Colbun SA

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP]

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04/08/2025, 06:25 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:
☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:
☑ USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:
☑ Privately owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Colbún S.A.a Chilean-origin company with 37 years of experience, a leader in the generation and commercialization of safe, competitive, and sustainable energy, as well as in the provision of energy solutions. It has a portfolio of over 400 industrial clients and companies, approximately 1,200 workers, and an installed capacity of more than 4,000 MW through 27 power generation plants in Chile and Peru.The installed capacity is composed of hydroelectric power plants (reservoir and run-of-the-river), three solar PV power plants and coal-fired, diesel and gas power plants (combined and conventional cycles) as follows: - Hydroelectric power plants have an installed capacity of 1,627 MW distributed among 17 plants, which correspond to (from north to south): Aconcagua Complex, formed by Los Quilos, Blanco, Juncal, Juncalito, Chacabuquito and Hornitos, located in Valparaíso Region; Carena located in Metropolitan Region; Colbun complex, formed by Colbún, Machicura, San Ignacio, Chiburgo, San Clemente and La Mina, located in Maule Region; Laja Complex formed by Rucúe, Quilleco located in Biobío Region; Angostura, also located in Biobío Region; and Canutillar located in Los Lagos Region. Colbún, Machicura, Canutillar and Angostura power plants have their own reservoirs, whereas the remaining are run-of-the-river hydroelectric power plants. - Thermal power plants have an installed capacity of 1,562 MW, distributed between Nehuenco Complex, located in Valparaíso Region; Candelaria power plant located in O'Higgins Region; Los Pinos and Santa María power plants, located in Biobío Region. - Solar (PV) power plants are Diego de Almagro Sur (230MW) located in Antofagasta, Ovejería (9 MW), located in the Metropolitan Region and Machicura (9MW) located in Maule Region. In Peru, Colbún operates with Fénix Power, a combined-cycle gas-powered plant with an installed capacity of 573 MW which delivers energy to 53 clients connected in the National Electric Interconnected System (SEIN, by its Spanish acronym), representing 5.8% of this system in terms of power

generation. Currently, Colbun is constructing Horizonte wind farm, this project stands as Chile's largest wind project and one of Latin America's largest. As of December 2023, completion reached 75.6%. It is stated to commence energy injection in the first half of 2024.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2023	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

2003600000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

COLBUN:CI

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No
[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply
☑ Chile

☑ Peru

(1.16) In which part of the electric utilities value chain does your organization operate?

Electric utilities value chain

☑ Electricity generation

☑ Electricity purchasing

(1.16.1) For your electricity generation activities, provide details of your nameplate capacity and electricity generation specifics for each technology employed.

Coal - Hard

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

350

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

1553

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

1410

(1.16.1.5) Comment

These values correspond to Santa María coal power plant.

Lignite

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Colbún does not use lignite for energy generation

Oil

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

108

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

64

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

64

(1.16.1.5) Comment

These values correspond to Los Pinos diesel power plant.

Gas

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

1676

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

7138

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

6979

(1.16.1.5) Comment

These values correspond to Nehuenco Complex, Candelaria and Fénix power plants.

Sustainable biomass

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Colbún does not use biomass for energy generation

Other biomass

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Colbún does not use biomass for energy generation

Waste (non-biomass)

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Colbún does not use waste for energy generation

Nuclear

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Colbún does not use nuclear energy.

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with carbon capture and storage

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Colbún does not have power plants with CCS.

Geothermal

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Colbún does not use geothermal energy for energy generation

Hydropower

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

1627

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

6873

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

6732

(1.16.1.5) Comment

These values correspond to Colbúns hydroelectric power plants.

Wind

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Colbún did not use wind energy for energy generation, but has a project under construction.

Solar

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

248

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

511

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

511

(1.16.1.5) Comment

These values correspond to Diego de Almagro Sur, Machicura Solar and Ovejería power plants.

Marine

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Colbún does not use marine energy for energy generation.

Other renewable

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Colbún does not use other renewal energy for energy generation

Other non-renewable

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Colbún does not use other non-renewal energy for energy generation.

Total

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

4009

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

16139

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

15696

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Colbún intent to duplicate it's capacity by 2030.
[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Colbún rigorously evaluates potential suppliers based on environmental, social, and governance (ESG) criteria. These filters ensure that suppliers align with Colbún's sustainability goals. ESG factors include environmental impact (such as emissions, waste management, and use of renewable and non renewable resources), social practices (including labor conditions, human rights and community engagement), and governance (transparency, company behavior and compliance). By considering ESG aspects during selection, Colbún aims to partner with suppliers who share their commitment to responsible business practices. When making procurement decisions, Colbún weighs ESG factors alongside traditional considerations like cost, quality and reliability. Suppliers with strong ESG performance receive preferential treatment. This approach encourages suppliers to improve their sustainability practices over time. By integrating ESG into procurement, Colbún contributes to a more sustainable supply chain and reduces risks associated with non-compliance or reputational damage. Colbún conducts on-site audits to assess supplier performance. These audits verify compliance with ESG standards and identify areas for improvement. To monitor these aspects, we use a plataform named "Clever" which privides real-time data on supplier performance. It tracks key metrics, identifies deviations and triggers corrective actions. Regular monitoring ensures that suppliers maintain high standards throughout the contract period. Colbún recognizes that supplier improvement is an ongoing process. We invest in training and development programs for suppliers. These programs cover topics like environmental management, safety protocols and ethical practices. By empowering suppliers with knowledge and skills, Colbún fosters a collaborative environment where both parties contribute to sustainability goals.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

Colbún maps the plastics corresponding to waste in all its operations, within the framework of the National Extended Producer Responsibility Law. Colbun publishes all the waste generated in packaging in the corresponding item. Furthermore, Colbun is strongly committed to recycling and has established recycling centers in almost all its plants over the last year. Within this initiative, plastic is recycled.

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

In Colbun, short-term is associated with the fulfillment of the annual budget of the Company and the efficient use of current assets. This time horizon for assessing climate-related risks and opportunities is aligned with Colbuns methodology for assessing risks of the Company.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

In Colbun, medium-term is associated with variables related to financing capacity, hydrological variability, price of commodities, commitments with communities and investors, and overall Colbuns abilities to compete in the electricity sector. This time horizon for assessing climate-related risks and opportunities is aligned with Colbuns methodology for assessing risks of the Company.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

20

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

In Colbun, long-term is associated with the impact in new technological and development costs and long-term policies. This time horizon is also used for assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities and its aligned with Colbuns corporative risk methodology
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Ecolab Water Risk Monetizer

☑ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
☑ ISO 14046 Environmental Management – Water Footprint

Databases
☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other
☑ External consultants
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Drought
☑ Landslide
☑ Wildfires
☑ Heat waves
☑ Pollution incident
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical
☑ Water stress
☑ Coastal erosion
☑ Change in land-use
☑ Groundwater depletion
☑ Changing wind patterns
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies
☑ Declining water quality
☑ Temperature variability
☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Policy
☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Increased pricing of water
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
☑ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products
☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In line with the corporate sustainability requirements and considering the strategic nature of these types of risks, the company has conducted a diagnosis of its current situation following the TCFD (Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures) model, using a methodology discussed as follows: a) Through the company's transversal risk model, the identification of risks related to climate change is carried out, following specific parameters from two main categories: i) Physical risks, which arise from the increase in extreme weather events or the long-term impacts of changes in climate characteristics, further subdivided into Acute Risks (caused by intense events) and Chronic Risks (long-term changes), and ii) Transition risks faced by economic agents moving toward a decarbonized economy (sometimes referred to as "carbon risks"), which can be further divided into Political and Legal Risks, Technological Risks, Market Risks, and Reputational Risks. b) Time horizons are defined in accordance with the recommendations of the TCFD, including short, medium, and long-term. Some impacts that may not be significant in the short term can lead to additional risks and opportunities that are important for the company's value over time. This structure enabled an initial analysis of Colbún's climate risks and opportunities, gathering analyzed information from various platforms, as well as through meetings with different areas of expertise within the company, resulting in a range of risks and opportunities based on their business area and location. In parallel, the methodology requires the determination of physical scenarios to establish the behavior of the identified risks and to develop a specific risk control methodology, which is applied to identify both Risks and Opportunities and then evaluate them in terms of economic impact on the company, probability of occurrence, severity, and time horizon. This evaluation is developed through collaboration among various areas and responsible parties, who assess each of the identified risks and opportunities based on their knowledge and experience. Additionally, the probability of risk materialization and the severity it would pose to the business, safety, and processes of the company are taken into account, maintaining the magnitudes and ranges established in this document; once the two risk variables are quantified, they are multiplied to obtain the magnitude of the risk/opportunity. The results obtained are weighted based on the horizon in which the risk manifests, using a parameters table available in the document that describes its methodology Finally, once this analysis is completed, the process includes a specific inventory, which is subjected to an analysis of potential controls to bring the risks to an acceptable level or to manage the opportunities for them to materialize. This provides risk owners with control tools to incorporate into the risk management model.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

☑ External consultants

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Jurisdictional/landscape assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

Chronic physical

☑ Change in land-use

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

☑ Other chronic physical driver, please specify :Habitat modification of aquatic biota Habitat modification of terrestrial biota Adverse effects on air quality Alteration of terrestrial flora and fauna

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Local communities

☑ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The risks to biodiversity are assessed within the framework of environmental impact assessments for future projects. Through expert judgment, the tasks and activities associated with the projects and the information of the site where they will be located are reviewed. For this purpose, information gathered on-site is used to determine the existing biodiversity and its ecological value.Additionaly, a survey was conducted to determine the risk associated with the impact on protected areas rich in biodiversity. A specific approach is used for each location, through the collection of information on-site by specialists in each of the components involved. All of our electric generation projects are subjected to an environmental assessment of the effects and impacts on the environment and biodiversity to obtain approval. Therefore, the minimization of these effects, their mitigation, repair, and compensation are elements present from the design stage. In addition to local and Chilean environmental regulation, the Company has its own biodiversity standards which includes mitigation hierarchy (zero net loss) for new projects and several plans aimed at the conservation of species and habitats. Colbun is currently working together with international NGOs such a TNC (The Nature Conservancy) and WCS (Wildlife Conservation Society) to further enhance its biodiversity policies and management.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Sustainability is a top priority for Colbún; thus, the care of the environment and the proper management of natural resources is a commitment embraced by the entire organization, including all its facilities and subsidiaries, employees, suppliers, and contractors. The company has in place an environmental management model that

ensures the compliance of its projects and operations with regulations, standards, and laws, while also adding environmental value, protecting the surrounding environment and its ecosystems, and building trust with the local communities. More specifically, the companys commitment to and care for the environment is stated in its main policies, incorporating it as a central axis in the 'Code of Ethics'; the 'Sustainability Policy,' which defines the principles through which the company manages risks and opportunities in this area; the 'Biodiversity Strategy,' which provides the company's guidelines for conserving and enhancing existing biodiversity; and the 'Occupational Safety, Health, and Environment Policy,' which sets the basic directives for defining objectives, management tools for control and monitoring, and promoting optimization and innovation in the use of natural resources. The risks associated to potential incidents in soil, air, water, flora, etc. are included in the risk management model and corporate risk matrix and assessed and monitored by the Risk Management Committee. Additionally, environmental incidents occurring at plants and projects are reported to the board on a monthly basis Additionally, with a focus on the risks associated with the company's new projects, a Corporate PMO is currently being implemented. This PMO is oriented toward risk management and control of the portfolio of ongoing projects, aimed at addressing threats that could jeopardize the fulfillment of delivery schedules and committed costs for these projects. The PMO equally integrates controls related to environmental management. Also, ESG criteria is being developed to incorporate it to relevant investment decision making and purchases. Finally, environmental opportunities are being assessed by the New Business Committee. An example of this is the opening of business lines in water desalination, green hydrogen, and energy solutions for our customers
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

In the early development stages of projects, whether they are owned or opportunities from the M&A area, Colbún performs a pre-feasibility and feasibility assessment which includes relevant territorial (location) analysis, which often triggers a 'No Go' decision. At the pre-feasibility phase it is performed a social and environmental viability analysis and if the project continues to the feasibility stage, an environmental impact assessment is initiated, where, as a first step, it is determined if the project has to be submitted to the environmental impact system and if so, whether an Environmental Impact Declaration (DIA) or an Environmental Impact Study (EIA) should be conducted, followed by an analysis of the project's impact scope and a study of the territorial baseline (for example, in terms of flora and fauna, climate, landscape, as well as the consideration of the social structure and cultural aspects, among others). Afterwards, there are assessed the territorial impacts of the project and the mitigation measures. This analysis, by law, must consider how the project will affect climate change and how it will, in turn, be affected by this phenomenon considering different scenarios. In terms of operation, Colbún assesses water stress areas using the Aqueduct tool, allowing for monitoring of dependencies and risks that may affect Colbún's power plants. This evaluation is crucial in managing resources sustainably and ensuring the reliability of energy production amidst varying environmental conditions. In the attatchment there is a map of all Colbúns power plants, the Canutillar scheme is the only one not located in a water-stressed area.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

page61_annual_report.pdf
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Absolute decrease of more than 20USMM over the short term horizon

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

5000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Absolute increase over the short term period
[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:
☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

The discharge of wastewater in our thermal power plants is performed in a planned manner as set forth in the environmental permits and resolutions (the operation of renewal power plants do not pollute water). The monitoring of water pollutants is specific for each power plant since water is used differently, so their amount (flows), physical-chemical characterization and treatment before disposal is specific and tailored to each facility. Wastewater discharges are monitored by the environmental officers, supported of the environmental deputy management, and reported periodically to the environmental authority. Also, the company has worked in the determination of criminal risks related to water pollution and environmental offenses and has a detailed inventory of risks and controls. In the event of an environmental incident, Colbún has in place procedures for action and reporting which apply to company employees and external personnel.
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Thermal power plants discharge wastewater in a planned manner as set forth in the environmental permits and resolutions. Wastewater discharges are monitored and certified by the environmental national authority and are specific for each power plant since water is used differently by each thermal power plant, so their amount (flows), physical-chemical characterization and treatment before disposal are specific and tailored to each facility. Similarly, wastewater standards or limits also depend on the receiving water body, namely surface water flows, mains off the coast between other.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Resource recovery

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

For Candelaria and Los Pinos thermal power plants and Nehuenco Complex, disposal of wastewater goes to surface water bodies; these discharges are planned under normal operation of thermal power plants. Wastewater before disposal is treated with pH stabilization, wastewater treatment plant (activated sludge), neutralization and disinfection. In Nehuenco Complex, the water discarded from the RO-Plant is reused by another industry and does not need previous treatment. For Santa María thermal power plant, disposal of water discharges goes to the same place where it is taken: the sea, Bay of Coronel. These discharges are planned under normal operation of Santa María. In Chile, discharged Water quality is measured through the national norm Supreme Decree n90/2000 which aims to regulate the discharge of pollutants into marine and continental water bodies by setting maximum permissible limits for the dischargeFor Fenix Power thermal power plant,

water discharges go to the sea. These discharges are planned under normal operation of Fenix Power and are treated with residual chlorine control. These discharges are not reutilized by other organizations.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

Colbún is not a plastic producer nor an intensive plastic consumer, therefore, the risks associated with plastics have not been considered a priority. Nevertheless, we have specific goals associated to reducing, reusing and recycling residues.
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy
☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply
☑ Chile

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Increase in the CO2 emissions tax: Currently, in Chile, the tax on CO2 emissions stands at US5 per tonCO2. However, there is an anticipated gradual increase to US40 per tonCO2 (as per the government's plan)

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Indirect costs are expected to rise due to the tax imposed on CO2 emissions, which is anticipated to increase per ton of emissions. However, Colbún is actively pursuing ambitious renewable energy generation projects.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

2824247

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

14121235

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

In 2023 Colbun CO2 emissions taxed were 2,824,247 tons of CO2, representing a total cost of 14,121,235 USD. The anticipated financial effect figure represents a minimum impact value due to a rise of 1 USD/tonCO2, while the maximum impact considers a rise of 5 USD/tonCO2, to reach in the medium term a carbon tax value of 10 USD/tonCO2

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

4000000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Currently, Colbún has a 10% share in the generation of the Chilean electrical system and an installed capacity of around 4,000 MW. We have proposed increasing this to at least 4,000 MW by the end of the decade, effectively doubling our installed capacity. The investment for this growth is approximately USD 4 billion.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

With our strategy we are contributing to the decarbonization of the countries where we operate and reducing our reliance on thermal power plants, which are intended to support the energy transition and/or provide security to the electrical system.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Aconcagua and El Maule river basins

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

This risk applies in Chile. Changes in precipitation patterns might affect the power generation of Colbun's hydro power plants located in Aconcagua and Maule river basins (Chile). In these basins, Colbun has two complexes of hydro power plants: 210 MW for Aconcagua Complex, with six run of the river power plants and 662 MW for Colbun Complex, which consists in two reservoirs and four run of the river power plants. Both Complexes represent 24% of Colbun's total installed capacity in Chile in terms of MW. These two Complexes are in river basins that have already experimented a decrease in precipitation patterns and, according to third party studies, by 2050 it is expected a decrease of 20% in cumulative precipitation in these river basins.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme weather variability could have an impact on Colbún's financial position, performance, and cash flow. The company's hydroelectric capacity, which accounts for 47% of its total installed capacity in Chile, is particularly vulnerable to reductions in water availability. Specifically, the Aconcagua and Colbún complexes, which together represent 24% of Colbún's capacity, are located in basins that have already experienced decreased precipitation

