ENEL GENERACIÓN CHILE ANNOUNCES CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 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$ 378 million as of September 2026, down 1.9% on the same period in 2025, partly due to higher expenses in the financial results. On a quarterly basis, net income reached US$ 113 million in the third quarter of 2026, US$ 19 million below the level recorded in the third quarter of 2025.

- Net energy generation fell 2.9% to 12,384 GWh as of September 2026 (-376 GWh), primarily due to lower thermal dispatch, partly offset by increased hydroelectric generation in the third quarter of 2026. During this last quarter, net generation rose 13.2% (+535 GWh) to 4,575 GWh, reflecting better hydrological conditions than in the third quarter of 2025.

- Physical energy sales decreased 0.9% compared with September 2025, reaching 23,535 GWh (-205 GWh) as of September 2026. This was mainly due to lower sales to unregulated customers, partially offset by higher sales in the spot market. However, physical sales increased 2.4% (+195 GWh) in the third quarter of 2026, totaling 8,195 GWh, primarily as a result of higher sales in the spot market.

- Operating revenues totaled US$ 2,322 million as of September 2026, representing a 2.8% decrease from the same period in 2025. This decline was primarily attributable to lower energy sales revenue and reduced gas trading. In the third quarter of 2026, operating revenues decreased by 5.0% compared with the third quarter of 2025, to US$ 783 million, primarily due to lower other revenues, reflecting insurance recoveries recorded in the third quarter of 2025, and reduced gas trading.

- Procurement and services costs totaled US$ 1,619 million as of September 2026, down 2.9% from September 2025, largely due to lower transportation expenses and lower fuel consumption costs. The same trend was observed in procurement and services costs in the third quarter 2026, which fell 0.9% to US$ 556 million, largely due to lower transportation expenses.

- As a result of the factors described, EBITDA totaled US$ 591 million as of September 2026, representing a 1.9% decrease compared with September 2025. On a quarterly basis, EBITDA totaled US$ 188 million in the third quarter of 2026, a 15.5% decrease compared to the third quarter of 2025.

- As of September 2026, the financial result showed an expense of US$ 45 million, primarily due to higher financial costs and a lower result from indexation. In the third quarter of 2026, however, the financial result totaled US$ 11 million, US$ 10 million lower than in the third quarter of 2025, mainly due to a gain from foreign exchange rate differences.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

- The Company's gross financial debt as of September 2026 increased by US$ 19 million compared to December 2025, reaching US$ 510 million. This change is explained by the following movements:
  - The amortization of Enel Generación Chile's H and M bonds for US$ 22 million.
  - A US$ 41 million increase in lease liabilities (IFRS 16).
- The average cost of debt fell to 7.7% in September 2026, down from 8.0% in December 2025.
- The Company's cash and cash equivalents totaled US$ 360 million as of September 2026.

The Enel Generación Chile Group's total net capacity amounted to 5,601 MW as of September 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 September 30, 2026, and 2025:

	Energy Sales (GWh)						Market share	
ENEL GENERACIÓN CHILE	Cumulative			Quarterly			(%)	
Markets in which participates	Sep-26	Sep-25	% Change	Q3 2026	Q3 2025	% Change	Sep-26	Sep-25
Sistema Eléctrico Nacional (SEN)	23,535	23,740	(0.9%)	8,195	8,000	2.4%	39.2%	39.5%

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 July 31, 2026, Law No. 21,833 was published in the Official Gazette, amending the General Law on Electric Services and Laws No. 21,472 and No. 21,667. Its objectives are to limit the impact of rate increases on regulated customers, to streamline and provide certainty to the rate-setting processes for distribution and transmission, and to strengthen the reliability and quality of supply. Regarding generation, the law authorizes the National Energy Commission to develop, on a one-time basis and through December 2027, a voluntary mechanism to reduce the supply price for regulated customers by modifying the price, term, and conditions of existing contracts or by entering into new contracts. It also expands the scope of the Tariff Stabilization Fund (FET) to include financing the electricity subsidy—extended through 2027—and the payment of debt owed to distributors, while maintaining the priority of paying balances arising from Laws No. 21,185, No. 21,472, and No. 21,667. To this end, the MPC Charge is divided into two components: the Remaining Final Balance Component, which retains its current values, and a new NT Component of $5/kWh applicable as of January 1, 2028, with separate collection and earmarked exclusively for the payment of the Tariff Normalization Balance. This balance corresponds primarily to the final settlements under the VAD 2020–2024, estimated at approximately $ 800,000 million, and will be paid through payment instruments issued by the General Treasury of the Republic, maturing no later than 2035. Regarding distribution, the VAD 2024–2028 decree is extended to the 2024–2030 six-year term, and its adjustments will be incorporated into the rate for the 2030–2034 period, adjusted only by the CPI. Additionally, the costs of compensation for service interruptions may not be passed on to rates. Finally, Article 183-ter is added to the LGSE, allowing the Ministry of Energy to require distributors to submit investment plans to improve service quality and resilience. These plans are complementary to the VAD and are capped at 5% of the VNR per plan and 20% of the

