# ENEL GENERACIÓN CHILE
# ANNOUNCES CONSOLIDATED RESULTS
# FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

(Figures expressed in millions of United States dollars – US$ million)

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Net income attributable to the shareholders of Enel Generación Chile S.A. totaled US$ 265 million as of June 2026, a 4.8% increase from June 2025, primarily due to operational improvements recorded during the period. On a quarterly basis, net income was US$ 106 million in Q2 2026, similar to Q2 2025.

- Net energy generation decreased by 10.4% compared to June 2026, totaling 7,810 GWh (-911 GWh), primarily due to lower hydroelectric dispatch, partially offset by increased combined cycle production. In Q2 2026, net generation declined by 15.9% (-746 GWh) to 3,950 GWh, largely reflecting reduced availability of hydrological resources compared to Q2 2025.

- Physical energy sales decreased by 2.5% compared to June 2025, reaching 15,340 GWh (-400 GWh) in June 2026, primarily due to lower sales to free customers and in the spot market. Similarly, in Q2 2026, physical sales declined by 2.9% (-225 GWh), totaling 7,544 GWh, mainly due to lower sales to free customers and in the spot market, partially offset by higher sales to regulated customers.

- Considering the above, operating revenues totaled US$ 1,538 billion as of June 2026, representing a 1.7% decrease compared to June 2025. Similarly, in Q2 2026, operating revenues decreased by 13.4% compared to the same period in 2025, reaching US$ 693 million, primarily due to lower energy sales and reduced gas sales.

- Procurement and service costs totaled US$ 1.063 billion as of June 2026, a 3.9% decrease from June 2025, driven mainly by lower costs for other variable procurement and services and reduced fuel consumption. The same trend was observed in Q2 2026, with a 10.7% reduction, totaling US$ 520 million, primarily due to lower costs for other variable procurement and services and energy purchases.

- Due to the factors outlined above, the EBITDA increased 6.0% year over year to US$ 403 million as of June 2026. On a quarterly basis, the EBITDA reached US$ 134 million in Q2 2026, a 22.7% decrease from Q2 2025.

- As of June 2026, the financial result recorded an expense of US$ 35 million, mainly due to exchange rate differences and lower financial income. In Q2 2026, the financial result showed a lower expense of US$ 6 million compared with the same period in 2025, totaling US$ 2 million, primarily due to lower financial expenses.

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY

- The Company's gross financial debt as of June 2026 decreased by US$ 22 million from December 2025, totaling US$ 469 million.

- The average cost of debt remained at 8.0% in June 2026, compared with December 2025.

- As of June 2026, the Company's cash and cash equivalents totaled US$ 190 million.

The Enel Generación Chile Group's total net capacity amounted to 5,601 MW as of June 30, 2026, with 65% coming from renewable energy sources. Specifically, 3,574 MW come from hydroelectric generation units, 1,945 MW from thermal power plants operating on gas or oil, and 82 MW from wind power generation units.

The table below summarizes the physical data as of June 30, 2026, and 2025:

| | Energy Sales (GWh) | | | | | | Market share (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENEL GENERACIÓN CHILE | Cumulative | | | Quarterly | | | | |
| Markets in which participates | Jun-26 | Jun-25 | % Change | Q2 2026 | Q2 2025 | % Change | Jun-26 | Jun-25 |
| Sistema Eléctrico Nacional (SEN) | 15,340 | 15,740 | (2.5%) | 7,544 | 7,769 | (2.9%) | 38.1% | 39.2% |

## INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE ANALYSIS OF THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Regulatory Changes:

> As part of the social agenda announced by the government, Law No. 21,185, of the Ministry of Energy, was published on November 2, 2019, in the Official Gazette, which created a Transitory Mechanism for the Stabilization of Electricity Prices for Customers Subject to Tariff Regulation (hereinafter "Tariff Stabilization Law"). By means of this Law, between July 1, 2019, and as of December 31, 2020, the prices to be passed on to regulated customers would be the price levels defined for the first half of 2019 (Decree 20T/2018) and would be known as the "Stabilized Price to Regulated Customer" (PEC). Between January 1, 2021, and until the end of the stabilization mechanism, the prices would be those defined in the semiannual settings referred to in Article 158 of the Electricity Law, but may not be higher than the PEC adjusted according to the Consumer Price Index as of January 1, 2021 based on the same date (adjusted PEC). Billing differences arising will generate an account receivable in favor of the generators with a limit of US$ 1,350 million until 2023. This limit was reached in January 2022. The balance must be recovered no later than December 31, 2027.

> On August 2, 2022, Law No. 21,472 was published, which created a Tariff Stabilization Fund and establishes a New Transitory Mechanism for the Stabilization of Electricity Prices for Customers Subject to Tariff Regulation. This Law establishes a customer protection mechanism intended to pay for the differences that arise between the prices of the respective regulated supply contracts and the stabilized tariff. The objective is to prevent the rise in electricity bills in 2022 and to allow gradual increases over the next decade. The differences will be covered by a transitory fund of US$ 1,800 million, through a new instrument known as Payment Document, issued on a monthly basis by the General Treasury of the Republic to the electricity generation companies, in US dollars, adjustable, assignable, with a maximum maturity date of December 2032 and guaranteed by the State.

