severance indemnities	46	47
Total	**46**	**47**

Changes in the benefits obligations were:

Non-Current Provisions for Employee Benefits	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD
Starting balance	47	69
Payments in the period	0	0
Actuarial severance indemnities (appraised at the closing rate)	(1)	(22)
Total	**46**	**47**

Expenses recognized in the Statement of Income

Non-Current Provisions for Employee Benefits	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD	Line where recognized in the Statement of Income
The cost of interest on defined benefit obligations	12	12	Ordinary and administrative expenses
The cost of benefits under the defined plan	13	13	Ordinary and administrative expenses
Total	**25**	**25**	

Actuarial assumptions

Actuarial Assumptions Used	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
Nominal discount rate	1.63%	1.63%
Expected rate of salary increase	Change in CPI	Change in CPI
Turnover rate	1.36%	1.36%
Women's retirement age	60 years	60 years
Men's retirement age	65 years	65 years
Mortality table	RV-2009	RV-2009

NOTE 29 - EQUITY

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

The Company has not issued any shares or convertible instruments during the period, so the number of shares remained the same as of December 31, 2022.

Other Equity Reserves	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD
Investment in subsidiaries, business combination (1)	327,043	327,043
Balance of investment to take over control of subsidiary	47,912	47,912
Cash flow hedge net of taxes	31,088	415
Total	**406,043**	**375,370**

(1) Increase in the fair value of capital due to the acquisition of Electroandina S.A., Gasoducto Nor Andino SpA, Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A., Central Termoeléctrica Andina SpA. and Inversiones Hornitos SpA on December 29, 2009.
(2) The differential between absorbing the minority interest and the valuation of the investment of 40% under the agreement with AMSA dated June 30, 2020, reported as a material disclosure to the Financial Market Commission.

29.1 Dividend Policy

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

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

Distributable earnings totaled kUSD 47,374 as of December 31, 2022.

On April 26, 2022, the Shareholders Meeting decided not to distribute final dividends against 2021 fiscal year profits.

29.2 Capital Management

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

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

NOTE 30 – REVENUES

Revenues

Definition (See Note 3.13)

	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
	kUSD	kUSD
Power sales	1,754,656	1,308,501
Gas sale and transportation	48,861	37,776
Fuel sales	764	418
Toll sales (1)	100,064	95,299
Lease of facilities	1,209	1,105
Port services (2)	9,629	9,389
Recovery of Mejillones Unit 7 Loss	0	5,316
Recovery of Mejillones CTA Unit Loss	0	2,075
Other sales - income	5,083	18,735
Total	**1,920,266**	**1,478,614**

(1) Income to which the owner of power lines and substations is entitled according to Article 114 of the General Electricity Law (Statutory Decree 4/Law 20,108).

(2) Services provided to the ship while it is docked at our pier during unloading, comprised of mooring/unmooring, wharfage, pier use and security, and a security fee. The latter two items are very linked to the ISPS Code.

Revenue from Main Customers

Main Customers	12/31/2022		12/31/2021	
	kUSD	%	kUSD	%
Regulated customers (Central-South Segment of National Grid)	548,245	28.55%	449,087	30.37%
CODELCO Group	391,256	20.38%	282,839	19.13%
EMEL regulated customers	234,098	12.19%	174,649	11.81%
AMSA Group (1)	168,376	8.77%	222,527	15.05%
GLENCORE Group	107,258	5.59%	75,019	5.07%
El Abra	84,285	4.39%	70,594	4.77%
Other customers	386,748	20.13%	203,899	13.80%
Total Sales	**1,920,266**	**100.00%**	**1,478,614**	**100.00%**

(1) The numbers for the AMSA Group include commercial transactions with the companies operated by this Group: Minera Michilla SpA, Minera Centinela and Minera Antucoya. The reported figures include the sale of energy, capacity and other services to these companies and the impacts of the transaction reported as a Material Disclosure on June 30, 2020. Among other matters, this transaction involved the renegotiation of power purchase agreements between Inversiones Hornitos SpA, a subsidiary, and Minera Centinela and an amendment to the bylaws of Inversiones Hornitos, as well as transactions whereby EECL came to control 100% of this subsidiary according to IFRS accounting standards. The renegotiated power purchase agreement contains a rate discount in the agreed commercial terms, but the discount was higher the first few years that it was applied as it included a payment in monthly installments by Engie Energia Chile for the purchase of 40% of Inversiones Hornitos SpA. Those discounts were fully settled as of December 2021.

Under the March 2020 agreements, the power purchase agreement between Minera Centinela and Inversiones Hornito expired December 31, 2021. The new power purchase agreement for the same capacity of 186 MW between Minera Centinela and EECL entered into force on January 1, 2022 and is set to expire December 31, 2033.

NOTE 30 - REVENUES (continued)

According to applicable accounting standards (IFRS), EECL took over 100% control of Inversiones Hornitos upon signature of the agreement reported in the Material Disclosure. In that agreement, the discount during 2020 and part of 2021 was allocated toward payment of the additional interest acquired (40%). Thereafter, the rate discount under the power purchase agreement was recognized entirely in fiscal year income. Ultimately, the impact on fiscal year income of the rate discount applicable in the first year of the agreement was neutral because it was offset by the finance income from the acquisition of 40% of Inversiones Hornitos. Therefore, the discount had no material impact on 2020 and 2021 income but rather it was used to make the monthly payment for that 40% interest in Inversiones Hornitos held by AMSA through its subsidiary, Minera Centinela.

Revenue

Revenues	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
	kUSD	kUSD
Pow er sales	1,754,656	1,308,501
Other income	165,610	170,113
Total Sales	**1,920,266**	**1,478,614**

NOTE 31 – COST OF SALES

Costs of sales

Costs of Sale	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
	kUSD	kUSD
Fuel, lubricants and other materials	648,172	469,184
Energy and capacity	798,331	404,884
Wages and salaries	31,428	28,168
Annual benefits	8,341	5,438
Other employee benefits	8,307	7,665
Post-employment obligations	11	11
Fuel cost of sale	33,227	51,608
Gas transportation	279	272
Wharfage	11,414	12,630
Maintenance and repairs	17,926	15,533
Outsourcing	31,344	24,894
Consulting and fees	1,790	1,146
Gas pipeline operation and maintenance	737	4
Tolls	65,823	74,962
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	164,983	162,369
Right-of-use asset amortization	2,043	1,933
Depreciation of spare parts	2,007	1,347
Amortization of intangibles	16,293	16,293
Property taxes and business licenses	6,198	4,081
Insurance	28,541	21,368
Other disbursements	23,768	7,781
Total	**1,900,963**	**1,311,571**

NOTE 32 – OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES

Other Operating Income and Expenses

Other Operating Income and Expenses	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
	kUSD	kUSD
Sale of water	2,512	2,861
Recovery of uncollectibles	514	1,569
Uncollectible receivables	(439)	(4,458)
Sale of property, plant and equipment (*)	10	4,776
Sale of spare parts	95	15
Final recovery of Laja-EMR Loss	475	0
Partial recovery of Mejillones CTA Unit Loss	0	3,925
Other income	10,155	1,640
Total	**13,322**	**10,328**

(*) The property of the company at Apoquindo 3721, 8th floor, and parking stalls.