VNR per company. Remuneration for these plans will be recognized over a 20-year period, contingent upon meeting service quality targets.

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.
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> 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.
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> 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.
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> 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

As of September 2026, net income attributable to Enel Generación Chile's shareholders was a US$ 378 million profit, compared to US$ 385 million in the same previous period.

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

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT (Figures in US$ Million)	Cumulative Figures				Quarterly Figures			
	Sep-26	Sep-25	Change	% Change	Q3 2026	Q3 2025	Change	% Change
REVENUES	2,322	2,389	(67)	(2.8%)	783	825	(41)	(5.0%)
Sales	2,134	2,309	(175)	(7.6%)	768	778	(9)	(1.2%)
Other operating revenues	188	80	108	135.5%	15	47	(32)	(68.1%)
PROCUREMENT AND SERVICES	(1,619)	(1,667)	49	(2.9%)	(556)	(561)	5	(0.9%)
Energy purchases	(1,025)	(950)	(75)	7.9%	(392)	(317)	(75)	23.7%
Fuel consumption	(279)	(319)	40	(12.7%)	(75)	(104)	29	(27.7%)
Transportation expenses	(172)	(219)	47	(21.4%)	(33)	(81)	47	(58.5%)
Other variable procurement and service cost	(143)	(179)	36	(20.4%)	(55)	(59)	4	(7.0%)
CONTRIBUTION MARGIN	703	722	(19)	(2.6%)	227	264	(36)	(13.7%)
Other work performed by entity and capitalized	5	5	0	2.1%	2	2	(0)	(2.9%)
Employee benefits expense	(40)	(45)	4	(9.6%)	(14)	(16)	1	(8.5%)
Other fixed operating expenses	(77)	(79)	3	(3.2%)	(27)	(27)	0	(1.5%)
GROSS OPERATING INCOME (EBITDA)	591	603	(12)	(1.9%)	188	223	(35)	(15.5%)
Depreciation and amortization	(76)	(58)	(18)	30.1%	(30)	(24)	(6)	24.2%
Impairment loss (Reversal)	32	(1)	33	(4122.3%)	-	(1)	1	n/a
OPERATING INCOME (EBIT)	547	544	3	0.6%	158	198	(40)	(20.0%)
FINANCIAL RESULT	(45)	(20)	(25)	121.1%	(11)	(20)	10	(47.5%)
Financial income	23	30	(7)	(22.7%)	4	5	(2)	(31.1%)
Financial costs	(65)	(54)	(11)	19.5%	(25)	(18)	(7)	37.0%
Gain (Loss) for indexed assets and liabilities	1	10	(8)	(85.7%)	(1)	1	(2)	(217.4%)
Exchange rate differences, net	(5)	(6)	1	(16.0%)	11	(8)	20	(231.4%)
OTHER NON-OPERATING RESULTS	17	12	5	38.5%	7	5	2	36.9%
Share of profit (loss) of associates accounted for using the equity method	14	10	4	37.1%	5	3	2	43.6%
Sale of assets	3	2	1	0.0%	2	2	0	25.0%
NET INCOME BEFORE TAXES	519	536	(17)	(3.1%)	155	183	(28)	(15.2%)
Income Tax	(136)	(144)	7	(0)	(40)	(49)	8	(0)
NET INCOME	383	392	(9)	-2.3%	115	134	(19)	-14.5%
Shareholders of the parent company	378	385	(7)	-1.9%	113	132	(19)	-14.6%
Non-controlling interest	5	7	(2)	(26.3%)	2	2	(0)	(8.1%)
Earning per share (US$ /share) [1]	0.046	0.047	(0.001)	(0.019)	0.014	0.016	(0.00)	-14.6%

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

OPERATING INCOME

As of September 30, 2026, the Company's EBITDA decreased by US$ 12 million to US$ 591 million, while operating income increased by US$ 3 million to US$ 547 million.