On March 14, 2023, the CNE published Exempt Resolution No. 86, which establishes the technical provisions for the implementation of Law No. 21,472. Subsequently, on August 9, 2023, the CNE issued Exempt Resolution No. 334, which amends Exempt Resolution No. 86, establishing, among other matters, certain provisions, procedures, deadlines and conditions for the proper implementation of the aforementioned Law.

> On April 30, 2024, Law No. 21,667 was published, which, among other aspects, establishes:

- It allowed supply companies not to accumulate more debt, since the tariffs for customers subject to price regulation will gradually return to the real costs of the price of energy and power.

- The supply companies will recover the balances generated by laws No. 21,185 and No. 21,472 or PEC and MPC stabilization mechanisms, respectively.

- The MPC fund was increased by US$ 5,500 million, of which an additional US$ 3,700 million will have a 30% fiscal guarantee. These balances must be repaid no later than December 31, 2035.

- The most vulnerable users will be protected through the creation of an electricity subsidy.

On the other hand, customers with monthly consumption of more than 350 kWh-month pay the real price of energy and capacity as of the publication of the average node price decree corresponding to the first semester 2024 plus an additional charge (MPC charge) that will allow extinguishing the debt accumulated by the PEC and MPC. In turn, customers with consumption less than or equal to 350 kWh-month pay the real price of energy and capacity as from the publication of the decree corresponding to the second semester 2024 and, as from the decree of the first semester 2025, the MPC charge is added.

> On October 14, 2025, the National Energy Commission (CNE) issued Exempt Resolution No. 633, which corresponds to the approval of the "Preliminary Technical Report for Setting Average Node Prices for the National Electric System, corresponding to the first half of 2026," hereinafter "ITP." Among other aspects, this document includes a correction of a methodological inconsistency of the CNE, relating to the consideration of the inflationary effect when applying the CPI variation and, jointly, the use of the current interest rate for non-adjustable transactions in national currency, all of this as of the entry into force of Executive Order No. 7T of 2024, issued by the Ministry of Energy, and subsequently, in the successive setting of Average Node Prices for electricity supplies, as referred to in Article 158 of the General Law on Electrical Services.

> This inconsistency was corrected in the Final Technical Report on the Average Node Price for November 2025 (November 2025 ITD), covering the first half of 2026, which established that the total difference determined would be paid in six equal installments during this rate period. November 2025 ITD was published in Supreme Decree No. 24T of January 2026. In the case of Enel Generación Chile, the total amount of the difference amounted to approximately US$ 42 million, an amount for which a provision was made at the end of 2025.

Change of functional currency:

> Effective January 1, 2025, Enel Generación Chile changed its functional currency from Chilean pesos to United States dollars, as the US currency became the currency that significantly influences the economic environment in which the Company operates. The analysis that determined the change in functional currency was completed during

the last quarter of the previous year and was disclosed in Enel Generación Chile's consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2024.
This change in functional currency was generated substantially by the fact that, as of 2025, the Company's main source of income will originate from the group of free customer contracts, which, considering the billing and collection cycles, give rise to substantially lower exposure to exchange rate fluctuations compared to the group of regulated customers, which require a much longer time to complete the collection process. The group of regulated customer contracts represented Enel Generación Chile's main source of revenue until fiscal year 2024.

This change in the functional currency was accounted for prospectively as of January 1, 2025, by converting all items in the consolidated statement of financial position to the new functional currency, using the exchange rate of CLP 996.46 per USD as of January 1, 2025.

Furthermore, Enel Generación Chile also changed the presentation currency of its consolidated financial statements, adopting the U.S. dollar effective in 2025. The change in presentation currency was accounted for as a change in accounting policy and applied retrospectively, as if the new presentation currency had always been the presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements.

The change in Enel Generación Chile's functional currency was approved at an Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on April 25, 2025, which involved amending Article 5 of its bylaws to denominate the Company's capital in United States dollars.

# I.- CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS

## 1. INCOME STATEMENT ANALYSIS

Net income attributable to the owners of Enel Generación Chile as of June 2026 was a US$ 265 million profit, compared with the US$ 253 million profit recorded in the previous period.

The following chart compares the figure for each item of the income statement as of June 30, 2026, and 2025:

| CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT (Figures in US$ Million) | Cumulative Figures | | | | Quarterly Figures | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jun-26 | Jun-25 | Change | % Change | Q2 2026 | Q2 2025 | Change | % Change |
| REVENUES | 1,538 | 1,564 | (26) | (1.7%) | 693 | 800 | (107) | (13.4%) |
| Sales | 1,365 | 1,531 | (166) | (10.9%) | 677 | 801 | (124) | (15.5%) |
| Other operating revenues | 173 | 33 | 140 | n/a | 16 | (1) | 17 | (1466.5%) |
| PROCUREMENT AND SERVICES | (1,063) | (1,106) | 44 | (3.9%) | (520) | (582) | 62 | (10.7%) |
| Energy purchases | (633) | (633) | (0) | 0.0% | (264) | (287) | 23 | (8.1%) |
| Fuel consumption | (203) | (215) | 12 | (5.4%) | (125) | (120) | (5) | 4.1% |
| Transportation expenses | (139) | (139) | (0) | 0.2% | (74) | (87) | 12 | (14.0%) |
| Other variable procurement and service cost | (88) | (120) | 32 | (26.9%) | (57) | (89) | 32 | (35.8%) |
| CONTRIBUTION MARGIN | 476 | 458 | 18 | 3.8% | 173 | 218 | (45) | (20.5%) |
| Other work performed by entity and capitalized | 4 | 3 | 0 | 4.7% | 2 | 2 | (1) | (21.9%) |
| Employee benefits expense | (26) | (29) | 3 | (11.4%) | (13) | (17) | 4 | (20.8%) |
| Other fixed operating expenses | (50) | (52) | 2 | (3.4%) | (28) | (30) | 2 | (8.1%) |
| GROSS OPERATING INCOME (EBITDA) | 403 | 380 | 23 | 6.0% | 134 | 173 | (39) | (22.7%) |
| Depreciation and amortization | (46) | (35) | (12) | 34.1% | (23) | (18) | (5) | 29.7% |
| Impairment loss (Reversal) | 32 | - | 32 | 0.0% | 32 | - | 32 | n/a |
| OPERATING INCOME (EBIT) | 389 | 346 | 43 | 12.4% | 143 | 155 | (12) | (8.1%) |
| FINANCIAL RESULT | (35) | 0 | (35) | n/a | (2) | (9) | 6 | (71.1%) |
| Financial income | 20 | 25 | (5) | (20.9%) | 13 | 13 | (0) | (2.6%) |
| Financial costs | (40) | (36) | (4) | 10.8% | (20) | (24) | 5 | (19.2%) |
| Gain (Loss) for indexed assets and liabilities | 2 | 9 | (7) | (75.6%) | 2 | 1 | 1 | 61.0% |
| Exchange rate differences, net | (17) | 2 | (19) | n/a | 2 | 1 | 1 | 81.0% |
| OTHER NON-OPERATING RESULTS | 10 | 7 | 3 | 39.7% | 5 | 4 | 2 | 45.2% |
| Share of profit (loss) of associates accounted for using the equity method | 9 | 7 | 2 | 33.8% | 5 | 4 | 2 | 50.1% |
| Sale of assets | 1 | - | 1 | 0.0% | 0 | - | 0 | 0.0% |
| NET INCOME BEFORE TAXES | 364 | 353 | 11 | 3.1% | 146 | 150 | (5) | (3.1%) |
| Income Tax | (96) | (95) | (1) | 0 | (38) | (41) | 4 | (0) |
| NET INCOME | 268 | 258 | 10 | 4.0% | 108 | 109 | (1) | -1.0% |
| Shareholders of the parent company | 265 | 253 | 12 | 4.8% | 106 | 106 | (0) | 0.0% |
| Non-controlling interest | 3 | 5 | (2) | (34.8%) | 2 | 3 | (1) | (35.8%) |
| Earning per share (US$ /share) [1] | 0.032 | 0.031 | 0.001 | 0.048 | 0.013 | 0.013 | (0.00) | 0.0% |

(1) As of June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 the average number of paid and subscribed shares was 8,201,754,580.

### OPERATING INCOME

As of June 30, 2026, the company's EBITDA increased by US$ 23 million, bringing the total to US$ 403 million, while operating income increased by US$ 43 million in June 2026, bringing the total to US$ 389 million.

Operating income was US$ 1.538 billion, a decrease of US$ 26 million, or 1.7%, compared with the same period of the previous year, primarily due to the following factors:

> Energy sales decreased by US$ 92 million, driven by a US$ 104 million revenue decline, primarily due to a lower average sales price and lower physical sales of -400 GWh (regulated customers +26 GWh, spot market -135 GWh, and free customers -291 GWh). This was partially offset by the positive impact of exchange rate hedges totaling US$ 13 million.

> Lower other sales totaling US$ 75 million, mainly explained by a decrease in gas sales.

> Increased other operating income by US$ 140 million, mainly due to a gas optimization operation stemming from a contract negotiation between Enel Generación Chile and the gas supplier, Shell, which led to modifications to the existing agreement regarding committed volumes.

For Q2 2026, operating income reached US$ 693 million, a US$ 107 million decrease (or 13.4%) compared with the same quarter of the previous year, when it totaled US$ 800 million. The variation is mainly due to:

> Lower energy sales of US$ 49 million, mainly due to lower revenues of US$ 48 million, primarily explained by a lower average sales price and lower physical sales of -225 GWh (regulated clients +48 GWh, spot market -116 GWh, and free clients -157 GWh). This was partially offset by the positive effect of exchange rate hedges of US$ 1 million.

> Lower other sales totaling US$ 75 million, mainly explained by a decrease in gas sales.

> Higher operating income increased by US$ 17 million, mainly due to (i) US$ 13 million more from commodities and (ii) US$ 4 million additional from insurance income.

The costs of procurement and services decreased by US$ 44 million, equivalent to 3.9%, which is explained by:

> Energy purchases reached US$ 633 million, remaining in line with those recorded in the first half of 2025.

> Lower fuel consumption costs of US$ 12 million, primarily due to (i) lower gas consumption of US$ 14 million, and (ii) lower fuel oil consumption of US$ 3 million, offset by (iii) higher costs from commodity hedging transactions of US$ 5 million.

> US$ 32 million in lower procurement and service costs, mainly explained by (i) a US$ 34 million reduction in gas marketing sales costs, offset by (ii) a US$ 3 million increase in thermal emission tax expenses.