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

9800000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

116000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

In an average year, power generation is near 1,000 GWh in Aconcagua Complex and 3,250 GWh in Colbun Complex. A decrease in the energy production on the mentioned facilities would lead to supply that committed energy with Colbuns CCGT capacity, running with liquefied natural gas (LNG). These would face Colbun with higher supply costs. Thus, per every GWh of lower hydropower generation, it will be an impact on Colbún's EBITDA.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

4000000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The figure mentioned in the cost of the response to risk is an estimated CAPEX for the construction of renewable energy projects for 4,000 MW between 2021 and 2030. Colbun expects that these iniatives will reduce the magnitude of the risk from medium-high to medium

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Colbun has been focusing on growing renewable energy, such as solar and wind power. Colbun's roadmap implies the challenge of doubling its installed capacity in Chile, expecting to add 4,000 MW renwable energy generation capacity by 2030. Solar and wind projects are more resilient to water scarcity.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Changes in precipitation patterns might affect water availability for cooling in thermal power plants. A decrease in precipitation leads to a reduced recharge of river basins and aquifers. Valparaíso Region has experienced several years of drought that affects water availability for different sectors. The projections show that if the temperature continuously increases, the effects of climate change will be more severe for this region of Chile. The largest thermal asset of the Company, Nehuenco Complex, with 854.6 MW of installed capacity, is located in the Valparaiso Region. This combined gas cycle power plant needs water for cooling purposes, supplied by 20 wells that depend on the water availability of the zone.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

A reduction in precipitation would limit the recharge of basins and aquifers, resulting in increased direct costs for operating the Nehuenco power plant.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

11594000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

19074000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Water scarcity in the central zone of Chile might bring lower water availability for cooling purposes in Colbun's thermal power plants, in particular for the Nehuenco Complex located in the Aconcagua River basin, with an installed capacity of 854.6 MW representing 25% of the total installed capacity of Colbun in Chile. Water scarcity could affect Colbun's results due to lower energy generation caused by a lack of water availability for the thermal process. To cope with this energy gap, Colbun will have to supply part of its contracts with purchases from the spot market (average price at Quillota Substation was 85 USD/MWh in 2023). Assuming that the spot price is in line with open-cycle gas plants, this over cost could affect a share (6.2% min and 10.2% max estimated, considering a month out of operation) of the 2,200 GWh expected to be supplied by gas.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :Reverse Osmosis (RO) plant

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response is an estimation of operational costs of the RO plant. In addition, as a secondary response to prevent the detention of the operations of the Nehuenco Complex, Colbun is securing external suppliers of water as a backup in case the water scarcity worsens

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In 2017 Colbun built a Reverse Osmosis (RO) plant in Nehuenco Complex to reduce the need for water for the cooling process of the combined cycle and to improve the water quality of the wells. With the use of the RO plant, the water needs for cooling purposes can be reduced by up to 50%. The plant eliminates the sulfates from the water supplied by the wells, so it isn't necessary to purge so much water in the cooling towers because fewer solids accumulate on them.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Increasing extreme weather events such as forest fires and floods might put at risk Colbun’s operations and facilities, such as Santa María thermal power plant and Aconcagua hydroelectric complex, due to their locations. On Colbun’s risk matrix, these are considered under the classification of natural disasters, which could cause damages to workers, assets, or local communities.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The resulting damage from such incidents could lead to increased operational costs and interruptions, negatively impacting the company's financial performance

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

20000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost corresponds to the insurance.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To manage this risk, Colbun has invested in infrastructure to prepare the facilities for extreme weather events. In 2023, Colbun invested 20,000,000 USD in insurance.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Other policy risk, please specify :Regulatory uncertainty

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Aconcagua, Maule, Biobío and Laja

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In Chile, the way that the water resources are treated, is defined by the national Water Code, specifically through "water rights", where private organizations or persons own a right of use for a specific amount of water in terms of L per s or m3 per s, which can be for consumption or for non-consumptive uses, the second one means that all the withdrawn water must be returned to its original source. Colbun has both type of water rights, for cooling purposes is needed consumptions use rights, but in the case of hydroelectric generation, they only need non-consumptive rights, because all the water is returned to the original river. In 2011 it began in Chile a reform to the Water Code i, which concluded in January 2022, when the National Congress approved it. Between other changes, it stands out the definition of a temporary right of use in new water rights, the prioritization of human consumption and sanitation over other uses and the total or partial extinction of the water rights in certain circumstances.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

These changes could potentially impact Colbún’s financial position and operations. Increased prioritization of water for human consumption may limit the availability of water rights for industrial uses, raising direct costs for cooling at thermal plants.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with local communities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

5000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

On 2023, Colbún expended aprox 5000000 USD for social programs in Chile and Perú. Most of these programs are related to entrepreneurship, education and environmental trainings. The cost of management may change depending on the type of projects that the Company is developing. These costs allow Colbun to understand the main worries of his neighbours and participate in the local discussion.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Colbun is committed to support local development and maintain a trustful relationship with people, civil organizations, authorities and media, which shall be the basis of development that generates shared value for our neighbouring communities and for the society in general. Colbun has a Public Affairs area that guides and promotes social, environmental and communication actions with the communities where the projects are located. An example of good results of this risk management method is that Colbun is the only power generation of Chilean capitals that listed in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index Emerging Markets. Also, Colbun has an active role in the Chilean Generators Association (AGG, by its Spanish acronym) which aims to promote the development of power generation capacity based on the principles of sustainability, reliability (security, adequacy and quality) and competitiveness. With this management method, the Company considers that this risk is reasonably controlled.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

14121235

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

20000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The Opex vulnerable to transition risk corresponds to the taxes paid in Chile for the emission of 2,824,247 tons of CO2e. The Opex vulnerable to physical risk relates to the insurance payments.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

116000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 11-20%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The Opex vulnerable to transition risk corresponds to the estimated operational costs of the RO plant. The Opex vulnerable to physical risks relates to the operational cost of generating 1,000 GWh of electricity using natural gas instead of hydropower.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Chile
☑ Biobio

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

3

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(3.2.11) Please explain

In the Biobío River basin, Colbún has 3 hydroelectric power plants. In the Biobío River, there is the Angostura power plant with a reservoir included and an installed capacity of 323.8 MW. In the Laja River sub-basin, which is a tributary of the Biobío River, there are the run-of-river hydroelectric power plants Rucúe and Quilleco, with a total installed capacity of 240.2 MW. There is also Los Pinos thermal power plant with an installed capacity of 107.7 MW. All of these plants are exposed to water scarcity. Together, they represent 15% of Colbún's annual electricity generation in 2023.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Other, please specify :Aconcagua

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

9

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 21-30%

(3.2.11) Please explain

In Aconcagua River Basin, Colbun has a total of 6 run-of-river hydropower facilities (Aconcagua Hydroelectric Complex; 210.3 MW) in the upper sector of river basin, which are treated as one because they are close to each other, so they are exposed to the same water risks. Also, Colbun has other 3 thermal power plants (Nehuenco Complex; 854.9 MW) located in the lower sector of the river, that for the same reason are considered as one. Together, they represent 23.35% of the annual electricity generation of Colbun in 2023. In the case of hydro and thermal power plants, they are all exposed to an increase of water scarcity, necessary for generation and refrigeration respectively. In the case of hydropower facilities, they are particularly exposed to a bigger quantity of suspended solids due to a major erosion and possible flooding risk that may cause an interruption of the power generation process.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Other, please specify **:**Maipo

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.8) % organization’s annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

In the Maipo River basin, Colbún has the Candelaria thermal power plant with an installed capacity of 253.9 MW. The Candelaria plant uses groundwater from the Codegua aquifer for its cooling processes and is exposed to water scarcity. The Run-of-the-river hydroelectric plant Carena is also located ins this basin with an installed capacity of 10 MW. Together they represent 4.1% of Colbún's annual electricity generation.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Other, please specify **:**Maule

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

6

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(3.2.11) Please explain

In Maule river basin, Colbun has a total of 6 hydroelectric plants (661.8 MW) with 2 reservoirs included (Colbun Hydroelectric Complex) and they represent a more than 10% of the annual electricity generation of Colbun. All of them are exposed to an increase of water scarcity, necessary for power generation. The global revenue is an estimated from the annual electricity generation of each facility, assuming a constant revenue per each MWh generated.

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Other, please specify :Arauco Coast

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.8) % organization’s annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Located in the Arauco Coast Basin, the Santa María coal-fired power plant has an installed capacity of 350 MW. It uses water in its operations, primarily desalinated water. This year, the area where the plant is located was added to Chile's water stress zones. Santa María’s generation accounts for 10% of Colbún’s total generation.

Row 7

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Peru

☑ Other, please specify :Chilca

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.8) % organization’s annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Located in the Chilca basin, the Fénix thermal power plant has an installed capacity of 572 MW. It uses water in its operations, primarily desalinated water. The area where the plant is located was added to Peru's water stress zones.
[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*Colbún was not subject to fines, enforcement orders or penalties for water-related regulatory violations during 2023*

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply
☑ Chile carbon tax

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Chile carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

96

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

14121235

(3.5.3.5) Comment

96% of the GHG emissions from scope 1 in Chile are covered by the carbon tax, which corresponds to 5 USD per ton of CO2 emmited
[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

From 2023 the carbon tax applies to facilities emitting more than 25,000 tons of CO2 and those that release more than 100 tons of particulate matter per year, which applies to Colbúns thermal power plants. The emissions of these plants are monitored through continuous monitoring systems (CEMS) or an abbreviated methodology, approved by the supervisory authority in Chile, called Low-Mass Emission (LME). In 2024 it entered into force the national carbon tax offset system, which allows the taxed subjects to use offsets to meet compliance obligations. Compensation through the implementation of reduction projects (offsets) opens the possibility to an offset market nationwide, which represents an opportunity to facilitate the development of low-emissions technologies and benefits companies like Colbun, which have a large renewable power generation portfolio and several projects already registered in international standards. Colbun has six power plants registered under CDM and VCS (Chacabuquito, Hornitos, Quilleco, San Clemente, and La Mina hydropower plants, and Ovejería photovoltaic power plant), which achieve emissions reductions of over 700,000 tons of CO2e per year as per the registered PDDs.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of renewable energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile

☑ Peru

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Colbún aims to develop 4,000 MW in renewable projects by 2030 which will contribute to the achivement of our clients mitigation goals and the decarbonization of the energy system.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Additional Revenue from the Sale of Certified Renewable Energy.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

750000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Considers the sale of 500,000 MWh of certified solar energy at a market price of 1.50/MWh.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

100000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The figure considers the verification and issuance costs.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Colbún started the operation of 2 solar PV projects during 2023 (Diego de Almagro Sur and Machicura Solar), has currently under construction 1 wind farm project under construction (Horizonte, 816 MW) and 9 renewable projects under evaluaton and feasibility.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Ability to diversify business activities

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile

☑ Peru

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Unknown

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Colbun's Strategic Agenda includes the evaluation of businesses adjacent to the energy sector, where potential opportunities lie in providing sustainable and environmentally responsible solutions to client and societal challenges. At the beginning of 2023, a new Water Division was created, focused on identifying and developing growth opportunities in the desalination and water treatment sector.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

What's observed both in Chile and globally is a bussiness opportunity due to an escalating demand for water in industrial processes, amid a scenario where inland water sources are becoming increasingly limited due to the impacts of climate change

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

500000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The presented value considers the desalination of 500,000 m^3 at a cost of 1 USD/m^3.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In pursuit of this objective, the Company has projects at various stages of development, we are actively advocating for improvements to the regulatory framework, which remains largely undeveloped in this domain

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Participation in carbon market

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The carbon market represents an opportunity to facilitate the development of zero and low-emission technologies. Also, it might benefit companies like Colbun, which has a large renewable power generation portfolio and several projects already registered under a carbon standard and trading offsets in the international market. Colbun has six power plants registered under CDM and VCS, which achieve emissions reduction of over 700,000 tons of CO2e per year (according to the registered PDDs): Chacabuquito, Hornitos, Quilleco, San Clemente, and La Mina hydropower plants, and Ovejería PV power plant.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Returns on investment in low-emission technology

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Since 2024, the green tax compensation system is operating in Chile, representing the country's first carbon market. This system allows the purchase of carbon credits from projects approved by the Ministry of the Environment to reduce the total or partial cost of the green tax

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

3500000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

7000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Colbun could become a carbon offset seller in the national and the voluntary carbon market since we currently have six power plants registered under CDM and VCS, which together achieve emissions reduction over 700,000 tons of CO2e per year (according to the registered PDDs): Chacabuquito, Hornitos, Quilleco, San Clemente and La Mina hydropower plants, and Ovejería PV power plant. Annual emissions reduction of the six power plants registered to issue carbon credits could generate between 3,500,000 to 7,000,000 USD of additional incomes per year (considering current CO2 tax in Chile of 5 USD per ton CO2 and an international price of regulated markets around of 10 USD per ton CO2.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

200000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The calculation considers an estimation for consultancy costs, verification costs (payment for DOEs), and issuance fees of the carbon credits for each of the six registered projects that Colbun has under CDM and VCS standards.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Since 2010, Colbun counts with a dedicated team responsible for climate change issues that have led the Company to become one of the main players in the Chilean Electric Sector in CDM and VCS registered projects and credit issuance. In addition, Colbun has defined as part of its Climate Change Strategy the development of a project portfolio that generates Certified Emissions Reductions. For example, Ovejeria was the last renewable project registered under VCS (photovoltaic power plant of 9 MW of installed capacity, average generation of 20.7 GWh per year). The plant can generate emissions reductions of 13,000 tonCO2e per year.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp5

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Ability to diversify business activities

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

According to the National Green Hydrogen Strategy, Chile is committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions to help slow down global climate change, moving towards sustainable development. It is in Chile's wealth of clean energies that the Ministry of Energy see an engine to decarbonize the country's activities, diversify its energy matrix and generate new industries for local development. Chile can produce the clean and renewable fuels that the world requires to avoid climate change. Chile has a unique opportunity to develop a competitive green hydrogen industry that, from electricity produced with low cost renewable resources, forms an energy source for local use and exportation, and promotes a sustainable economy around it. Colbun sees green hydrogen as a way to aggregate additional value to the portfolio of renewable energy projects that it is developing in Chile.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Colbun is actively pursuing a significant role in the development of the Green Hydrogen industry, recognized today as the premier alternative for decarbonizing industries where electrification of energy consumption is not feasible

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

452000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Costs calculation includes the annual fee for H2 Chile, execution of the certificate program, and studies on market dynamics, among other studies and consultancies. Also includes de investment in the alliance to particpe in the development of the first hydrogen bus bulit from scratch in Chile.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Colbun sees green hydrogen as a way to add value to the portfolio of renewable energy projects. In 2021, Colbun worked on promoting a corporate strategy to take advantage of the national potential to produce this emission-free fuel, generating a positive impact for customers and society in general. Thus, in 2022, the Green Hydrogen Department was created to promote this new business opportunity in line with Colbun's growth strategy. Colbun has participated in the various working groups organized by the Ministry of Energy and was one of the first companies to join as a partner of the Chilean Hydrogen Association (H2 Chile). The Company wants to position itself as a relevant player in this new industry, for which it plans to sign development agreements with technology suppliers, partners, and customers. On 2022, Colbun signed an alliance with the Santiago Airport to participate in the first Green Hydrogen project for an airport in Latin America.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

3500000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 100%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The financial opportunity corresponds to the annual revenues from the sale of 700000 of carbon credits from our registered power plants, at 5 per ton of CO2.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

3780000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 100%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

According to the Chilean Association of Desalination and Water Reuse (2023), the price per liter of desalinated water is aprox. of 1 chilean pesos, which amounts to 12 USD/m3. The amount of financial metric corresponds to the implementation of an hypothetical desalination plant of 100 L/s.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ President
☑ General Counsel
☑ Director on board
☑ Other C-Suite Officer
☑ Board-level committee
☑ Chief Risk Officer (CRO)
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

☑ Individual role descriptions

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Climate change strategy and ESG standards

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Governance mechanisms include: 1) Monthly brief to the Board of climate change goals and emissions reduction achieved by CDM/VCS registered power plants as well of other climate change issues, such as the fulfillment of Colbun's Climate Change Strategy 2) Monthly report to the Board of material risks matrix. This matrix includes climate change risks which are revised periodically. 3) Quarterly report to the Sustainability and Regulation Committee of climate change goals and execution stage of related initiatives that reduce carbon footprint. 4) Reviewing of the annual budget of Colbun, which includes climate change projects which are alignated with Colbun's Climate Change Strategy. 5) Assess and review of more ambitious goals related to environmental issues, such as carbon footprint due to power plants operations, in terms of GHG emissions, inland water consumption, and waste generation. The Supply Management department conducts comprehensive work with suppliers to ensure they meet the requirements aligned with the Climate Change Strategy. This department is accountable to the Chief

Financial Officer (CFO), ensuring that procurement strategies not only contribute to the company's financial health but also reflect its commitment to environmental sustainability.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ President

☑ General Counsel

☑ Director on board

☑ Other C-Suite Officer

☑ Board-level committee

☑ Chief Risk Officer (CRO)

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

☑ Individual role descriptions

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Climate change policy and ESG standards