Operating income was US$ 2,322 million, a decrease of US$ 67 million, or 2.8%, compared to the same period of the previous year, primarily due to the following factors:

- Energy sales decreased by US$ 92 million, mainly due to (i) a US$ 18 million decrease in physical sales, equivalent to 205 GWh, reflecting lower physical sales to unregulated customers (-376 GWh), partially offset by higher physical sales in the spot market (+171 GWh); and (ii) a negative US$ 89 million impact from a lower average sales price. These effects were partially offset by (iii) US$ 17 million in lower foreign exchange hedging losses.

- Other sales decreased by US$ 80 million, mainly due to a decrease in gas sales.

- Other operating revenues increased by US$ 108 million, mainly due to: (i) US$ 140 million in higher income from a gas optimization transaction, resulting from contract negotiations between Enel Generación Chile and its gas supplier, Shell, which led to amendments to the existing agreement regarding committed volumes. This was partially offset by (ii) a US$ 23 million in lower insurance indemnity income, (iii) US$ 4 million in lower commodity derivative income, and (iv) US$ 6 million in lower income from the collection of a performance bond associated with a contract termination agreement with suppliers.

In the third quarter of 2026, operating revenues reached US$ 783 million, down US$ 41 million (5%) from the same quarter of the previous year, when it was US$ 825 million. The change is mainly due to the following factors:

- Other sales decreased by US$ 5 million, mainly due to lower revenue from gas sales.

- Operating revenues decreased by US$ 32 million, explained by (i) lower insurance income of US$ 30 million and (ii) lower income from commodity derivatives of US$ 2 million.

Procurement and services costs decreased by US$ 49 million, or 2.9%, due to:

- Energy purchases increased by US$ 75 million, primarily due to increased physical purchases equivalent to +171 GWh.

- Transportation costs decreased by US$ 47 million, explained by lower toll expenses of US$ 56 million, offset by higher gas regasification and transportation costs of US$ 9 million.

- Fuel consumption costs decreased by US$ 40 million, mainly due to (i) lower gas consumption costs of US$ 58 million, offset by (ii) higher oil consumption costs of US$ 8 million and (iii) higher costs from commodity hedging operations of US$ 9 million.

- Other procurement and service costs decreased by US$ 36 million, primarily due to a lower cost of sales from gas trading.

In the third quarter of 2026, costs for procurement and services totaled US$ 556 million, down US$ 5 million, or 0.9%, from US$ 561 million in the same quarter of the previous year. This change is mainly explained by the following factors:

> Energy purchases increased by US$ 75 million, primarily due to higher average energy purchase prices, despite a 340 GWh reduction in physical purchases.

> Transportation costs decreased by US$ 47 million, driven by US$ 51 million in lower toll expenses, partially offset by US$ 4 million in higher regasification and gas transportation costs.

> Fuel consumption costs decreased by US$ 29 million, mainly due to (i) lower gas consumption costs of US$ 44 million, offset by (ii) higher oil consumption costs of US$ 11 million and (iii) higher costs from commodity hedging operations of US$ 5 million.

> Other procurement and service costs decreased by US$ 4 million, mainly due to (i) a US$ 2 million decrease in the cost of sales from gas trading and (ii) a US$ 2 million decrease in the thermal emissions tax expense.

Staff costs (net of work performed for property, plant, and equipment) totaled US$ 35 million as of September 30, 2026, down US$ 4 million from September 2025. This decrease was mainly due to (i) the US$ 5 million Early Retirement Plan for employees, implemented in the first half of 2025, partially offset by (ii) a US$ 1 million increase in expenses for bonuses and other employee benefits.

In the third quarter of 2026, staff costs (net of work performed for property, plant, and equipment) decreased by US$ 1 million, mainly due to lower staffing levels than in the same period in 2025.