NOTE 33 – ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Administrative Expenses

Administrative Expenses	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
	kUSD	kUSD
Wages and salaries	11,167	14,979
Annual benefits	3,386	563
Other employee benefits	3,292	2,723
Post-employment obligations	14	14
Outsourcing and consulting	11,383	12,909
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	2,963	2,754
Right-of-use asset amortization	1,102	1,106
Property taxes and business licenses	329	321
Insurance	26	20
Other	4,243	2,566
Total	**37,905**	**37,955**

NOTE 34 – PERSONNEL EXPENSES

Employee Expenses

Employee expenses	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
	kUSD	kUSD
Wages and salaries	42,595	43,147
Annual benefits	11,727	6,001
Other employee benefits	11,599	10,388
Post-employment obligations	25	25
Total	**65,946**	**59,561**

NOTE 35 – OTHER EXPENSES BY FUNCTION

Other Expenses by Function

Other expenses by function	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
	kUSD	kUSD
Derecognition due to sale of property, plant and equipment (*)	0	1,138
Derecognition of property, plant and equipment	1,056	10,128
Cost of sale of spare parts	4,535	811
Economic impairment (**)	412,568	0
Expenses of projects under development (***)	30,096	0
Total	**448,255**	**12,077**

(*) The property of the company at Apoquindo 3721, 8th floor, and parking stalls.
(**) Allocation of Economic Impairment

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

The breakdown is as follows:

Economic impairment itemization	12/31/2022
	kUSD
Impairment due to dismantling of coal-fired units (see Note 17)	10,397
Impairment of thermal generation assets (see Note 17)	380,999
Goodwill of the ENGIE Group and Codelco (see Note 16.1)	25,099
Reversal of impairment of spare parts sold (see Note 11)	(3,927)
Total	**412,568**

(***) The Company´s policy is to show the costs of projects in a development stage in Other Non-Financial Assets in the Statement of Financial Position as long as the technical viability and economic profitability of the project are reasonably assured. All projects were analyzed at the close of the 2022 fiscal year and those that were no longer economically feasible and profitable were adjusted in income as Expenses of Projects under Development totaling kUSD 30,096.

(**)(***) The deferred tax asset associated with the recognition of impairment in the 2022 fiscal year totaled kUSD 102,699 and the deferred tax associated with project development expenses totaled kUSD 8,126, for a total of kUSD 110,825.

NOTE 36 – FINANCE INCOME

Finance Income

Finance Income	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
	kUSD	kUSD
Interest income	16,782	1,607
Total	**16,782**	**1,607**

NOTE 37 – FINANCIAL COSTS

Financial Costs

Financial Costs	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
	kUSD	kUSD
Financial interest	69,138	82,782
Lease financial interest	6,347	6,025
Total	**75,485**	**88,807**

Financial interest includes unusual items in both periods: kUSD 15,207 in 2022 and kUSD 48,671 in 2021, corresponding to the discount at which the distribution company receivables were sold, originating in Regulated Customer Electricity Price Stabilization Law 21,185. From January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2022, the Company sold these types of accounts receivable to Chile Electricity PEC SpA for a nominal price totaling kUSD 222,076 under the agreements with Goldman Sachs, IDB Invest and Allianz.

NOTE 38 – EXCHANGE DIFFERENCE

Assets and liabilities that gave rise to exchange difference and the profit or loss on indexation units were as follows as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

Exchange Differentials	Currency	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
		kUSD	kUSD
Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	CLP	(42,301)	(6,683)
Cash and Cash Equivalents	EUR	43,022	5,891
Cash and Cash Equivalents	Argentine Peso	(73)	31
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, current	CLP	(9,861)	(8,345)
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, current	EUR	(12)	(23)
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, current	Argentine Peso	(2)	0
Current tax assets	Argentine Peso	(141)	(48)
Related-entity receivables, current	CLP	(51)	(140)
Other non-financial assets	CLP	2,679	(9,618)
Other non-financial assets	EUR	700	16
Other non-financial assets	Argentine Peso	(93)	(30)
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, non-current	CLP	(121)	0
Other non-financial assets	UF	18	(17)
Other current assets	Argentine Peso	0	35
Total Assets		**(6,236)**	**(18,931)**
Liabilities			
Lease liabilities, current	CLP	(65)	1,405
Trade payables and other accounts payable, current	CLP	(6,645)	5,187
Trade payables and other accounts payable, current	EUR	377	20
Trade payables and other accounts payable, current	GBP	(3)	(177)
Trade payables and other accounts payable, current	YEN	(1)	68
Trade payables and other accounts payable, current	UF	(424)	224
Trade payables and other accounts payable, current	Swiss Franc	(3)	2
Current tax liabilities	Argentine Peso	(371)	(39)
Related-entity payables, current	CLP	(372)	89
Related-entity payables, current	EUR	2	1
Related-entity payables, current	UF	1	0
Other non-financial liabilities	CLP	1,342	6,014
Deferred tax liabilities	Argentine Peso	(470)	(195)
Non-current lease liabilities	CLP	(1,486)	26,351
Employee benefit provisions	CLP	(578)	1,653
Other Provisions	Argentine Peso	230	920
Total Liabilities		**(8,466)**	**41,523**
Total Exchange Differentials		**(14,702)**	**22,592**

NOTE 39 – EARNINGS PER SHARE

Disclosures on Basic Earnings per Share	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
	kUSD	kUSD
Earnings (loss) attributable to holders of equity instruments of the Controller	(388,769)	47,375
Basic earnings available to common shareholders	(388,769)	47,374
Basic weighted average number of shares	1,053,309,776	1,053,309,776
Basic Earnings per Share	**USD -0.369**	**USD 0.045**

Shareholders in the Company

Majority Shareholders as of December 31, 2022	Number of Shares	Percentage Interest
ENGIE Austral S.A.	631,924,219	59.99%
Banco Santander for account of foreign investors	37,360,006	3.55%
Banco de Chile for account of State Street	30,157,543	2.86%
AFP Provida S.A. Type C Fund	29,943,552	2.84%
BCI Corredores de Bolsa S.A.	18,509,708	1.76%
Santander Corredores de Bolsa Ltda.	15,574,764	1.48%
Consorcio Corredores de Bolsa S.A.	13,711,965	1.30%
Pioneer Investment Fund	13,659,637	1.30%
AFP Habitat S.A. Type A Fund	13,040,062	1.24%
Larrain Vial S.A. Corredora de Bolsa	12,883,096	1.22%
BANCHILE Corredores de Bolsa S.A.	12,700,000	1.21%
AFP Provida S.A. Type B Fund	12,447,046	1.18%
Other shareholders	211,398,178	20.07%
Total	**1,053,309,776**	**100.00%**