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Governance mechanisms include: 1) Monthly brief to the Board of the company's water footprint 2) Monthly report to the Board of material risks matrix. This matrix includes water related risks which are revised periodically. 3) Quarterly report to the Sustainability and Regulation Committee of water footprint goals and execution stage of related initiatives that reduce water footprint. 4) Reviewing of the annual budget of Colbun, which includes water related projects. 5) Assess and review of more ambitious goals related to environmental issues, such as carbon footprint due to power plants operations, in terms of GHG emissions, inland water consumption, and waste generation.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ President
☑ General Counsel
☑ Other C-Suite Officer
☑ Board-level committee
☑ Chief Risk Officer (CRO)
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

☑ Individual role descriptions

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Biodiversity standards and ESG standards

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Colbún has a public biodiversity strategy with the following goals: (1) Address the impact of our projects on biodiversity, using methodologies that allow us to address biodiversity in a comprehensive manner and applying the mitigation hierarchy in all projects locatedin areas of environmental value. (2)Promote knowledge of endemic or endangered species and their habitats in our current and future operations, in line with the Global Compact Principles and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), in collaboration with external partners. (3) Promote biodiversity conservation by protecting or rehabilitating areas of environmental value: (4)Promote sustainable sourcing by procuring materials from sustainably managed forests that are FSC and/or PEFC certified. (5) Promote awareness and understanding of biodiversity among all company employees.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic
☑ Undergraduate education (e.g., BSc/BA in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, environmental engineering, forestry, etc.), please specify **:**Civil Engineering in environmental science
☑ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify **:**PhD in environmental science

Experience
☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

☑ Undergraduate education (e.g., BSc/BA in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, environmental engineering, forestry, etc.), please specify **:**Civil Engineering in environmental science

☑ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify **:**PhD in environmental science

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO reports directly to the Board of Directors of Colbun. The main responsibilities of the CEO are defining general policies of Colbun with the aim of fulfilling the strategic objectives established by the Board and establishing business policies, development strategies and investment plans for the main managements of Colbun, such as the Project and Engineering Management, Energy Management, Finance and Administration Management, Innovation and Business Development Management, Commercial Management, Public Corporate Affairs Management and Environmental Management; with the purpose to enhance the Company's growth.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO reports directly to the Board of Directors of Colbún. The main responsibilities of the CEO are defining general policies of Colbún with the aim of fulfilling the strategic objectives established by the Board and establishing business policies, development strategies and investment plans for the main managements of Colbún, such as the Project and Engineering Management, Energy Management, Finance and Administration Management, Innovation and Business Development Management, Commercial Management, Public Corporate Affairs Management and Environmental Management; with the purpose to enhance the Company's growth.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO reports directly to the Board of Directors of Colbun. The main responsibilities of the CEO are defining general policies of Colbun with the aim of fulfilling the strategic objectives established by the Board and establishing business policies, development strategies and investment plans for the main managements of Colbun, such as the Project and Engineering Management, Energy Management, Finance and Administration Management, Innovation and Business Development Management, Commercial Management, Public Corporate Affairs Management and Environmental Management; with the purpose to enhance the Company's growth.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Meeting bi-monthly, this committee identifies, quantifies, monitors, and communicates the Company's risks. Comprised of the CEO, senior executives, and the board chairman, it is supported by the Risk Management Manager as secretary. Climate change risks are part of the matrix managed by the Risk Committee, while opportunities are primarily reviewed by the Projects and Growth Options Committee, focusing on monitoring the Company's renewable energy investment portfolio. The Corporate Risk department supervises risks associated with changes in weather patterns, including both chronic and acute phenomena, as well as transitional risks such as potential regulatory changes related to decarbonization. Collaborating with the Climate Change department, these risks are assessed, encompassing the impact of reduced water availability on hydroelectric generation and associated costs, addressing both chronic risks and acute events like drought. This climate risk analysis spans the Company's own operations as well as upstream and downstream activities.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Implementing the Climate Change Strategy

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The company's Climate Change Strategy is approved and overseen by the Board of Directors. The responsibility for this strategy rests with the Sustainability and Environment Manager, who oversees its regular updates and monitoring through the Climate Change Unit. Progress on the initiatives and indicators is reported to the

Sustainability and Regulation Committee, which includes three members of the Board of Directors, and is also included in the Monthly Report presented to the entire Board.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Risk committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Risk Committe meets on a monthly basis and is composed of the General Manager, Senior Executives, and a representative from the Board of Directors attends its meetings. Other Directors may also attend. Its the instance where the risk management is carried out.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability and Regulation Committee serves as the primary coordinating and oversight body for our approach, policy, and strategy in sustainability. We have a Climate Change Strategy, approved and overseen by the Board of Directors. This strategy is regularly updated and monitored by the Sustainability and Environment Management, specifically through the Climate Change Unit. The progress of the initiatives and indicators outlined in the strategy is reported to the Sustainability and Regulation Committee, which includes main executives and three members of the Board of Directors. Additionally, it is included in the Monthly Report presented to the entire Board of Directors.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Managers from other areas of Colbún contribute to implement the Corporate Strategy wich main goal is to double its renewable energy capacity by 2030 (4,000 MW) which is the key element of the Climate Change Strategy of Colbún.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify **:**Energy

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Water Resources Deputy Management, which is located in the Energy Generation Management which aim is to lead the development and implementation of solutions and strategies for the efficient and sustainable management of water in our facilities, contributing to the fulfillment of our Environmental Footprint goals.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Risk committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Risk Committe meets on a monthly basis and is composed of the General Manager, Senior Executives, and a representative from the Board of Directors attends its meetings. Other Directors may also attend. Its the instance where the risk management is carried out and the risk matrix of Colbun is reviewed, which includes water related risks.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Sustainability Officer reports directly to the CEO and is responsible for the Water Sustainability Management of Colbún, aiming to ensure the achievement of strategic objectives, such as Colbún's Water Sustainability Strategy and its execution and oversight. Water sustainability issues are communicated directly to the CEO, who is accountable for evaluating the performance of the water sustainability strategy and goals for Colbún.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Committee reports to the CEO of Colbun. The CEO, three representatives of the Board, and key executives of Colbun compose this committee. Quarterly, the committee is exclusively about sustainability themes, including in between others, the monitoring of the goals of the water, climate change and residue footprint.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Manager of Water Resources Managmet

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Energy Manager

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Manager of Water Resources Management reports directly to the Manager of Energy and is responsible for overseeing the water resources management at Colbún. Their primary goal is to ensure the fulfillment of strategic objectives, such as the Corporate Environmental Footprint Goals associated with water. They are also responsible for managing relationships with water user organizations, ensuring compliance with water-related regulations, and implementing strategies for efficient water use in collaboration with irrigators and other users in the basins (water-saving agreements).

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Sustainability Officer reports directly to the CEO and is tasked with overseeing the Biodiversity Management of Colbún, aiming to ensure the achievement of strategic objectives, such as the execution of Colbún's Biodiversity Strategy and its ongoing supervision. Matters concerning biodiversity are communicated directly to the CEO, who is accountable for evaluating the implementation of the biodiversity strategy and objectives for Colbún

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

Employees receive a compensation based on a fixed and a variable component linked to a performance bonus. For 2023, as defined by the Board of Directors, this bonus incorporates various criteria, including financial performance indicators (20%), operational results (10%), progress on the Strategic Agenda (30%), which encompasses areas like renewable energy growth (4,000 MW in 2030) and new business ventures, customer and stakeholder perception indicators (20%), accident rates (10%), and socio-environmental management indicators, such as advancements in our Environmental Footprint and incidents prevention goals (10%). The incentives include annual goals to achieve its climate change targets, specifically, to reduce its net emission factor by 30% in 2025 and by 40% in 2030, based in 2018.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

Employees receive a compensation based on a fixed and a variable component linked to a performance bonus. For 2023, as defined by the Board of Directors, this bonus incorporates various criteria, including financial performance indicators (20%), operational results (10%), progress on the Strategic Agenda (30%), which encompasses areas like renewable energy growth (4,000 MW in 2030) and new business ventures, customer and stakeholder perception indicators (20%), accident rates (10%), and socio-environmental management indicators, such as advancements in our Environmental Footprint and incidents prevention goals (10%). The incentives include annual goals to achieve its water extraction targets, specifically, to reduce its operational water extraction intensity by 40% in 2025, based in 2018.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Other targets-related metrics, please specify **:**Achieving of a renewable energy capacity capacity goal

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Employees receive a compensation based on a fixed and a variable component linked to a performance bonus. For 2023, as defined by the Board of Directors, this bonus incorporates various criteria, including financial performance indicators (20%), operational results (10%), progress on the Strategic Agenda (30%), which encompasses areas like renewable energy growth (4,000 MW in 2030) and new business ventures, customer and stakeholder perception indicators (20%), accident rates (10%), and socio-environmental management indicators, such as advancements in our Environmental Footprint and incidents prevention goals (10%).

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Monetary incentives include achieving anual goals in line with the main target of Colbuns Strategic plan wich is to double its capacity (4000 MW) with renewable energy projects. The incentives include annual goals to achieve its climate change targets, specifically, to reduce its net emission factor by 30% in 2025 and by 40% in 2030, based in 2018.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Employees receive a compensation based on a fixed and a variable component linked to a performance bonus. For 2023, as defined by the Board of Directors, this bonus incorporates various criteria, including financial performance indicators (20%), operational results (10%), progress on the Strategic Agenda (30%), which encompasses areas like renewable energy growth (4,000 MW in 2030) and new business ventures, customer and stakeholder perception indicators (20%), accident rates (10%), and socio-environmental management indicators, such as advancements in our Environmental Footprint and incidents prevention goals (10%).

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

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Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Other targets-related metrics, please specify :Achieving of a renewable energy capacity capacity goal

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

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Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Other targets-related metrics, please specify :Achieving of a renewable energy capacity capacity goal

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Employees receive a compensation based on a fixed and a variable component linked to a performance bonus. For 2023, as defined by the Board of Directors, this bonus incorporates various criteria, including financial performance indicators (20%), operational results (10%), progress on the Strategic Agenda (30%), which encompasses areas like renewable energy growth (4,000 MW in 2030) and new business ventures, customer and stakeholder perception indicators (20%), accident rates (10%), and socio-environmental management indicators, such as advancements in our Environmental Footprint and incidents prevention goals (10%).

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Monetary incentives include achieving anual goals in line with the main target of Colbuns Strategic plan wich is to double its capacity (4000 MW) with renewable energy projects. The incentives include annual goals to achieve its climate change targets, specifically, to reduce its net emission factor by 30% in 2025 and by 40% in 2030, based in 2018.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Employees receive a compensation based on a fixed and a variable component linked to a performance bonus. For 2023, as defined by the Board of Directors, this bonus incorporates various criteria, including financial performance indicators (20%), operational results (10%), progress on the Strategic Agenda (30%), which encompasses areas like renewable energy growth (4,000 MW in 2030) and new business ventures, customer and stakeholder perception indicators (20%), accident rates (10%), and socio-environmental management indicators, such as advancements in our Environmental Footprint and incidents prevention goals (10%).

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Monetary incentives include achieving anual goals in line with the main target of Colbuns Strategic plan wich is to double its capacity (4000 MW) with renewable energy projects. The incentives include annual goals to achieve its climate change targets, specifically, to reduce its net emission factor by 30% in 2025 and by 40% in 2030, based in 2018.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Employees receive a compensation based on a fixed and a variable component linked to a performance bonus. For 2023, as defined by the Board of Directors, this bonus incorporates various criteria, including financial performance indicators (20%), operational results (10%), progress on the Strategic Agenda (30%), which *encompasses areas like renewable energy growth (4,000 MW in 2030) and new business ventures, customer and stakeholder perception indicators (20%), accident rates (10%), and socio-environmental management indicators, such as advancements in our Environmental Footprint and incidents prevention goals (10%).*

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Monetary incentives include achieving anual goals in line with the main target of Colbuns Strategic plan wich is to double its capacity (4000 MW) with renewable energy projects. The incentives include annual goals to achieve its climate change targets, specifically, to reduce its net emission factor by 30% in 2025 and by 40% in 2030, based in 2018.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Climate Action: Colbún is committed to contributing to decarbonization and a sustainable energy transition by incorporating renewable energies and new technologies. They actively participate in discussions with various stakeholders on this matter. Water Management: The company promotes the responsible use of natural resources, aiming to reduce the environmental footprint of their activities, particularly concerning water usage. Biodiversity: Colbún recognizes the importance of biodiversity throughout the lifecycle of their operations. They promote the conservation and enhancement of relevant ecosystems in their territories. This policy underscores Colbún's dedication to environmental sustainability and responsible resource management.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify **:**Commitment to adress the Chilean descarbonization and promote renewable energies.

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ No, and we do not plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:
☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

politicas_sso_y_ma_es (1).pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply
☑ Corporate Leaders Group (CLG)
☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
☑ UN Global Compact
☑ Other, please specify **:**Accion Empresas; SOFOFA

(4.10.3) Describe your organization’s role within each framework or initiative

We are partners of Corporate Leaders Group Chile (CLG), SOFOFA, Acción Empresas, and the UN Global Compact Network. These partnerships focus on leading SDG 13 "Climate Action" and aim to promote collaboration between the public and private sectors, build capacity among partners, and align climate commitments with the Paris Agreement and scientific standards. In 2023, we joined the CLG board and played an active role in the Steering Committee's activities. We also participated in a meeting of representatives from partner companies internationally, held in Dubai, in the context of COP28 on climate change. Additionally, we took part in the Second Cycle Committee of the "Acción por el Clima" program of Acción Empresas, which encourages companies to develop and implement concrete climate actions. Climate change poses strategic risks to Colbún, necessitating a comprehensive assessment of our current situation. We utilized the Climate-related Financial Disclosure Model by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) for this analysis. At Colbún, we understand the critical importance of addressing climate-related risks and opportunities within our business strategy and daily operations. Consequently, we have developed our Climate Change Report in accordance with TCFD guidelines. This report details the key findings from a thorough analysis of climate-related risks and opportunities that may impact our

operations and competitive position in the future. This understanding has enabled us to craft a robust and adaptive management strategy to proactively confront these challenges.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

page146.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

When an opportunity arises to participate in external engagement activities, Colbún's climate change unit assesses whether participation aligns with Colbún's strategy regarding climate change and energy transition. Once the unit decides that participation is relevant to meeting environmental commitments, the Chief Sustainability Officer evaluates the unit's presentation and approves it for submission to the CEO, who then verifies that participation would be consistent with the company's commitments and transition plan.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

South America
☑ Other trade association in South America, please specify :SOFOFA

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization’s position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:
☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Our position aligns with the mission of the Center for Environment and Energy has been operating at SOFOFA, which is to represent the company in discussions with authorities for the formulation of cost-effective policies in the fields of environment and energy, which promote investment and productivity. Its goal is to design, develop, and implement pilot projects that contribute to the creation of cost-effective and technically excellent environmental and energy policies.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

61773

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

With this trade association we share values and standards, and our participation is subject to the maintenance of the proposed objectives. Monitoring is carried out through our active participation in meetings, training sessions, working groups, and proposed projects.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is not aligned
[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ IFRS

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Water accounting figures
☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Chapter 8

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

memoria_ingles_2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Colbún reports annyally its performance in Climate Change, specifically its carbon footprint and risks. In 2021, the comany stablised its environmental footprint goals and stategy and since then, reports anually its progress.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All the document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

TCFD_Report_2022.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Since 2022, Colbún has been publishing a voluntary climate change report in alignment with the TCFD framework to showcase its performance in managing climate-related risks and opportunities. The TCFD's recommendations, structured around governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets, guide organizations in disclosing information that is crucial for understanding the financial implications of climate change. Colbún's report reflects its commitment to these principles, detailing the oversight of climate-related issues, the impact on business strategy and financial planning, and the metrics and targets used to manage climate risks and opportunities, ensuring transparency and accountability in its environmental stewardship.