For Q2 2026, procurement and services costs totaled US$ 520 million, representing a decrease of US$ 62 million, or 10.7%, compared to the same quarter of the previous period, which reached US$ 582 million. The variation is mainly explained by:

> Lower energy purchases for US$ 23 million, mainly explained by lower costs resulting from a lower average energy purchase price, despite higher physical purchases (+521 GWh).

> Higher fuel consumption costs totaling US$ 5 million, explained by higher costs from commodity hedging transactions of US$ 5 million.

> US$ 12 million lower transportation expenses, explained by (i) US$ 7 million lower in toll expenses and (ii) US$ 5 million lower in regasification and gas transportation costs.

> Lower other procurement and service costs for US$ 32 million, primarily driven by (i) a lower cost of sales in gas marketing totaling US$ 35 million and (ii) a lower cost of commodity hedge derivatives totaling US$ 1 million, offset by (iii) higher thermal emission tax expenses totaling US$ 3 million.

Personnel expenses (net of work for fixed assets) reached US$ 22 million as of June 30, 2026, representing a US$ 3 million decrease compared with 2025. This is mainly due to (i) the early retirement plan for employees of US$ 5 million, executed during the first half of 2025, offset by (ii) higher expenses for bonuses and other staff benefits amounting to US$ 1 million.

For Q2 2026, Personnel expenses (net of work for fixed assets) decreased by US$ 3 million, explained by the same concepts detailed in the previous paragraph.

Other expenses by nature decreased by US$ 2 million, mainly due to lower maintenance and repair service costs.

For Q2 2026, other expenses by nature decreased by US$ 2 million, primarily due to (i) a US$ 3 million reduction in maintenance and repair costs, offset by (ii) a US$ 1 million increase in outsourced services costs.

The following table shows the revenues, costs, and operating income as of June 30, 2026, and 2025:

Cumulative Figures
(Figures in US$ Million)

| COMPANY | Jun-26 | | | Jun-25 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Operating Revenues | Operating Costs | Operating Income | Operating Revenues | Operating Costs | Operating Income |
| Enel Generación Chile S.A. | 1,484 | (1,156) | 328 | 1,488 | (1,234) | 255 |
| Empresa Eléctrica Pehuenche S.A. | 74 | (13) | 61 | 104 | (12) | 91 |
| Consolidation adjustments | (20) | 20 | 0 | (28) | 28 | 0 |
| Total Consolidated | 1,538 | (1,149) | 389 | 1,564 | (1,218) | 346 |

Quarterly Figures
(Figures in US$ million)

| COMPANY | Q2 2026 | | | Q2 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Operating Revenues | Operating Costs | Operating Income | Operating Revenues | Operating Costs | Operating Income |
| Enel Generación Chile S.A. | 661 | (555) | 106 | 752 | (652) | 100 |
| Empresa Eléctrica Pehuenche S.A. | 42 | (5) | 36 | 62 | (6) | 55 |
| Consolidation adjustments | (10) | 10 | 0 | (14) | 14 | 0 |
| Total Consolidated | 693 | (551) | 143 | 800 | (645) | 155 |

Energy sales of Enel Generación Chile and its subsidiary for the periods ended June 30, 2026, and 2025, are shown below:

| ENERGY SALES (Figures in US$ million) | Cumulative Figures | | | | Quarterly Figures | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jun-26 | Jun-25 | Change | % Change | Q2 2026 | Q2 2025 | Change | % Change |
| Sales to regulated customers | 516 | 550 | (34) | (6.2%) | 245 | 283 | (38) | (13.5%) |
| Sales to unregulated customers | 733 | 712 | 21 | 2.9% | 367 | 298 | 69 | 23.1% |
| Sales at spot market | 43 | 121 | (78) | (64.4%) | 20 | 99 | (79) | (79.7%) |
| Total energy sales | 1,292 | 1,383 | (92) | (6.6%) | 632 | 680 | (49) | (7.1%) |

## DEPRECIATION, AMORTIZATION, AND IMPAIRMENT

The following table provides a summary, by company, of EBITDA, Depreciation, Amortization, and Impairment Expenses, and EBIT for the Enel Generación Chile Group, on a cumulative and quarterly basis as of June 30, 2026, and 2025:

Cumulative Figures
(Figures in US$ million)

| EBITDA & EBIT BY COMPANY | Jun-26 | | | Jun-25 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | EBITDA | Depreciation, Amortization and Impairments | EBIT | EBITDA | Depreciation, Amortization and Impairments | EBIT |
| Enel Generación Chile S.A. | 339 | (11) | 328 | 286 | (31) | 255 |
| Empresa Eléctrica Pehuenche S.A. | 65 | (3) | 61 | 95 | (3) | 91 |
| Total Consolidated | 403 | (14) | 389 | 380 | (35) | 346 |

Quarterly Figures
(Figures in US$ million)

| EBITDA & EBIT BY COMPANY | Q2 2026 | | | Q2 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | EBITDA | Depreciation, Amortization and Impairments | EBIT | EBITDA | Depreciation, Amortization and Impairments | EBIT |
| Enel Generación Chile S.A. | 96 | 10 | 106 | 116 | (16) | 100 |
| Empresa Eléctrica Pehuenche S.A. | 38 | (2) | 36 | 57 | (2) | 55 |
| Total Consolidated | 134 | 9 | 143 | 173 | (18) | 155 |

Depreciation, amortization, and impairment totaled US$ 14 million for the period ended June 30, 2026, a decrease of US$ 21 million compared to June 2025.