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

40.1 Direct guarantees

Name of Recipient	Type of Collateral	Balances Pending Payment on the Financial Statement Closing Date	
		12/31/2022	12/31/2021
		kUSD	kUSD
National Electric Coordinator	Bank Guarantee	196,638	54,795
Regional Office of the Ministry of Public Property	Bank Guarantee	38,030	32,754
Ministry of Energy	Bank Guarantee	17,891	14,983
Interchile S.A.	Bank Guarantee	6,400	0
Director General of the Maritime Territory and Merchant Marine	Insurance Policy	2,044	2,374
Parque Solar Fotovoltaico Solar del Desierto SpA	Bank Guarantee	2,000	0
Albemarle Limitada	Bank Guarantee	1,546	3,092
Sierra Gorda Sociedad Contractual	Bank Guarantee	1,500	1,500
Transelec S.A.	Bank Guarantee	1,258	231
CGE Transmisión S.A.	Bank Guarantee	1,100	1,100
Hidroelectrica Rio Lircay S.A.	Bank Guarantee	1,058	0
Enaex S.A.	Bank Guarantee	849	840
Antofagasta and Tarapaca Region Roadw orks Office	Bank Guarantee	556	437
Transelec Holdings Rentas Limitada	Bank Guarantee	258	231
Sistema de Transmisión del Sur S.A.	Bank Guarantee	172	154
Enel Distribución Chile S.A.	Bank Guarantee	129	9,824
Eolica La Estrella SpA	Bank Guarantee	106	94
Colbun Transmisión S.A.	Bank Guarantee	86	77
Compañía General de Electricidad S.A.	Bank Guarantee	86	77
Don Goyo Transmisión S.A.	Bank Guarantee	86	77
Empresa de Transmisión Eléctrica Transemel S.A.	Bank Guarantee	86	77
ENAEX Servicios S.A.	Bank Guarantee	64	0
National Copper Corporation (CODELCO)	Bank Guarantee	48	43
Dr. Ernesto Torres Galdames Hospital	Bank Guarantee	47	59
San Jose del Carmen Hospital	Bank Guarantee	45	56
Dr. Juan Noé Crevanni Hospital	Bank Guarantee	38	48
San Pablo Hospital	Bank Guarantee	37	46
Complejo Metalúrgico Altonorte S.A.	Bank Guarantee	36	32
Huasco Provincial Hospital	Bank Guarantee	18	23
Dr. Marcos Macuada Hospital	Bank Guarantee	9	11
Fundación Nuevos Tiempos	Bank Guarantee	6	6
Dr. Héctor Reyno Gutiérrez Family Health Care Center	Bank Guarantee	4	5
Arriendo de Máquinas Industriales Veliz	Bank Guarantee	0	21
Sociedad Contractual Minera Carola	Bank Guarantee	0	45
Cia. Exploradora y Explotadora Minera Chileno Rumana S.A.	Bank Guarantee	0	150
Planta Solar San Pedro III SpA	Bank Guarantee	0	2,000
Total		**272,231**	**125,262**

No assets have been given in guarantee.

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

40.2 Indirect guarantees

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

Name of Recipient	Type of Collateral	Balance Pending Payment on the Financial Statement Closing Date	
		12/31/2022	12/31/2021
		kUSD	kUSD
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones	Corporate guarantee	6,000	6,000
MUFG Union Bank, N.A.	Corporate guarantee	10,000	10,000
Alstom Grid Chile S.A.	Corporate guarantee	297,499	282,656
Ing. y Contruc.Sigdo Koppers S.A.	Corporate guarantee	327,519	308,510
Total		**641,018**	**607,166**

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

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

40.3 Guarantees received from third parties

Name		12/31/2022	12/31/2021
		kUSD	kUSD
In favor of ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.			
Siemens Gesa Renewable Energy S.A.	Contract performance bond	11,065	32,440
OHL Industrial Chile S.A.	Contract performance bond	9,719	6,471
Miscellaneous	General contract performance guarantee	5,837	5,441
Siemens Energy Chile SpA	Contract performance bond	4,053	2,566
B. Bosch S.A.	Contract performance bond	2,172	0
Grid Solutions Chile S.A.	Contract performance bond	1,802	0
Elecnor Chile S.A.	Contract performance bond	1,653	0
Global Energy Services Siemsa S.A.	Contract performance bond	1,652	4,278
Albemarle Ltda.	Contract performance bond	1,546	0
Ima Industrial SpA	Contract performance bond	1,507	0
Sergio Cortes Alucema e Hijo Ltda.	Contract performance bond	1,500	1,592
Somacor S.A.	Contract performance bond	966	0
Aguas de Antofagasta S.A.	Contract performance bond	850	0
Mantenimiento Técnico Industrial Ltda.	Contract performance bond	256	260
Flesan Minería S.A.	Contract performance bond	223	1,539
Sungrow Power Supply Co. Ltd.	Contract performance bond	221	0
Import. y Servicios Advanced Computing Tech. S.A.	Contract performance bond	100	94
Siemens S.A.	Contract performance bond	75	627
Engineering Construction Co., Ltd.	Contract performance bond	21	20,021
Global Energy Services Photovoltaic Project	Contract performance bond	0	3,682
Copec	Contract performance bond	0	367
Soltec Energías Renovables S.L.U.	Contract performance bond	0	1,923
Inneria Chile SpA	Contract performance bond	0	1,823
Subtotal		**45,218**	**83,124**
In favor of Electroandina SpA.			
Soc.Maritima y Com. Somarco Ltda.	Contract performance bond	190	190
Miscellaneous	General contract performance guarantee	99	75
Subtotal		**289**	**265**
In favor of Central Termoeléctrica Andina SpA			
Servicios Industriales Ltda.	Contract performance bond	125	125
Soc.Maritima y Com. Somarco Ltda.	Contract performance bond	300	300
Ima Industrial SpA	Contract performance bond	754	0
Miscellaneous	General contract performance guarantee	234	124
Subtotal		**1,413**	**549**