Other expenses by nature decreased by US$ 3 million, mainly due to lower costs for technical and administrative services.

In the third quarter of 2026, other expenses by nature decreased by US$ 1 million, mainly due to (i) US$ 4 million in lower costs for technical and administrative services, offset by (ii) US$ 3 million in higher costs for maintenance and repair services.

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

Cumulative Figures
(Figures in US$ Million)

OPERATING INCOME BY COMPANY	Sep-26			Sep-25		
	Operating Revenues	Operating Costs	Operating Income	Operating Revenues	Operating Costs	Operating Income
Enel Generación Chile S.A.	2,233	(1,786)	446	2,278	(1,870)	408
Empresa Eléctrica Pehuenche S.A.	120	(19)	101	155	(19)	136
Consolidation adjustments	(31)	31	(0)	(44)	44	-
Total Consolidated	2,322	(1,774)	547	2,389	(1,845)	544

Quarterly Figures
(Figures in US$ million)

OPERATING INCOME BY COMPANY	Q3 2026			Q3 2025		
	Operating Revenues	Operating Costs	Operating Income	Operating Revenues	Operating Costs	Operating Income
Enel Generación Chile S.A.	749	(630)	119	790	(636)	154
Empresa Eléctrica Pehuenche S.A.	46	(6)	40	51	(7)	44
Consolidation adjustments	(11)	11	(0)	(16)	16	-
Total Consolidated	783	(625)	158	825	(627)	198

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

ENERGY SALES (Figures in US$ million)	Cumulative Figures				Quarterly Figures			
	Sep-26	Sep-25	Change	% Change	Q3 2026	Q3 2025	Change	% Change
Sales to regulated customers	805	802	3	0.4%	290	252	38	14.9%
Sales to unregulated customers	1,169	1,099	70	6.3%	436	387	49	12.6%
Sales at spot market	26	191	(165)	(86.3%)	(17)	69	(86)	(124.7%)
Total energy sales	2,000	2,092	(92)	(4.4%)	708	709	(0)	(0.0%)

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 September 30, 2026, and 2025:

Cumulative Figures
(Figures in US$ million)

EBITDA & EBIT BY COMPANY	Sep-26			Sep-25		
	EBITDA	Depreciation, Amortization and Impairments	EBIT	EBITDA	Depreciation, Amortization and Impairments	EBIT
Enel Generación Chile S.A.	485	39	446	462	54	408
Empresa Eléctrica Pehuenche S.A.	106	5	101	141	5	136
Total Consolidated	591	44	547	603	59	544

EBITDA & EBIT BY COMPANY	Quarterly Figures (Figures in US$ million) Q3 2026 EBITDA	Depreciation, Amortization and Impairments	EBIT	Q3 2025 EBITDA	Depreciation, Amortization and Impairments	EBIT
Enel Generación Chile S.A.	147	28	119	176	23	154
Empresa Eléctrica Pehuenche S.A.	41	2	39	46	2	44
Total Consolidated	188	30	158	223	25	198

Depreciation, amortization, and impairment totaled US$ 44 million for the period ended September 30, 2026, a US$ 15 million decrease compared to September 2025.

This variation is attributable to (i) a US$ 17 million increase in depreciation and amortization expense, primarily resulting from the Los Cóndores power plant commissioning, partially offset by (ii) the reversal of US$ 32 million in impairment losses associated with the sale process for certain assets related to the Bocamina II coal-fired generating unit, which ceased operations and was disconnected from the National Electricity System on September 30, 2022.

In the third quarter of 2026, depreciation, amortization, and impairment totaled US$ 30 million, an increase of US$ 5 million compared to the same quarter in 2025. This change was mainly due to higher depreciation and amortization expenses, primarily resulting from the Los Cóndores Power Plant commissioning.