This change is attributable to (i) higher depreciation and amortization expense of US$ 12 million, primarily due to the Los Cóndores power plant commissioning; and (ii) the reversal of impairment losses of US$ 32 million related to the sale of certain assets related to Bocamina II coal-fired power plant, which ceased operations and was disconnected from the National Electricity System on September 30, 2022.

In 2Q 2026, depreciation, amortization, and impairment totaled a positive US$ 9 million, a US$ 27 million decline compared to the same quarter of 2025. This change is primarily attributable to: (i) higher depreciation and amortization expense of US$ 5 million, mainly due to the Los Cóndores power plant commissioning; and (ii) a reversal of impairment losses totaling US$ 32 million related to the sale of certain assets associated with the Bocamina II coal-fired power plant, as explained above.

## NON-OPERATING INCOME

The following chart presents non-operating income as of June 30, 2026, and 2025:

| NON-OPERATING INCOME (Figures in US$ million) | Cumulative Figures | | | | Quarterly Figures | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jun-26 | Jun-25 | Change | % Change | Q2 2026 | Q2 2025 | Change | % Change |
| Financial income | 20 | 25 | (5) | (20.9%) | 13 | 13 | (0) | (2.6%) |
| Financial expenses | (40) | (36) | (4) | 10.8% | (20) | (24) | 5 | (19.2%) |
| Gain (Loss) for indexed assets and liabilities | 2 | 9 | (7) | (75.6%) | 2 | 1 | 1 | 61.0% |
| Exchange rate differences, net | (17) | 2 | (19) | n/a | 2 | 1 | 1 | 81.0% |
| FINANCIAL RESULT | (35) | 0 | (35) | n/a | (2) | (9) | 6 | (71.1%) |
| Share of profit (loss) of associates accounted for using the equity method | 9 | 7 | 2 | 33.8% | 5 | 4 | 2 | 50.1% |
| Sale of assets | 1 | - | 1 | - | 0 | - | 0 | 0.0% |
| OTHER NON-OPERATING RESULTS | 10 | 7 | 3 | 39.7% | 5 | 4 | 2 | 45.2% |
| NET INCOME BEFORE TAXES | 364 | 353 | 11 | 3.1% | 146 | 150 | (5) | (3.1%) |
| Income Tax | (96) | (95) | (1) | 0.8% | (38) | (41) | 4 | (8.6%) |
| NET INCOME OF THE PERIOD | 268 | 258 | 10 | 4.0% | 108 | 109 | (1) | (1.0%) |
| *Attributable to Shareholders of the parent company* | 265 | 253 | 12 | 4.8% | 106 | 106 | (0) | (0.0%) |
| *Attributable to Non-controlling interest* | *3* | *5* | *(2)* | *(34.8%)* | *2* | *3* | *(1)* | *(35.8%)* |

## Financial Result

As of June 30, 2026, the financial result showed an expense of US$ 35 million, representing a negative variation of US$ 35 million compared to the previous period. These results are mainly explained by:

Financial income was US$ 5 million lower, primarily due to lower interest earned on accounts receivable from electric distribution companies, totaling US$ 5 million, resulting from delays in issuing the corresponding decrees. This was offset by higher interest earned on funds invested through the Centralized Treasury Service Contract with Enel Chile S.A., totaling US$ 1 million.

In Q2 2026, there were no changes compared with the same quarter of the previous period. However, the main variations were explained by lower interest generated from accounts receivable from electric distribution companies, totaling US$ 1 million, due to delays in the issuance dates of the corresponding decrees. This was offset by higher interest generated from funds invested through the Centralized Treasury Service Contract with Enel Chile S.A., totaling US$ 1 million.

Higher financial expenses of US$ 4 million are primarily due to a US$ 7 million decrease in interest capitalization related to the Los Cóndores project. This increase is partially offset by lower financial costs from the sale and transfer of rights to accounts receivable from energy sales to customers, amounting to US$ 1 million, along with reduced expenses and bank commissions of US$ 1 million.

During Q2 2026, financial expenses decreased by US$ 5 million compared with the same quarter of the previous period, mainly due to lower financial costs from agreements to optimize payment schedules with suppliers by US$ 4 million and lower banking expenses and commissions by US$ 2 million. This was offset by a US$ 2 million increase in financial expenses from sales and the transfer of rights to accounts receivable from energy sales to customers.

Profit per adjustment unit decreased by US$ 7 million, mainly because of a US$ 6 million decline in tax benefits for recovery and a US$ 1 million rise in negative effects from accounts receivable adjustments.

During Q2 2026, the result per adjustment unit showed a US$ 1 million higher profit compared to the same quarter of the previous period, mainly explained by a US$ 1 million higher tax benefit from the recovery.

A higher loss of US$ 19 million due to exchange rate differences, primarily explained by: (i) a higher net loss of US$ 11 million related to accounts receivable and payable in foreign currency, (ii) US$ 4 million in increased loss from negative exchange rate differences on accounts receivable from related companies, and (iii) US$ 4 million from tax recovery updates.

In Q2 2026, the foreign exchange difference yielded a profit of US$ 2 million, which is nearly aligned with the US$ 1 million profit recorded in the same quarter ending June 30, 2025.

## Other non-operating results

### Companies accounted for using the equity method

The result for companies using the equity method showed a positive variation of US$ 2 million during the 2026 period, which corresponds to higher profits from our associate GNL Chile S.A.