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

40.3 Guarantees received from third parties (continued)

Name		12/31/2022	12/31/2021
		kUSD	kUSD
In favor of Inversiones Hornitos SpA			
Minera Centinela	Contract performance bond	200,000	200,000
ABB S.A.	Contract performance bond	23	66
Servicios Industriales Ltda.	Contract performance bond	125	125
Inneria Chile SpA	Contract performance bond	88	0
Miscellaneous	Contract performance bond	129	120
Subtotal		**200,365**	**200,311**
In favor of Edelnor Transmisión S.A.			
ABG Abengoa Chile S.A.	Contract performance bond	683	616
El Sol de Vallenar SpA	Contract performance bond	424	819
Grid Solutions Chile SpA	Contract performance bond	24	511
Siemens S.A.	Contract performance bond	121	62
B. Bosch S.A.	Contract performance bond	225	0
Nortcontrol Chile SpA	Contract performance bond	64	0
Pozo Almonte Solar 3 S.A.	Contract performance bond	0	50
Pozo Almonte Solar 2 S.A.	Contract performance bond	0	44
Subtotal		**1,541**	**2,102**
In favor of Gasoducto Nor Andino SpA			
Arrendadora de Vehiculos S.A.	Contract performance guarantee	15	14
Miscellaneous	Contract performance guarantee	0	1
Subtotal		**15**	**15**
In favor of Eólica Monte Redondo SpA			
Ingeteam Power Technology S.A.	Contract performance guarantee	639	0
Pine SpA	Contract performance guarantee	257	0
Asesoria Forestal Integral Ltda.	Contract performance guarantee	43	59
Transportes José Carrasco Retamal E.I.R.L.	Contract performance guarantee	4	2
GGP Servicios Industriales SpA	Contract performance guarantee	25	25
Miscellaneous	Contract performance guarantee	67	41
Subtotal		**1,035**	**127**
In favor of Solar Los Loros SpA			
GGP Servicios Industriales SpA	Contract performance guarantee	15	0
Miscellaneous	Contract performance guarantee	3	0
Subtotal		**18**	**0**
Total		**249,894**	**286,493**

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

40.4 Restrictions

As of December 31, 2022, the Company owed short-term loans totaling USD 368.4 million to Scotiabank, Banco de Credito del Peru, Banco Santander, Banco Itaú, BCI and Banco de Chile as described in Note 19.1.1. These loans are accruing interest at a fixed rate and are documented by a simple promissory note recording the obligation to make payment on the agreed date. There are no financial or operating restrictions and prepayment is possible at no cost to the company.

As of December 31, 2022, EECL had two bonds outstanding: one for US$500,000,000.00, issued in January 2020, and another for US$350,000,000 issued in October 2014, both under Rule 144-A and Regulation S. The purpose of the bond issue in January 2020 was to fund (i) the early redemption of the US$400M 144-A bond issued in December 2010 that was originally set to expire on January 15, 2020; (ii) the cost of the premium paid to the bondholders because of the early redemption; and (iii) general purposes of the company. There are no financial covenants in the bond issues, but there are restrictions on the Company and its subsidiaries granting collateral and security, excluding the following types of guarantees permitted under the indenture agreements: (i) Guarantees on (a) assets built or acquired after the date of the bond issue or (b) shares, ownership interests or debt securities backed by assets related to the Company's main business, provided such pledges or guarantees are established simultaneously or in no more than 360 days after the acquisition of the assets or the completion of the construction of the relevant project or asset; (ii) collateral or security on assets of any entity that is being acquired by the Company that exist at the time of such acquisition; (iii) guarantees securing obligations owed by any subsidiary to the Company or to another Company subsidiary; (iv) any type of collateral or security existing on the date of the bond issue; and (v) any extension, renewal or total or partial replacement of the above guarantees, provided the amount of the debt secured by such guarantees is less than or equal to the value of the guarantees at the time of the extension, renewal or replacement. The indenture agreement also restricts leaseback transactions.

Rule 144-A allows securities issued by foreign issuers to be placed in the United States of America without having to register the issue with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), provided the purchasers are qualified investors. Regulation S allows those securities to be placed simultaneously or to later be resold outside of the United States.

The medium- and long-term bank debt totaled USD 453.6 million as of December 31, 2022 (USD 125 million with IDB Invest, USD 250 million with Scotiabank, USD 35 million with BCI, USD 77 million with Banco Santander and USD 75.1 million with Banco Itaú, Banco Consorcio and Consorcio Seguros de Vida, the result of taking over the project financing of the San Pedro 2 Wind Farm). These loans are described below.

On December 23, 2020, EECL signed a loan agreement for USD 125,000,000 with IDB Invest, comprised of a senior loan from IDB Invest and the China Fund for co-financing in Latin America and the Caribbean, limited to USD 110,000,000, and a loan for USD 15,000,000 from the Clean Technology Fund (CTF). The Company drew down the entire loan on August 27, 2021.

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

On November 16, 2022, the Company signed a green loan agreement with BCI for USD 35 million the terms of which are similar to the company's other short-term loans. It will expire May 22, 2024.

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

40.4 Restrictions (continued)

On December 15, 2022, the Company signed a five-year loan agreement with Banco Santander for a total committed amount of USD 170 million. It drew down the first USD 77 million on December 15, 2022 to pay for the purchase of shares in the San Pedro Wind Farms in Chiloe. The remaining USD 93 million can be drawn down through February 15, 2023. The loan is accruing interest at a variable rate, based on the SOFR plus a spread. To hedge against interest rate risk, the Company invested in interest rate swaps with Banco Santander for a notional amount equivalent to 70% of the loan principal. The SOFR then became fixed at an average rate of 3.418% annually for that portion of the loan.

On December 15, 2022, the Company guaranteed the long-term project financing totaling USD 79.4 million owed by Energias de Abtao S.A. (owner of the San Pedro 2 Wind Farm) to Banco Itaú, Consorcio Seguros de Vida and Banco Consorcio. USD 4.3 million of that loan expires in 2023. In assuming this debt, EECL agreed to prepay all principal owed no later than October 15, 2024. The Company paid interest accrued on, and through, December 27, 2022 (USD 1.3 million) and received a set-off of USD 2.4 million because of the breakage of the interest rate swap held with Banco Itaú. The loan is accruing interest at the 6-month LIBOR, plus 4%, and the usual project financing restrictions are in place, in addition to EECL's guarantee to cover debt servicing. The Company expects to prepay this project financing with the money from the second disbursement of the loan from Banco Santander described in the preceding paragraph.

The IDB Invest, Scotiabank and Banco Santander loans impose certain restrictions usual to this type of financing. Those restrictions include the grant of guarantees by the company or its subsidiaries, except for the following types allowed under the indenture agreement: (i) guarantees on (a) assets built or acquired after the date of signature of the loan agreement; (b) shares or equity or debt securities backed by assets related to the company's main business, provided such pledges or collateral are established at the same time as, or no later than 360 days after, the acquisition of the assets or completion of the construction of the relevant asset or project; (ii) security or collateral on the assets of any entity being acquired by the company or existing at the time it was acquired by the company; (iii) collateral securing the obligations of any subsidiary owed to the company or to another company subsidiary; (iv) any type of security or collateral existing on the date of signature of the loan agreement; and (v) any extension, renewal or replacement of the above guarantees in whole or in part, provided the amount of the debt secured thereby is less than or equal to the value of the guarantees at the time of the extension, renewal or replacement. The loan agreement also places restrictions on leasebacks and limitations on an effective change in control of the company. A change in control without approval of the new controller by the lender will trigger a mandatory prepayment of the debt. These three loans are green loans, meaning the loans must be used for investment in renewable generation or power transmission projects that are rated green according to international standards, and the loans require that certain minimum levels of installed generating capacity be maintained and power purchase agreements during the term of the loans. None of the company's financial liabilities entail financial covenants or event-of-default triggers due to changes in risk ratings.