NON-OPERATING INCOME

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

NON-OPERATING INCOME (Figures in US$ million)	Cumulative Figures Sep-26	Sep-25	Change	% Change	Quarterly Figures Q3 2026	Q3 2025	Change	% Change
Financial income	23	30	(7)	(22.7%)	4	5	(2)	(31.1%)
Financial expenses	(65)	(54)	(11)	19.5%	(25)	(18)	(7)	37.0%
Gain (Loss) for indexed assets and liabilities	1	10	(8)	(85.7%)	(1)	1	(2)	(217.4%)
Exchange rate differences, net	(5)	(6)	1	n/a	11	(8)	20	(231.4%)
FINANCIAL RESULT	(45)	(20)	(25)	121.1%	(11)	(20)	10	(47.5%)
Share of profit (loss) of associates accounted for using the equity method	14	10	4	37.1%	5	3	2	43.6%
Sale of assets	3	2	1	64.6%	2	2	0	0.0%
OTHER NON-OPERATING RESULTS	17	12	5	38.5%	7	5	2	36.9%
NET INCOME BEFORE TAXES	519	536	(17)	(3.1%)	155	183	(28)	(15.2%)
Income Tax	(136)	(144)	7	(5.2%)	(40)	(49)	8	(17.0%)
NET INCOME OF THE PERIOD	383	392	(9)	(2.3%)	115	134	(19)	(14.5%)
Attributable to Shareholders of the parent company	*378*	*385*	*(7)*	*(1.9%)*	*113*	*132*	*(19)*	*(14.6%)*
Attributable to Non-controlling interest	*5*	*7*	*(2)*	*(26.3%)*	*2*	*2*	*(0)*	*(8.1%)*

Financial Result

As of September 2026, the financial result was a US$ 45 million loss, a US$ 25 million decrease on the previous year. These results are mainly attributable to:

Lower financial income of US$ 7 million, driven by US$ 5 million in lower interest income on receivables from electric distribution companies, due to delays in issuing the corresponding decrees, and US$ 4 million in lower interest income from the application of the Tariff Stabilization Law. These decreases were partially offset by US$ 2 million in higher interest income on funds invested under the Centralized Treasury Service Contract with Enel Chile S.A.

In the third quarter of 2026, financial income decreased by US$ 2 million compared to the same quarter of the previous year. The main change was a US$ 4 million decrease in financial income from interest generated by the application of the Tariff Stabilization Law. This was offset by a US$ 2 million increase in interest earned on funds invested under the Centralized Treasury Service Contract with Enel Chile S.A.

Financial costs increased by US$ 11 million, mainly due to US$ 7 million less in interest capitalization related to the Los Cóndores project and US$ 7 million in higher financial costs resulting from supplier agreements to optimize payment schedules. These increases were offset by US$ 1 million in lower financial costs from the sale and assignment of rights to accounts receivable from energy sales, and US$ 2 million in lower expenses and bank fees.

In the third quarter of 2026, financial costs increased by US$ 7 million compared to the same quarter of the prior period, mainly due to higher financing costs of US$ 7 million arising from supplier agreements to optimize payment schedules.

Gains from indexation decreased by US$ 8 million, mainly due to lower gains on recoverable taxes of US$ 6 million and greater negative effects from inflation adjustments to trade receivables of US$ 2 million.

In the third quarter of 2026, the results from indexation showed a US$ 2 million loss, which was greater than in the same quarter of the previous year. This was primarily attributable to a US$ 2 million decrease in gains from inflation adjustments to tax refunds receivable.

A US$ 1 million decrease in exchange rate differences loss, primarily attributable to an US$ 18 million increase in the positive exchange rate difference on financial debt and derivative instruments. This was offset by a US$ 11 million increase in the net loss associated with foreign-currency accounts receivable and payable, as well as a US$ 6 million adjustment of recoverable taxes.

In the third quarter of 2026, exchange rate differences totaled an US$ 11 million gain, equivalent to a US$ 20 million positive change compared to the third quarter of 2025. This was primarily driven by a larger positive exchange rate impact of US$ 24 million on financial debt and derivative instruments, together with a higher net gain of US$ 6 million on foreign-currency accounts receivable and payable. These gains were partially offset by the US$ 10 million tax recoverable adjustment.

Other non-operating results

Companies accounted for using the equity method

In 2026, results from companies accounted for under the equity method increased by US$ 4 million, reflecting higher earnings at our associate, GNL Chile S.A.

In the third quarter of 2026, these results increased by US$ 2 million, also reflecting higher earnings at our associate, GNL Chile S.A.