In Q2 2026, the result of companies using the equity method showed a positive variation of US$ 2 million, which corresponds to a higher profit from our associate GNL Chile S.A.

### Corporate income tax

Corporate Income Tax was a US$ 96 million expense, representing an increase of US$ 1 million compared to the same period of the previous year. This variation is mainly explained by a higher tax expense of US$ 5 million, resulting from higher operating income, and a lower tax expense of US$ 3 million, due to a lower current tax payment and an adjustment from the same period of the previous year.

Corporate taxes for the quarter totaled US$ 38 million in expenses, representing a decrease of US$ 4 million compared to the same period last year. This variation is mainly explained by lower tax expenses of US$ 3 million, resulting from a lower current tax payment and an adjustment compared with the same period last year.

## 2. BALANCE SHEET ANALYSIS

**The Company's Total Assets** decreased by US$ 238 million as of June 30, 2026, compared to the total assets registered on December 31, 2025.

| ASSETS (Figures in US$ million) | Jun-26 | Dec-25 | Change | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current Assets | 1,324 | 1,592 | (269) | (16.9%) |
| Non Current Assets | 3,007 | 2,976 | 30 | 1.0% |
| Total Assets | 4,330 | 4,569 | (238) | (5.2%) |

Current Assets showed a decrease of US$ 269 million as of June 30, 2026, and the variations of the main items are summarized as follows:

- A US$ 9 million decrease in cash and cash equivalents, explained by a lower bank balance of US$ 129 million, partially offset by higher time deposits totaling US$ 50 million.

- A decrease in other current non-financial assets by US$ 63 million, explained by a lower VAT tax credit of US$ 53 million and a lower balance of prepaid expenses of US$ 10 million.

- A US$ 62 million decrease in commercial accounts receivable and other current accounts receivable, mainly explained by the following factors: (i) a decrease of US$ 44 million due to billing of accounts receivable resulting from the regular billing and collection cycle; and (ii) a decrease of US$ 22 million as a consequence of the application of Law 21,472.

- A US$ 102 million decrease in Accounts Receivable from related current entities, mainly due to (i) a US$ 27 million reduction in receivables from GNL Chile S.A., related to advances for gas purchases; (ii) a US$ 66 million reduction in invested funds through the Centralized Cash Contract with Enel Chile S.A., partially offset by (iii) Lower receivables from Enel Distribución Chile S.A. of US$ 28 million for energy sales. All the above is partially offset by higher receivables from Enel Global Trading S.p.A. for derivative settlements of US$ 21 million.

- A US$ 13 million increase in current stocks, corresponding to a higher gas stock.

- A US$ 9 million decrease in current tax assets due to a lower balance of monthly provisional payments as of June 30, 2026.

- A US$ 32 million increase in available-for-sale assets corresponds to impaired assets of the Bocamina II power plant, for which significant progress has been made toward their sale. Management expects to finalize the sale within 12 months, resulting in the reversal of the impairment and the recognition of these assets as available-for-sale assets.

Non-current assets increased by US$ 30 million compared with the balance as of December 31, 2025. The variations in the main items are described as follows:

- A US$ 2 million decrease in intangible assets other than goodwill, mainly due to amortization of US$ 3 million for the period, partially offset by a US$ 1 million increase in IT assets.

- A US$ 12 million decrease in deferred tax assets, mainly due to a reduction in taxes related to provisions.

- A US$ 7 million increase in investments accounted for using the equity method, corresponding to the profit of our associate, GNL Chile S.A., of US$ 7 million.

- A US$ 37 million increase in property, plant, and equipment, which mainly corresponds to a US$ 78 million increase in work in progress, partially offset by depreciation of US$ 42 million for the period.

The Company's total liabilities as of June 30, 2026, decreased by US$ 238 million compared to the total liabilities and equity as of December 31, 2025.

| LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (Figures in US$ million) | Jun-26 | Dec-25 | Change | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current Liabilities | 1,078 | 1,133 | (55) | (4.9%) |
| Non Current Liabilities | 405 | 650 | (245) | (37.7%) |
| Total Equity | 2,847 | 2,785 | 62 | 2.2% |
| *Attributable to the Shareholders of parent company* | *2,836* | *2,774* | *62* | *2.3%* |
| *Attributable to Non-controlling interest* | *11* | *11* | *(1)* | *(4.7%)* |
| Total Liabilities and Equity | 4,330 | 4,569 | (238) | (5.2%) |

Current liabilities decreased by US$ 55 million, and the variations in the main categories are summarized as follows:

- The US$ 207 million increase in Other current financial liabilities is mainly explained by: (i) a US$ 206 million increase in bond debt in dollars due to transfers to current liabilities; (ii) a US$ 23 million decrease in debt in UF due to transfers to current liabilities; and (iii) interest accruals of US$ 18 million. This increase is partially offset by interest payments and loans of US$ 46 million.

- There was a US$ 98 million decrease in commercial accounts payable and other current accounts payable, mainly due to (i) a US$ 51 million decrease in accounts payable to energy purchase suppliers; (ii) a US$ 41 million decrease in accounts payable to gas and fuel purchase suppliers; and (iii) a US$ 14 million decrease in dividends payable to third parties. These decreases were partially offset by an US$ 8 million increase from suppliers for asset purchases.