40.5 Other Contingencies

a) Various easements are currently being processed with the authorities, which have not yet been granted, for the Chapiquiña-Putre, Capricornio-Alto Norte, Capricornio–Antofagasta and El Negro-Soquimich transmission lines; and for the tap-off at the El Negro Substation.

b) **Damage Indemnity Claim against GasAtacama Chile S.A.** EECL and its subsidiaries Central Termoelectrica Andina SpA, Inversiones Hornitos SpA and Electroandina SpA filed a claim against GasAtacama Chile S.A. before the 22nd Civil Court of Santiago seeking an indemnity for the damages caused to the plaintiffs by GasAtacama because it provided incorrect information to the Economic Load Dispatch Center from January 2011 to October 2015 that raised the costs of the members of the electric system. On May 15, 2018, the 24th Civil Court of Santiago ordered that this case be joined to the claim filed by AES Gener. On April 18, 2019, a reconciliation hearing was held, but no reconciliation was reached. At the defendant's request, the Court ordered the plaintiffs to act through a common legal counsel or lawyer. EECL filed a subsidiary motion for reconsideration that the Court sustained. After the argument period ended, an order was issued in February 2020 to present evidence. The parties filed a motion for reconsideration of that order and, alternatively, an appeal. The motion for reconsideration was partially sustained and the appeal was deemed filed. The docket was sent to the Santiago Court of Appeals on June 22, 2020 to decide on the appeal against the order on evidence to be presented. Both parties presented their arguments on November 10, 2020 and the case was settled by an agreement. The Court rendered a ruling on July 30, 2021 dismissing the appeal by EECL, CTH, CTA and

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

40.5 Other contingencies (continued)

b) Damage Indemnity Claim against GasAtacama Chile S.A. (continued)

Electroandina. The plaintiffs petitioned that the case be reactivated on December 15, 2021. An order to suspend the evidentiary period for 45 business days was issued on January 24, 2022, through March 16, 2022.

The evidentiary period expired. However, there are two evidentiary proceedings pending. The first is to exhibit documents, which will take place on January 20, 2023, and the second is a supplement to a court expert opinion.

The claims are for the peso equivalent to US$120,370,000 (EECL), US$13,640,000 (Central Termoelectrica Andina S.A.), US$18,910,000 (Inversiones Hornitos SpA) and US$7,360,000 (Electroandina S.A.). The plaintiffs reserved the right to argue the type and amount of the loss of profit during the enforcement of the ruling or in a separate lawsuit.

c) Other Contingencies of Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A.

1) Income tax contingency

As of the year ending December 31, 2002, the Company accounted for and paid income taxes considering that the price-level restatement standards in the Income Tax Law were applicable. On June 18, 2003, it filed an action seeking a declaration of constitutional right by the courts declaring that the inflation-adjustment regime in the Income Tax Law was in effect or otherwise, that any rule preventing such an adjustment was unconstitutional. On October 27, 2008, the first-instance court dismissed the claim, which was appealed by the Company on November 18, 2008 before the Federal Administrative Appellate Court, which admitted the appeal for hearing on August 11, 2009, revoked the first-instance decision and ordered costs to be paid. The Federal Administrative Appellate Court thus validated the application of the inflation adjustment for the 2002 fiscal year.

The decision is not yet firm because the National Tax Authority filed an ordinary appeal before the National Supreme Court.

On October 27, 2006, the Federal Revenue Administration (AFIP)-General Tax Bureau (DGI) issued Resolution 99/2006 that contested the income tax declaration for the 2002 fiscal year filed by the Company, and as a result, officially calculated an income tax adjustment of US$3,728,682, billed interest of US$3,180,565 through that date, and applied a default fine of US$1,864,341. On November 23, 2006, the Company filed an appeal before the Federal Tax Court. The case is currently in the evidence stage.

As is well known, inflation adjustment is an issue that has led to a number of court cases, and there have been various favorable rulings on solid grounds in different trial courts and federal courts.

In this context, on July 3, 2009, the National Supreme Court of Justice decided a case on inflation adjustment in the 2002 fiscal year (the *Candy* case) in favor of the taxpayer.

The court held the following in that decision:

- It ratified that the prohibition to adjust for inflation is constitutionally valid unless it results in confiscation.

- It considered that confiscation existed in the specific case, and it therefore allowed the taxpayer to adjust for inflation in the 2002 fiscal year.

- It considered that the income tax was equivalent to confiscation because the difference between the tax calculated, both with and without the inflation adjustment, was so disproportional that it could be reasonably concluded that the net profit calculated according to governing law, without any adjustment, did not adequately represent the income to be taxed by the income tax law.

- In this specific case, it considered that the actual aliquot of the tax, which accounted for 62% of the adjusted taxable income or 55% of adjusted book profits, used up a substantial portion of income.

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

40.5 Other Contingencies (continued)

c) Other Contingencies of Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A. (continued)

- It expressly clarified that it took into consideration that the 2002 fiscal year was marked by one of the most serious economic, social and political crises in modern history, which was seen in the wholesale price index variation of 117.96% and the consumer price index variation of 40.90%. Also notable were the economic changes, the ban on currency conversion and the variation in the buying power of the currency.

The Company and its legal counsel consider that what was decided by the Supreme Court of Justice in the Candy case applies to the cases of Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A. since the effective tax aliquots calculated without any inflation adjustment of either adjusted taxable income or book profits generated figures that amply exceeded the 55% and 62% that the Supreme Court considered equivalent to confiscation (as inferred from the expert accounting opinion provided in the declarative action and the opinions of the experts presented by each party in the case before the National Tax Court). This was also the decision by the Federal Administrative Appellate Court when it applied the doctrine set down in the Candy case in the decision rendered August 11, 2009 in the declarative action filed by Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A. The Argentine Supreme Court finally ruled in favor of Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A. in November 2012.

In October 2006, while the declarative action was in process, the AFIP rendered an official decision contesting the 2002 fiscal year income tax filing by Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A. The objection was based solely on the fact that the inflation adjustment was not in effect. The decision was appealed to the National Tax Court ("TFN") and a suspension requested. Two new expert accounting opinions were presented, one by an expert proposed by AFIP and another proposed by the Company. The Company's expert said that if no inflation adjustment would have been applied, the 2002 fiscal year income tax would have been 142.59% of the adjusted taxable profits for that fiscal year and 460.15% of the adjusted book profit. The AFIP's expert said that those same percentages were 85.68% and 93.64%, respectively. The decision rendered by the Supreme Court (in November 2012) was also informed opportunely to the TFN in the aforesaid declarative action.

In November 2013, the TFN rendered a decision granting the Company's appeal and revoking the official decision. The Court held that both the Supreme Court's ruling rendered in the declarative action and the expert accounting opinion presented in the case—including if the percentages cited by AFIP's expert were used—clearly showed that an event of confiscation would have occurred if the inflation adjustment had not been applied.