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy
☑ Market
☑ Liability
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.0ºC - 3.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2010

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :Demand on low carbon and resilient energy technologies

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :National GHG mitigation targets, regulations and policies

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The company has conducted a diagnosis of its level of risk in the short, medium and large timeframe, following the TCFD (Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures) guidelines. The analysis was performed for the entire company considering the RCP 8.5 scenario. To conduct this analysis, public information on expected physical (acute and chronic) and transitional risks for the energy sector was collected, and assessed against the location and technologies of Colbún's power plants. One of the main sources of information used for Chile was "ArClim", an on line platform from the Ministry of the Environment that analyzes changes in climate change risk levels between 2010 and 2050.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Scenario RCP 8.5 was selected to analyze the company's level of resilience and adaptation to the worst-case climate change scenario. Another reason for selecting this scenario is that there are currently various studies and publicly available platforms for Chile and Peru that have modeled the threats, impacts and risks associated with this climate change scenario at a local scale, unlike other scenarios that are only available at a regional scale

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available water scenario, please specify

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2010

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :phase out of thermal facilities, new ghg standards and higher carbon prices

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Fuel prices

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Colbun uses the Long Term Economic Operation Model of the Electric System Software (PLP, by its Spanish acronym) an hydrothermal dispatch model with a representation of the transmission network, to calculate the least cost stochastic operating policy of a hydrothermal system, minimizing the cost of operating an electric system for a short, medium and long term period (few weeks to several years). Besides basic input information, such as energy demand, power plant capacity, the topology of transmission lines, etc., PLP also uses historic water inflow from many Chilean basins. It currently uses 58 historic hydrologies (since 1960), and every year the last hydrology is included. According to the real statistic for inflows, some hydrologies correspond to dry seasons, whereas others are humid.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

This model is used by the National Energy Coordinator in Chile and allows the company to plan its activities considering not only weather conditions but also the impact of different policies such as an increase of the carbon pricing between others.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2010

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :National GHG mitigation targets, regulations and policies

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The company has conducted a diagnosis of its level of risk in the short, medium and large timeframe, following the TCFD (Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures) guidelines. The analysis was performed for the entire company considering public information. Unlike the analysis under scenario RCP 8.5, there is less information available on the impacts and risks for Chile and Peru and particularly for the energy sector.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

This scenario was chosen to contrast the impacts on the company between the worst and best climate change scenario. In particular, for this scenario, the aim was to assess the impact of stronger policies regarding GHG mitigation (transitional risks).
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

The physical risks related to climate change are included in the companys risk assessment to evaluate its the impact in its direct operations, both physical and transitional. Among the most significant physical risks are drought and changes in precipitation patterns, where in a pessimistic scenario (RCP 8.5), by 2050, it is expected a reduction of between 15% and 18% in accumulated precipitation in the central and central-south of Chile, areas where we have power plants and regulatory impacts such as the increase of the carbon tax in the medium term. These risks reaffirm the company's strategy to double its installed capacity with renewable energy by 2030, specifically with solar, wind, and storage, which are zerto emissions and less dependant on water, as well as the development of new businesses such as in green hydrogen production and water desalination.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

The outcomes of the PLP model allows Colbún to plan its operation in the short and long term and ensure that its business is sustainable.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ No, but we have a climate transition plan with a different temperature alignment

(5.2.2) Temperature alignment of transition plan

Select from:

☑ 2°C aligned

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Colbún is committed to shut down or reconvert its only coal power plant, Santa María, by 2040 and it does not have a set date for closing its gas or diesel (backup) plants, as these assets are crucial for the energy transition, providing supply security for our customers and the electrical system.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

We have several feedback mechanisms in place with our shareholders: - Our investors can request information and meetings with our investor relations team, where the CFO or CEO can participate if its needed. - We perform quarterly earnings meetings along with an Investors Day at the end of the year. - There is a Q&A session after the quarterly report is released. - In-person events, such as site visits. - Between others.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Our transition plan takes into account the analysis and development timelines for greenfield renewable projects, including an early engagement phase with communities and the milestones of the environmental assessment processes as per regulations. It also considers the mitigation goals defined in the NDCs of the countries where we operate, as well as compliance with the carbon neutrality established in Chile's Framework Law on Climate Change

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

At the end of 2023 Colbun had 816 MW of renewable projects under construction; over 1,280 MW in wind and solar projects with environmental approval and 360 MW of wind farm projects at various environmental valuation stages. Specifically, in december 2023 we achieved a 76% of progress on the construction of our Horizonte Wind Farm project (816 MW, Taltal district) and where at the final stages of the environmental evaluation approval of Celda Solar, a photovoltaic and battery project (420 MW and a BESS of 1,200 MWh per day in Camarones). We where also preparing to enter "Cuatro vientos", a 320 MW wind farm project located in the district of Llanquihue, to the environmental assessment system which is currently under evaluation. Plase see page 61 and 61 or our yearly Report.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

Colbuns Annual Report 2024.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

☑ Other, please specify :Stakeholders (Workers, suppliers, communities and shareholders)

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

To support our transition, our entire business strategy is aligned with the efforts required to foster a lower-carbon economy. This includes not only selecting which types of projects to promote but also how to execute them. To this end, we have defined three enabling conditions that are integral to our strategy. First, To have an organizational development that attracts, develops, and retains talent capable of meeting these challenges. For instance, in 2023 we increased female participation in our workforce to 23%. Secondly, achieve a long-term sustainable business development with clear environmental, social, internal development, and corporate *governance goals, where we have made significant progress last year in reducing our emissions and water footprint. Lastly, promoting a culture of innovation across the organization to enhance agility, flexibility, digital transformation, and value contribution, llustrated by our unique inclusion as the only energy company in the Clean Technologies Institute—a major public-private initiative in Chile to advance innovations in clean technologies, supported by Corfo, more than a dozen Chilean universities, trade associations, research foundations, and both public and private sector entities.*

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Colbún is committed to the energy transition in a safe manner so an early decarbonization will depend on the conditions of the energy systems which currently not allow to depend solely on these tecnhologies.

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Colbun is committed to becoming a carbon-neutral company by 2050 and to achieve this goal, we have set short and medium-term targets to reduce our net emission factor by 30% in 2025 and 40% by 2030 (both based in 2018) In pursuit of these objectives, we've laid out an ambitious plan to double our installed capacity, which implies adding to our pipline over 4,000 MW with renewable energies. Notwhithstanding, we are committed to delivering energy supply safely to its clients without risking the national electrical system security, therefore as long as the conditions of the energy systems not allow to depend solely on renewable energy, such as having the necessary infrastructure for storage and transmission, among other requirements, Colbun will not be able to advance on an early carbon phase-out.

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

To meet the Paris Agreement Goals, the countries were Colbun operates need to transition to zero or low carbon-intensive energies. Colbúns Strategy is is to double its installed capacity by 2030 with renewable energies, specifically solar, wind and storage, in line with NDCs goals. These technologies also rely less on water availability making them more resilient to drought and water decrease, both risk to which Colbúns operations are exposed. Also, our clients are seeking to reduce their carbon footprint and meet their sustainability and GHG reduction goals, which is why we took this opportunity to offer them carbon zero o less intensive CO2 solutions such as certified renewable energy and services such as distributed solar power plants, electric vehicle charging infrastructure, energy consumption monitoring and control, and energy efficiency consulting for buildings, between others. Finally, Colbún is developing two adjacents bussiness to face climate change impacts: industrail water solutions and Green Hydrogen.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

At Colbún we work with more than 4,000 suppliers in 2023. Their management in terms of environment and climate change is crucial for ensuring the correct operation of our company. This is why, in 2022, we integrated performance variables related to their environmental footprint (waste, water, and carbon) into our bidding process, which are taken into account during the evaluation. To support small and medium-sized enterprises, we developed a carbon footprint calculator which results can be integrated in the bidding information.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

To support our Strategy and that of our clients towards carbon neutrality, our company requires to invest in R&D to test and develop sustainable, innovative, efficient and zero or low carbon technologies and processes that will allow us to reduce our carbon footprint. To do this, in 2023, we revised our Innovation Strategy, prioritizing the acceleration of the energy transition towards a low-carbon economy. Some of the projects undertaken during 2023 in this area include: Development of a Photovoltaic Self-Generation Park for Polpaico, one of our clientes of the cement industry; CO_2 capture Study, mitigation, and revalorization in power plants; Development of a Renewable Energy Viewer which aims to centralize and manage technical-territorial information with a focus on project management; Automation *of the PV panel cleaning in our power plant Diego de Almagro Sur, reducing the water and energy consumption by minimazing the cleaning times and generation losses attributed to dirt accumulation, between others.*

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The risks of climate change have been one of the main drivers for defining our medium-term growth strategy in renewables. However, for this to be successful, it is essential that the operation of our plants is carried out efficiently and for this purpose, climate change risks are evaluated and monitored, such as low precipitacions and carbon pricing between others.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Access to capital

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Climate change has posed an opportunity for companys like Colbún, with a strong energy transition strategy, to access to green financing.
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Spending is planned considering our seven strategy´s pillars: 1)Asset optimization for energy transition; 2)Growth in 24/7 energy generation; 3)Clients; 4)B2B energy solutions and enabling transmission; 5)International growth; 6)Water and 7)GreenH2.

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

4300000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

21

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

26

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

47

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

The indicated capex consdiers the investment required to achieve our Strategy goal of building 4,000 MW of renewable energy by 2030. Specifically, we considered the average investment prive per MW for solar, wind, and battery technologies, published by Bloomberg and adjusted for inflation as of January 2024. This value was multiplied by the installed capacity of our built projects (PVs Diego de Almagro Sur of 211 MW and Machicura solar of 9 MW), under construction (Horizonte wind farm project with 816 MW) and approved to date (PV Celda Solar which considers 420 MW in PV cells and 240 MW in BESS) plus the purchase of 240 MW of wind projects in 2024. For 2026-2030 it has been considered the construction of 2,062 MW of renewable capacity.
[Add row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

At Colbun, innovation and R&D is closely aligned with the Company's sustainability objectives, therefore we invest in sustainable zero and low carbon technologies and refining processes, businesses, and solutions to meet our evolving needs and those of our clients.
[Fixed row]

(5.5.7) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Green Hydrogen

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Pilot demonstration

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

14

(5.5.7.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

2000000

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Colbún is implementing green hydrogen pilot projects in its power plants Fénix and Nehuenco.

Row 3

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:
☑ Solar energy generation

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Applied research and development

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

76

(5.5.7.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

9000000

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The investment in this area considers the testing of to improve the cleaning of solar panels, the implementation of distributed PV generation projects to power the processes of our clients between others.
[Add row]

(5.7) Break down, by source, your organization's CAPEX in the reporting year and CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Coal – hard

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

7000000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

19

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2006

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Colbún has one coal power plant under operation. The CAPEX considered in this section corresponds to investments towards power plant maintenance and efficiency projects.

Lignite

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Colbun does not use Lignite for power generation nor plans using it as a primary source.

Oil

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

200000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0.4

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2007

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Colbún has one diesel power plant under operation. The CAPEX considered in this section is for power plant maintenance and efficiency projects.

Gas

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

30000000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

66

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

1999

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Colbún has two gas power plants under operation. The CAPEX considered in this section is for power plants maintenance and efficiency projects.

Sustainable biomass

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Colbun does not use biomass for power generation nor plans using it as a primary source.

Other biomass

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Colbun does not use biomass for power generation nor plans using it as a primary source.

Waste (non-biomass)

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Colbun does not use waste for power generation nor plans using it as a primary source.

Nuclear

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Colbun has no nuclear power plants nor plans investing in them.

Geothermal

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Colbun has no geothermal power plants nor plans investing in them.

Hydropower

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

7000000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

15

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2014

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Colbún has 17 hidro power plants under operation. The CAPEX considered in this section is for power plants maintenance and efficiency projects.

Wind

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The CAPEX considered in this section corresponds to investments towards power plant maintenance. Since Colbun has a wind power plant under construction, no maintenance capex was considered for 2023.

Solar

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

240000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0.4

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2023

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Colbún has 3 solar PV power plants under operation. The CAPEX considered in this section corresponds to investments towards power plant maintenance and implementing projects focused on improving efficiency. This value does not represent the capex invested for the development of new solar power plants.

Marine

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Colbun has no marine power plants nor plans investing in them.

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Colbun has no fossil fuel power plants fitted with CCS nor plans investing in them.

Other renewable (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The CAPEX considered in this section corresponds to investments towards power plant maintenance. Since Colbun has no green hydrogen or BESS projects in operation, no maintenance CAPEX was considered for 2023. This value does not reflect the CAPEX invested to develop new renewable projects.

Other non-renewable (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Colbun has no other non renewable power plants nor plans investing in them.
[Fixed row]

(5.7.1) Break down your total planned CAPEX in your current CAPEX plan for products and services (e.g. smart grids, digitalization, etc.).

Row 1

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Industrial and buildings energy efficiency and energy distribution assessment, between others.

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

In terms of industrial energy efficiency, we assist our clients in implementing energy efficiency standards and obtaining certification under ISO 50001. In 2023, 25 clients achieved certification, totaling over 700 sites nationwide, representing a 90% growth compared to the previous year. Additionally, we are currently engaged with more than 12,000 sites, positioning us as leaders in designing and implementing ISO 50001 Energy Management Systems. In terms energy efficiency in buildings, since the inception of LEED OM certification in Chile in 2020, Colbun Soluciones has provided guidance to eight buildings, including the groundbreaking "Birmann 24" of Grupo Patio, reaffirming our leadership in this advisory domain. Particularly noteworthy are the LEED OM Platinum level certifications—acknowledged as the pinnacle of efficiency and sustainability—for the buildings Torre B del Parque Titanium and Apoquindo 5400, both managed by US Urban for Macquarie We also provide assessment to our clients for the implementation of energy distribution power plants. Finally, in terms of distributed energy, Colbún has assessed companies from different industries in the implementation of pv power plants for self consumption.

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

10000000

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2024

[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

-50

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

-29

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

-26

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

-15

(5.9.5) Please explain

The water related capex considers water monitoring and maintenance of hydro power plants. The difference between 2022 and 2023 capex is explained due to a major repairment of a water channel conducted in 2022. The difference between current CAPEX and the anticipated foward trend is explained due to an increase in maintenance activities during 2023. The change in water related opex is calculated considering at least 90% of water consumption in the Company and includes water treatment and operation and maintenance costs. The change is explained by the fact that the company is working to make water management more efficient and because no contingencies have occurred that could imply an increase in operational costs.
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Conduct cost-benefit analysis

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

It was determined based on Chiles current carbon tax price of 5 USD per ton of CO2. This internal price is used to analyze the impact of the carbon tax on our operations and to evaluate alternative investment projects with zero or low carbon-intensive technologies (e.g., electromobility in power plants). Additionally, for short- and medium-term operational planning, sensitivity analyses of the carbon price are conducted, considering a projected increase over time.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**This price is applied static to compare investment projects and evolutionary to assess operational planning.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

5

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

10

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

☑ Public policy engagement

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:
☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify **:**The internal carbon price is considered in the annual and medium term operation planning and to assess two or more projects that have zero or low carbon-intensive alternatives.

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

98

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:
☑ No
[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:*	*Select all that apply*

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
	☑ Yes	☑ Climate change ☑ Water

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Potential risks attributed to transportation and fuel spills, improper management of oils and lubricants during plant maintenance, and inadequate disposition.

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

There have identified significant potential environmental risks primarily attributed to transportation and fuel spills, improper management of oils and lubricants during plant maintenance, and inadequate disposal of hazardous waste and chemical spills.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Unknown

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Implementation of ESG policies

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

In 2023, we integrated ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) aspects into the technical evaluation of Colbun and Fenix tenders, with a weighting of up to 15%. This evaluation includes: Environmental management plan assessment, carbon footprint and greenhouse gas mitigation strategy review, organic and inorganic waste management plan examination, social commitment and human rights policies between others.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Other, please specify :Implementation of ESG policies

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Suppliers must comply with current environmental legislation; therefore, they have the responsibility to avoid generating adverse impacts on existing water bodies in areas associated with service provision. This includes preventing pollution in these areas through practices that minimize the release of toxic substances, such as industrial chemicals or hazardous waste that could cause harm. Additionally, they must ensure the proper handling and disposal of waste or contaminants in accordance with current regulations. Also, in 2023, we integrated ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) aspects into the technical evaluation of Colbun and Fenix tenders, with a weighting of up to 15%. This evaluation includes: water footprint measurement and policies promoting water conservation, between others.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

The Chilean and Peruvian Climate Change Law currently do not stipulate obligations regarding greenhouse gas emissions. The work being done by the company is focused on promoting the adoption of ESG criteria, including those related to climate change, which are not currently mandatory.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Any behavior that contravenes the provisions of water management may result in the sanctions outlined in the Internal Regulation of Order, Hygiene, and Safety. Such sanctions can range from a verbal warning to the termination of the employee.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ First-party verification

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Ground-based monitoring system

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :The procedures to engage non-compliance suppliers depend on the severity of the incident.

(5.11.6.12) Comment

All suppliers must comply with current environmental legislation, and in particular, to avoid generating adverse impacts on existing water bodies in areas associated with service provision. To ensure environmental compliance, we employ a comprehensive approach combining internal and external controls and monitoring aligned with environmental commitments and regulations. Internally, we utilize M-Risk, a pivotal tool in our management system detailing our nvironmental obligations. Operations and projects are tasked with managing these commitments, with oversight and support from Internal Audit Management and the Sustainability and Environment Management. Externally, oversight is conducted by regulatory bodies such as the Superintendency of the Environment and other public environmental entities through their respective programs and authorities.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization’s supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

Information collection

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :Suppliers are encouraged to implement policies for managing their GHG emissions. This criteria is assessed in tenders.

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

The figure represents the number of suppliers assessed with ESG criteria. In 2023, we integrated ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) aspects into the technical evaluation of Colbun and Fenix tenders, with the aim of signaling and preparing our suppliers in the environmental policies that are relevant to the company.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Water footprint

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :Suppliers are encouraged to implement policies for managing their water footprint. This criteria is assessed in tenders.