- Current Accounts Payable to related entities decreased by US$ 149 million, primarily due to (i) a US$ 152 million lower balance payable to Enel Chile S.A. for dividends and (ii) a US$ 2 million lower payable to GNL Chile for reduced gas purchases. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in payables to Enel Green Power S.P.A. for technical services for US$ 3 million.

- The reduction of current tax liabilities by US$ 21 million is attributable to increased provisional payments that offset income tax obligations.

- An increase of US$ 6 million in Other current non-financial liabilities, due to an increase in deferred income.

Non-current liabilities decreased by US$ 245 million as of June 30, 2026, primarily due to the following factors:

- Other non-current financial liabilities decreased by US$ 229 million, explained by (i) a US$ 206 million decrease in dollar-denominated bond debt due to transfer to current liabilities; (ii) a US$ 23 million decrease in UF-denominated debt due to transfer to current liabilities.

- Other non-current provisions decreased by US$ 6million, primarily due to a reduction in the dismantling provision.

- Other non-current non-financial liabilities decreased by US$ 11 million, corresponding to deferred income.

Total Equity was US$ 2.847 billion as of June 30, 2026.

**Equity attributable to Enel Generación Chile's owners was** US$ 2.836 billion, a US$ 62 million increase driven by (i) a positive result for the period of US$ 265 million; (ii) positive comprehensive income of US$ 13 million; and (iii) other equity increases of US$ 1 million. This increase was partially offset by dividend payments of US$ 217 million.

Equity attributable to non-controlling interests was US$ 11 million, in line with the balance recorded as of December 31, 2025.

## Performance of the main financial ratios:

| RATIO | | UNIT | Jun-26 | Dec-25 | Jun-25 | Chg | Chg % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liquidity | Liquidity (1) | Times | 1.23 | 1.41 | - | (0.18) | (12.8%) |
| | Acid-test (2) | Times | 1.18 | 1.36 | - | (0.18) | (13.2%) |
| | Working capital | US$ Million | 246 | 459 | - | (213) | (46.4%) |
| Leverage | Leverage (3) | Times | 0.52 | 0.64 | - | (0.12) | (18.8%) |
| | Short-term debt (4) | % | 72.7% | 63.5% | - | 9.2% | 14.4% |
| | Long-term debt (5) | % | 27.3% | 36.5% | - | (9.2%) | (25.1%) |
| | Financial expenses coverage (6) | Times | 7.44 | - | 15.20 | (7.76) | (51.1%) |
| Profitability | Op. income / Op. Revenues | % | 25.3% | - | 22.1% | 3.2% | 14.4% |
| | ROE (7) | % | 19.8% | - | 19.8% | (0.0%) | (0.2%) |
| | ROA (8) | % | 12.6% | - | 11.5% | 1.1% | 10.0% |

(1) Current Assets / Current Liabilities
(2) Current Assets net of Inventories and prepayments / Current Liabilities
(3) Total Liabilities / Total Equity
(4) Current Liabilities / Total Liabilities
(5) Non Current Liabilities / Total Liabilities
(6) EBITDA/ Net Financial Costs
(7) Net income of the period attributable to the owners of the parent company for LTM / Average of equity attributable to the owners of the parent company at the beginning and at the end of the period
(8) Total Net Income of the period for LTM / Average of total assets at the beginning and at the end of the period

> As of June 30, 2026, current liquidity reached 1.23 times, representing a decrease of 12.8% compared to December 2025. This decrease is mainly due to an increase in other current financial liabilities.

- As of June 30, 2026, acid ratio was 1.18 times, reflecting a 13.2% decline from December 31, 2025. This reduction primarily results from a rise in other current financial liabilities.

- Working capital as of June 30, 2026, was US$ 246 million, a decrease of US$ 213 million from December 2025, primarily due to higher other current financial liabilities.

- Indebtedness ratio was 0.52 times, an 18.8% decrease compared to December 2025. This decrease is mainly explained by the increase in equity due to the period's profits, maintaining a balance between current and non-current liabilities.

- As of June 30, 2026, financial expenses coverage was 7.44 times, indicating the ability to cover financial expenses with the EBITDA generated during the period. This ratio decreased by 51.1%, mainly because, in the six months ending June 30, 2025, financial costs for financial obligations were almost offset by results from revaluation units and the revaluation of exchange rate differences for items other than the dollar. In the six months ending June 30, 2026, financial costs for financial obligations increased, and exchange rate differences had a negative effect.

- Profitability index reached 25.3%, 320 basis points higher than the 22.1% achieved in the six months ending June 30, 2025. This increase is mainly due to the gas optimization operation carried out in Q1 2026.

- Return on equity for the parent company's shareholders (the controlling entity) reached 19.8%, almost in line with the return on equity achieved in the first half of 2025.

- Return on assets reached 12.6%, 110 basis points higher than the 11.5% achieved as of June 30, 2025. This variation is mainly due to a decrease in average total assets, primarily as a result of the reduction in commercial accounts receivable.