The AFIP appealed to the Federal Administrative Appellate Court. Room V of that court decided to void the TFN's ruling (notified February 1, 2016) in the understanding that it was not a *res judicata* (meaning that the decision rendered in the declarative action did not end this lawsuit) and that the Tax Court had to decide on the way in which the Company made the inflation adjustment and the measure of its actual impact on the resulting tax.

Consequently, without deciding on the substance of the matter, it ordered that the case file be returned to the TFN for a new ruling. In view of the Room V Court's decision, Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A. filed an Extraordinary Federal Appeal with the Supreme Court based on the following grounds:

1. The favorable decision by the Supreme Court in the declarative action.
2. The expert opinions provided in both cases.
3. The fact that the expert proof consisted of requesting that experts themselves calculate the tax, including an inflation adjustment (meaning that the company's tax filing not be used).
4. The official decision by the tax authority.
5. Procedural matters relating to preclusion (meaning the moment when the tax authority made certain arguments and questioned the inflation adjustment used).
6. The fact that TFN's decision adequately took the expert opinions into account.

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

40.5 Other Contingencies (continued)

c) Other Contingencies of Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A. (continued)

For these reasons, the company believes that there is a high probability that the Supreme Court will revoke the Room V Court's decision, leave the TFN ruling binding, and thereby definitively resolve the issue. Should the Supreme Court dismiss the appeal, the case file will be returned to the TFN for a new ruling and the Company would return to the actual state of things in this case.

The Company has considered it prudent to establish a total provision of USD 151,929.23 as of December 31, 2022 and of USD 350,871.60 as of December 31, 2021.

NOTE 41 – NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had the following number of employees under a continuing employment contract:

Number of Employees by Profession and Area	Engineers	Technicians	Other Professionals	Total 2022	Total 2021
Generation	179	367	2	548	543
Transmission	45	62	0	107	100
Administration and Support	170	68	0	238	223
Total	**394**	**497**	**2**	**893**	**866**

NOTE 42 – PENALTIES

Neither the Company nor its executives were penalized by the Financial Market Commission in the 2022 or 2021 fiscal years.

NOTE 43 – THE ENVIRONMENT

The Company and its subsidiaries have an extensive environmental monitoring program that includes air emissions, air quality and discharges into water, marine monitoring, biological monitoring and other controls that ensure a total control of their operations in compliance with governing laws and strict internal regulations adopted to attain objectives in harmony with the environment.

In June 2006, the EECL Group received certification under ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001 from AENOR, a certification agency. Since then, the management system has been audited annually by AENOR to confirm that the system is working and is in compliance with the certified standard models. EECL has also verified that it has incorporated all the recent changes in the standards, such as the definitions of life cycle. AENOR, the certification agency, conducted a new annual audit of the Management System in June 2022. Some minor nonconformities were found and a corrective action plan was prepared and is being implemented.

NOTE 43 – THE ENVIRONMENT (continued)

The Company participates in several research and development initiatives in UCRE projects, some of which are undergoing an environmental assessment, some of which have received environmental approval or are under construction. In September 2019, the environmental authority was informed that the construction of the Calama Wind Farm and Capricornio Solar Power Plant had begun. It was disclosed in June 2020 that construction of the Tamaya Solar Power Plant Project had begun. We reported the retrofitting of units CTA and CTH in the second quarter of 2021, which will operate using only biomass, and of the IEM unit, which will be operated with natural gas only. The Environmental Impact Statements were presented to, and approved by, the Antofagasta Region Environmental Assessment Service for both projects. The Calama Wind Farm began commercial operation in December 2021, followed by the Tamaya Solar Power Plant in January 2022 and the Capricornio Solar Power Plant in November 2022. The environmental commissioning of the Coya solar power plant began in the 4th quarter of 2022 and commercial operation is scheduled to begin in the 1st quarter of 2023.

EECL informed the electricity authorities of the removal of units 12-13, and their disconnection was authorized in April 2019 provided the Polpaico-Cardones interconnection project was ready. These units were effectively removed from service on June 7, 2019, dismantled, and the waste disposed of. Unit 14 of the Tocopilla Power Plant was disconnected from the SEN in June 2022 and Unit 15 on September 30, 2022.

All generating units of the Tocopilla and Mejillones Power Plants have been in line with the emissions standard for thermal power plants since 2021, which regulates particulate matter, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide, as stated in the reports issued by the SMA'S Oversight Division in June 2022. The SMA has not yet reported on the compliance by CTM1-2, CTM3 and IEM for 2020 and a formal decision has been requested but has not yet been rendered.

All generating units are CEMS-certified by the Environmental Commission (abbreviated as SMA in Spanish). These systems include a quality assurance program under which daily, quarterly and annual verifications are performed. The annual tests are performed by certified laboratories and the results will validate the CEMS for another year. The new CTM7 (IEM) unit received CEMS certification in May 2019. The annual validations of the CEMS have been made for 2022, and the validation reports are pending at this time.

A continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) was installed, validated and certified at the Tocopilla turbogas units (back-up units) to quantify the emissions subject to the emission standard for Thermal Power Plants. A DeNOx system was also implemented, so now the restriction was lifted of not operating more than 10% of the hours in the year. The SMA issued Exempt Resolution 1929 in November 2022 certifying the TG3 CEMS.

All of the generating units have received SMA approval of the emissions calculation methods for the payment of green taxes (Law 20,780), which are direct measurements (through CEMS) or indirect measurements (estimates) when there are no CEMS certified by the SMA. 2021 emissions have already been reported and validated and USD 27,544,672 have been paid. The increase in the tax for the 2020 emissions was the result of an increase in thermal power generation. The payment is expected to be lower for 2022 as the reported emissions are close to 34% below those of 2021.

NOTE 43 – THE ENVIRONMENT (continued)

During 2020, the environmental authority conducted 11 on-site audits (6 by the SMA and 5 by the Health SEREMI) and 20 "Information Reviews." The SMA made only minor observations as a result of the audits, but 2 health investigations were begun as deviations were found in the operating control of waste (Tocopilla Plant – September 2020) and the handling of chemical waste (Mejillones Plant – December 2020). All deviations have been or are in the process of being corrected. Defensive arguments were presented in both investigations. In the first quarter of 2021, the health authority imposed a fine of 100 monthly tax units for the deviations found at the Tocopilla Power Plant, which has been paid. A fine of UTM 200 was initially imposed as a result of the Mejillones Power Plant investigation, which has been appealed for reconsideration. A fine of 150 UTM was finally paid. The authorities conducted 13 in-person inspections from January to December 2021 (8 by the SMA and 5 by the Regional Office of the Ministry of Health) and 10 "Information Reviews." The authorities are conducting these processes. The authorities conducted 8 environmental/health inspections in 2022 and requested information. No environmental deviations were found and only for 2 inspections were investigations begun because of operating deviations in the hazardous substance warehouses. The defensive reports were presented in both cases, but no decision has been rendered to date.