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

The figure represents the number of suppliers assessed with ESG criteria. In 2023, we integrated ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) aspects into the technical evaluation of Colbun and Fenix tenders, with the aim of signaling and preparing our suppliers in the environmental policies that are relevant to the company.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Unknown

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We engaged with our clients through our website, providing insights into our client base and conduct awareness workshops on enhancing client experience at Colbun's facilities.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our net promoting score in 2023 reached 75 points in Chile and 82 in Perú.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:
☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing
☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We engaged with our clients through our website, providing insights into our client base and conduct awareness workshops on enhancing client experience at Colbun's facilities.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our net promoting score in 2023 reached 75 points in Chile and 82 in Perú.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

In Chile, Colbún fully owns its assets, demonstrating a strong grip on its operations and management. In Peru, the company holds a majority stake of 59% in Fenix Power Peru, granting it operational control. This commanding position allows Colbún to consolidate 100% of the figures in its annual reports, providing a comprehensive and transparent view of its economic and environmental performance. This consolidation strategy bolsters Colbún's image as a robust and reliable entity in the energy sector, both locally and internationally.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

In Chile, Colbún fully owns its assets, demonstrating a strong grip on its operations and management. In Peru, the company holds a majority stake of 59% in Fenix Power Peru, granting it operational control. This commanding position allows Colbún to consolidate 100% of the figures in its annual reports, providing a comprehensive and transparent view of its economic and environmental performance. This consolidation strategy bolsters Colbún's image as a robust and reliable entity in the energy sector, both locally and internationally.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

In Chile, Colbún fully owns its assets, demonstrating a strong grip on its operations and management. In Peru, the company holds a majority stake of 59% in Fenix Power Peru, granting it operational control. This commanding position allows Colbún to consolidate 100% of the figures in its annual reports, providing a comprehensive and transparent view of its economic and environmental performance. This consolidation strategy bolsters Colbún's image as a robust and reliable entity in the energy sector, both locally and internationally.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

In Chile, Colbún fully owns its assets, demonstrating a strong grip on its operations and management. In Peru, the company holds a majority stake of 59% in Fenix Power Peru, granting it operational control. This commanding position allows Colbún to consolidate 100% of the figures in its annual reports, providing a comprehensive and transparent view of its economic and environmental performance. This consolidation strategy bolsters Colbún's image as a robust and reliable entity in the energy sector, both locally and internationally.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ ISO 14064-1

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

(7.3) Describe your organization’s approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Colbun is reporting Scope 2 emissions location-based and market-based for Chile and Peru according to GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. In the reporting year Colbun purchase, contractual instruments in Chile, covering all the electricity consumption of its operating installations and is in process of purchaising them for Peru to also cover all its electricity consumption.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5420817.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the calculation of Scope 1 emissions are considered the operations of Colbun in Chile and Peru. Scope 1 emissions account for the following sources: fossil fuel consumption for power generation, fossil fuel consumption in vehicles owned by Colbun, fugitive emissions of reservoirs and SF6 leakages.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9222.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the calculation of Scope 2 emissions location-based are considered the operations of Colbun in Chile (8,954 tonCO2e) and Peru (268 tonCO2e). Scope 2 emissions account for the purchase of electricity in Chile and Peru for operational purposes in thermal power plants, hydroelectric power plants and in headquarters offices. For the calculation of Scope 2 emissions location-based figure grid average factor is used (Chile and Peru).

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9222

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Same as location-based for base year.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Main goods purchased by Colbun are fossil fuels for power generation purpose. Emissions derived from fossil fuels used for transport are included in the category “Fuel-and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)”. Emissions from the production of other goods and services acquired by Colbun are not considered relevant in the carbon footprint calculation of the Company. This is ratified by the third party verification process done annually by Colbun.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In the reporting year, Colbun has not purchase capital goods relevant for the core business that could have an impact on the carbon footprint of the Company. This is ratified by the third party verification process done annually by Colbun.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24377.01

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Due to the magnitude of GHG emissions coming from fuel and energy-related activities, every year Colbun includes this source of emission in its GHG emissions inventory. Monitoring this source allows Colbun to detect improvement opportunities aligned with corporate strategy in terms of climate change. The sources of GHG emissions included in this category are emissions related to the road transport of diesel fuel and maritime transport of coal to thermal power plants of Colbun. The data used for the calculation of GHG emissions come from: (1) For data about maritime transport: purchase data and sampling and analysis certificate of coal purchased. (2) For data about road transport: suppliers' statement. (3) For emission factor: World Resources Institute (2015). GHG Protocol tool for mobile combustion. Version 2.6.; 2021 Guidelines to Defra/DECC's GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting. (4) For GWP: IPCC AR5 - 100 year. For road transport, emissions are calculated based on the number of trips per year, distance from the distribution center to each thermal facility, and truck fuel yields. For maritime transport, emissions are calculated according to ship IMO number and vessel's name, vessel type, and deadweight in tonnes are obtained from a database. With this data is selected the emission factor. The emissions are calculated using the quantity of coal transported and the distance between ports.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.35

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This source includes GHG emissions related to road transport of supplies to Colbuns headquarters offices. Sources of data for emissions calculation are: (1) For road transport: supplier statement with information about the number of trips per year, distance from the distribution center to headquarter offices, and the vehicle fuel yield. (2) For emission factors: World Resources Institute (2015). GHG Protocol tool for mobile combustion. Version 2.6.; 2021 Guidelines to Defra/DECC's GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting. (3) For GWP: IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year). Emissions are calculated based on the number of trips per year, distance from the distribution center to headquarters offices, vehicle fuel yield, and load. Contractors provide this information.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

439.37

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This source includes GHG emissions related to the total amount of residues generated by each power plant and headquarters offices. Sources of data for emissions calculation are: (1) For waste generation: waste register according to internal procedures of Colbun. (2) For emission factors: 2021 Defra Guidelines/DECC's GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting. (3) For GWP: IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year). The total amount of waste generated in each power plant is registered through internal procedures established in the environmental management policy of Colbun.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

530.42

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG emissions from business travels include emissions from domestic and international flights. Information needed for GHG emissions calculation, is directly provided by the travel agency in terms of the number of flights per worker and destinations. With this information, the department in charge of the carbon footprint calculation arranges every flight according to three categories based on distance to select the proper emission factor. Sources of data for emission factors are: (1) For emission factors: 2021 Defra Guidelines/DECC's GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting. (2) GWP: IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year). Monitoring GHG emissions from business travel allows Colbun to detect improvement opportunities aligned with corporate strategy for climate change.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4007.82

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This source includes GHG emissions related to employee commuting of Colbun's workers of power plants located in different parts of Chile and Peru and employee commuting of headquarters offices in Santiago. Emissions from employees commuting in power plants are calculated based on the number of trips per year, traveled distances per trip, and transport fuel yields. This information is provided by the contractors to the power plants administration department. Emissions from employees commuting of headquarter offices are calculated with an online survey that is conducted every three years. Sources of data for emission factors are: (1) For emission factor: World Resources Institute (2015). GHG Protocol tool for mobile combustion. Version 2.6. (2) For GWP: IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year). Due to the magnitude of GHG emissions coming from employee commuting, Colbun includes this category in its GHG emissions inventory. Monitoring of this source allows Colbun to detect improvement opportunities aligned with corporative strategy in terms of climate change.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Colbun leased assets considered in the GHG emissions inventory are light trucks used for transport in power plants. This emission source category is already included in Scope 1 emissions. This is ratified by the third-party verification process done annually by Colbun.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Since Colbun's core business is electricity generation, emissions from transportation and distribution of products sold are not relevant in the carbon footprint calculation. This is ratified by the third-party verification process done annually by Colbun.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Since Colbun's core business is electricity generation, emissions from the processing of sold products are not relevant to the carbon footprint calculation. This is ratified by the third-party verification process done annually by Colbun.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Since Colbun's core business is electricity generation, emissions derived from theuse of goods and services sold by Colbun are considered not relevant in the carbon footprint calculation. This is ratified by the third-party verification process done annually by Colbun.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Since Colbun's core business is electricity generation, emissions derived from the end of life treatment of products sold by Colbun are not considered relevant in the carbon footprint calculation. This is ratified by the third-party verification process done annually by Colbun.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Colbun does not lease assets to other entities, so this category is considered not relevant in the carbon footprint calculation. This is ratified by the third-party verification process done annually by Colbun.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Colbun does not operate any franchise, so this category is considered not relevant in the carbon footprint calculation. This is ratified by the third-party verification process done annually by Colbun.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Colbun does not operate investments (including equity and debt investments and project finance), so this category of emissions of Scope 3 is considered not relevant in the carbon footprint calculation. This is ratified by the third-party verification process done annually by Colbun.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to Colbun’s response.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to Colbun’s response.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4166057

(7.6.3) Methodological details

For the calculation of Scope 1, Colbún considers the following categories: fuel consumption for energy generation, fuel consumption for company vehicles, SF6 leaks, methane emissions from having reservoirs, and diesel consumption for auxiliary services. Regarding emission factors, for fuel used in generation and auxiliary services, the lower heating value provided by the fuel supplier is used and multiplied by the emission factor provided by the IPCC. For the other categories, the emission factor from the World Resources Institute (2015) GHG Protocol tool for mobile combustion, Version 2.6, is utilized; along with the 2023 Guidelines to Defra/DECC's GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting. For Global Warming Potential (GWP), the IPCC AR5 - 100 year metrics are applied.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8222

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Colbun is reporting Scope 2 emissions location-based and market-based for Chile and Peru according to GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. In the reporting year Colbun purchase, contractual instruments in Chile and Peru, covering all the electricity consumption of its operating installations making the market-based emissions equal to 0. Scope 2 emissions account for the purchase of electricity in Chile and Peru for operational purposes in thermal power plants, hydroelectric power plants and in headquarters offices. For the calculation of Scope 2 emissions location-based figure grid average factor is used (Chile and Peru).

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Main goods purchased by Colbun are fossil fuels for power generation purpose. Emissions derived from fossil fuels used for transport are included in the category “Fuel-and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)”. Emissions from the production of other goods and services acquired by Colbun are not considered relevant in the carbon footprint calculation of the Company. This is ratified by the third party verification process done annually by Colbun.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

In the reporting year, Colbun has not purchase capital goods relevant for the core business that could have an impact on the carbon footprint of the Company. This is ratified by the third party verification process done annually by Colbun.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

30605

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Due to the magnitude of GHG emissions coming from fuel and energy-related activities, every year Colbun includes this source of emission in its GHG emissions inventory. Monitoring this source allows Colbun to detect improvement opportunities aligned with corporate strategy in terms of climate change. The sources of GHG emissions included in this category are emissions related to the road transport of diesel fuel,maritime transport of coal to thermal power plants of Colbun and the use of fuel to move ashes and coal in the facilities. The data used for the calculation of GHG emissions come from: (1) For data about maritime transport: purchase data and sampling and analysis certificate of coal purchased. (2) For data about road transport: suppliers' statement. (3) For emission factor: World Resources Institute (2015). GHG Protocol tool for mobile combustion. Version 2.6.; 2023 Guidelines to Defra/DECC's GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting. (4) For GWP: IPCC AR5 - 100 year. For road transport, emissions are calculated based on the number of trips per year, distance from the distribution center to each thermal facility, and truck fuel yields. For maritime transport, emissions are calculated according to ship IMO number and vessel's name, vessel type, and deadweight in tonnes are obtained from a database. For the movement of ashes and coal, the emisions are calculated based on the cubic meters of fuel consumed.With this data is selected the emission factor. The emissions are calculated using the quantity of coal transported and the distance between ports.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

This source includes GHG emissions related to road transport of supplies to Colbuns headquarters offices. Sources of data for emissions calculation are: (1) For road transport: supplier statement with information about the number of trips per year, distance from the distribution center to headquarter offices, and the vehicle fuel yield. (2) For emission factors: World Resources Institute (2015). GHG Protocol tool for mobile combustion. Version 2.6.; 2023 Guidelines to Defra/DECC's GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting. (3) For GWP: IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year). Emissions are calculated based on the number of trips per year, distance from the distribution center to headquarters offices, vehicle fuel yield, and load. Contractors provide this information.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

7838

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

This source includes GHG emissions related to the total amount of residues generated by each power plant and headquarters offices. Sources of data for emissions calculation are: (1) For waste generation: waste register according to internal procedures of Colbun. (2) For emission factors: 2023 Defra Guidelines/DECC's GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting. (3) For GWP: IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year). The total amount of waste generated in each power plant is registered through internal procedures established in the environmental management policy of Colbun.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1222

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

GHG emissions from business travels include emissions from domestic and international flights. Information needed for GHG emissions calculation, is directly provided by the travel agency in terms of the number of flights per worker and destinations. With this information, the department in charge of the carbon footprint calculation arranges every flight according to three categories based on distance to select the proper emission factor. Sources of data for emission factors are: (1) For *emission factors: 2023 Defra Guidelines/DECC's GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting. (2) GWP: IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year). Monitoring GHG emissions from business travel allows Colbun to detect improvement opportunities aligned with corporate strategy for climate change.*

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4982

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

This source includes GHG emissions related to employee commuting of Colbun's workers of power plants located in different parts of Chile and Peru and employee commuting of headquarters offices in Santiago. Emissions from employees commuting in power plants are calculated based on the number of trips per year, traveled distances per trip, and transport fuel yields. This information is provided by the contractors to the power plants administration department. Emissions from employees commuting of headquarter offices are calculated with an online survey that is conducted every three years. Sources of data for emission factors are: (1) For emission factor: World Resources Institute (2015). GHG Protocol tool for mobile combustion. Version 2.6. (2) For GWP: IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year). Due to the magnitude of GHG emissions coming from employee commuting, Colbun includes this category in its GHG emissions inventory. Monitoring of this source allows Colbun to detect improvement opportunities aligned with corporative strategy in terms of climate change.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Colbun leased assets considered in the GHG emissions inventory are light trucks used for transport in power plants. This emission source category is already included in Scope 1 emissions. This is ratified by the third-party verification process done annually by Colbun.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Since Colbun's core business is electricity generation, emissions from transportation and distribution of products sold are not relevant in the carbon footprint calculation. This is ratified by the third-party verification process done annually by Colbun.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Since Colbun's core business is electricity generation, emissions from the processing of sold products are not relevant to the carbon footprint calculation. This is ratified by the third-party verification process done annually by Colbun.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Since Colbun's core business is electricity generation, emissions derived from theuse of goods and services sold by Colbun are considered not relevant in the carbon footprint calculation. This is ratified by the third-party verification process done annually by Colbun.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Since Colbun's core business is electricity generation, emissions derived from the end of life treatment of products sold by Colbun are not considered relevant in the carbon footprint calculation. This is ratified by the third-party verification process done annually by Colbun.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Colbun does not lease assets to other entities, so this category is considered not relevant in the carbon footprint calculation. This is ratified by the third-party verification process done annually by Colbun.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Colbun does not operate any franchise, so this category is considered not relevant in the carbon footprint calculation. This is ratified by the third-party verification process done annually by Colbun.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Colbun does not operate investments (including equity and debt investments and project finance), so this category of emissions of Scope 3 is considered not relevant in the carbon footprint calculation. This is ratified by the third-party verification process done annually by Colbun.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable to Colbun's response.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable to Colbun's response.
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ High assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

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(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

page 1

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ High assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 1

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ High assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 1

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3: Franchises
☑ Scope 3: Investments
☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Processing of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ High assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 1

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Since 2022 Colbún only consumes renewable energy by having contractual instruments in Chile and Perú.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1680232.45

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

28.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) of Colbun for 2023 was 4,168,703 tonCO2e. In 2022 gross global emissions were 5,854,492 tonCO2e. The difference in emissions between 2023 and 2022 is -1,680,232 tonCO2e, leading to a 28.7% decrease in emissions of Scope 1 and 2 combined. Emissions of Scope 1 were 4,166,057 tonCO2e for 2023 and 5,847,489 tonCO2e for 2022. The change is due to a 32% decrease in coal use for electric generation, a 24% decrease in natural gas use for electric generation and 71% decrease in oil use for electric generation. Emissions of Scope 2 were: 8,222 tonCO2e for 2023 and 7,002 ton CO2e for 2022. The change of 17.4% is due to marginally higher electric energy consumption in thermal and hydropower plants when the facilities are not generating energy due to maintenance or failures. This energy consumption comes from the electric system.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

.
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

4152457

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

4591

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

6890

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ SF6

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1307

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
[Add row]

(7.15.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from electric utilities value chain activities by greenhouse gas type.

Fugitives

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

98

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0.056

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4050

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Emissions included in this category correspond to fugitive emissions of reservoirs (Angostura, Colbún and Machicura reservoirs, all of them located in Chile) and a SF6 50 kg leak in Perú.

Combustion (Electric utilities)

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

4151749

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

65

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4160481

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Emissions included in this category correspond to CO2e emissions generated by the fossil fuel combustion for power generation in thermal power plants of Colbun located in Chile and in Peru. For this category information of break down by greenhouse gas type is not available.

Combustion (Gas utilities)

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Colbún does not provide gas utilities.

Combustion (Other)

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

1516.42

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0.01

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0.03

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1525

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Emissions included in this category correspond to CO2e emissions generated by the combustion of diesel and gasoline by the vehicles owned by Colbun in Chile and in Peru. The combustion of fuel for auxiliary services is also included.

Emissions not elsewhere classified

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.15.3.5) Comment

All the emissions were classified
[Fixed row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Chile	*2945133*
Peru	*1220923*

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Hydro Power Plants*	*39722*
Row 3	*Thermal Power Plants*	*4126083*
Row 4	*Solar Power Plants*	*60*
Row 5	*Headquarter Offices*	*191*

[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

Electric utility activities

(7.19.1) Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e

4160481

(7.19.3) Comment

Emissions included in this category correspond to emissions generated by the fossil fuel combustion for power generation in thermal power plants of Colbun located in Chile and in Perú, fugitive emissions of reservoirs (Angostura, Colbún and Machicura reservoirs, all of them located in Chile), leakage of SF6 in the headquarter

offices located in Chile, emissions generated by the combustion of diesel and gasoline by the vehicles owned by Colbun in Chile and in Perú and the combustion of fossil fuel for auxiliary services.
[Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4166057

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8222

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Emissions included in Scope 1 category correspond to emissions generated by the fossil fuel combustion for power generation in thermal power plants of Colbun located in Chile and in Perú, fugitive emissions of reservoirs (Angostura, Colbún and Machicura reservoirs, all of them located in Chile), leakage of SF6 in the headquarter offices located in Chile, emissions generated by the combustion of diesel and gasoline by the vehicles owned by Colbun in Chile and in Perú and the combustion of fossil fuel for auxiliary services. Colbun is reporting Scope 2 emissions location-based and market-based for Chile and Peru according to GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. In the reporting year Colbun purchase, contractual instruments in Chile and Peru, covering all the electricity consumption of its operating installations making the market-based emissions equal to 0. Scope 2 emissions account for the purchase of electricity in Chile and Peru for operational purposes in thermal power plants, hydroelectric power plants and in headquarters offices. For the calculation of Scope 2 emissions location-based figure grid average factor is used (Chile and Peru).