Corporate income tax

Corporate income tax expense amounted to US$ 136 million, a US$ 7 million decrease compared to the same period last year. This variation was mainly due to a US$ 5 million decrease in tax expense from lower operating income, and a US$ 3 million decrease in tax expense from a lower payment of the prior year's current tax.

Corporate income tax expense for the quarter amounted to US$ 40 million, a US$ 8 million decrease compared to the same period last year. This variation was mainly due to a US$ 10 million decrease in tax expenses, driven by lower operating income.

2. BALANCE SHEET ANALYSIS

The company's Total Assets increased by US$ 22 million as of September 30, 2026, compared to the total Assets as of December 31, 2025.

ASSETS (Figures in US$ million)	Sep-26	Dec-25	Change	% Change
Current Assets	1,541	1,592	(51)	(3.2%)
Non Current Assets	3,050	2,976	73	2.5%
Total Assets	4,590	4,569	22	0.5%

Current assets decreased by US$ 51 million as of September 30, 2026, mainly due to: (i) a US$ 44 million decrease in accounts receivable from related companies for energy sales to Enel Distribución, and a US$ 49 million decrease in accounts receivable from Enel Chile due to lower funds invested through the Centralized Treasury Service Contract; (ii) a US$ 62 million decrease in recoverable taxes, resulting from refunds of accumulated VAT tax credits from prior years; and (iii) a US$ 17 million decrease in prepaid expenses, due to the amortization of assets recorded in this category as of December 31, 2025. These decreases were partially offset by increases in: (i) bank balances by US$ 49 million; (ii) investments in time deposits by US$ 40 million; and (iii) noncurrent assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale by US$ 32 million. The latter increase reflects the sale process for certain assets related to the Bocamina II coal-fired unit, which had made significant progress by the end of the first half of 2026. The generating unit ceased operations and was disconnected from the National Electricity System on September 30, 2022.

Non-current assets increased by US$ 73 million compared to the balance as of December 31, 2025. The main line items changed as follows: (i) property, plant, and equipment increased by US$ 106 million due to additions of new fixed assets; and (ii) right-of-use assets increased by US$ 45 million due to new lease contracts. These increases were partially offset by depreciation and amortization of US$ 64 million for property, plant, and equipment and US$ 7 million for right-of-use assets.

The Company's total Liabilities and Equity as of September 30, 2026, increased by US$ 22 million compared to those as of December 31, 2025.

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (Figures in US$ million)	Sep-26	Dec-25	Change	% Change
Current Liabilities	1,254	1,133	121	10.7%
Non Current Liabilities	392	650	(259)	(39.8%)
Total Equity	2,944	2,785	159	5.7%
Attributable to the Shareholders of parent company	*2,934*	*2,774*	*160*	*5.8%*
Attributable to Non-controlling interest	*10*	*11*	*(1)*	*(11.0%)*
Total Liabilities and Equity	4,590	4,569	22	0.5%

Current liabilities increased by US$ 121 million. The main line items changed as follows: (i) a US$ 234 million increase in obligations to the public, due to the reclassification of non-current financial liabilities to current based on their maturity dates; (ii) a US$ 35 million increase from new lease agreements; and (iii) increases in accounts payable to related companies: US$ 18 million payable to Enel Trading SpA for derivatives and commodities, and a US$ 20 million increase in accounts payable to GNL Chile for gas purchases. These increases were partially offset by: (i) a US$ 152 million decrease in accounts payable to Enel Chile following the payment of dividends; and (ii) US$ 26 million in interest payments on instalments of obligations to the public that came due.

Non-current liabilities decreased by US$ 259 million as of September 30, 2026, mainly due to the following: (i) a US$ 234 million decrease in obligations to the public, resulting from the reclassification of non-current liabilities to current liabilities based on maturity; (ii) a US$ 13 million decrease in provisions; and (iii) the amortization of US$ 14 million of deferred revenue.

Total Equity increased by US$ 159 million as of September 30, 2026, mainly due to a US$ 383 million increase in earnings for the period, partially offset by a US$ 223 million decrease from dividend payments.