The Company suffered a social and environmental incident on August 13, 2021, caused by a visible emission of ash from Unit 1 of the Mejillones Power Plant. The emissions were controlled and nearly all of the spilt ash was recovered. This occurrence was reported to the SMA, which requested further information. It is now being investigated by the SMA but the SMA has not requested any more information or measures because of this event as of this date. No environmental incidents were reported to the authority in the period January to December 2022.

On February 5, 2020, Eolica Monte Redondo SpA was served an environmental damage claim before the Third Environmental Court. The case number is D-33-2017. The claim is against the algae bloom occurring in the summer months in the Laja River reservoir due to the decreased flow, the increase in temperature and the nutrient content in the water column. The company has conducted environmental monitoring to gain an understanding of the problem. The community has participated in the monitoring and new measures to prevent and mitigate the algae bloom are being investigated. Some of these measures have been tried on a pilot scale and new preventive measures will continue to be evaluated. The results of the monitoring and control measures are reported annually to the environmental authorities. In March 2022, the Third Environmental Court inspected the Laja Power Plant and three sectors of the reservoir because of an environmental damage lawsuit. It noted that the water was clear, there were fish and birds, and no bad smells or algae bloom. The company has received the certificate of this inspection. A reconciliation hearing was later held at the company's request, and the Third Environmental Court issued terms and conditions of reconciliation with the technical and social objectives to resolve this claim. An action plan was proposed to the plaintiff in November 2022, who has not made any observations thus far to date. The deadline to present a reconciliation agreement was postponed to the end of March 2023.

We were served an environmental reparation claim on October 27, 2022, claiming damage to the facility where the Iquique diesel-fired power plant operated. It is being heard by the First Environmental Court under case number D-17-2022. The plaintiff is claiming that there has been damage to soil and water because of the power plant's operation. Studies are currently under way to determine the condition of the power plant and the necessary cleaning measures.

NOTE 44 – SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION ON SUBSIDIARIES

Summary financial information is provided below as of December 31, 2022, according to International Financial Reporting Standards:

ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2022

Tax I.D.	Name of Company	Interest	Current Assets	Non-Current Assets	Total Assets	Current Liabilities	Non-Current Liabilities	Total Liabilities	Revenue	Net Profit (Loss)
		%	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
96.731.500-1	Electroandina SpA.	100.00%	39,290	20,383	59,673	7,396	0	7,396	15,149	238
78.974.730-K	Gasoducto Nor Andino SpA	100.00%	12,919	52,521	65,440	4,196	17,598	21,794	15,804	(7,214)
Foreign	Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A.	100.00%	2,017	3,203	5,220	305	8,802	9,107	4	(14,337)
76.708.710-1	Central Termoeléctrica Andina SpA.	100.00%	98,039	544,257	642,296	47,731	257,329	305,060	276,565	(14,154)
76.046.791-K	Edelnor Transmisión S.A.	100.00%	5,551	47,998	53,549	20,716	25,034	45,750	13,312	2,263
76.009.698-9	Inversiones Hornitos SpA.	100.00%	89,137	258,381	347,518	124,748	66,530	191,278	105,284	62,575
76.247.976-1	Solar Los Loros SpA	100.00%	3,960	42,933	46,893	1,423	5,695	7,118	3,706	1,243
76.379.265-K	Parque Eólico Los Trigales SpA	100.00%	2	0	2	46	0	46	0	0
76.247.968-0	Solairedirect Generación VI SpA	100.00%	0	164	164	137	0	137	0	2
76.267.537-4	Solairedirect Generación IX SpA	100.00%	0	164	164	137	0	137	0	2
76.019.239-2	Eolica Monte Redondo SpA	100.00%	8,571	116,183	124,754	1,942	38,387	40,329	19,673	10,252
76.114.239-9	Alba SpA	100.00%	30,442	13,829	44,271	5,923	42,715	48,638	29	(136)
76.114.229-1	Alba Andes SpA	100.00%	1,205	10,273	11,478	208	11,940	12,148	0	67
76.114.213-5	Alba Pacifico SpA	100.00%	946	10,280	11,226	(48)	11,892	11,844	0	61
76.376.043-K	Rio Alto S.A.	100.00%	3,223	24,025	27,248	5,267	14,382	19,649	659	589
76.379.265-K	Energias de Abtao S.A.	100.00%	26,286	51,012	77,298	1,541	83,535	85,076	0	(145)

The financial information on the companies included in the consolidation was as follows as of December 31, 2021:

Tax I.D.	Name of Company	Interest	Current Assets	Non-Current Assets	Total Assets	Current Liabilities	Non-Current Liabilities	Total Liabilities	Revenue	Net Profit (Loss)
		%	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD	kUSD
96.731.500-1	Electroandina SpA.	100.00%	34,555	26,701	61,256	5,391	0	5,391	14,524	466
78.974.730-K	Gasoducto Nor Andino SpA	100.00%	30,833	71,985	102,818	7,268	18,898	26,166	36,909	9,854
Foreign	Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A.	100.00%	7,182	43,371	50,553	499	10,126	10,625	7	(8,212)
76.708.710-1	Central Termoeléctrica Andina SpA.	100.00%	74,236	627,915	702,151	45,835	304,926	350,761	174,956	21,546
76.046.791-K	Edelnor Transmisión S.A.	100.00%	7,468	41,360	48,828	27,708	15,585	43,293	4,845	(941)
76.009.698-9	Inversiones Hornitos SpA.	100.00%	50,576	288,520	339,096	65,755	54,525	120,280	169,667	3,852
76.247.976-1	Solar Los Loros SpA	100.00%	10,659	34,164	44,823	1,034	5,257	6,291	4,952	1,804
76.379.265-K	Parque Eólico Los Trigales SpA	100.00%	2	0	2	46	0	46	0	8
76.247.968-0	Solairedirect Generación VI SpA	100.00%	0	164	164	139	0	139	0	26
76.267.537-4	Solairedirect Generación IX SpA	100.00%	0	164	164	139	0	139	0	26
76.019.239-2	Eólica Monte Redondo SpA	100.00%	24,529	66,068	90,597	3,477	13,110	16,587	27,589	4,165

NOTE 45 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No material events have occurred between January 1, 2023, and the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements that might affect their presentation.