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

All of Colbun's emissions are included in the consolidated accounting group.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:
☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

302328

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

302328

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

34445

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

34445

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

140823

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

140823

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

175268

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

302328

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

477596
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Colbun didn't consume this type of energy.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Colbun didn't consume this type of energy.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Colbun didn't consume this type of energy.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

143199

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

143199

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

These values where calculated substracting the net energy generation to the gross energy generation from Santa María coal power plant.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

143

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

143

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

These values where calculated substracting the net energy generation to the gross energy generation from Los Pinos diesel power plant.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

158986

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

158986

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

These values where calculated substracting the net energy generation to the gross energy generation from Nehuenco Complex, Candelaria and Fénix power plants.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Colbun didn't consume this type of energy.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

302328

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

302328

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

These values where calculated substracting the net energy generation to the gross energy generation from Colbún's Thermal power plants.
[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30400

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

359263

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

389663.00

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4045

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

83888

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

87933.00
[Fixed row]

(7.33) Does your electric utility organization have a transmission and distribution business?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00208

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

4174279

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

2003600000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

30

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in revenue

☑ Change in physical operating conditions

(7.45.9) Please explain

The 30% decrease in the intensity figure is attributed to an increase in renewable generation and a decrease in thermal generation. This is produced by the vast portfolio of hydro power plants of Colbún, which benefit from the increased rainfall in the central and southern regions of Chile. Another factor contributing to the decrease in the intensity figure is the increase in Colbún's operational revenues, totaling US 2,003.6 million in 2023, representing a 1.5% increase compared to 2022.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.2578

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

4174279

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ megawatt hour generated (MWh)

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

16138952

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

23

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in physical operating conditions

(7.45.9) Please explain

The total energy generation of Colbún decreased by 7.6%, yet the intensity figure decreased by 23%, reflecting Colbún's commitment to reducing its emissions and achieving its sustainability targets. Furthermore, Colbún is generating energy with renewable sources, a practice they intend to increase in the coming years. This strategic shift not only aligns with global environmental goals but also positions Colbún as a leader in sustainable energy production.
[Add row]

(7.46) For your electric utility activities, provide a breakdown of your Scope 1 emissions and emissions intensity relating to your total power plant capacity and generation during the reporting year by source.

Coal – hard

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1305704

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

840.76

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

926.03

Oil

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36352

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

568.00

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

568.00

Gas

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2820379

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

395.12

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

404.12

Hydropower

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3371

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.49

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.50

Solar

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

60

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.12

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.12

Total

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4166056.57

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

258.14
[Fixed row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

66455

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

ton of waste generated in Chile and in Peru

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

None

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

160

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

In 2024, the Santa María power plant reported a significant decrease in waste production, with 63,409 metric tons of ashes, marking a 29% reduction from the previous year. Impressively, 81% of these ashes were revalorized, highlighting the plant's commitment to sustainability and waste management. The remaining waste, comprising various types, accounted for 3,046 metric tons The significant increase is due to a failure at one of the plants where oily and wastewater had to be *removed and were considered as waste. This is a specific situation, and Colbun has worked diligently in the management of its waste, promoting the recovery of these materials and meeting its annual goals in this area.*

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

124

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

TJ of energy consumption in Chile and in Peru

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

None

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

46

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The increase is due to the descrease in thermoelectric generation, which resulted in a higher use of energy from the electric grid in these power plants. This, combined with scheduled maintenance where the plant did not generate energy, led to an increased reliance on the grid. The total energy used is covered by contracts for 100% renewable energy.

[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply
☑ Intensity target

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

12/31/2020

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Country/area/region

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO_2)

☑ Methane (CH_4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N_2O)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:
☑ Metric tons CO_2e per megawatt hour (MWh)

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO_2e per unit of activity)

0.286

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO_2e per unit of activity)

0.2860000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

99

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

99

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

40

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1716000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-25

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.2306

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.2306000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

48.43

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The intensity target is for operations in Chile. Colbun made several assessments to determine the reduction of the intensity target for its Scope 1 emissions due to power generation and the construction of renewable projects that would allow Colbun to reduce and compensate for its GHG emissions. As a result of this analysis, Colbun set its baseline in the year 2018 and made the followings commitments: Colbun will contribute to achieving national commitments regarding GHG emissions, aiming to be a carbon neutral company by 2050, as well as the country's carbon neutrality target established in the Framework Law on Climate Change. On the road to carbon neutrality, for the next decade, Colbun is committed to reducing the net CO2 emission factor of the Company in Chile. The goal is to reduce it a 30% by 2025 and 40% by 2030 (compared to 2018 figures). These will contribute in a relevant way to reducing the emission factor of the national electric system. Colbun reaffirms the commitments made in the Decarbonization Agreement. The Company understands the urgency of climate action, which must be in line with an energy transition that contemplates the monitoring of the following variables: reliability in the operation of the electric grid, environmental impacts of decarbonization, and operating cost of the electric grid. With the execution of the growth plan for renewable energy, Colbun expects to reduce its emission factor by 40% in 2030 compared to 2018. This will mean going from an emission factor of 0.286 tonCO2e per MWh in 2018 to 0.172 tonCO2e per MWh in 2030. Colbun expects advances in its intensity target when renewable power plants of the strategic plan start their operations.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

The purpose of setting an emissions intensity target is to commit to a definitive goal that drives the advancement and promotion of renewable energy generation. This effort is pivotal in contributing to the decarbonization of the national electrical grid and adheres to the overarching national objective of achieving carbon neutrality. Furthermore, it facilitates an annual assessment of Colbún's progress, which is crucial for managing the approach and making necessary adjustments to meet Colbún's targets.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The first power plant of the growth plan started operations in early 2022, Machicura (9MW) and towards the end of year it started operation Diego de Almagro Sur (230 MW), both solar power plants. Also, Colbun is executing energy efficiency diagnoses in its thermal power plants carried out by external consultants, intending to reduce the emission factor of thermal facilities that accounts for 99% of the carbon footprint. Colbun's intensity target for its operation in Chile could be considered an SBT target because is in line with the level of decarbonization required in the country for the ulfillment of national goals committed in the NDC. To achieve its emission intensity reduction goals, Colbún is making significant strides through the development of a wide range of renewable energy projects across Chile. Currently, the company is constructing the "Horizonte" wind farm, which boasts an installed capacity of 816 MW and 140 wind turbines, each with a capacity of 5.83 MW. This project is set to generate an estimated 2,450 GWh annually, making it one of the largest wind projects in Chile and Latin America. In addition, Colbún is working on the "Diego de Almagro" battery project, which will have a storage capacity of 32 MWh and an investment of USD 11 million, further reinforcing the company's efforts to integrate renewable energy into the grid. Colbún has also secured environmental approvals for several other large-scale renewable projects. Among them is the "Inti Pacha" photovoltaic plant with an installed capacity of 750 MW, expected to generate 2,000 GWh per year. The "Jardín Solar" project, with a capacity of 537 MW, will generate an estimated 1,500 GWh annually. Furthermore, the "Celda Solar" hybrid project combines solar energy and battery storage, offering 420 MW of capacity and 240 MWh of storage, contributing to an annual generation of 1,200 GWh. In addition to these, Colbún is in the process of environmental evaluation for several other projects, including "Los Junquillos," a 473 MW wind farm that is expected to generate 2,000 GWh annually, and "Cuatro Vientos," a wind project with a 360 MW capacity that will produce around 800 GWh per year. By focusing on these ambitious renewable energy projects, Colbún is demonstrating a clear commitment to expanding its renewable energy portfolio, reducing its reliance on fossil fuels.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 2

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 2

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

12/31/2020

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Country/area/region

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO_2)

☑ Methane (CH_4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N_2O)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per megawatt hour (MWh)

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.286

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.2860000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

99.0

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

99

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.2002000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-20

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.2306

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.2306000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

64.57

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The intensity target is for operations in Chile. Colbun made several assessments to determine the reduction of the intensity target for its Scope 1 emissions due to power generation and the construction of renewable projects that would allow Colbun to reduce and compensate for its GHG emissions. As a result of this analysis, *Colbun set its baseline in the year 2018 and made the followings commitments: Colbun will contribute to achieving national commitments regarding GHG emissions, aiming to be a carbon neutral company by 2050, as well as the country's carbon neutrality target established in the Framework Law on Climate Change. On the road to carbon neutrality, for the next decade, Colbun is committed to reducing the net CO2 emission factor of the Company in Chile. The goal is to reduce it a 30% by 2025 and 40% by 2030 (compared to*

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

The purpose of setting an emissions intensity target is to commit to a definitive goal that drives the advancement and promotion of renewable energy generation. This effort is pivotal in contributing to the decarbonization of the national electrical grid and adheres to the overarching national objective of achieving carbon neutrality. Furthermore, it facilitates an annual assessment of Colbún's progress, which is crucial for managing the approach and making necessary adjustments to meet Colbún's targets. This target is due by 2025, which makes it possible for Colbun to meet a mid-stage target and evaluate the performance for the main target, which is due by 2030

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The first power plant of the growth plan started operations in early 2022, Machicura (9MW) and towards the end of year it started operation Diego de Almagro Sur (230 MW), both solar power plants. Also, Colbun is executing energy efficiency diagnoses in its thermal power plants carried out by external consultants, intending to reduce the emission factor of thermal facilities that accounts for 99% of the carbon footprint. Colbun's intensity target for its operation in Chile could be considered an SBT target because is in line with the level of decarbonization required in the country for the ulfillment of national goals committed in the NDC. To achieve its emission intensity reduction goals, Colbún is making significant strides through the development of a wide range of renewable energy projects across Chile. Currently, the company is constructing the "Horizonte" wind farm, which boasts an installed capacity of 816 MW and 140 wind turbines, each with a capacity of 5.83 MW. This project is set to generate an estimated 2,450 GWh annually, making it one of the largest wind projects in Chile and Latin America. In addition, Colbún is working on the "Diego de Almagro" battery project, which will have a storage capacity of 32 MWh and an investment of USD 11 million, further reinforcing the company’s efforts to integrate renewable energy into the grid. Colbún has also secured environmental approvals for several other large-scale renewable projects. Among them is the "Inti Pacha" photovoltaic plant with an installed capacity of 750 MW, expected to generate 2,000 GWh per year. The "Jardín Solar" project, with a capacity of 537 MW, will generate an estimated 1,500 GWh annually. Furthermore, the "Celda Solar" hybrid project combines solar energy and battery storage, offering 420 MW of capacity and 240 MWh of storage, contributing to an annual generation of 1,200 GWh. In addition to these, Colbún is in the process of environmental evaluation for several other projects, including "Los Junquillos," a 473 MW wind farm that is expected to generate 2,000 GWh annually, and "Cuatro Vientos," a wind project with a 360 MW capacity that will produce around 800 GWh per year. By focusing on these ambitious renewable energy projects, Colbún is demonstrating a clear commitment to expanding its renewable energy portfolio, reducing its reliance on fossil fuels.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/31/2018

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Country/area/region

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Production

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

6322141

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

49

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

73

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

57.9

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

37.08

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this is part of Colbun's decarbonization plan for the next years. It is also the contribution of Colbun to the decarbonization of the energy matrix of Chile, as determined in Chilean NDC targets for the Paris agreement.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is part of Colbun's Strategy in Chile for renewable energy by 2030, which will add up to 4,000 MW of renewable energy

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

The purpose of this target is to set a goal to increase Colbún's installed capacity in renewable energies, thereby contributing to the decarbonization of the country's energy matrix. Additionally, it allows for ongoing evaluation of Colbún's progress towards its intensity target. Colbún, a leading Chilean power generation company, is committed to expanding its renewable energy portfolio. With a vision to incorporate 4,000 MW of renewable capacity by 2030, Colbún is focusing on solar and wind sources to achieve operational, environmental, and safety management excellence.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The first power plant of the growth plan started operations in early 2022, Machicura (9MW) and towards the end of year it started operation Diego de Almagro Sur (230 MW), both solar power plants. Also, Colbun is executing energy efficiency diagnoses in its thermal power plants carried out by external consultants, intending to reduce the emission factor of thermal facilities that accounts for 99% of the carbon footprint. Colbun's intensity target for its operation in Chile could be considered an SBT target because is in line with the level of decarbonization required in the country for the ulfillment of national goals committed in the NDC. To achieve its emission intensity reduction goals, Colbún is making significant strides through the development of a wide range of renewable energy projects across Chile. Currently, the company is constructing the "Horizonte" wind farm, which boasts an installed capacity of 816 MW and 140 wind turbines, each with a capacity of 5.83 MW. This project is set to generate an estimated 2,450 GWh annually, making it one of the largest wind projects in Chile and Latin America. In addition, Colbún is working on the "Diego de Almagro" battery project, which will have a storage capacity of 32 MWh and an investment of USD 11 million, further reinforcing the company's efforts to integrate renewable energy into the grid. Colbún has also secured environmental approvals for several other large-scale renewable projects. Among them is the "Inti Pacha" photovoltaic plant with an installed capacity of 750 MW, expected to generate 2,000 GWh per year. The "Jardín Solar" project, with a capacity of 537 MW, will generate an estimated 1,500 GWh annually. Furthermore, the "Celda Solar" hybrid project combines solar energy and battery storage, offering 420 MW of capacity and 240 MWh of storage, contributing to an annual generation of 1,200 GWh. In addition to these, Colbún is in the process of

environmental evaluation for several other projects, including "Los Junquillos," a 473 MW wind farm that is expected to generate 2,000 GWh annually, and "Cuatro Vientos," a wind project with a 360 MW capacity that will produce around 800 GWh per year. By focusing on these ambitious renewable energy projects, Colbún is demonstrating a clear commitment to expanding its renewable energy portfolio, reducing its reliance on fossil fuels.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/31/2020

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:
☑ Country/area/region

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply
☑ Int1
☑ Int2
☑ Low1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Net zero target of Colbun is for its operations in Chile. Colbun will contribute to fulfilling national commitments regarding GHG emissions, aiming to be a carbon-neutral company by 2050, in the context of the goal set in the Chilean Framework Law on Climate Change. On the road to carbon neutrality, for the next decade, Colbun is committed to reducing its net CO2 emission factor in Chile by 30% by 2025 and 40% by 2030, compared to 2018 figures.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The goal is to align with the country's commitment to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. This involves setting a target to ensure this outcome and contributing not only to the decarbonization of the energy matrix but also to the sustainability of the country.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Unsure

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Colbún's process for reviewing targets encompasses an annual, methodical evaluation to align with strategic goals and environmental pledges. This evaluation is not merely a routine check; it's a forward-looking analysis that anticipates future emissions and scrutinizes both ongoing and forthcoming projects. It's a comprehensive assessment that takes into account the dynamic national landscape. By projecting future emissions, Colbún can proactively tailor its strategies to adhere to environmental regulations and achieve sustainability objectives. The process also involves a keen understanding of the socio-economic factors at play within the country, allowing Colbún to adapt its targets to the prevailing conditions, thereby ensuring that its operations have a beneficial impact on both the environment and the community. This rigorous approach underscores Colbún's commitment to perpetual enhancement and its role as a responsible entity in the corporate world.

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*2*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*7*	*1815997.6*
Implementation commenced	*2*	*2836.73*
Implemented	*2*	*26*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☑ Employee commuting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

10

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

9285

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

13219

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Colbún implemented a new system for employees at the headquarters that allows them to earn points for using carpooling to commute to the office. Additionally, it rewards other eco-friendly transportation methods such as walking, biking, or using electric vehicles. The lower the emissions of the chosen transportation method, the more points are accumulated, which can later be redeemed for rewards.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation
☑ Company fleet vehicle replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

16

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

6224

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

113000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Colbún recently took a significant step towards sustainability by replacing part of its company fleet with electric vehicles. This initiative not only provides a cleaner and more efficient mode of transportation but also helps the company avoid Scope 1 emissions. What makes this move even more impactful is that when these electric vehicles are charged at Colbún's facilities, the Scope 2 market-based emissions are effectively zero. This initiative highlights Colbún's ongoing commitment to reducing its carbon footprint.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

An internal carbon price is used to assess projects and initiatives that could have an impact on GHG emissions reduction of Scope 1 and 2. Due to a more ambitious goal of Colbun's carbon footprint reduction, at the end of 2019 began the assessment of GHG emissions and the inclusion of Scope 2 in the model of the carbon price.Colbun's internal carbon price is aligned with the CO2 tax in place in Chile since 2017, which has a value of 5 USD per tonCO2. Over the last years, this price has been used by Colbun. The internal price model will be reviewed, considering that higher values are required to reflect the opportunities related to low carbon initiatives. The Climate Change Department is responsible for reviewing and determining this new internal carbon price, which will apply to assessing new power generation projects, acquisitions, and potential CO2 reduction initiatives. An example of how carbon pricing affects investment decisions is that all renewable energy projects that Colbun is developing and that could be eligible in CDM/VCS are evaluated considering the benefits of the carbon markets in its cash flows and financial assessments.
[Add row]

(7.58) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

Methane emissions associated to Colbun's operations could be mostly generated from reservoirs related to hydropower facilities. These emissions are accounted in Scope 1 and they represent barely a 0.05% of Colbun GHG emissions. Due to this reason, methane emissions are not relevant to Colbun's operation.