## 3.- MAIN CASH FLOWS

Enel Generación Chile Group recorded a net cash outflow of US$ 82 million for the period ending June 30, 2026, representing a US$ 61 million improvement over the same period last year. The key factors affecting cash flows from operating, investing, and financing activities that account for this improvement are detailed below.

| NET CASH FLOW (Figures in US$ million) | Jun-26 | Jun-25 | Change | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Operating Activities | 351 | 347 | 4 | 1.3% |
| From Investing Activities | (8) | 41 | (49) | (120.3%) |
| From Financing Activities | (426) | (532) | 106 | (20.0%) |
| Total Net Cash Flow | (82) | (144) | 61 | (42.7%) |

Operating activities generated a positive cash flow of US$ 351 million, a US$ 4 million increase compared to June 30, 2025. This cash flow consists of collections from the sale of goods and the provision of services totaling US$ 2.074 billion, partially offset by payments to suppliers for goods and services of US$ 1.550 billion, payments to and on behalf of employees of US$ 20 million, tax payments of US$ 105 million, and other operating payments of US$ 48 million.

Investment activities resulted in a net cash outflow of US$ 8 million. This was primarily due to US$ 93 million investments in property, plant, and equipment, partially offset by US$ 66 million in funds received through the Centralized Treasury Service Contract with Enel Chile, US$ 12 million in interest income, US$ 5 million in proceeds from the sale of fixed assets, and US$ 2 million in dividend income.

Financing activities resulted in a net outflow of US$ 426 million. This outflow is primarily due to dividends paid of US$ 387 million, interest paid of US$ 22 million, and net loan payments for new borrowings of US$ 20 million, which is offset by receipts from other sources of financing amounting to US$ 3 million.

The following table shows the disbursements for the acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment and their depreciation for the periods ended June 30, 2026, and 2025:

| COMPANY | INFORMATION FOR ASSETS AND EQUIPMENTS (Figures in US$ million) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Payments for Additions of Fixed Assets | | Depreciation | |
| | Jun-26 | Jun-25 | Jun-26 | Jun-25 |
| Enel Generación Chile | 91 | 3 | 43 | 31 |
| Pehuenche | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Total Consolidated | 93 | 4 | 46 | 35 |

## II. MAIN RISKS ASSOCIATED TO THE ACTIVITIES OF ENEL GENERACION CHILE GROUP

The companies of the Enel Generación Chile Group follow the guidelines of the Internal Risk Management Control System (SCIGR) defined at the Holding level (Enel SpA), which establishes the guidelines for risk management through the respective standards, procedures, systems, etc., which are applied at the different levels of the Companies of Enel Generación Chile Group, in the processes of identification, analysis, evaluation, monitoring, treatment and communication of risks that the business faces continuously. These are approved by the Board of Directors of Enel SpA, which houses a Controls and Risks Committee, which supports the evaluation and decisions of the Board of Directors of Enel Generación Chile with respect to internal controls and risk management system, as well as those related to the approval of the periodic financial statements.

To comply with this, there is a specific Risk Control and Management policy within the Company, which is reviewed and approved each year by the Board of Directors of Enel Generación Chile, observing and applying local requirements in terms of risk culture.

The Company seeks protection for all risks that may affect the achievement of business objectives. There is a risk taxonomy for the entire Enel Group, which considers 6 risk macro-categories: financial; strategic; governance and culture; digital technology; compliance; and operational; and 38 risk sub-categories to identify, analyze, assess, treat, monitor and communicate its risks.

The Enel Group's risk management system considers three lines of action (defense) to obtain effective and efficient management of risks and controls. Each of these three "lines" plays a distinct role within the broader governance structure of the organization (Business and Internal Controls areas, acting as the first line, Risk Control, acting as the second line and Internal Audit as the third line of defense). Each line of defense has the obligation to inform and keep Senior Management and Directors updated on risk management, with Senior Management being informed by the first and second line of defense and the Board of Directors of Enel Generación Chile in turn by the second and third line of defense.

Within each company of the Group, the risk management process is decentralized. Each manager responsible for the operational process in which the risk originates is also responsible for the treatment and adoption of risk control and mitigation measures.

Please refer to Note 22 of Enel Generación Chile S.A.'s financial statements as of June 30, 2026, for further details on the risks covered.

## III. BOOK VALUE AND ECONOMIC VALUE OF ASSETS

Regarding the most relevant assets, it is worth noting the following:

Property, plant, and equipment are valued at their acquisition cost, net of the corresponding accumulated depreciation, and impairment losses. The property, plant, and equipment, net of their residual value, depreciate by distributing the cost of their different components linearly over the years of the estimated useful life of the asset, which is the period in which the companies expect to use them. The estimated useful life of the asset is reviewed periodically.

The appreciation (goodwill) generated in the consolidation represents the premium paid in the cost of acquisition over the Group's participation in the fair value of assets and liabilities, including the identifiable contingent liabilities and non-controlling interest of a subsidiary on the date of acquisition. The appreciation is not amortized, but at the end of each accounting period, an estimation of any impairment that might reduce its recoverable value to an amount below the recorded net cost is calculated, in which case an adjustment is made for the impairment (please refer to Note 4.b of the Financial Statements).

Throughout the period, and most importantly at its closing, an evaluation is carried out to determine whether any asset might have suffered an impairment loss. In the event that there is an indication of such loss, an estimate of the recoverable value of such asset is made to determine the amount of impairment. In the case of identifiable assets that do not generate cash flows independently, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs, which is considered to be the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows independently.

Assets denominated in a foreign currency are translated using the period's closing exchange rate.

Accounts and notes receivable from related companies are classified according to their maturity in short-term and long-term. Transactions are adjusted to conditions prevailing in the market.

In summary, asset values are determined according to the International Financial Reporting Standards, whose criteria are presented in Notes 2 and 4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.