APPENDIX 1 – COMPANIES IN THE ENGIE ENERGIA CHILE S.A. GROUP

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

Tax I.D.	Name of Company	Country of Origin	Functional Currency	Percentage Interest in 2022			Percentage Interest in 2021		
				Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total
76.708.710-1	Central Termoeléctrica Andina SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	99.9999	0.0001	100.0000	99.9999	0.0001	100.0000
76.046.791-K	Edelnor Transmisión S.A.	Chile	U.S. Dollar	99.9000	0.1000	100.0000	99.9000	0.1000	100.0000
96.731.500-1	Electroandina SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	99.9999	0.0001	100.0000	99.9999	0.0001	100.0000
76.019.239-2	Eolica Monte Redondo SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000
Foreign	Gasoducto Nor Andino Argentina S.A.	Argentina	U.S. Dollar	78.9146	21.0854	100.0000	78.9146	21.0854	100.0000
78.974.730-K	Gasoducto Nor Andino SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000
76.009.698-9	Inversiones Hornitos SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000
76.379.265-K	Parque Eolico Los Trigales SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000
76.267.537-4	Solairedirect Generación IX SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000
76.247.968-0	Solairedirect Generación VI SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000
76.247.976-1	Solar Los Loros SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000
76.114.239-9	Alba SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
76.114.229-1	Alba Andes SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
76.114.213-5	Alba Pacifico SpA	Chile	U.S. Dollar	100.0000	0.0000	100.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
76.376.043-K	Rio Alto S.A.	Chile	U.S. Dollar	99.9999	0.0001	100.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
76.379.265-K	Energias de Abtao S.A.	Chile	U.S. Dollar	99.9990	0.0010	100.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

See Note 2.4 *Subsidiaries*.

b) Companies accounted for using the equity method:

Type of Relationship	Tax I.D.	Name of Company	Country of Origin	Functional Currency	Percentage Interest as of	
					12/31/2022 Direct	12/31/2021 Direct
Joint control	76.787.690-4	Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A.	Chile	U.S. dollar	50.000	50.000

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

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

Assets denominated in a foreign currency were as follows:

Assets	Currency	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
		kUSD	kUSD
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	USD	124,015	211,149
Cash and cash equivalents	Non-adjustable CLP$	7,656	4,045
Cash and cash equivalents	Euro	361	3
Cash and cash equivalents	Argentine peso	333	492
Other financial assets, current	USD	17,865	0
Current tax assets	USD	33,993	23,630
Current tax assets	Non-adjustable CLP$	0	7
Current tax assets	Argentine peso	1,186	264
Current inventories	Non-adjustable CLP$	5,586	3,516
Current inventories	USD	258,469	154,803
Related-entity receivables	Non-adjustable CLP$	213	60
Related-entity receivables	UF	0	9
Related-entity receivables	USD	5,319	6,360
Other non-financial assets	Non-adjustable CLP$	128,800	34,311
Other non-financial assets	USD	30,009	12,212
Other non-financial assets	Argentine peso	206	283
Other non-financial assets	Euro	1,265	76
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, current	USD	206,207	154,979
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, current	Non-adjustable CLP$	14,354	10,027
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, current	Argentine peso	6	6
Non-Current Assets			
Other financial assets, non-current	USD	5,055	0
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, non-current	USD	325,778	85,581
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, non-current	UF	20	20
Related-entity receivables, non-current	USD	14,787	14,161
Other non-current non-financial assets	Non-adjustable CLP$	1	1
Other non-current non-financial assets	USD	16,912	25,600
Other non-current non-financial assets	UF	167	147
Deferred tax assets	USD	79,161	20,265
Investments accounted for using the equity method	USD	124,313	108,906
Intangible assets other than goodwill	USD	172,239	188,532
Goodwill	USD	15,913	25,099
Property, plant and equipment	USD	2,576,582	2,746,143
Right-of-use assets	USD	161,490	168,175
Subtotal	**USD**	**4,168,107**	**3,945,595**
	Non-adjustable CLP$	**156,610**	**51,967**
	Euro	**1,626**	**79**
	UF	**187**	**176**
	Argentine peso	**1,731**	**1,045**
Total Assets		**4,328,261**	**3,998,862**

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

Liabilities denominated in a foreign currency broke down as follows:

Current Liabilities		Out to 90 days		From 90 days to 1 year	
Current Liabilities currently in Operation	Currency	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD
Related-entity payables	Non-adjustable CLP$	0	569	0	0
Related-entity payables	USD	6,288	5,710	1,261	1,146
Related-entity payables	UF	48	63	0	0
Related-entity payables	Euro	169	577	0	0
Current tax liabilities	USD	0	0	12,560	3,672
Other non-financial liabilities	Non-adjustable CLP$	5,263	4,809	0	0
Other non-financial liabilities	Argentine peso	16	13	0	0
Other non-financial liabilities	USD	66	264	132	0
Trade payables and other accounts payable	Euro	3,040	2,223	0	0
Trade payables and other accounts payable	Non-adjustable CLP$	40,744	49,481	0	0
Trade payables and other accounts payable	Other currencies	403	126	0	0
Trade payables and other accounts payable	Argentine peso	95	292	0	0
Trade payables and other accounts payable	USD	179,547	206,553	0	0
Trade payables and other accounts payable	UF	5,937	4,088	0	0
Employee benefit provision, current	Non-adjustable CLP$	15,173	11,753	0	0
Other financial liabilities	USD	94,682	44,660	288,379	55,085
Current lease liabilities	USD	84	84	169	164
Current lease liabilities	Non-adjustable CLP$	10	10	30	30
Current lease liabilities	UF	2,438	2,388	3,356	3,321
Current lease liabilities	Other currencies	186	176	143	132
Subtotal	**USD**	**280,667**	**257,271**	**302,501**	**60,067**
	Non-adjustable CLP$	**61,190**	**66,622**	**30**	**30**
	Euro	**3,209**	**2,800**	**0**	**0**
	UF	**8,423**	**6,539**	**3,356**	**3,321**
	Argentine peso	**111**	**305**	**0**	**0**
	Other currencies	**589**	**302**	**143**	**132**
Total Current Liabilities		**354,189**	**333,839**	**306,030**	**63,550**

Non-Current Liabilities		1 to 3 years		3 to 5 years		More than 5 years	
	Currency	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD	12/31/2022 kUSD	12/31/2021 kUSD
Deferred tax liabilities	USD	10,251	11,571	11,203	12,523	103,167	194,280
Related-entity payables	USD	3,883	3,530	4,700	4,272	43,155	45,618
Other non-current financial liabilities	USD	456,020	0	337,195	350,781	599,398	607,262
Lease liabilities	USD	732	704	538	518	1,386	1,660
Lease liabilities	Non-adjustable CLP$	17	58	0	0	0	0
Lease liabilities	UF	10,783	11,153	7,290	7,194	111,474	116,538
Lease liabilities	Other currencies	897	829	641	592	1,407	1,705
Employee benefit provisions, non-current	Non-adjustable CLP$	0	0	0	0	46	47
Other non-current provisions	USD	37,351	16,996	0	11,757	112,360	29,442
Other non-current provisions	Argentine peso	152	351	0	0	0	0
Other non-current, non-financial liabilities	USD	81	81	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**USD**	**508,318**	**32,882**	**353,636**	**379,851**	**859,466**	**878,262**
	Non-adjustable CLP$	**17**	**58**	**0**	**0**	**46**	**47**
	UF	**10,783**	**11,153**	**7,290**	**7,194**	**111,474**	**116,538**
	Argentine peso	**152**	**351**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Other currencies	**897**	**829**	**641**	**592**	**1,407**	**1,705**
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**520,167**	**45,273**	**361,567**	**387,637**	**972,393**	**996,552**