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Clean Development Mechanism and Verified Carbon Standard

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other, please specify :Carbon credits issued by facilities that are registered under Clean Development Mechanism and Verified Carbon Standard

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Colbun has six power generation facilities certified to issue carbon credits and can issue approximately 700,000 ton CO2e per year. These carbon credits are available for customers that want to voluntary compensate its GHG emissions. Carbon credits are verified under international standards.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Clean Development Mechanism and Verified Carbon Standard

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :production stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

ton of CO2

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The continuing operation of the existing and future power plants, without the electricity generation from our renewable power plants, to meet the actual electricity demand

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :production stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

700000

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The calculation of avoided emissions is based on a baseline emission factor calculated as a combined margin multiplied by the electricity generated by CDM and VCS power plants.The percentage of revenue from low carbon product is confidential information.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.2

Row 3

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Certified renewable energy

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other, please specify :Third party verification, I-REC, and Green-E

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Certified renewable energy (MWh) withdrawn from the National Electric National Electric System by a client. For the total amount of energy contracted from renewable sources, Colbun gives a certificate, which is supported by a third party verification.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Energy (MWh) withdrawn from the National Electric

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :production stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

MWh

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Energy (MWh) withdrawn from the National Electric National System by clients.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

1187665.1

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The calculation of avoided emissions is based on the baseline emission factor, which was the emission factor of the national grid on 2023, multiplied by the energy withdrawn under renewable energy certificates. The percentage of revenue from low carbon product is confidential information.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Hydro

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

This project pertains to Hornitos, which is a run-of-the-river hydroelectric power station located in the Aconcagua river basin. It began operations in 2008, the same year it was accredited to issue carbon credits. As a reference, Hornitos reduces an average of approximately 100,000 tons of CO2 equivalent per year. Colbún's renewable energy projects reduce emissions by displacing thermal energy from the grid. This is verified by independent auditors and certified under the Verra's Verified Carbon Standard (VCS).

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

9244

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2011

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Issued

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Investment analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Market leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Compliance with approved methodology.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

In 2023 Colbún sold these carbon credits to a brooker.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Hydro

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

This project pertains to the San Clemente run-of-the-river hydroelectric plants and the Hornitos run-of-the-river hydroelectric plant. Unlike the previous ones, these carbon credits are registered under the Clean Development Mechanism. San Clemente is a run-of-the-river hydroelectric facility located on the Maule River. It began operations in 2010 and was accredited by the CDM in 2011. San Clemente reduces approximately 7,000 tons of CO2 equivalent per year on average. Hornitos is located in the Aconcagua river basin. It began operations in 2008, the same year it was accredited to issue carbon credits. As a reference, Hornitos reduces an average of approximately 100,000 tons of CO2 equivalent per year. Colbún's renewable energy projects reduce emissions by displacing thermal energy from the grid. This is verified by independent auditors and certified under the Clean Development Mechanism.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

17200

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2013

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Issued

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Investment analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream/downstream emissions

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Compliance with approved methodology.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

In 2023, Colbún successfully offset the emissions generated by various events, demonstrating a commitment to environmental sustainability. Additionally, Colbún engaged in the strategic sale of a portion of its carbon credits to other companies, further contributing to the global effort of reducing carbon footprints and promoting eco-friendly business practices.
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Colbún's hydro power plants measure continuously water extractions through sensors or estimates them based on energy generation and the efficiency of the power plant. Thermal power plants measure the extracted flow rate directly and continuously.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Colbún's power plants measure or estimate their total water extractions. Nehuenco thermal power plant measures its water extractions in real-time and records them in a SCADA systemm (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition). Other thermal power plants use traditional flow meters and record data on a monthly basis. In the case of hydroelectric power plants, some measure water flow rates used for generation while in others, estimate them based on electricity generation and plant efficiency in terms of MWh per m3. For all cases, the records are kept in an internal registry, a procedure incorporated into Colbúns Management System

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

In all cases, whether it's hydroelectric, thermal, or PV power plants, Colbún continuously measures or estimates water extractions distinguishing between different water sources.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Colbún's power plants measure all water extractions from the following sources: surface water, groundwater, brackish water and third-party water. Tracking of water extractions by source is carried out at least on a monthly basis in all Colbúns facilities, based on a procedure incorporated in Colbún's Management System. However, daily or even continuous measurement is also possible if necessary.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

In hydroelectric and thermoelectric plants, water quality is evaluated according to the parameters specified in NCh 1333. This norm is a Chilean standard that sets parameters for assessing water quality for various uses. It establishes limits and reference values for substances and physical, chemical and microbiological parameters present in water. This standard is used in hydroelectric and thermal power plants to ensure compliance with environmental regulations.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Thermal power plants measure the water quality for cooling purposes to improve it. For reservoir hydro power plants (Colbun and Angostura), the quality of water withdrawals is monitored according to their environmental permits, specifically for Angostura (323.8 MW), the monitoring is being held on a biannual basis and for Colbun (467.3 MW), the monitoring is held in a voluntary manner, since this facility was implemented before the Environmental Law was in place. The voluntary monitoring follows Chilean NCh. 1333 and Supreme Decree 90. For the rest hydropower plants, since 2022, water quality is evaluated at least every six months.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

In Colbún's hydroelectric power plants, the total amount of water withdrawals are discharged after generation, therefore, the discharged water is equivalent to the extracted flow rate. Some power plants have sensors to measure the extracted inflow rate, while others estimate the extracted flow rate based on the generated energy and the performance of the units. In thermal power plants, the discharged flow rate is directly measured.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In case of hydroelectric power plants, water withdrawals are fully restored to the basin. For all thermal power plants, Colbún measures the discharged water by destination in a planned manner according to the environmental permits (RCA by its Spanish acronym) and self-monitoring resolutions. These actions are supervised and certified by the sanitary authority, and are specific to each power plant since water is used differently.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

In all cases, Colbún continuously measures or estimates its water discharges, distinguishing them by destination source.

(9.2.4) Please explain

For all hydroelectric power plants, Colbún measures the water used for hydroelectric generation, which is fully restored to the river basin. The measurements are conducted annually through estimation based on power generation and the plant's efficiency in terms of MWh per m3. For thermal power plants, Colbún measures the volume of discharged water according to its destination (ocean, surface water, river, canal). The discharge of wastewater in thermal power plants is performed in a planned manner in accordance with the provisions of the environmental permits and self-monitoring resolutions, which are monitored and certified by the national authority and specific to each power plant.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Monitoring is carried out by specialized laboratories, following the required methodology for each parameter.

(9.2.4) Please explain

For hydroelectric power plants, they do not alter the water quality and water withdrawals are fully restored to the basin. For thermal power plants, Colbún measures the volume of water discharged according to its destination. The methods for treating the discharged water depend on the specific destination. In case surface water bodies, treatment methods may include pH stabilization, neutralization, disinfection, and activated sludge treatment. The water is used differently by each thermal power plants, so the quantity (flow rates), physicochemical characterization, and treatment before disposal are determined and tailored to each facility. Similarly, the standards or limits for wastewater also depend on the receiving water body, whether it is surface water flows or main pipelines to the coast.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The monitoring of discharged water is conducted by specialized personnel working at the power plant. For controls that require a specific and standardized methodology, external personnel such as specialized laboratories may be involved in performing the monitoring.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In the case of hydropower plants, they do not modify the water quality, hence, there is no need to monitor its effluents. For thermal power plants, Colbun measures standard effluent parameters of the water discharged according to their destination. Treatment methods of water discharged depend on destination. In case of surface water bodies, treatment methods include pH stabilization, neutralization, disinfection and activated sludge treatment. Water is used differently by the thermal power plants, so their amount (flows), physical-chemical characterization and treatment before disposal are specific and tailored to each facility. Similarly, wastewater standards or limits also depend on the receiving water body.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The monitoring of discharged water is conducted by specialized personnel working at the power plant. For controls that require a specific and standardized methodology, external personnel such as specialized laboratories may be involved in performing the monitoring.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In the case of hydropower plants, they do not modify the water quality, hence, there is no need to monitor its effluents. For thermoelectric power plants, Colbún monitors discharged water in accordance with its self-control program authorized by the health authority, which includes phosphorus measurement. However, some thermoelectric power plants such as Santa María and Nehuenco Complex, carry out voluntary monitoring which includes parameters such as cadmium, nickel, mercury and lead. The monitoring is controlled by means of online instrumentation installed in the discard point or neutralization pools or it's carried out manually, with the appropriate instrumentation, by personnel of the power plant.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

It is controlled by means of on-line instrumentation installed in the discharge or neutralization pools; if this instrumentation is not available, it is carried out manually with the appropriate equipment, by personnel working at the plant.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In the case of hydropower plants, they do not modify the water quality, hence, there is no need to monitor its effluents. In the case of thermal power plants, Colbun measures the temperature of water discharges in all its installations, according to the methodologies and standards set up by the authority in the environmental permits of each facility.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water consumption is calculated as the result of the total extractions minus the discharged flow rate. In thermal power plants, this value is also validated by estimating evaporated water. However, the calculation does not take into account the water evaporated from surface water reservoirs or dams.

(9.2.4) Please explain

According to the definition of water consumption by CDP, Colbún only records water consumption in thermal power plants in the form of evaporated water. The evaporation of water is estimated based on the difference between water extractions and water discharges. The calculation does not take into account the water evaporated from surface water reservoirs.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Rucúe, Juncalito and San Ignacio hydroelectric power plants, harness the discharged water from other hydroelectric power plants before its restitution. This water is estimated based on the generated energy and efficiency of the power plants. In Nehuenco Complex, there is an Osmosis Plant and the water discarded from it, is sent to a third party for industrial reuse. Also, in Colbún Complex, Candelaria, and Fenix (Perú), the domestic water is reused for irrigation.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Four hydroelectric power plants were constructed to reuse the water discharge from other hydroelectric power plants before returning it to the original source. An example is the case of San Ignacio (37 MW), a run-of-river hydroelectric power plant that harnesses the discharged water from the Machicura hydropower plant (95 MW). Additionally, Colbún Complex (Chile), Candelaria (Chile), and Fenix (Peru) have a treatment system that allows the reuse of treated domestic water. Nehuenco thermal power plant operates a Reverse Osmosis Plant, which, during the water treatment process, generates wastewater that is reused by another industry.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

In most power plants the data is measured directly, whether its through the water company or rural potable services (5 out of 13 Colbuns facilities in Chile) or through flow meters where underground or brackish water is extracted for human consumption (6 out of 13 installations in Chile and Fénix in Perú). For sanitary uses, the volume of water is estimated totally or partially (in which case the rest of the water is measured directly).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water safety is guaranteed in all Colbún facilities because the company uses municipal, groundwater or bottled water. In Fénix thermal power plant, located in Perú, Colbún utilizes a small Seawater Reverse Osmosis (SWRO) plant to provide potable water to all its employees. This water is also provided for the city of Chilca, where the plant is located.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.1) For your hydropower operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Fulfilment of downstream environmental flows

(9.2.1.1) % of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

Colbún's hydroelectric power plants are required to monitor compliance with downstream environmental flow rates in accordance with their environmental permits (granted by the national environmental authority) and maintain records of this parameter. Additionally, in cases where necessary, hydroelectric power plants must ensure a minimum flow rate in the river for irrigation requirements. For thermal power plants, they must guarantee a minimum quality of discharged water.

Sediment loading

(9.2.1.1) % of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

Hydropower plants operated by Colbún are required to monitor sediment loading in accordance with their environmental permits. They are also responsible for keeping records of this parameter. Colbún measures sediment levels in all its hydropower plants.

Other, please specify

(9.2.1.1) % of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

22707082.75

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total water extractions include all the water required for power generation, cooling, human needs, and irrigation. 98% of the total water extractions come from hydroelectric power plants (99.9% for power generation), while 2% comes from thermal power plants (99.9% for cooling). The total water extractions in 2023 were 22% higher than in 2022. This is mainly due to increased hydroelectric generation by Colbún, which saw a 33% increase compared to the previous year. Specifically, the Colbún Complex, Angostura, and Rucúe - Quilleco power plants increased their power generation by 67%, 9%, and 33%, respectively, compared to 2022. However, the net freshwater consumption decreased 10.13% compared to 2022, thanks to increased efficiency and reuse of treated water. Colbún's hydroelectric power plants continuously measure or estimate their water extractions; some plants have sensors to measure the inflow flow rate, while others estimate the extracted flow rate based on generated energy and unit performance. In thermal power plants, the extracted flow rate is directly and continuously measured. Colbún used the following scale: -30%, -10%, 10%, 30% Much higher. Total discharges

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

22703465.61

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The total water discharges in 2023 were 22% higher than in 2022. 98% of the water discharges come from hydroelectric power plants, which release all the water used for power generation. The remaining 2% comes from thermal power plants, primarily Santa María (Chile) and Fénix, which use seawater for cooling and return it entirety. Colbún's hydroelectric generation increased by 33% compared to the previous year. However, the net freshwater consumption decreased 21% compared to 2022, thanks to increased efficiency and reuse of treated water. For this question, Colbún used the following scale: -30%, -10%, 10%, 30% Much higher.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

3617.14

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The total water consumption in 2023 was 21% lower than in 2022 In terms of water consumption the effects of hydroelectric generation are not considered and only the water evaporated from the cooling towers of thermal power plants 97% and the water consumed for human needs and irrigation 3% are taken into account Water consumption is calculated as the result of total extractions minus the discharged flow rate In thermal power plants this value is also validated by estimating the evaporated water The calculation does not include water evaporated from surface water reservoirs or dams. For this question, Colbún used the following scale: -30%, -10%, 10%, 30% Much higher.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

21221657.14

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**A decrease in water extractions is expected in facilities located in water-stressed areas due to limited availability (hydroelectric power plants) and the adoption of technologies that contribute to reducing extractions (thermal power plants)

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

93.46

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

To determine water extractions from areas with water stress, Colbún uses the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas from the World Resources Institute as a reference tool. The different areas are classified on a 5-level scale based on water stress levels in percentage terms: 1) Low (80%). Colbún selects facilities located in areas with extremely high water stress (80%), water stress zones were updated in 2023, including for the first time the Los Pinos, Rucúe, and Quilleco plants, Angostura and

Santa María (all located in the Biobío region), and the Fénix plant in Peru. With this update, 96% of the plants in Chile and 100% of the plants in Peru are considered to be located in water stress zones. The only plant excluded is the Canutillar plant (located in the Los Lagos region).For the future, a decrease in water extraction is expected in facilities located in these areas due to limited availability (hydroelectric power plants) and the adoption of technologies that contribute to reducing extractions (thermoelectric power plants). In response to this question, Colbún considered the following scale: -30%, -10%, 10%, 30% Much higher.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

22181869.81

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Increase in hydroelectric power generation

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The freshwater surface water extractions in 2023, including water from rivers and lakes, were 24% higher than in 2022 due to the increased water extractions for hydroelectric generation, which saw a 33% increase compared to the previous year. To answer this question, Colbún considered the following scale: -30%, -10%, 10%, 30% Much higher.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

521993.03

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Decrease in power generation in thermal power plants

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The Fénix and Santa María thermal power plants use brackish surface water for cooling purposes. The extraction of brackish surface water/seawater in 2023 was 17% lower than in 2022. To answer this question, Colbún considered the following scale: -30%, -10%, 10%, 30% Much higher.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

3160.55

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Decrease in power generation in thermal power plants

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The groundwater extractions in 2023 were 30.4% lower than in 2022. The groundwater extractions are primarily used for cooling purposes in thermal power plants (98%). The remaining 2% is utilized by thermal and hydroelectric power plants for human needs and irrigation. The decreased extraction of groundwater in 2023 can be attributed to a decrease in thermal power generation. To answer this question, Colbún considered the following scale: -30%, -10%, 10%, 30% Much higher.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Colbún does not extract non-renewable groundwater for its operations. In Chile, the General Water Directorate authorizes water rights over renewable waters, also known as aquifer recharge, which constitutes the sustainable volume of the water table.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Colbún does not produce wastewater within its facilities. This applies only to sectors related to metals, mining, and coal.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

52.75

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The increase corresponds to higher operational requirements, which led to a greater demand on third-party sources.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

22182135.24

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Increase in hydroelectric power generation

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In 2023, the discharge of water into freshwater surface sources was 24% higher than in 2022, primarily due to the increased water extractions for hydroelectric generation, which rose by 33% compared to the previous year. To answer this question, Colbún considered the following scale: -30%, -10%, 10%, 30% Much higher.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Decrease in power generation in thermal power plants

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The seawater discharges decreased by 17% in 2023 compared to 2022 due to the decrease in themal power generation. This destination is relevant as the total amount of seawater used is returned to the sea, considering the monitoring of parameters to ensure no impact on the marine environment from the discharges. To answer this question, Colbún considered the following scale: -30%, -10%, 10%, 30% Much higher.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Colbún does not discharge water into groundwater bodies.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

154.37

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The Nehuenco Complex generates wastewater as a byproduct of its reverse osmosis plant (RO-Plant) operations, which are sent to a third party for industrial use. Its production decreased in 2023 compared to 2022.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Colbuns thermal power plants perform secondary treatment to its operational and non-operational water discharges. For hydropower plants, they do not modify the water quality of operational water, hence, there is no need to treat these effluents and in case of non-operational water (domestic water), they also perform secondary treatment. To answer this question, Colbún considered the following scale: -30%, -10%, 10%, 30% Much higher.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

521599.09

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Decrease in power generation in thermal power plants

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Colbun performs secondary treatment to operational discharges from its thermal and hydropower plants and to non operational water discharges from both its thermal and hydropower plants. For thermal power plants, Colbun measures standard effluent parameters of the water discharged according to their destination. Treatment methods of water discharged depend on destination. In the case of surface water bodies, treatment methods include pH stabilization, neutralization, disinfection and activated sludge treatment. Water is used differently by the thermal power plants, so their amount (flows), physical-chemical characterization and treatment before disposal are specific and tailored to each facility. For hydropower plants, they do not modify the water quality of operational water, hence, there is no need to treat these effluents (these effluents are considered in other section of this question). In case of non-operational water (domestic water), Colbun fullfils the treatment methods required by law for secondary treatment. To answer this question, Colbún considered the following scale: -30%, -10%, 10%, 30% Much higher.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

As explained above, Colbuns power plants perform secondary treatment to its water discharges.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Colbun does not discharge used water without treatment to the environment.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Colbuns thermal power plants perform secondary treatment to its water discharges.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

22181866.52

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Increase in hydroelectric power generation

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 41-50

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This classification includes the wastewater discharged from the hydroelectric power plants that capture and return water in the same quantity and quality. This report has been included for the second time this year, and compared to 2022, the discharge of this nature is 24% higher due to increased hydroelectric generation. To answer this question, Colbún considered the following scale: -30%, -10%, 10%, 30% Much higher.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

230

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Phosphates

☑ Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive

(9.2.10.3) List the specific substances included

Phospate. Mercury.