Performance of the main financial ratios:

RATIO		UNIT	Sep-26	Dec-25	Sep-25	Chg	Chg %
Liquidity	Liquidity (1)	Times	1.23	1.41	-	(0.18)	(12.8%)
	Acid-test (2)	Times	1.20	1.36	-	(0.16)	(11.8%)
	Working capital	US$ Million	286	459	-	(173)	(37.6%)
Leverage	Leverage (3)	Times	0.56	0.64	-	(0.08)	(12.5%)
	Short-term debt (4)	%	76.2%	63.5%	-	12.7%	20.0%
	Long-term debt (5)	%	23.8%	36.5%	-	(12.7%)	(34.8%)
	Financial expenses coverage (6)	Times	8.63	-	12.06	(3.43)	(28.4%)
Profitability	Op. income / Op. Revenues	%	23.6%	-	22.8%	0.8%	3.4%
	ROE (7)	%	18.7%	-	15.2%	3.5%	23.3%
	ROA (8)	%	11.9%	-	9.5%	2.4%	24.9%

(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

> Current liquidity as of September 30, 2026, stood at 1.23 times, a 12.8% decrease compared to December 2025. This decrease was mainly due to an increase in other current financial liabilities.

> Acid-test ratio as of September 30, 2026, was 1.20 times, down 11.8% from December 31, 2025. This decrease was mainly due to an increase in other current financial liabilities.

> Working capital as of September 30, 2026, was US$ 286 million, a US$ 173 million decrease compared to December 2025, mainly due to an increase in other current financial liabilities.

> Leverage ratio stood at 0.56 times, 12.5% lower than in December 2025. This decrease is mainly due to an increase in equity from the period's earnings, while maintaining a balance between current and non-current liabilities.

> Financial expenses coverage was 8.63 as of September 30, 2026, indicating the ability to cover financial expenses with the EBITDA generated during the period. This ratio decreased by 28.4%, mainly due to (i) an increase in net financial expense and (ii) the fact that, during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025, financial costs on financial obligations were reduced by gains from inflation-indexed units, a situation that did not occur during the same period ended September 30, 2026.

> Profitability index reached 23.6%, 80 basis points higher than the 22.8% achieved over the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025. This increase was primarily due to the gas optimization transaction completed in the first quarter of 2026.

- Return on equity for the shareholders reached 18.7%, 350 basis points higher than the return on equity achieved in the first nine months of 2025, primarily due to lower results in the prior-year 12-month rolling period.

- Return on assets reached 11.9%, 240 basis points higher than the 9.5% return as of September 30, 2025. This change is primarily due to (i) lower results in the prior-year 12-month rolling period and (ii) a decrease in total assets in the current period, mainly due to a reduction in trade receivables.

3.- MAIN CASH FLOWS

Enel Generación Chile Group recorded a positive net cash flow of US$ 75 million for the period ended September 30, 2026, representing a US$ 173 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)	Sep-26	Sep-25	Change	% Change
From Operating Activities	580	536	44	8.2%
From Investing Activities	(67)	(85)	17	(20.5%)
From Financing Activities	(438)	(549)	111	(20.3%)
Total Net Cash Flow	75	(98)	173	(176.7%)

Operating activities generated a positive cash flow of US$ 580 million, an increase of US$ 44 million compared to September 30, 2025. This cash flow consists of receipts totaling US$ 3,140 million from the sale of goods and provision of services, partially offset by payments of US$ 2,303 million to suppliers for goods and services, US$ 2,303 million to and on behalf of employees, US$ 164 million in taxes, and US$ 65 million in other operating activities.

Investing activities generated a negative cash flow of US$ 67 million, reflecting additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets of US$ 143 million, partially offset by US$ 49 million in funds received under the Centralized Treasury Service Contract with Enel Chile, US$ 18 million in interest collected, US$ 7 million in proceeds from the sale of fixed assets, and US$ 2 million in dividends received.

Financing activities resulted in a cash outflow of US$ 438 million, mainly from US$ 387 million in dividends paid, US$ 34 million in interests paid, and payments for the amortization of domestic bonds totaling US$ 25 million. These outflows were partially offset by US$ 8 million received from other financing sources.

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

COMPANY	INFORMATION FOR ASSETS AND EQUIPMENTS (Figures in US$ million)			
	Payments for Additions of Fixed Assets		Depreciation	
	Sep-26	Sep-25	Sep-26	Sep-25
Enel Generación Chile	139	158	71	53
Pehuenche	3	3	5	5
Total Consolidated	142	161	76	58

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 September 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.