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Colbún's thermoelectric power plants have monitoring programs regulated by the health authority. The Santa María plant, located in the Biobío region, which discharges its wastewater into Coronel Bay, conducts voluntary monthly monitoring of its discharge water, measuring parameters such as phosphorus, cadmium, mercury, nickel, and lead. However, only phosphorus and mercury values above the detection limit are recorded, while the rest (cadmium, nickel, and lead) were below the detection limit every month. The other thermoelectric plants perform monthly self-monitoring according to their authorized programs, and phosphorus and mercury parameters above the detection limit were recorded. Finally, it is important to clarify that to convert phosphorus values to phospate, the value is multiplied by 3.06
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

11

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.3.4) Please explain

Colbún operates six hydroelectric complexes, all of which inherently depend on water resources. Among these, five are situated in areas experiencing water stress, a situation that also affects their five thermoelectric plants, according to the latest updates from the aqueduct in 2023. In contrast, the three solar parks operated by Colbún do not have significant water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, or opportunities.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

As an energy generation company, Colbún does not have substantive upstream value chain water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. This is because all water-related matters are managed within the company's direct operations
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Canutillar Hydroelectric Power Plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Other, please specify :Between Puelo and Yelcho

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-41.468917

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-72.941136

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1485002.6

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

1485001.6

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0.9

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1485000

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

1485000

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.6

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Canutillar uses water to generate energy and is not located in a water-stressed area. All the water used for generation is returned to the source, and the consumption corresponds to what is used in the plant offices.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Angostura Hydroelectric Power Plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Argentina

☑ Biobio

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-37.710024

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-71.825172

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

10946289.58

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

10946285.58

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

3.99

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.01

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

10946285.58

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

10946285.58

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

4

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The water extraction increased by 10% compared to 2022, the total discharge increased by 10% compared to 2022, and the consumption increased by 18.7% compared to 2022. It should be noted that the generation of the Angostura Hydroelectric Power Plant increased by 10.23% in 2023. To answer this question, Colbún considered the following scale: -30%, -10%, 10%, 30% Much higher.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

The Rucue and Quilleco Hydroelectric Power Plants.

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Biobio

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-37.360109

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-71.864864

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:
☑ Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2144511.09

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

2144508.75

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

2.33

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2144508.75

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

2144508.75

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.33

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water extraction increased by 31.7% compared to 2022, total discharge increased by 31.7% compared to 2022, and water consumption decreased by 77% compared to 2022. It should be noted that the generation of the Rucúe-Quilleco power plants increased by 33% in 2023. In response to this question, Colbún considered the following scale: -30%, -10%, 10%, 30% Much higher.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Candelaria Thermal Power Plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

☑ Other, please specify **:**Maipo

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-34.03292

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-70.61271

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

171.66

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

165.04

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

6.61

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

45.85

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

45.85

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

125.82

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water extraction increased by 2% compared to 2022, discharge decreased by 11.67% compared to 2022, and consumption increased by 8.55% compared to 2022. To answer this question, Colbún considered the following scale: -30%, -10%, 10%, 30% Much higher.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Colbun Hydroelectric Complex

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

☑ Other, please specify **:**Maule basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-35.685891

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-71.37827

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

6518493.37

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

6518490.68

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

1.87

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.81

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

6518490.68

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

6518490.68

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.68

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

According to the provided data, water extraction increased by 64.78% compared to 2022, total discharge also increased by 64.78% compared to 2022, and water consumption decreased by 19.5% compared to 2022, mainly due to the implementation of xerophytic or low-consumption landscaping. It's important to note that the generation of the Colbún Hydroelectric Complex increased by 67.75% in 2023.To answer this question, Colbún considered the following scale: -30%, -10%, 10%, 30% Much higher.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Thermal Power Complex Nehuenco

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

☑ Other, please specify :Aconcagua basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-32.936878

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-71.331689

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2877.31

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

2842.1

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0.03

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

96.2

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

186.77

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

186.77

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2690.54

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water extraction decreased by 30.4% compared to 2022, total discharge decreased by 83% compared to 2022, this due to a particular problem in the water treatment plant, and water consumption decreased by 17.6% compared to 2022. It should be noted that generation decreased by 25.1% in 2022. In response to this question, Colbún considered the following scale: -30%, -10%, 10%, 30% Much higher.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Aconcagua Hydroelectric Complex

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

☑ Other, please specify :Aconcagua basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-32.865999

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-71.407192

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

925400.95

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

925368

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

36.68

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.22

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

925362.4

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

925362.4

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

38.55

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

According to the provided data, water extraction increased by 17.68% compared to 2022, total discharge also increased by 17.68% compared to 2022, and water consumption decreased by 25.72% compared to 2022. It's important to note that the generation of the Aconcagua Hydroelectric Complex increased by 20.63% in 2023.To answer this question, Colbún considered the following scale: -30%, -10%, 10%, 30% Much higher.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Carena Hydroelectric Power Plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Other, please specify :Maipo

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-33.400904

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-71.126726

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

161796.78

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

161796.09

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.68

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

161796.09

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

161796.09

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.68

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

According to the provided data, water extraction increased by 3.8% compared to 2022, total discharge also increased by 3.8% compared to 2022, and water consumption increased by 37% compared to 2022, It's important to note that the generation of the Carena Hydroelectric power plant increased by 3.6% in 2023.To answer this question, Colbún considered the following scale: -30%, -10%, 10%, 30% Much higher.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Santa María Thermal Power Plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Other, please specify :Arauco Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-37.034077

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-73.140484

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Coal - hard

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

263751.18

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

263705.81

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

45.36

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

263374.75

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

263373.75

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

376.43

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water extraction decreased by 21.5% compared to 2022, total discharge decreased by 21.47% compared to 2022, and water consumption decreased by 37% compared to 2022. It should be noted that generation decreased by 34% in 2022. In response to this question, Colbún considered the following scale: -30%, -10%, 10%, 30% Much higher.

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 10

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fénix Thermal Power Plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Peru

☑ Other, please specify :Chilca

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-12.54436

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-76.7347

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

258287.21

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

258287.21

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

257801.26

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

257801.26

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

485.96

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water extraction decreased by 12.58% compared to 2022, total discharge decreased by 12.6% compared to 2022, and water consumption increased by 20.47% compared to 2022. It should be noted that generation decreased by 21.69% in 2022. In response to this question, Colbún considered the following scale: -30%, -10%, 10%, 30% Much higher.

Row 11

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 11

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Los Pinos Thermal Power Plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Biobio

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-37.040903

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-72.401298

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Oil

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

72.36

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

72.36

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

36.1

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

36.1

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

36.26

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water extraction decreased by 62% compared to 2022, total discharge decreased by 43.54% compared to 2022, and water consumption decreased by 72% compared to 2022. It should be noted that generation decreased by 50% in 2022. In response to this question, Colbún considered the following scale: -30%, -10%, 10%, 30% Much higher.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE 3410 under verification of Colbun's Integrated Annual Report.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE 3410 under verification of Colbun's Integrated Annual Report.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

This data is not verified.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE 3410 under verification of Colbun's Integrated Annual Report.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE 3410 under verification of Colbun's Integrated Annual Report.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE 3410 under verification of Colbun's Integrated Annual Report.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE 3410 under verification of Colbun's Integrated Annual Report.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE 3410 under verification of Colbun's Integrated Annual Report.
[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

2003600000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

88.24

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Colbún foresees an increase in water extraction efficiency. Colbún has committed to reducing its intensity of freshwater extraction for operational uses by 40% by 2025 and 45% by 2030. To achieve these goals, the company is implementing efficiency projects such as the reuse of treated water and continuously exploring more efficient technologies as well as new sources for water supply.
[Fixed row]

(9.7) Do you calculate water intensity for your electricity generation activities?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.7.1) Provide the following intensity information associated with your electricity generation activities.

Row 1

(9.7.1.1) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.19

(9.7.1.2) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Freshwater withdrawals for operational uses

(9.7.1.3) Denominator

Select from:
☑ MWh

(9.7.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.7.1.5) Please explain

Water intensity is calculated considering freshwater consumption for operational use, which corresponds to the water consumption from the thermal power plants Los Pinos, Candelaria and Nehuenco Complex -all of them located in Chile- used for generation activities, such as cooling, and the total energy generation of Colbuns power plants also in Chile. The water intensity was 44% lower than in 2022 due to an increase in hydroelectricity. In terms of water used for operations, the company has committed to a target reduction in freshwater withdrawal per unit of energy produced (m3/MWh) of 40% by 2025 and 45% by 2030 (using 2018 as a baseline). By 2023, a 36% reduction has been achieved, mainly due to increased renewable energy generation (especially hydroelectricity). For this question, Colbún used the following scale: -30%, -10%, 10%, 30% Much higher.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*Colbun is a energy generation company. All the water used for operational purposes are treated before its discharge.*

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :It hasn´t been studied yet

(9.14.4) Please explain

While Colbún has not yet defined the impact of its products and services, the company has made progress in setting goals and projects to reduce its water footprint. In 2020, Colbún established targets for reducing water extractions, both for operational purposes (cooling of thermal power plants) and non-operational purposes (drinking water consumption and irrigation of green areas within the facilities). In this context, initiatives have been implemented in 2021 to decrease water extractions, with a priority focus on facilities located in water-scarce basins. In 2021, Colbún joined the Certified Blue Clean Production Agreement, promoted by the Agency for Sustainability and Climate Change, which aims to promote sustainable public-private water resource management. Colbún began its participation in this agreement with the inclusion of the Los Pinos Thermal Power Plant, located in the Cabrero commune, Biobío Region.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*There are no specific goals for pollutants. We do not have additional goals beyond environmental compliance.*
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*There are no specific goals for WASH. We do not have additional goals beyond environmental compliance.*
Other	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*The are no plans to incorporate other type of targets.*

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0.4

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

0.24

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

0.19

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

131

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply
☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The operational water reduction target involves reducing the extraction of freshwater for cooling purposes and operational activities that consume water (consumptive use), excluding water extracted for hydropower generation, which is entirely returned to the source (non-consumptive use)

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

At the Nehuenco Complex, which has a battery of 20 wells to supply its water consumption for cooling, a numerical model of the aquifer under the plant was developed. This model is updated every year before the dry season, aiming to evaluate the characteristics of water use (extraction) and the condition of the water table, to anticipate the conditions of the aquifer and deliver a well pumping plan that optimizes the use of the resource and the security of the supply, as well as to advance mitigation plans in case of scarcity. In this way, the construction of a Reverse Osmosis Plant that demineralizes the water was justified, allowing it to recirculate several times in the cooling process and thus reduce its consumption. At the Candelaria Power Plant, after evaluating water consumption, operational adjustments were made (modification of the Programmable Logic Controller / PLC), which allowed a 13% reduction in water extraction compared to the original design.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The target entails reducing the intensity of operational water extraction, which is calculated as the volume of freshwater operationally extracted in a year divided by the annual gross generation for that same year. The operational target aims to reduce the extraction intensity by 40% by 2025 and 45% by 2030 (compared to the 2018 baseline, which had an extraction intensity of 0.40 m3 of water/MWh generated). The target was set for Colbún in Chile, as in Fénix (Peru), only seawater is used in the processes. The operational extraction intensity in 2023 was 0.191 m3/MWh, representing a 52% reduction compared to the 2018 baseline. The target has been successfully met, and now the focus shifts to sustaining this achievement.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

246.0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

146.0

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

103.7

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

142

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The non-operational water reduction target involves reducing the extraction of freshwater for administrative purposes at the facilities, such as drinking water consumption and irrigation of green areas.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Water recycling has been a priority for Colbún in the last 5 years. For instance, the Candelaria Power Plant uses water from its sewage treatment plant for irrigating its environmental commitments (plantation adjacent to the Power Plant). This action was authorized during the environmental processing of the facility. The Colbún Power Plant uses water from its sewage treatment plant for irrigating its low water requirement green areas, thus achieving circularity in the use of water resources by *not requiring fresh water for such use (the plant only uses fresh water for administrative facilities (human use in consumption and sanitation)). The La Mina Power Plant recycles rainwater collected by the roof of its machine house for use in the facility's sanitary services. The Carena and Los Quilos power plants are working on implementing greywater reuse systems in their facilities.*

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The target is expressed as a reduction in the volume of non-operational water extraction, measured in thousands of cubic meters per year. The non-operational target aimed to reduce the extraction volume by 40% by 2025 (compared to the 2018 baseline, which had a non-operational extraction volume of 146,000 m3 of water). The target was set for Colbún's facilities in Chile, as in Fénix (Peru), only seawater is used. The non-operational extraction volume in 2023 was 103,700 m3, which resulted in the early achievement of the target, with a 58% reduction compared to the 2018 baseline.
[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Land/water management

☑ Species management

☑ Education & awareness

☑ Other, please specify :Allocation of native forests and reforestation sites to develop communitary beekeeping and scientific research.

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply*

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
		☑ Other, please specify :Indicators associated to our Biodiversity Strategy

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Our hydropower plant Canutillar, is located close to Alerce Andino National Park and the Llanquihue National Reserve.*
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*Select from:* ☑ No	*Our power plants are not located in or near to UNESCO World Heritage sites*
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*Select from:* ☑ No	*Our power plants are not located in or near to UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserves*
Ramsar sites	*Select from:* ☑ No	*Our power plants are not located in or near to Ramsar sites*
Key Biodiversity Areas	*Select from:* ☑ No	*Our power plants are not located in or near to Key Biodiversity Areas*
Other areas important for biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No	*Our power plants are not located in or near to Other areas important for biodiversity*

[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Chile

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Alerce Andino National Park and Llanquihue National Reserve.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

In 2021, the company allocated more than 600 ha of its own land, located in Los Lagos region (south of the country), for conservation purposes, forming a Conservation Easement. This unique ecosystem with endemic native forests will be preserved in perpetuity through a voluntary contract signed with Fundación Tierra Austral This conservation area is adjacent to the Alerce Andino National Park and the Llanquihue National Reserve. In this way, the lands form a biological corridor of protected areas, allowing the natural flow and preservation of flora and fauna populations that strengthen the ecosystems that live there. This agreement, in addition *to preserving the natural heritage of the surface under the DRC, will allow recreational activities and low-impact tourism in strategic areas, protecting the area from any type of activity that alters its natural value. To date, the company has conducted baseline biodiversity studies and annual biodiversity monitoring in this conservation area and is preparing a Conservation Management Plan to establish long-term management objectives for this area.*

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :the company allocated more than 600 ha of its own land, located in Los Lagos region (south of the country), for conservation purposes, forming a Conservation Easement. This land will be preserved in perpetuity.

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

In 2021, the company allocated more than 600 ha of its own land, located in Los Lagos region (south of the country), for conservation purposes, forming a Conservation Easement. This unique ecosystem with endemic native forests will be preserved in perpetuity through a voluntary contract signed with Fundación Tierra Austral This conservation area is adjacent to the Alerce Andino National Park and the Llanquihue National Reserve. In this way, the lands form a biological corridor of protected areas, allowing the natural flow and preservation of flora and fauna populations that strengthen the ecosystems that live there.
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ All data points in module 9

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

Climate change-related standards

☑ IRECS (International Renewable Energy Certificate services)

☑ ISO 14064-1

☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The information stated in this CDP Report 2023 ihas been verified by KPMG Chile.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

KPM verification report 2024.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

All 2023 relevant information is stated in the previous chapters and in Colbúns Annual Report: https://www.colbun.cl/docs/default-source/press-room/annual-reports/memoria_ingles_2023.pdf

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

Colbuns Annual Report 2024.pdf
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Sustainability and Corporate affairs Manager

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute