

2024 Integrated Report

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Biogas Production
at La Farfana Biofactory



About this report

The Inversiones Aguas Metropolitanas S.A. (IAM) Integrated Report makes information available to its different stakeholders on the financial and non-financial performance of the company and its sanitation and non-sanitation subsidiaries between January 1 and December 31, 2024. These companies are all included in the company's financial statements, which are presented in the final chapter of this document, with no significant changes with regard to 2023. Should there be any changes to the information presented in prior periods, such changes will be reported in their respective chapters.

The information contained in this report has been prepared as per the standards of the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC) and the regulatory framework defined in Chile by the Financial Market Commission (CMF), corresponding to General Rule 461. It has also been reviewed and approved by the company's Board of Directors and the Steering Committee at the executive level.

The definition of non-financial content related to IAM's environmental, social, and corporate governance (ESG) management is based on a double materiality analysis conducted in 2024.



#ZEROPAPER

In line with IAM's commitment to the sustainable development of the planet, this integrated report is only available in digital format.

Protecting the environment is a shared responsibility, and we appreciate your understanding and support.

**INVERSIONES AGUAS
METROPOLITANAS S.A.
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El Yeso Reservoir

A word from the Chairman

I am pleased to share with our stakeholders the most relevant aspects of the company's activities in 2024, the year that marked a quarter of a century since we took over the management of sanitation services for the residents of the city of Santiago. We can proudly say that we have been successful in fulfilling this great responsibility. Through our subsidiaries Aguas Andinas, Aguas Cordillera, and Aguas Manquehue, we achieved 100% coverage in drinking water supply, 98.8% coverage in sewerage, and treated 100% of Santiago's wastewater.

We have faced great challenges over these 25 years. Undoubtedly, the greatest of these challenges has been to successfully address the impacts of climate change, which are becoming more intense with each passing year. Extreme weather events, such as prolonged droughts and scenarios of torrential rain, are increasingly common and have put cities across the globe to the test, and thanks to responsible and proactive management, the city of Santiago has come out on top.

This has been possible thanks to proactive work that has been deployed on several fronts: we have built new wells and large engineering works to increase the city's resilience to high turbidity events in the rivers, we conducted campaigns to promote the responsible use of water resources, we signed an agreement with the irrigation water users of the first section of the Maipo River to secure their water rights in episodes of extreme drought, and a series of other actions that exceed our legal commitments. Thus, despite a 14-year drought in the Metropolitan Region, drinking water has not been rationed in Santiago.

This is an ongoing challenge and, although in the last two years rainfall classified as normal has been recorded in the Santiago basin, the consensus is that water stress is already a structural situation in the region and that we can expect new extreme weather phenomena, such as the gale-force winds that reached record speeds in August 2024.

At IAM we look to the future with calm optimism. We are convinced that we will address these scenarios with the same success as in the past, because we have already laid the foundations to do so.

For one thing, we have the long-term vision that this kind of challenge requires. Like Agbar and Suez, the group's current holding company, Veolia, is a centennial company that understands that the responsibility of providing sanitation services is a long-term commitment. Consistent with this vision, Grupo Aguas has been proactive in designing and proposing adaptation measures, the best example of which is Biociedad, our roadmap to 2030.

Likewise, Chile has the necessary institutional framework to promote the public-private collaboration required to



FELIPE LARRAÍN ASPÍLLAGA
Presidente del Directorio de IAM

address this complex scenario. Our regulatory system has proven to be effective in providing legal certainty, clarifying roles and goals, and especially in enabling financing for engineering works to increase the resilience of the city, making the system financially sustainable.

A clear example of the proper functioning of the institutional framework has been the most recent tariff process, which ended in November and December 2024 with an agreement between our sanitation subsidiaries and the Superintendency of Sanitation Services (SISS). The resulting regime, which will be in force between 2025 and 2030, will make financing all the works contemplated in Biociedad possible and, at the same time, reduce the impact on customers' budgets by incorporating a gradual increase in the tariff: an initial increase of 3% as of April 2025, and increases of 1% in December 2025 and March 2026 were agreed upon.

Another case that highlights the importance of cooperation between public and private entities is the agreement signed between the sanitation companies that are represented in ANDESS with SISS, which seeks to reduce the amount of non-revenue water. The companies undertook to implement actions to meet medium- and long-term goals, which will be included in their development plans, while the SISS undertook the task of forming sectoral technical roundtables to address structural problems that affect the management of non-revenue water.

We are convinced that we must continue on this path. The foundations of the current model are still valid to address future challenges and to support the growth of the nation's capital through a resilient sanitation system.

As a company, we have an unwavering commitment to the more than eight million residents of Santiago who are supplied daily by our sanitation companies. We dream of a city where every person has access to quality sanitation services and economic development is in harmony with nature. We have already attained a great achievement, i.e. sanitation, and we are prepared to face the future, always with a long-term outlook.

Thank you very much.

Felipe Larraín Aspillaga
Chairman of the Board, IAM

**FERNANDO SAMANIEGO****Chief Executive Officer, IAM**

A word from the Chief Executive Officer

2024 was a positive year for our company. First, our subsidiary Aguas Andinas prepared and consolidated the Biociedad strategic plan, which seeks to increase the city of Santiago's water resilience against climate change. Through constant and proactive awareness-raising work, Aguas Andinas was able to transmit and inform public opinion of the need and urgency of the proposed measures. Thus, today it is clear that Biociedad is not a slogan, but a set of concrete projects that will enable Chile's capital to project itself into the future, thanks to efficient management by a company that has the technical skills and experience necessary to implement them.

The real and urgent need for significant investments to address climate change was also agreed with the authorities. This was made evident in the eighth tariff process, which ended in November with an agreement between the Superintendency of Sanitation Services and Aguas Andinas, as well as in the processes of our subsidiaries Aguas Cordillera and Aguas Manquehue, which ended in December 2024. The new tariffs, which will be in effect for the five-year period 2025–2030,

provide for financing the engineering works planned in Biociedad, which will ensure financial sustainability for the management of our sanitation facilities.

Climate change is neither a new nor a passing issue for the company. In the last decade, the Group's companies have made operational improvements and significant investments in infrastructure that even exceed the obligations assumed before the authority in their development plans. We are aware that we face structural challenges that require solutions of the same nature.

Thanks to this vision, our sanitation subsidiaries are prepared to face the challenges posed by climate change year after year. During fiscal year 2024, the investments made and the contingency plans in place paid off in the operational and reputational areas: we can proudly say that we had no large-scale service interruptions despite prolonged power outages; and we were also able to perceive the support of the public, which attests to the social capital that our subsidiaries have been able to accumulate.

During 2024 we had no large-scale service interruptions despite prolonged power outages; and we were also able to perceive the support of the public, which attests to the social capital that our subsidiaries have been able to accumulate.

All of the above is reflected in IAM's strong financial performance in 2024. Our solid operating performance and results continued to consolidate the progress in management and post-pandemic recovery of previous periods, largely due to the increase in revenues from our subsidiaries.

The decrease in inflation, which in previous years had led to an increase in the cost of financing, also contributed. The behavior of IAM's share price is also noteworthy. Although it has not yet reached its historical highs, it shows an upward trend, with an appropriate relationship with the shares of the Aguas Andinas subsidiary.

At IAM we observed with great interest the process of redefining the purpose of Aguas Andinas, a hard task that took place during 2023 and 2024 and that concluded with the creation of a roadmap that will guide our subsidiaries' activities through the next five years, to better address the new challenges that lie ahead for our sanitation companies.

We know that the drought gave us a break in the last two years, but we cannot lower our guard regarding all the investment efforts, plans, and projects that we must continue to develop to make Santiago a more resilient city.

Fernando Samaniego

Chief Executive Officer, IAM



Our company

Inversiones Aguas Metropolitanas S.A. (IAM) owns 50.1% of the shares of Aguas Andinas and its subsidiaries, the largest sanitation group in Chile and one of the largest in Latin America.

Corporate building of
Aguas Andinas subsidiary



Purpose

- **To invest in stock** of the Chilean corporation Aguas Andinas S.A. and provide all kinds of advisory, consulting, and other services related to the transfer of technology and know-how, technical assistance, and the administration of businesses and projects, especially those concerned with the management and operation of businesses related to the sanitation sector.
- **To be a resilient environmental services company** that guarantees quality supply to its customers, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



Values

- **Innovation** As a source of value generation
- **Excellence** in the provision of services
- **Development of a sustainable business**, based on people and with responsibility criteria.
- **Dialogue** and stakeholder engagement
- **Local development** of the community where we operate
- **Partnerships** to expand and improve water access



Mission

- **To deliver an essential quality service** to our sanitation customers, thus contributing to improving the quality of life of the residents of the Santiago basin.

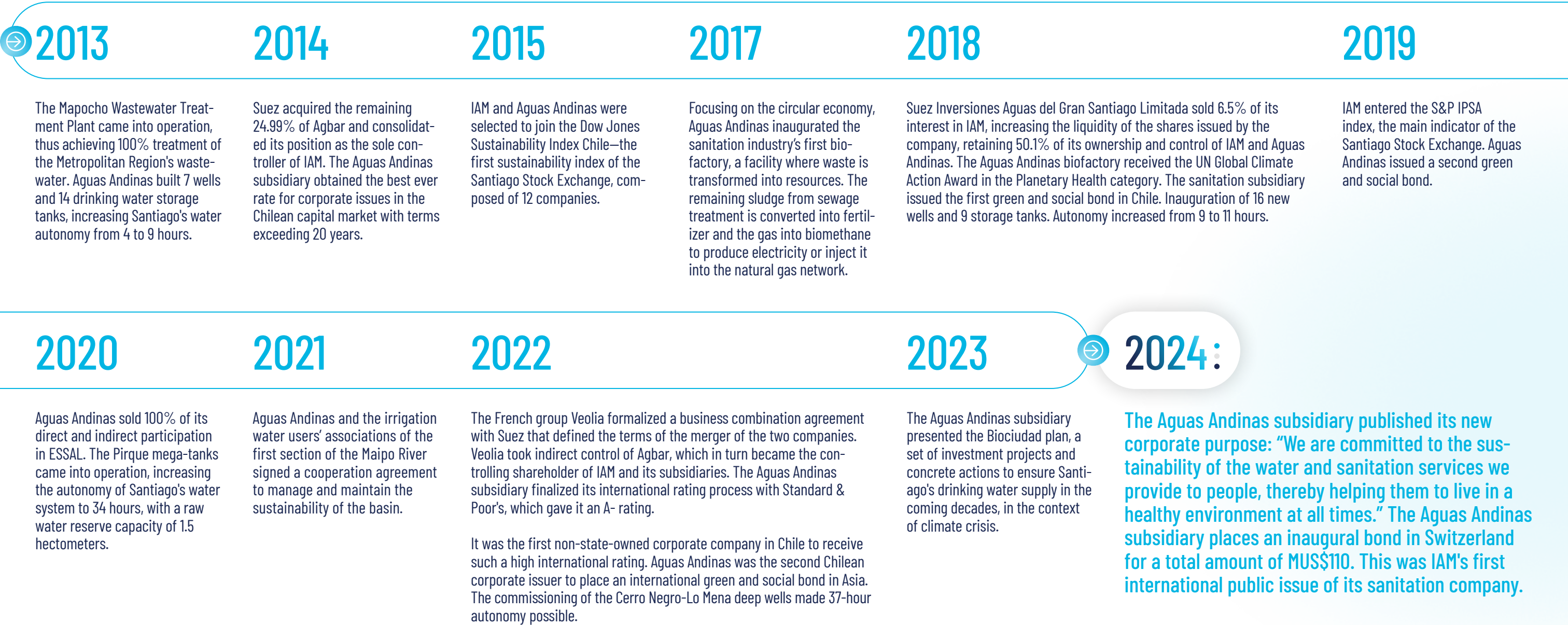
Our history

Through modern and efficient management of its sanitation facilities, IAM has made it possible to provide continuous and safe sanitation services to all residents of the Metropolitan Region, even in an increasingly demanding context of drought and climate change.



Vitacura
Bicentennial Park

<h2>1999</h2> <p>Inversiones Aguas Metropolitanas (IAM) was created as a limited liability company incorporated by the Agbar and Suez Environnement groups to participate in the privatization process of Empresa Metropolitana de Obras Sanitarias S.A. (EMOS), now called Aguas Andinas S.A. IAM was awarded a share package in the international tender held by Corfo and subsequently took control of Aguas Andinas through a 51.2% stake in its capital stock, after purchasing additional shares on the Santiago Stock Exchange.</p>	<h2>2000</h2> <p>The Aguas Andinas subsidiary acquired 100% of Aguas Cordillera and 50% of Aguas Manquehue.</p>	<h2>2001</h2> <p>The El Trebal Wastewater Treatment Plant went into operation. The Anam and EcoRiles subsidiaries were incorporated.</p>	<h2>2002</h2> <p>The Aguas Andinas subsidiary purchased the remaining 50% of Aguas Manquehue.</p>	<h2>2003</h2> <p>La Farfana, the largest wastewater treatment plant in Latin America, began operations.</p>
<h2>2005</h2> <p>IAM became a public company with a stock market listing and a 43.4% share placement. Following this transaction, new shareholders joined the company, with Agbar remaining the sole controller of the company with 56.6% ownership.</p>	<h2>2006</h2> <p>IAM sold 1.1% of its shares in Aguas Andinas. It retained control of the sanitation company with 50.1% of its shares.</p>	<h2>2008</h2> <p>The Aguas Andinas subsidiary acquired 53.5% of Empresa de Servicios Sanitarios de Los Lagos (ESSAL), giving IAM's sanitation holding company a market share of 42.5% at the national level.</p>	<h2>2010</h2> <p>Suez Environnement obtained 75.01% of Agbar's shares and indirectly became the new controller of IAM. Inauguration of Aguas Andinas' Mapocho Urbano Limpio project.</p>	



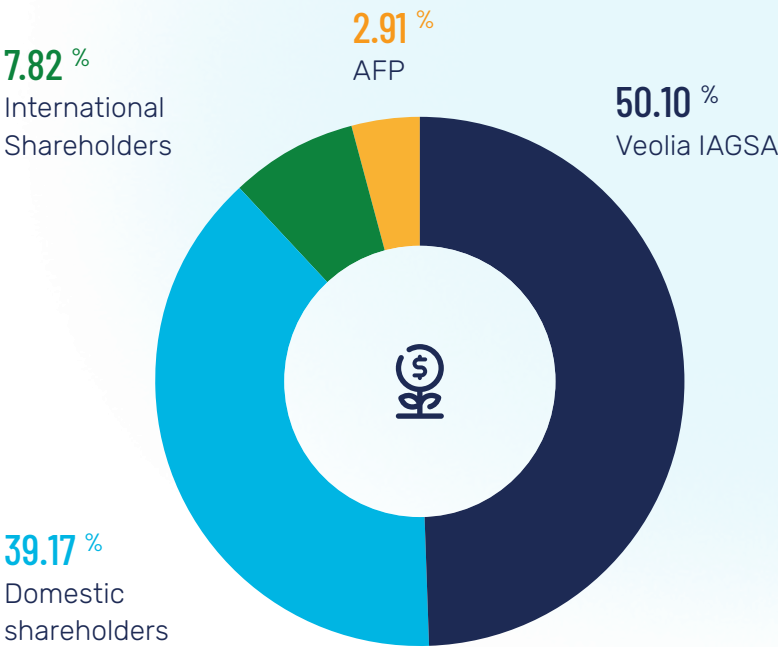
Company ownership

At the end of fiscal year 2024, IAM's capital stock consisted of 1,000,000,000 fully subscribed and paid-in single-series shares, distributed among 318 shareholders. As of December 31, 2024, IAM's 12 major shareholders were as follows:

Main Shareholder structure of December 31, 2024

N°	Name or business name	ID number	Single-series shares	%
1	VEOLIA INVERSIONES AGUAS DEL GRAN SANTIAGO LTDA	77329730-4	501,000,000	50.10 %
2	LARRAIN VIAL S A CORREDORA DE BOLSA	80537000-9	95,664,591	9.57 %
3	INVERSIONES Y RENTAS LIGURIA SPA	87736700-2	83,665,794	8.37 %
4	BANCO DE CHILE POR CUENTA DE STATE STREET	97004000-5	30,273,586	3.03 %
5	AFP HABITAT S A	98000100-8	26,896,265	2.69 %
6	BANCO SANTANDER POR CUENTA DE INV EXTRANJEROS	97036000-k	24,711,417	2.47 %
7	BANCHILE CORREDORES DE BOLSA S A	96571220-8	22,915,450	2.29 %
8	SANTANDER CORREDORES DE BOLSA LIMITADA	96683200-2	19,795,496	1.98 %
9	BCI C DE B S A	96519800-8	18,427,133	1.84 %
10	BANCHILE ADM GENERAL DE FONDOS S A	96767630-6	14,842,074	1.48 %
11	BOLSA DE COMERCIO DE SANTIAGO BOLSA DE VALORES	90249000-0	14,471,134	1.45 %
12	INVERSIONES MARDOS SA	78291440-5	12,700,000	1.27 %
Otros accionistas (306 accionistas)			134,637,060	13.46 %
TOTAL			1.000.000.000	100.00 %

SHAREHOLDING STRUCTURE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024

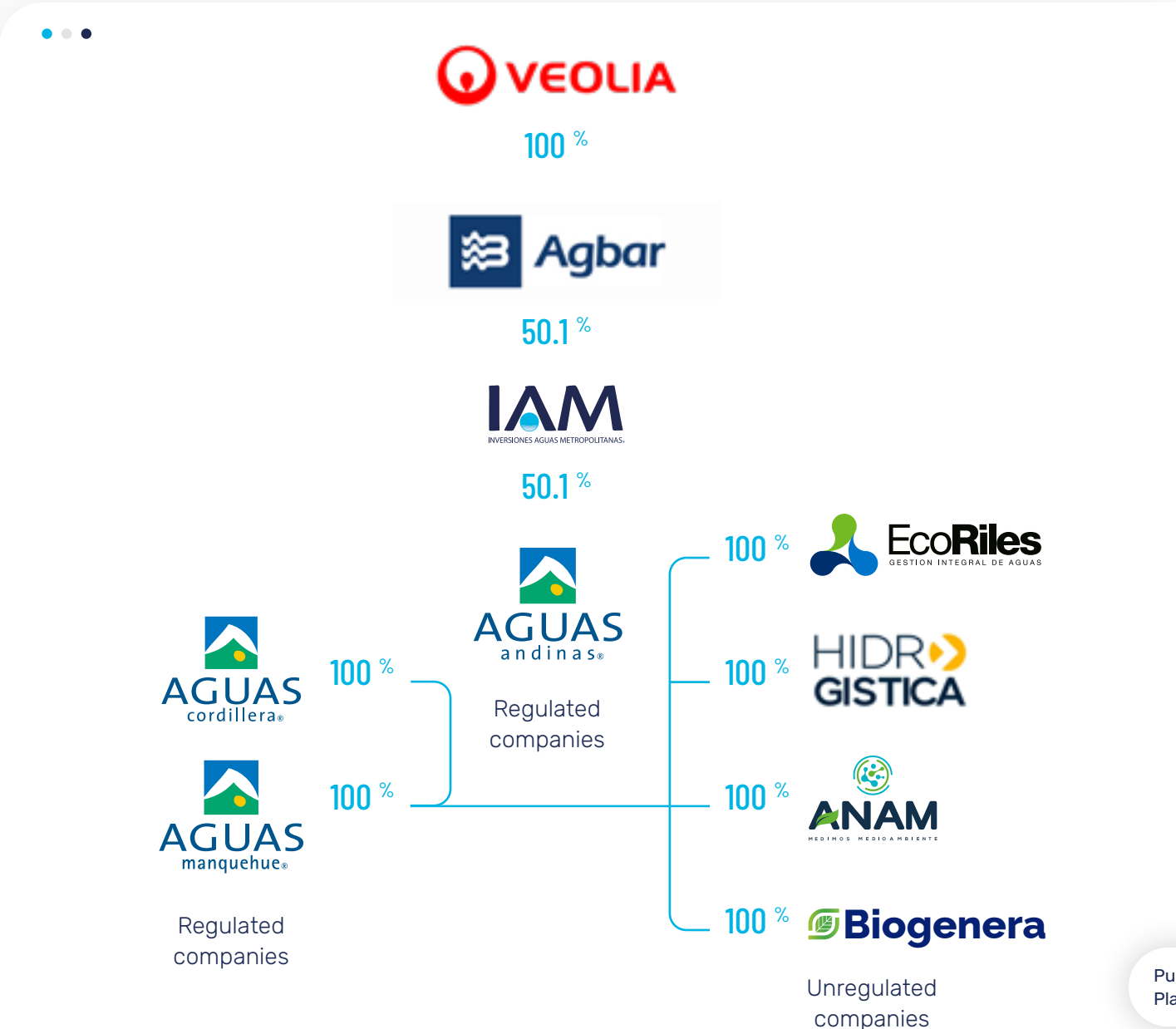


Controlling partners

The French group Veolia indirectly controls Sociedad General de Aguas de Barcelona (Agbar), which is the controlling shareholder of Inversiones Aguas Metropolitanas S.A. (IAM), through its ownership of 50.1% of the equity. In turn, IAM is the majority shareholder of Aguas Andinas and its subsidiaries with 50.1% of its shares.

AGBAR
With a track record spanning more than 150 years, it is an international benchmark in water and environmental management. It provides services to 37 million people in Spain and Latin America.

VEOLIA
It has a 160-year track record of designing and implementing innovative solutions for water, waste, and energy management in several countries.



Punta de Águilas Plant



Our business

Through its subsidiaries, IAM provides integrated sanitation and environmental services. With efficiency and high-quality standards, each of its subsidiaries covers a scope of action within the sanitation and environmental management industry.



Sanitation subsidiaries

The Aguas Andinas, Aguas Cordillera, and Aguas Manquehue sanitation companies operate the integrated water cycle in a concession area covering 71,000 hectares in the Metropolitan Region, in central Chile.



Punta de Aguilas
Drinking Water Plant

2.3 million clients, classified as residential, commercial, and industrial, receive sanitation services from IAM's sanitation companies.

+8 million people supplied



40 % market share in the domestic sanitation industry

100 % drinking water coverage



98.8 % sewerage coverage

100 % wastewater treatment coverage

Residents of the Metropolitan Region are part of the 28% of the world's population that lives in areas free of sewage contamination, according to data provided by the Inter-American Development Bank.

	Drinking water customers	Wastewater customers
2020*	2,169,422	2,125,918
2021	2,207,344	2,162,909
2022	2,257,165	2,212,631
2023	2,306,152	2,261,448
2024	2,345,870	2,301,206

*The sale of Essal was completed in 2020.

Environmental services subsidiaries

These subsidiaries support the core business of IAM's sanitation companies by providing ancillary services.



ANAM

Benchmark laboratory at the national level in integrated environmental diagnostic services, i.e. sampling and physical, chemical, and microbiological analysis of various environmental matrices with digital reportability development. It also has an air quality department that monitors and analyzes odors and odorous gases. Authorized as an Environmental Technical Control Entity (ETFA) with a high participation in the national drinking water market, it provides services to the country's major industries, including Aguas Andinas and a substantial part of the pulp and paper, food and beverage, and mining markets.

Location: Av. Américo Vespucio 451, Santiago, Chile.
<https://www.anam.cl/home>



ECORILES

Leading company in industrial water management and treatment and in promoting and developing the circular economy in its customers. It is a strategic partner in environmental sustainability for the industrial sector at the national level: - Operation and maintenance. - Plant design, construction, and upgrade. - Excess load on the grid. With more than 270 clients, it is currently the primary operator of this business in Chile. It plays a strategic role for Grupo Aguas, because it ensures that industries discharge to the sewage network in compliance with the applicable regulations in force, mitigating the risk of problems arising in the Group's treatment plants. Of particular note are its contributions to the dairy, food, fishing, and paper industries.

Location: Walter Lihn 1868, Santiago de Chile.
<https://www.ecoriles.cl/inicio>



HIDROGÍSTICA

It is primarily focused on providing specialized services for the water market, seeking to play an innovative role by incorporating new and useful technologies that help optimize network management. It heavily develops the Trenchless Technologies business model, such as robotic video inspection and manifold repair using ultra-violet cured sleeves, as well as other innovative solutions such as the intervention of drinking water pipelines without the need to cut off the supply (line stop and hot tapping). It complements its business model with the sale of materials and logistics operations for the sanitation market, mainly for drinking water and sewage networks, and is Grupo Aguas' logistics operator in this area.

Location: José Ananías 530, Macul Santiago de Chile.
<https://www.hidrogistica.cl>



BIOGENERA

Biogenera's main purpose is the development and exploitation of goods, products, or projects related to sanitation companies' facilities or natural assets, including biogas generation and the sale of fertilizers. Biogenera operates and maintains the Methanization Plant, built in 2009 and expanded in 2017, which transforms the biogas generated at the La Farfana Biofactory into biomethane. This biomethane is injected into Santiago's natural gas networks and is equivalent to the consumption of 100,000 residents. Since 2022, it has been responsible for marketing and managing the sale of fertilizer produced at the El Rutil Integrated Biosolids Center (Huechún fertilizer).

Location: Av. Presidente Balmaceda 1398, Santiago de Chile.



Raw water abstraction

The water consumed by Santiago residents is mainly obtained from the Maipo and Mapocho rivers, which originate in the Andes Mountains and have high levels of purity. As these flows have decreased, raw water is also increasingly abstracted from groundwater aquifers.

- 836 million m³ abstracted in 2024
- 80% from surface water sources
- 20% from groundwater sources.

Drinking water production

- 775 million m³ total production of water 100% fit for human consumption in 2024.
- 14 m³/s of maximum well production capacity.
- 22 surface water and groundwater production plants.
- 116 chlorination/fluoridation centers.
- 30 drinking water safety tanks with a total volume of 421,500 m

Drinking water distribution

- 13.597 km of drinking water pipeline network.
- 5 aqueducts in the Greater Santiago area.
- 235 drinking water distribution tanks with a total volume of 953,630 m³.
- 1.050 pressure reducing valves.
- 136 potable water pumping station.

Return of treated water to natural watercourses

The thorough treatment of the city's wastewater has generated significant environmental benefits, preventing billions of liters of polluted water from being discharged into the area's rivers and estuaries. The company is dedicated to safeguarding the environment and biodiversity through concrete actions to conserve water sources essential to Santiago.

Wastewater treatment

Wastewater treatment allows it to be returned to natural watercourses or used for irrigation, as per regulatory standards. This process is undertaken at the Mapocho-Trebal and La Farfana biofactories, and at 12 smaller plants located in different parts of the region.

- 495 million m³ of treated water in 2024.
- 1 Biosolids Integrated Management Center.

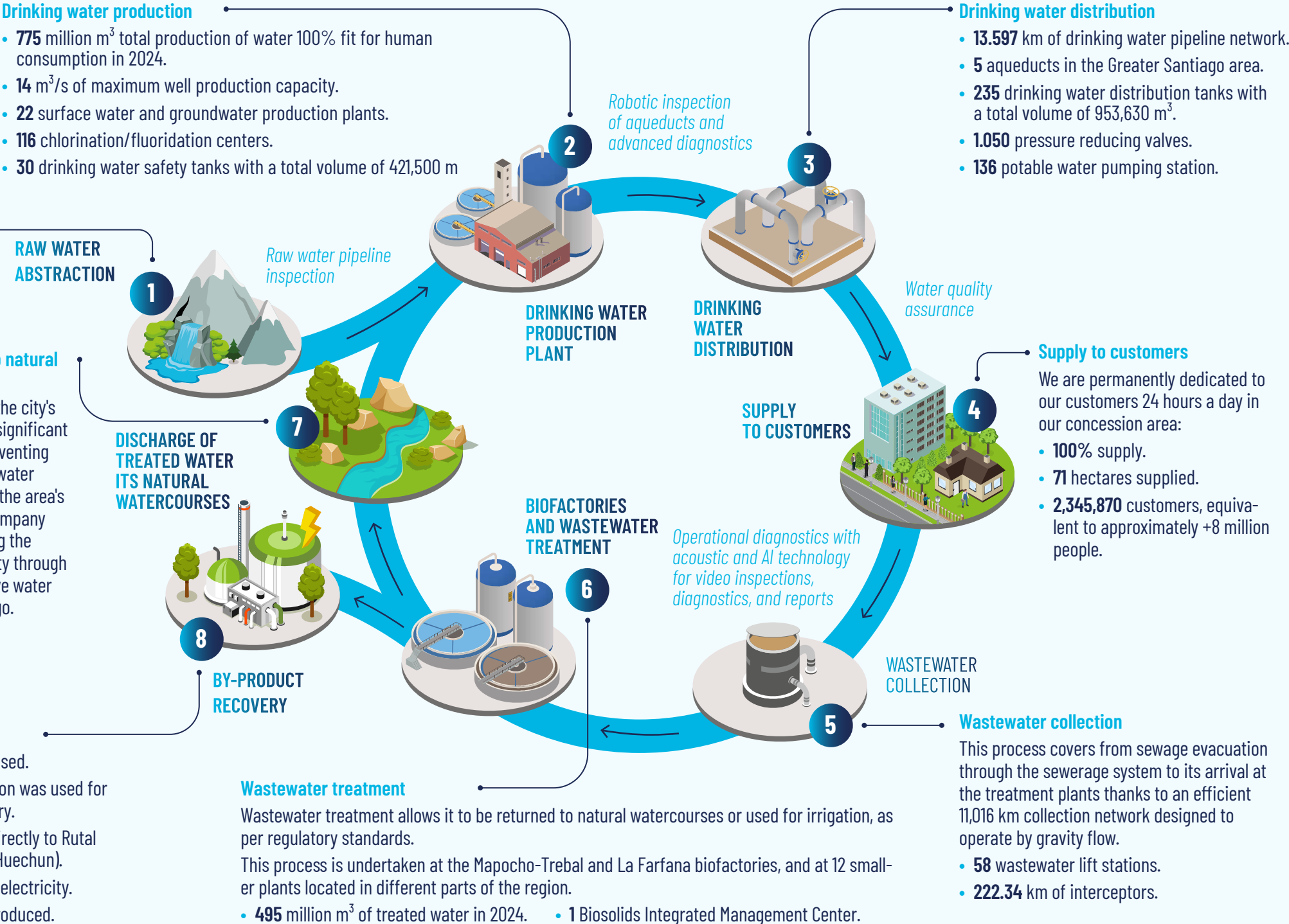
By-product recovery

- 100% of biosolids are reused.
- 74.7% of sludge production was used for direct agricultural recovery.
- 25.3% was transferred directly to Rutal for fertilizer production (Huechun).
- 41 GWh of self-generated electricity.
- 55 million m³ of biogas produced.

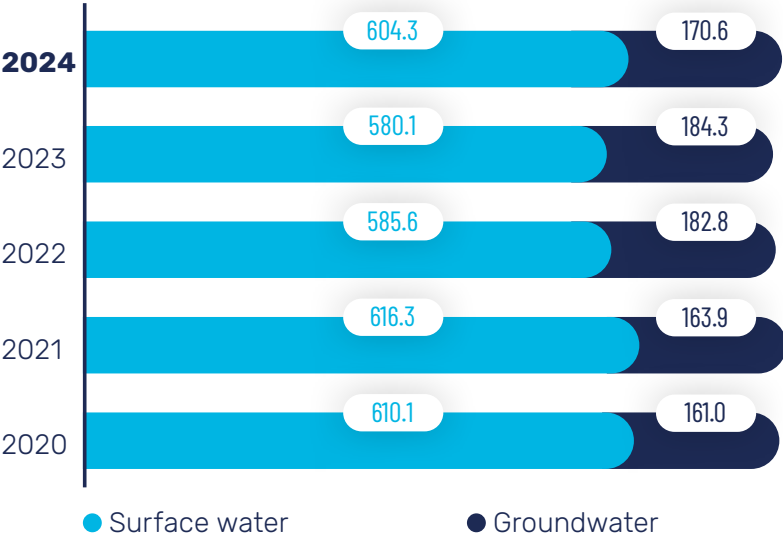
Circular Economy and the Hydrological Cycle

IAM's sanitation companies manage the entire hydrological cycle, including raw water abstraction; drinking water production, transport and distribution; and wastewater collection and treatment. To this end, they have a robust infrastructure that ensures the continuity and security of supply of these services.

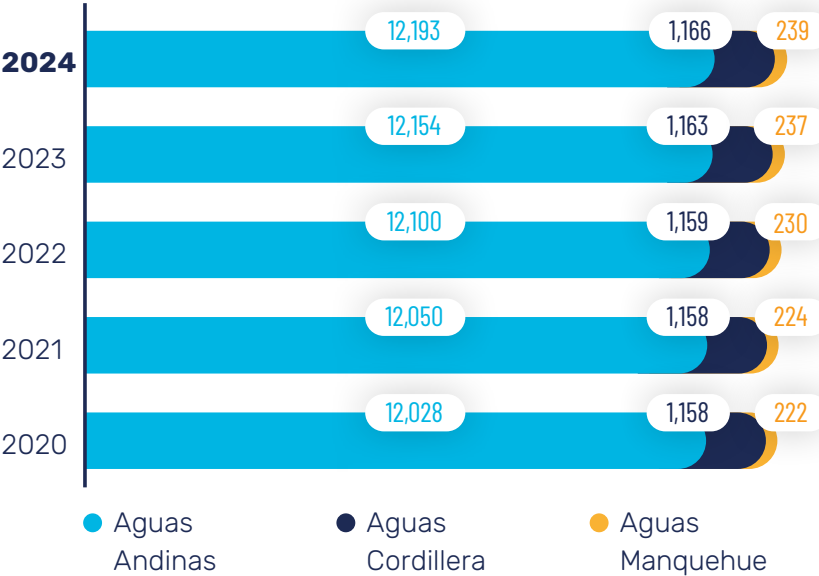
Note: Abstracted water is different from water contributed to production. There are variations in the filtering process.



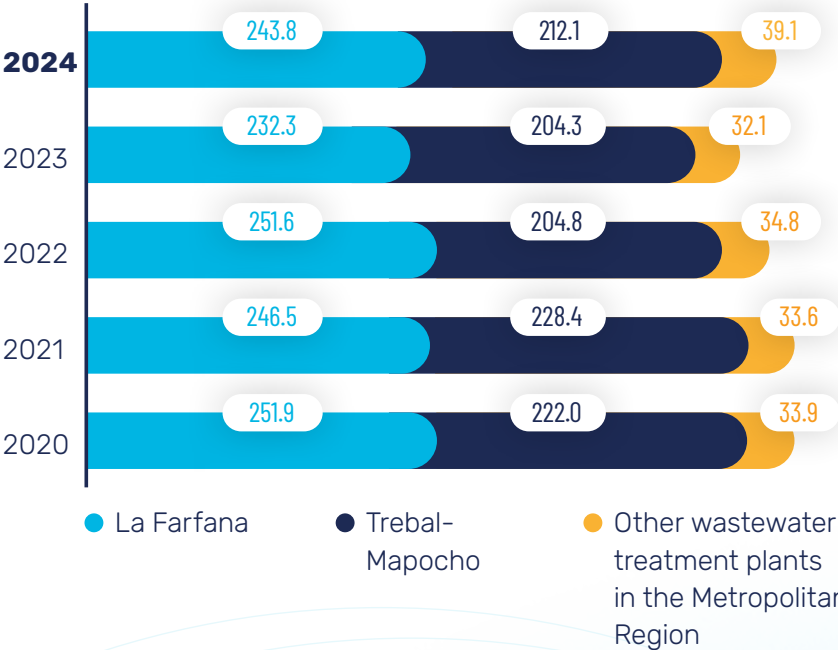
DRINKING WATER PRODUCTION
BY SOURCE (MILLION M3)



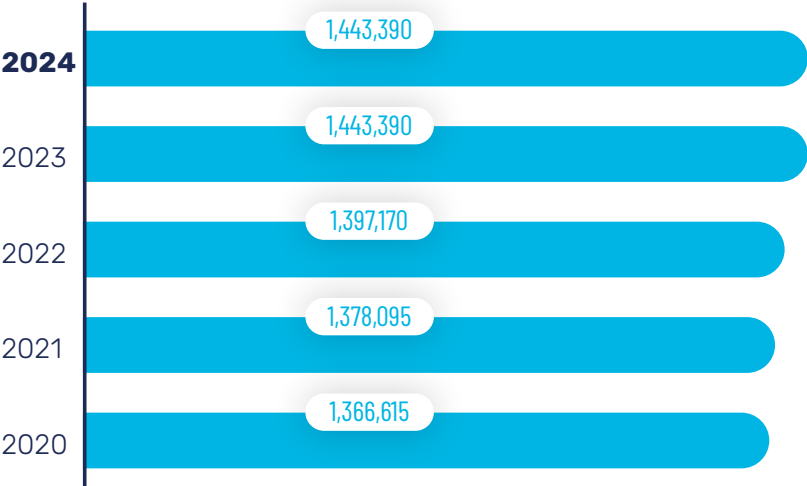
LENGTH OF THE DRINKING WATER
DISTRIBUTION NETWORK (KM)



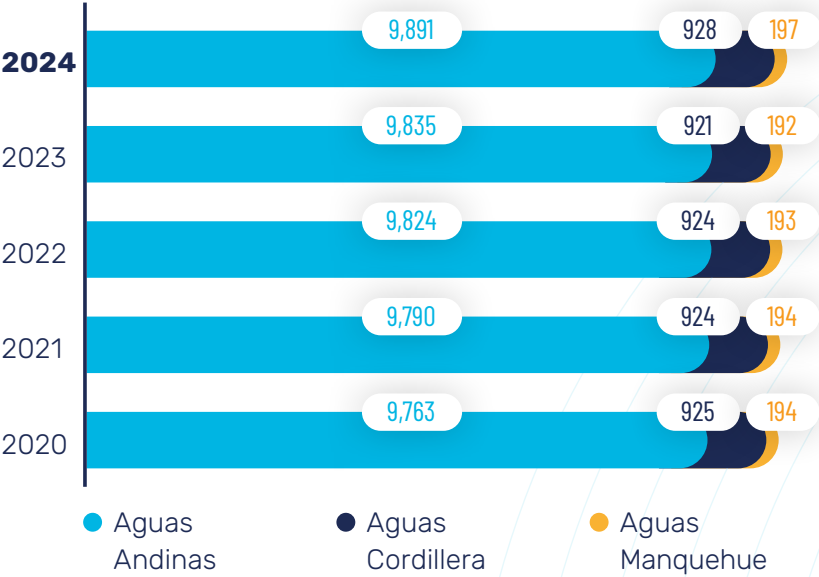
VOLUME OF TREATED WATER
(MILLION M3)



TANK VOLUMES (M3)



LENGTH OF THE COLLECTION NETWORK (KM)



Data management and digital transformation

The digitalization of operations has yielded significant gains in efficiency and proximity to customers. That said, the company is looking to evolve to a new stage based on data analytics, leveraging cloud-hosted processing power and the multiple possibilities offered by artificial intelligence. To this end, Technology Management embarked on a transformation stage focused on becoming a strategic partner of the different business areas, providing them with solutions for their daily challenges. In 2024, this resulted in the definition of a strategy and the identification of key indicators, in addition to technical and human needs. Finally, a conversion process was designed for development in 2025.

In part, these efforts are focused on supporting the achievement of the 18 purpose goals with the right technology and systems.

2024–2028 Technology Roadmap

One of the main tasks of the Technology department during 2024 was to prepare a roadmap with a 2028 deadline to upgrade the more than 160 systems operated by the company. The focus is on increasing technological resilience, continuing to drive digital transformation, and addressing software obsolescence. This model involves the ongoing update of programs and the infrastructure that supports them, as well as pay-per-use, which avoids the idle capacities enabled by other types of contracts.

In this regard, the bespoke systems designed several years ago will be replaced by service-mode software. This roadmap also aligns the Technology department with the strategic business goals, seeking to create value in collaboration with the users of the developments and increase their satisfaction through best practices. It includes a corporate governance model that facilitates this integrated work and a proactive approach to risk management to ensure operational continuity.

Management systems

IAM's sanitation companies are ISO 9000, ISO 9001, ISO 14000, and OHSAS 18000 certified. At the same time, they continually invest in technological tools to increase their efficiency, improve their response time to customer requirements, and increase the quality, security, and continuity of their services, such as the Operational Control Center, the Requirements Response System, the Geographic Information System, and a 24-hour contact center.



San Antonio drinking water plant



Regulatory Framework

The Chilean sanitation sector's regulatory framework has proven to be effective in addressing challenges such as those we are currently facing, as it enables private companies to finance the necessary investments to ensure a continuous supply of water and sanitation.

Legal and regulatory monitoring

In order to contribute to the regulatory debate, the company's Legal Affairs Management monitors the public information available on each legislative initiative and regulatory change that may impact the sanitation sector. Moreover, Aguas Andinas participates in the various committees of the Sanitation Companies' trade association (La Asociación Nacional de Empresas de Servicios Sanitarios, ANDESS), which address these issues. In 2024, this monitoring covered about 40 bills and regulatory amendments. The most relevant were:

- [Bill that establishes a Framework Law on Sectoral Authorizations and introduces amendments to the legal bodies detailed therein.](#)
Initiative promoted by the Ministry of Economy, Development, and Tourism that began proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies on January 15, 2024. Its purpose is to expedite the delivery of authorizations for investment projects, regardless of their size or whether they are public or private. The Chamber of Deputies approved the bill on October 1, 2024, after which it passed its second constitutional procedure in the Senate, where it is being reviewed by the Economy Committee.

- [Bill that amends Law 19.496 on Consumer Rights Protection \(Sernac Protects You\).](#)
It was submitted to Congress in September 2023 by the Executive. It seeks to give greater powers to Sernac, including, among others, the power to order sanctioning proceedings. The Economy Committee of the Chamber of Deputies approved the idea of legislating the project on January 24, 2024, for the Chamber to discuss it in detail.
- [Bill that amends the legislation applicable to public sanitation services as regards unregulated services, tariff setting, and provider compliance with development plans.](#)
It was submitted to Congress in July 2016 by motion of a group of deputies. Its goal is to improve sanitation legislation in aspects such as tariff setting, the regulation of services that are currently unregulated for the purposes of tariff calculation, and public participation. After passing through the second constitutional procedure in the Senate, it remained stagnant for eight years in that chamber's Public Works Committee, until the committee's chairman put it back on the agenda in September 2024. The initiatives proposed focused mainly on improving the regulatory and sanctioning powers of the SISS.

- [Bill that modifies various legal bodies to strengthen environmental institutions and improve their efficiency.](#)
Sponsored by the Ministry of the Environment, it was submitted to the Senate on January 10, 2024, where it is undergoing its first constitutional procedure in the Committee on the Environment, Climate Change, and National Assets. Among the main issues to be reformed are the Environmental Impact Assessment System, the Strategic Environmental Assessment, liability for environmental damage and the Council of Ministers for Sustainability and Climate Change.
- [Prevention and decontamination plan for the Maipo river basin](#)
After a period of monitoring, concentration levels in the Maipo were found to exceed the Secondary Environmental Quality Standards (NSCA) of the Maipo River (SD 53/2013 of the Ministry of the Environment) for three consecutive years, which, in August 2024, prompted the authority to declare the basin a saturated zone for eight parameters and a latency zone for biological oxygen demand. The Ministry of the Environment announced the preparation of a prevention and decontamination plan (PPDA) in the basin to recover environmental quality levels. The deadline for publication is one year. The company may make its comments known during the public participation phase.

- [Bill that dictates rules on the expediting of construction permits](#)
This was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies in November 2022 and completed its second constitutional procedure in the Senate in September 2024. At the close of this report, it could already be enacted into law. The bill amends the General Law on Urban Planning and Construction, simplifying and streamlining administrative procedures.
- [Bill that amends laws 19.300 and 20.417 to require an Environmental Qualification Resolution for projects evaluated or approved prior to the creation of the current environmental institutional framework.](#)
This was submitted to the Senate in July 2020, where it is still in the first constitutional procedure, in the Environment Committee.
- [Bill to regulate odor pollution](#)
The processing of this bill in Congress began on August 20, 2015. It is in the second constitutional procedure in the Senate, in the Environment Committee. The bill amends the Law on General Environmental Rules to recognize odor as a polluting agent that must be considered when establishing the primary regulations issued by the authority.

This would oblige industries that generate emissions to submit to the Environmental Impact Assessment System. In another point, the bill provides for the inclusion of an odor standard in municipal ordinances.

- [Preliminary draft for the revision of the emission standard regulating pollutants associated with the discharge of liquid waste into marine and inland surface waters \(SD No. 90/2000\).](#)
This establishes the maximum permissible limits for the discharge of liquid waste into marine and inland surface waters. Sources that discharge liquid waste must classify it to evaluate whether they are emitters and whether they must comply with the standard. The preliminary draft of the reform, published in January 2021, seeks to improve the environmental quality of water bodies so that they maintain or achieve pollution-free status. The definitive text is as yet unknown.

The main laws governing the operation of the sanitation sector and sanitation companies are:

- [General Law on Sanitation Services \(DFL MOP 382 of 1988\) and its regulation \(SD MOP 1199/2004\):](#)
These contain the main provisions regulating the concession regime and the activities of sanitation service providers.
- [Law on Sanitation Services Tariffs \(DFL MOP 70 of 1988\) and its regulation \(SD MINECON 453 of 1989\):](#)
These establish the provisions governing the setting of drinking water and sewerage tariffs and reimbursable financing contributions.
- [Law that Creates the Superintendency of Sanitation Services \(Law 18.902 of 1990\):](#) This establishes the functions of the SISS, which, among other tasks, is responsible for overseeing the level of service provided by sanitation companies and acting as a counterparty in the tariff process.
- [Law on Subsidies for the Payment of Drinking Water Consumption and Sewerage Services \(Law 18.778 of 1989\) and its regulations \(SD Treasury 195 of 1998\):](#)
These establish a subsidy for the payment of drinking water consumption and sewerage for low-income customers.

- [Law Reforming the Water Code \(Law 21.435 of 2022\):](#)
Among other matters, this recognizes access to water and sanitation as an essential and inalienable human right; it establishes the priority of supply for human consumption, sanitation, and domestic subsistence use in both the granting and exercise of water use rights, and mandates that all basins have a Strategic Water Management Plan.
- [Framework Law on Climate Change \(Law 21.455 of 2022\):](#) This creates a legal framework for the country to address the climate crisis. Among other matters, it mandates the development of an adaptation plan to safeguard the use of water for subsistence drinking and sanitation and for biodiversity conservation.

Tariff process

The tariffs for Aguas Andinas, Aguas Cordillera, and Aguas Manquehue customers, effective in 2024, were established in the seventh tariff process (2020–2025) that was concluded in November 2019. Between November 2023 and December 2024, the eighth tariff process was conducted, which defined new tariffs for the next five years starting March 1, 2025, with upward variations:

- **Aguas Andinas:** 5% increase, with progressive increases of 3% in March 2025, 1% in December 2025, and another 1% in March 2026. Additional fees are also included for future works related to the security of the system in the event of drought and turbidity.
- **Aguas Cordillera:** 10% increase as of June 30, 2025, an additional 1% increase between November 2025 and April 2026, followed by another 1% increase as of May 2026.
- **Aguas Manquehue:** 5% increase, starting May 19, 2025.

The 8th Tariff Process ended in agreement, without the use of conflict resolution mechanisms.

The agreement allows for additional tariffs for future works, which will be applied when they come into operation. These include safety works for the production system against extreme drought and turbidity events in Greater Santiago:

- In the first stage, the Antonio Varas and Santiago Sur wells, which will provide an additional flow rate of 2,700 l/s.
- In the second stage, the Canal Buffer Zone Wells, Maipo Return (alternative to New Sources for Maipo Poniente), New Sources for the District of Til Til, and Alternative Abstraction and Conduction of the Maipo River projects. With this last project, the Greater Santiago production system will attain 96-hour autonomy.

The agreement also includes a first stage of works for the deodorization and strengthening of nitrogen treatment at the La Farfana biofactory, the project for the thermal drying of sludge at the Mapocho-Trebal biofactory, and the implementation of the Alternative Supply Plan for the city of Santiago.



Stakeholder engagement

IAM's business, and that of its subsidiaries, is closely linked to the sustainability of its stakeholders.

The company's sanitation companies provide a basic service to its customers, whose continuity and quality have a direct impact on people's lives and Chile's development. Community engagement is also key to daily management, since its operations directly or indirectly impact these groups in an extensive concession area.

Likewise, the continuity and quality of supply depends on a collaborative relationship with its employees. This means security, training, employment benefits, career development, etc. The same is true for suppliers and contractors, with whom we must build solid bonds of trust based on mutual gain.

IAM and its subsidiaries participate in a highly regulated industry, so it is essential to maintain transpar-

ent relations, strictly adhering to the law and with fluid communication channels with the country's different authorities—both supervisory bodies and those who draft the laws and regulations that affect the business.

The company's sanitation companies share water use with other stakeholders. Sustainable management is key to maintaining supply continuity, which requires coordination and a holistic vision that covers the entire basin.

Scarcity and other effects of the climate crisis have intensified the need to raise public awareness and disseminate information in emergency contexts. For this reason, communication with the media, opinion leaders, civil associations, and specialized entities has also been strengthened.

Finally, the construction of infrastructure works requires a sustained investment effort. That is why investor relations are so important to IAM, which seeks to keep timely and accurate financial information available at all times.

Stakeholder relations are managed through the Aguas Andinas subsidiary, which regularly monitors their needs and concerns. In the case of capital providers, the responsible party is the Investor Relations Management department of the sanitation subsidiary.¹ The point of contact for this department is duly identified on the company's website, which includes financial analysis tools, corporate presentations, news, and related events.

Eleven stakeholders have been identified for IAM:

- Customers
- Suppliers and contractors
- Grupo Aguas employees
- The Authorities
- Capital providers
- Communities
- Water user associations
- Media outlets
- Civil society associations
- Opinion leaders
- Specialized entities

¹ Available at: <https://www.aguasandinasinversionistas.cl/es>



Double materiality

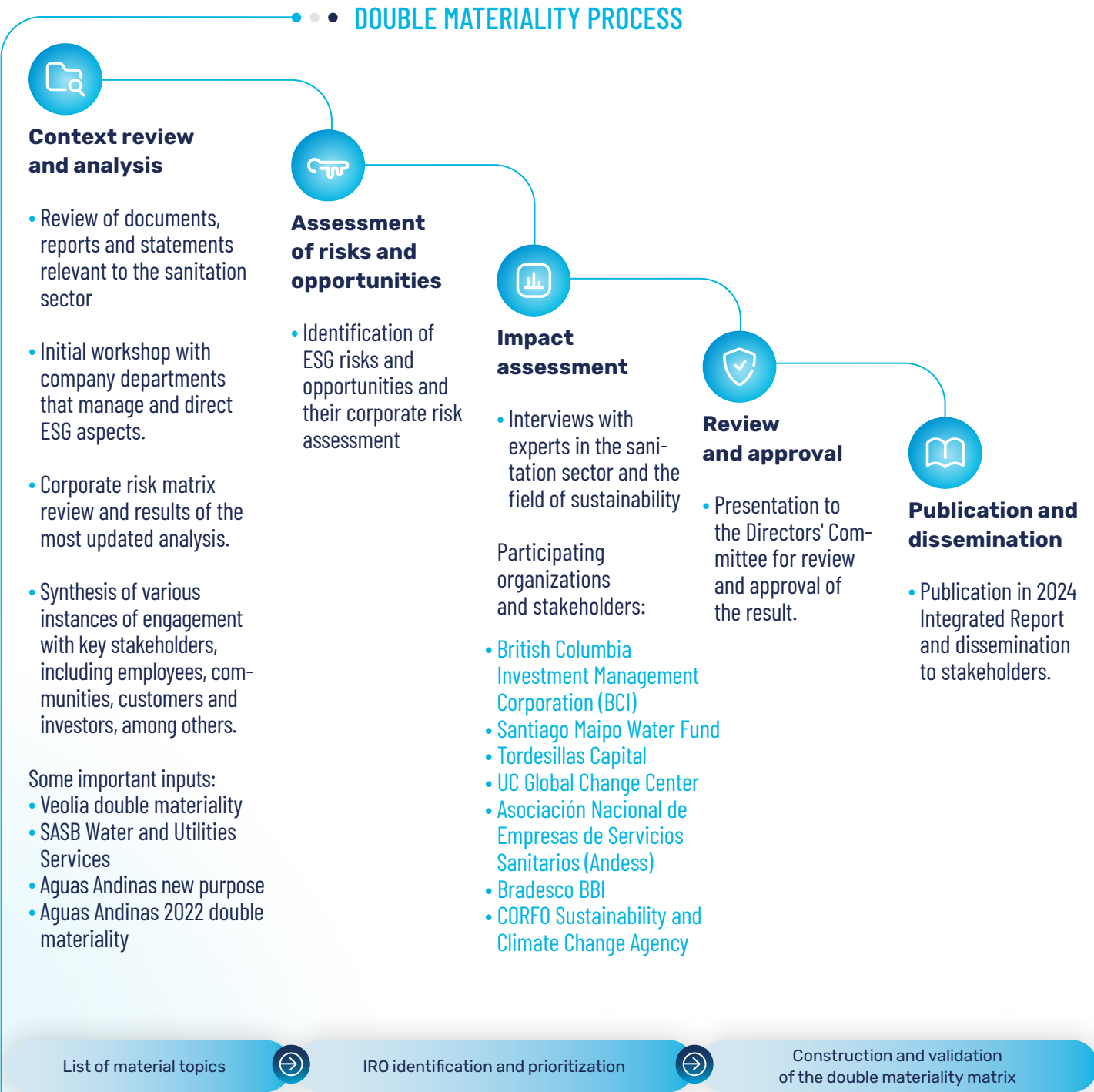
At year-end 2024, IAM, through its Aguas Andinas subsidiary, undertook a double materiality exercise for the second time, this time under the guidelines published by EFRAG² for conducting this type of analysis in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards³ and European regulations on the subject.⁴ Thus, in addition to the prior review of material issues and sub-issues, the impacts, risks, and opportunities (IROs) related to each issue were also considered, assessing both the probability of their materialization and the magnitude of their impacts. This applies at the financial level or within the company, as well as in the social and environmental framework in which it operates, hence its double materiality nature.

Unlike previous exercises, this one integrates the values and priorities established in the corporate risk matrix into the analysis, thus integrating them into the company's risk management system. In order to evaluate the levels of impact on the environment, interviews were conducted with both investors and external

experts in the sanitation sector. Multiple stakeholder perspectives and concerns were taken into account to define the list of issues, which were then evaluated and prioritized. This was done through reports and documents from the various business areas that interact with them in the day-to-day management of their activities.

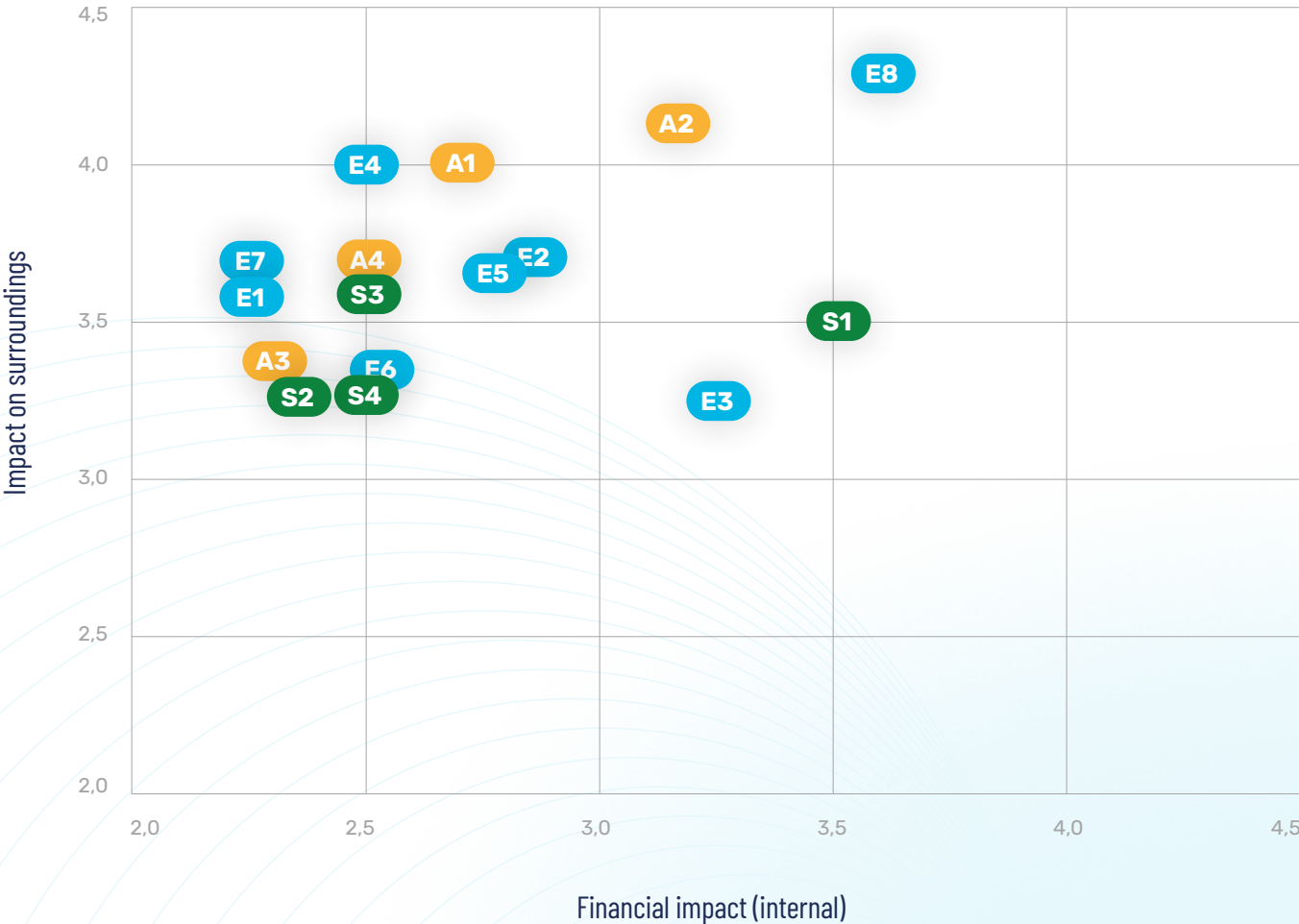
The results of this exercise were approved by Aguas Andinas' highest management body, the CODIR, in November 2024, for publication in this period's annual report.

² EFRAG, European Financial Reporting Advisory Group
³ ESRS, European Sustainability Reporting Standards
⁴ CSRD, Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive



Principal results, materiality matrix, and main IROs

After going through the process explained in the previous point, 16 of the topics initially identified were selected and evaluated. These are presented in the following table and displayed in the accompanying materiality matrix. Of the latter, 11 topics ranked the highest in terms of environmental impacts and financial risks and opportunities. Of particular relevance to this exercise were topics related to infrastructure resilience, talent management, water availability and efficiency, and technology and cybersecurity.



- E1

Business ethics and governance
- E2

Value creation
- E3

Technology and cybersecurity
- E4

Supply chain management
- E5

Political and regulatory environment
- E6

Customer management
- E7

Supply and service quality and security
- E8

Infrastructure resilience
- A1

Water availability and efficiency
- A2

Climate adaptation
- A3

Circular economy
- A4

Environmental management and compliance
- S1

Talent management
- S2

Workforce health, safety, and welfare
- S3

Access and affordability
- S4

Community engagement

Main risks, opportunities, and impacts identified

<div><div></div></div> RISKS			<div><div></div></div> IMPACTS		<div><div></div></div> OPPORTUNITIES	
<div>E2</div> Low financial return	<div>E3</div> Cyberattack	<div>S2</div> Leadership misaligned with strategy and culture	<div>E4</div> Low product and service quality due to noncompliance in the supply chain	<div>E2</div> Shared value created by providing an excellent service	<div>E3</div> Investment and development in/of technologies for the creation of new services and products.	<div>E2</div> Increased efficiency resulting from access to new technologies and innovation
<div>E4</div> Fines and penalties for supplier violations	<div>E5</div> Impossibility of establishing a tariff associated with climate change and/or differentiated tariffs.		<div>E8</div> Unavailability of service	<div>E3</div> Increased efficiency and continuity of supply to customers and users	<div>E4</div> Integration of local suppliers into the value chain	<div>A1</div> Decreased water losses in the network
<div>E6</div> Increased costs of customer complaint management, mitigation and reparations	<div>A1</div> Decreased raw water availability		<div>E5</div> Lack of water access for other users in the basin	<div>A1</div> Priority to water for human consumption	<div>E6</div> Education and responsible resource use	<div>S1</div> Return on investment in human capital
<div>A2</div> Cost of climate resilience investments	<div>E8</div> Unavailability of critical infrastructure		<div>A2</div> Drinking water tariff increase	<div>S1</div> Improved worker employability	<div>S4</div> Interaction with the operation (education)	<div>E8</div> Infrastructure resilience
<div>S3</div> Increased payment default	<div>S4</div> Lack of communication and timely community engagement		<div>A4</div> Impact on the quality of life of the population living near the operations.	<div>S3</div> Expansion of access outside the concession area		
<div>A4</div> Fines for environmental violations			<div>S4</div> Degradation of the environment and environmental services			
Financial	Operational and reputational	People	Negative	Positive	Operational and reputational	Financial

CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

OBJETIVOS
DE DESARROLLO
SOSTENIBLE

1

1

EN DE LA POBREZA

2,175

workers.

Ch\$896 million

in social investment.

3

3

SALUD Y BIENESTAR

1

occupational illness.

0

fatal accidents.

4

4

EDUCACIÓN DE CALIDAD

99,680 horas

total training.

Ch\$696 million

nvested in training,
equivalent to 0.1%
of total revenues.

5

5

IGUALDAD DE GÉNERO

21.0 %

of the total work-
force consists of women.

14.4 %

of management
positions are held by women.

6

6

AGUA LIMPIA Y SANEAMIENTO

100 %

drinking water supply.

100 %

wastewater treatment.

775 million

m3 of drinking
water produced.

468 million

m3 of treat-
ed water returned to natural
watercourses.

7

7

ENERGÍA ASEQUIBLE Y NO CONTAMINANTE

84.31 %

of primary energy
consumption is from renewable
sources.

8.1 GWh

in energy savings
through more efficient well
management.

8

8

TRABAJO DECENTE Y CRECIMIENTO ECONÓMICO

95.4 %

of the workforce
has a permanent contract.

87.4 %

unionization.

9

9

INDUSTRIA, INNOVACIÓN E INFRAESTRUCTURA

Ch\$1.583 billion

invested in R&D&I.

37 hours

of autonomy
in extreme turbidity events.

10

10

REDUCCIÓN DE LAS DESIGUALDADES

10,993

customers with
forgiven debts

Ch\$5.835 billion

in customer debt forgiveness.

11

11

CIUDADES Y COMUNIDADES SOSTENIBLES

5.5 %

of customers receive
a state subsidy for drinking
water, 122,000 in total.

98 %

delivery of drinking
water subsidies during
the year.

12

12

PRODUCCIÓN Y CONSUMO RESPONSABLES

74.7 %

of the biosolids
generated in the biofactories
are used on agricultural land.

100 %

of the energy consumed
in the biofactories is self-gener-
ated from renewable sources.

234,185 tons

of recycled
or reused waste.

13

13

ACCIÓN POR EL CLIMA

165.69 tCO₂

emitted in
the period.

41 GWh

of electricity
self-generated by the
biofactories.

15

15

VIDA DE ECOSISTEMAS TERRESTRES

Ch\$221 million

in biodiversity conservation
initiatives.

16

16

PAZ, JUSTICIA E INSTITUCIONES SÓLIDAS

0

reports of corruption.

ISO 37001

certification.

17

17

ALIANZAS PARA LOGRAR LOS OBJETIVOS

100 %

of stakeholders were
consulted in the materiality
assessment process.

38

affiliations or member-
ships of associations.

THE AGUAS ANDINAS SUBSIDIARY’S AFFILIATIONS AND MEMBERSHIP OF ASSOCIATIONS

The 2024 association memberships were as follows:

							
Chilean Chapter of the Institute of Internal Auditors (IAI CHILE)	Chilean construction chamber (Cámara Chilena de la Construcción, CChC)	Sanitation Companies’ trade association (La Asociación Nacional de Empresas de Servicios Sanitarios, ANDESS)	Chilean Chapter of Transparency International (Chile Transparente)	Pacto Global	Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez	Acción Empresas	Chilean Institute of Engineers (Instituto de Ingenieros de Chile, II)
							
Infrastructure policy council (Consejo de Políticas de Infraestructura,CPI)	Fundación Chile 21	Chilean business administration organization (Instituto Chileno de Administración Racional de Empresas, ICARE)	Federation of Chilean Industry (Sociedad de Fomento Fabril, SOFOFA)	Chilean Chapter of the Inter-American Association of Sanitary and Environmental Engineering (AIDIS)	Corporate Leaders Group for Climate Change (CLG)	Fundación Libertad y Desarrollo	Santiago-Maipo Water Fund
							
Pride Connection (Fundación Iguales)	Chilean institute of directors (Instituto de Directores de Chile, IdDC)	Chilean innovation club (Club de Innovación)	Spanish Chamber of Commerce in Chile (Cámara Oficial Española de Comercio de Chile, CAMACOE)	Chilean desalination and reuse association (Asociación Chilena de Desalación y Reúso, ACADES)	Fundación Generación Empresarial (FGE)	French-Chilean Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Cámara de Comercio e Industria France Chili, CCI FC)	Construction institute (Instituto de la Construcción, IC)



02

Corporate Governance

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- 44 Risk Management

Corporate Governance

For Inversiones Aguas Metropolitanas, corporate governance must facilitate the creation of an environment of trust, transparency and accountability that promotes long-term investments, financial stability and business integrity. For this reason, its corporate governance is aligned with the law, ethics and industry best practices.

Board of Directors

The main governing body of IAM is its Board of Directors, which has the faculties for establishing the company's strategic guidelines and overseeing its administrative work.



Composition

- It is comprised of seven standing members, elected at the General Shareholders' Meeting, based on their competencies and qualifications for the position. Being a shareholder does not impede someone from becoming a director.
- Each director has an alternate who may replace them permanently in the event of vacancy or temporarily in the event of absence or temporary impediment.
- Directors hold their positions for three years and may be reelected indefinitely. At the end of the term, the Board of Directors is completely renewed. However, it may be revoked in its entirety before the expiry of its mandate by agreement at an Ordinary or Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting, in which case, a new Board of Directors must be elected at the same meeting. Partial revocation of its members is not permitted.

Nomination of Candidates for the Board

The IAM1 Direct Candidate Nomination Policy defines the conditions that applicants must meet in order to reduce gender, social or cultural barriers on the Board of Directors.

IAM also has an information policy for shareholders so that they can be informed about the experience, profession or trade of the candidates, and whether they have had relevant relationships with the controller, its main competitors or suppliers. Likewise, shareholders have access to technological systems allowing them to exercise their rights remotely, as if they were physically present at the meeting.

¹ Available at : <https://www.iam.cl/en/corporate-governance/documents/corporate-governance-policies-procedures>

Board Functioning

- The Board holds ordinary and extraordinary meetings. Regular meetings are held at least once a month on dates predetermined by the Board itself. Extraordinary meetings are held when called by the Chairman or at the request of one or more Board members, after the Chairman has confirmed the need for the meeting, unless the meeting is requested by an absolute majority of directors.
- In both cases, the quorum for sessions is the absolute majority of the Board members.
- Resolutions are adopted with the favorable vote of an absolute majority of the directors in attendance, except for those that require a higher quorum, according to IAM's bylaws, the law and its regulations or other special provisions.
- The minimum attendance at Board meetings per year is 9 (75% of the total). In 2024, the average attendance was 100%.

Like all members of IAM and its subsidiaries, directors must abide by the company's Code of Ethics, Conflict of Interest Management Policy, General Compliance Policy and other policies and procedures that make up the Compliance Management System.

Director Induction and Training

- Within the first 15 business days from when the Board or one of its members is renewed, the chief executive officer and legal counsel must inform incoming directors about the business, its strategic objectives, risks – including sustainability risks–, policies, procedures, main accounting criteria and the legal framework of the company.
- In addition, annual training for Board members is provided, which should include topics such as corporate governance best practices; advances in inclusion, diversity and sustainability issues; risk management tools; rulings, sanctions or decisions involving other Boards of directors, and examples of conflicts of interest.

Advisory Services

In order to properly fulfill their responsibilities, the Board of Directors and the Directors' Committee may require the hiring of external advisors, whether national or foreign, in accounting, financial, legal, tax, environmental, human resources or other relevant matters.

Such hiring must be based on an economic proposal in accordance with market prices, and the advisor must have recognized prestige in the national or international market, proven experience in the subject matter of the advisory services and observe the highest quality standards of service. The Board of Directors or the Directors' Committee must approve the resolution, noting that these requirements have been met.

Dissemination of information on corporate governance practices

The Compendium of Policies and Procedures of IAM2 Corporate Governance includes the policies and agreements approved by the Board of Directors for incorporating into its daily activities the criteria of the Financial Market Commission (FMC), including the guidelines for disseminating information on corporate governance practices contained in General Standard (NCG) 461. Its latest version is dated October 28, 2024.

² Available at : <https://www.iam.cl/en/corporate-governance/documents/corporate-governance-policies-procedures>



Board Evaluation

IAM's Board of Directors undergoes an evaluation process every two years, which is carried out by third party specialists in order to ensure the proper functioning of corporate governance and to detect areas for improvement. The CEO is responsible for managing this practice, which also encompasses the Directors' Committee.

The last evaluation was carried out in 2023 by the Faculty of Economics and Business of the Universidad de Chile. During that assessment, practical aspects were analyzed, such as how far in advance the directors receive the information for the sessions and how the minutes are approved, as well as more substantial issues such as the degree of deliberation and the atmosphere of trust in order to put forward different points of view. The environmental, social and governance criteria used in the decision-making process were also assessed.

Together with the Board Nomination Policy, this process also helps to detect and reduce organizational, social or cultural barriers that may stand as obstacles to the natural diversity of capacities, visions, characteristics and conditions on the Board. Every Director also carries out an annual self-evaluation, considering their participation on the Board of Directors and on the Committee (for those who are members of this body).

Information System

Each IAM Director has secure, remote, permanent and timely access to the documents that summarize the topics to be discussed at the Board meetings and can review the final text of the minutes.

Visits to Company Facilities

Members of IAM's Board of Directors have a corporate governance practice of making two annual visits to subsidiary company facilities to see for themselves their conditions and operations, the main roles and concerns of those who work there and the improvements that, in the opinion of those responsible, should be made. It is up to the CEO to propose these visits, considering the most significant projects and facilities.

On May 23, a visit was made to the Baix Llobregat Wastewater Treatment Plant, which carries out basic "DMD" (decantation, microfiltration and disinfection) treatment, as well as an advanced treatment process involving ultrafiltration, reverse osmosis and subsequent UV disinfection, which allows for the partial reuse of treated water for the subsequent supply of drinking water.

On October 21, the Board of Directors visited the Grupo Aguas' facilities at the El Rutal integrated bio-solids management plant.

Analysis of the Information that the Company Discloses to the Market

IAM has a formal procedure for analyzing the information that the company discloses to the market, which is detailed in the Manual of Information of Interest to the Market.³ Each year, the Board of Directors evaluates the adequacy, timeliness and relevance of the communications that the company sent to the market during the previous year, in order to improve their understanding and timeliness in the future. This is done with the assistance of an external consultant.

Each month, and with the support of the sustainability area of Aguas Andinas, the IAM Board of Directors reviews the water situation and the main risks of climate change, as well as social, environmental and sanitation issues in general.

³ Available at: <https://www.iam.cl/es/gobierno-corporativo/documentos/manual-informacion-interes-mercado>



Presentations to the Board

Area	Frequency	Topics addressed	Participation
Risk (Risk Management area of the subsidiary Aguas Andinas)	At least once a year	The directors learn about and analyze matters such as how the risk management functions, risk matrix used by the unit, the improvements that it would be prudent to make and the contingency plans for responding to critical events, including Board continuity.	The CEO and other company executives may participate.
Internal Audit Department (Internal Audit area of the subsidiary Aguas Andinas)	At least once a year	The directors learn about and analyze issues such as the annual audit plan, any deficiencies or irregularities that must be communicated to oversight entities or the Public Prosecutor's Office and any improvements that could help to minimize the occurrence of irregularities or fraud.	
External audit company	Three times a year	The financial statements report, the annual audit plan and the internal control letter are analyzed.	Neither the CEO nor key executives participate.

As of 2024, the IAM Board of Directors receives monthly reports on the accident rates of Grupo Aguas and, as part of its agenda, reviews the preventive measures in place to ensure compliance with the goal of zero accidents in the subsidiaries.

Mega-tanks in Pirque



Directors

FELIPE
LARRAÍN ASPILLAGA

Chairman
Chilean / ID Number: 6.922.002-9 Board Member since April 30, 2014 / Chairman of IAM since June 29, 2016 / He does not hold an executive position in the company.

Mr. Larraín has a degree in civil engineering from Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. He was CEO of Aguas Andinas between 2004 and 2011, Chairman of the Board from 2011 to 2016, and is currently Director on the Board of Sociedad del Canal de Maipo.

He has been General Director of the BU since 2016 and Country Director of Veolia Chile and Peru since July 2022 and has chaired the Board of Aguas Andinas since September 2022.



ALBERTO
MUCHNICK MLYNARZ

Vice-Chairman
Chilean / ID Number: 6.447.493-6 Board member since April 21, 2010

Mr. Muchnick has a degree in business administration from Universidad de Chile and served as CEO of HSBC Bank (United States) and Republic National Bank Executive Vice President for Latin America. He is currently the Executive President of CGIS Securities, LLC in Miami (United States) and Chairman of Inmobiliaria Simonetti since 2022.



HERMAN
CHADWICK PIÑERA

Director
Chilean / ID Number: 4.975.992-4 Board member since April 27, 2006

Mr. Chadwick holds a law degree from the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile and is a partner of the law firm Chadwick & Cía. He is a member of the Board of Viña Santa Carolina and Past President of the Arbitration and Mediation Center of the Chamber of Commerce of Santiago. He is also a member of the Advisory Board for the Center for Public Studies, Chairman of Artequin and President of Club El Golf 50.



IGNACIO
GUERRERO GUTIÉRREZ

Director
Chilean / ID Number: 5.546.791-9 Board member since April 27, 2006

Mr. Guerrero has a degree in business administration from Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile and an MBA from Harvard Business School. He has served as Vice-president of Citibank in New York, NMB Bank (now ING Bank) in New York, and Codelco Chile. He is a member of the Board of Quiñenco S.A. and of infrastructure companies linked to the CMB Prime investment funds. He has taught the “Business Policies” course several times at the Universidad Católica’s School of Business Administration.



Directors

HERNÁN
CHEYRE VALENZUELA

Director
Chilean / ID Number: 6.375.408-0
Board member since April 27, 2017

Mr. Cheyre has a degree in economic sciences and business administration from the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile and a master’s in economics from the University of Chicago. He was a founding partner of Econsult, CEO of risk rating agency Fitch Chile, Executive Vice-president of Corfo and has held the position of Director in several public and private companies. He is currently a Director of Centro de Investigación Empresa y Sociedad (CIES) of the Faculty of Economics and Business of the Universidad de Desarrollo. He also participates on the Boards of SalfaCorp S.A and the business accelerator UDD Ventures.



LUIS ENRIQUE
ÁLAMOS OLIVOS

Independent Director
Chilean / ID Number: 7.275.527-8
Board member since July 24, 2019

With a degree in public accountancy from the Universidad de Santiago de Chile, Mr. Álamos is also a graduate from the Senior Executive Program (PADE) at the ESE Business School at Universidad de los Andes. He joined PwC Chile in 1983. Mr. Álamos has expertise in the retail, salmon, FMCG and insurance industries, as well as in the areas of tax consultancy and planning for individuals and companies. Between 2010 and 2018 he became a lead partner of PwC Chile. He is a member of ESE’s Directors Circle and of the G12 Group /Icare directors. He participates on the boards of Exportadora e Inversiones Agroberries S.A., landes Gestión Inmobiliaria and ICB S.A., among other companies.



RODRIGO CRISTÓBAL
AZÓCAR HIDALGO

Director
Chilean / ID Number: 6.444.699-1
Board member since July 24, 2019

Mr. Azócar holds a degree in industrial engineering from Universidad de Chile and he is an academic and consultant. He has served as the CEO of Loans at Banco del Estado; a consultant at the Ministry of Economy, Development and Reconstruction; a consultant at the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); CEO of the Santiago Metro; Deputy Chancellor of the Universidad de Viña del Mar; CEO of ENAP, ESVAL and Aguas del Valle; Corporate Manager of CORFO; Chairman of the Board of Metro S.A., Director of Aguas Andinas S.A. and of Empresa Metro de Bogotá S.A. He is currently serving as a director of ENAP, ERSa and SIPETROL and of Fondo de Infraestructura S.A.



Alternate directors

SALOMÓN ANDRÉS
MUCHNICK CRUZ

Alternate Director
Chilean / ID Number: 16.209.452-1
Board member since July 24, 2019

Mr. Muchnick holds a degree in business administration from Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. He has participated in specialist programs: in venture capital at Berkeley and in value investing and real estate at Columbia Business School. His career has focused on the areas of investment and business consulting. He is involved in the food technology, investment, logistics and real estate industries and is consultant at Notco and AMM Capital as well as director at Boosmap and RCR. He does not participate on any other boards.



NARCISO
BERBERANA SÁENZ

Alternate Director
Spanish / RUT: Foreign
Board member since July 24, 2019

Mr. Berberana holds a degree in industrial engineering and master's degrees in new business management technologies from the Escuela de Organización Industrial, EOI, in Madrid, and in executive development planning from the Instituto de Empresa, IE in Madrid (Spain). He has served as CEO in large environmental services companies and is currently Chief Strategist Officer at Veolia Iberia. Mr. Berberana was CEO of the Aguas Andinas group between 2016 and 2019. At the moment he is not serving on any other Chilean boards.



RODRIGO
CASTRO FERNÁNDEZ

Alternate Director
Chilean / ID Number: 10.570.170-5
Board member since April 27, 2006

Mr. Castro holds a degree in business administration with a major in economics from Universidad Gabriela Mistral and a master's degree in economics from Georgetown University and has done specialist courses in strategy and finance at Stanford University and the University of California, Berkeley. Mr. Castro has also served as Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Business at the Universidad del Desarrollo, Chairman of the Asociación Chilena de Venture Capital and consultant to the World Bank and IDB. He is a professor at the Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez. And currently, he is partner and director of Administradora Genesis Ventures.



CARLOS
MLADINIC ALONSO

Alternate Director
Chilean / ID Number: 6.100.558-7
Board member since April 30, 2014

Mr. Mladinic holds a degree in business administration from Universidad de Chile and he is an economist. He served as Minister of two portfolios in the government of Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle and has also worked as a consultant for Banco del Estado, president of Sistema de Empresas Públicas (SEP) and Chairman of the board of Televisión Nacional de Chile (TVN). He has also presided over the Fundación para el Desarrollo de Magallanes, the Technical Cooperation Service (Sercotec), the Board of Directors of the Europe-Chile Foundation (EuroChile) and was a board member of Fundación Chile. He has been Director of several companies, including Empresa Eléctrica Pilmaiquén, Empresa Nacional del Carbón, Celulosa Arauco y Constitución, Aguas Andinas, Metro S.A. and ENAER. He has also been advisor to Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito Financoop, and director of Desarrollo de Tecnología y Sistemas SpA, DTS. He is not currently a director of any other Boards.



Alternate directors

HUGO
SILVA RAVEAU

Alternate Director
Chilean / ID Number: 6.863.031-2
Board member since April 27, 2017

Mr. Silva qualified as an industrial mechanical technician at the Universidad Federico Santa María and holds a diploma in business administration from Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez. He worked at General Electric for 42 years in a broad range of roles, including regional director of mining and regional president for Chile, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador. He has served as a director of AmCham, leading the operation to approve the free trade agreement between the United States and Chile. Currently, he is a partner and director of Crisis Management Latin America.



MARÍA JOSÉ
UAUY CÚNEO

Alternate Director
(Independent)
Chilean / ID Number: 16.611.278-8
Board member since July 24, 2019

Ms. Uauy holds a degree in business administration from the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, and a diploma in public policies from the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. She was deputy manager of ETF Funds at Larrain Vial and an investment analyst at Liguria. Currently, she is a director of Fundación Liguria.



COSME
SAGNIER GUIMÓN

Alternate Director
Spanish / ID Number: Foreign
Board member since March 03, 2022

Mr. Sagnier holds a degree in business sciences and an MBA from ESADE Business School, Barcelona (Spain) and has an outstanding track record in the water sector. He joined Grupo Agbar in 1996 and has since held various positions of responsibility in Spain as well as in Latin America and France. Among his most relevant positions, he was general director of Inversiones Aguas Metropolitanas between 2013 and 2016, and director of Aguas Andinas in two periods: Between 2013 and 2016, and between 2019 and 2022. He held the position of Financial Economic Director of Grupo Agbar from 2016 to 2022 and, from 2022 to 2024, was Investment Director of Grupo Veolia in Paris. Currently, he is Financial Economic Director of the Veolia Group in Iberia. He also participates on various boards within Grupo Veolia, such as Agbar SLU, Sociedad General de Aguas de Barcelona, which he chairs, as well as in Aigües de Barcelona and Hidralia.



Board Diversity

Directors		Men	Women
		7	0
Age Range	30/40 years	0	0
	41/50 years	0	0
	51/60 years	0	0
	61/70 years	5	0
	Over 70	2	0
Years of service	0-3 years	0	0
	3-6 years	2	0
	6-9 years	1	0
	9-12 years	1	0
	Over 12 years	3	0
Directors with Disabilities		0	0

At IAM, as in its subsidiaries, alternate directors participate in all sessions with the same degree of knowledge, frequency and right of opinion as the standing directors. The objective is to ensure that they are fully prepared in case they have to take on the role of standing director.

Alternate Directors		Men	Women
		6	1
Age Range	30/40 years	1	1
	41/50 years	0	0
	51/60 years	3	0
	61/70 years	1	0
	Over 70	1	0
Years of service	0-3 years	1	0
	3-6 years	2	1
	6-9 years	1	0
	9-12 years	1	0
	Over 12 years	1	0
Directors with Disabilities		0	0

Directors’ Compensation and Expenses

At the annual general shareholders’ meeting held on April 25,2024, the shareholders agreed to pay a fixed monthly compensation of UF 100 to the chairman of the board, UF 80 to the vice-chairman and UF 60 to the standing and alternate directors; and to pay a variable compensation for attendance at each session of UF 140 to the chairman, UF 100 to the vice-chair-

man and UF 60 for standing and alternate directors. Alternate directors only receive compensation when they replace the respective director.

The Board of Directors does not have salary gaps as a result of gender, but rather by the position held within the Board of Directors and participation in committees.

Board compensation 2023 and 2024 (thousands pesos)

Directors	Role	Fixed		Variable	
		2023	2024	2023	2024
Felipe Larraín Aspillaga	Chairman	43,245	45,083	60,543	63,117
Alberto Muchnick Mlynarz	Vice Chairman	34,596	36,067	43,245	45,084
Herman Chadwick Piñera	Director	25,947	27,050	25,947	27,050
Ignacio Guerrero Gutiérrez	Director	25,947	27,050	25,947	27,050
Hernán Cheyre Valenzuela	Director	25,947	27,050	25,947	27,050
Rodrigo Azócar Hidalgo	Director	25,947	27,050	25,947	24,839
Luis Enrique Álamos Olivos	Director	25,947	27,050	25,947	27,050
Andrés Muchnick Cruz	Alternate Director	25,947	27,050	0	0
María José Uauy Cúneo	Alternate Director	25,947	27,050	0	0
Rodrigo Castro Fernández	Alternate Director	25,947	27,050	0	0
Carlos Mladinic Alonso	Alternate Director	25,947	27,050	0	2,221
Hugo Silva Raveau	Alternate Director	25,947	27,050	0	0
Total		337,311	351,650	233,523	243,461

The Board of Directors did not incur any expenses during the year.

Board Skills Matrix

Skill		Environmental and Social	Governance	Sanitation Industry	Regulation	Finance and Risks	IT Cybersecurity	Communication and marketing
Description		Has participated in civil society initiatives, revealing a perspective that goes beyond just the commercial and economic spheres. Recognizes that businesses play a fundamental role in society and in protecting the environment. This is reflected in their commitment to sustainable resource management, ecosystem conservation and the promotion of corporate social responsibility.	Has experience in managerial roles, either as a member of the board of other companies or in senior executive positions. Their participation in strategic planning processes gives them the ability to effectively address the challenges inherent in the leadership of a business entity.	Has accumulated professional experience in the field of water distribution and/or in the utility services sector, either as an executive, consultant or director.	Has experience of this industry, its products, services, regulatory and legislative framework, as well as a solid understanding of the challenges it faces.	Has previous experience with methodologies and procedures related to corporate risk management. This includes mastering the terminology and methods needed to be able to understand, analyze and audit financial statements.	Has experience in the creation or transformation of a business model, particularly through the development or application of digital technologies.	Has experience in developing communication and marketing strategies to highlight service quality, promote efficient resource use and establish positive community engagement.
DIRECTORS	NAME							
Standing Directors	Felipe Larraín Aspillaga	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓	✓✓
	Alberto Muchnick Mlynarz	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓✓	✓	✓
	Herman Chadwick Piñera	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	
	Ignacio Guerrero Gutiérrez	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓✓	✓	
	Rodrigo Azócar Hidalgo	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓	
	Hernán Cheyre Valenzuela	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓	
	Luis Enrique Álamos Olivos	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓	
Alternate Directors	Cosme Sagnier Guimón	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓	✓
	Hugo Silva Raveau	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	
	Andrés Muchnick Cruz	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓✓	✓	✓
	Narciso Barberana Sáenz	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓	✓
	Carlos Mladinic Alonso	✓	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓	
	María José Uauy Cúneo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓
	Rodrigo Castro Fernández	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓✓	✓	

Directors' Committee

In accordance with article 50 bis of Law 18.046, IAM has a Directors' Committee, whose main faculties and duties are as follows:

- Examine the external auditors' reports, balance sheets and other financial statements and express an opinion on them prior to presenting them to the shareholders.
- Propose external auditors and risk rating agencies to the Board.
- Review information related to the transactions referred to in title XVI of Law 18.046 and prepare a report on these transactions.
- Examine the compensation systems and plans for the Company's managers, senior executives and employees.
- Prepare an annual management report, including its main recommendations to shareholders.

Composition

The Directors' Committee is comprised of three members, the majority of whom must be independent directors. The Chairman of the Board may not be a member of the committee or subcommittees unless they are an independent director.

How it Functions

IAM's Directors' Committee holds ordinary meetings once a month and extraordinary meetings whenever required, in order to address matters mentioned in Article 50 bis of Law 18.046. The minimum quorum for a meeting is two members.

The deliberations, agreements and their organization are governed by the rules of the IAM Board meetings, in accordance with the law. The committee informs the Board on how it will request information, as well as its resolutions on a quarterly basis.

The average attendance at Directors' Committee meetings in 2024 was

100 %

The Director's Committee in 2024

As of March 3, 2022, IAM's Directors' Committee is comprised of the controller's independent director, Luis Enrique Álamos, Ignacio Guerrero and Herman Chadwick, who were appointed by the independent director. The Chairman of the Committee is Luis Enrique Álamos and Mr. Sebastián Oddó, attorney at law, acts as Secretary.

Presentations to the Directors' Committee

Area of the Company	Frequency	Topics addressed	Participation by the CEO or other executives
External auditing company	Three times a year	The financial statements report, the annual audit plan and the internal control letter are analyzed.	The CEO and other key executives do not participate.

Directors’ Committee Compensation and Expenses

At the Annual General Shareholders’ Meeting held on April 25, 2024, the shareholders agreed to pay a fixed monthly compensation of UF 25 for members of the Board of Directors and a variable compensation of UF 25 for attendance at each session.

Compensation for Directors’ Committee Members

Directors	Role	Compensation (millions of Chilean pesos)		Attendance (%)
		2023	2024	2024
Herman Chadwick Piñera	Director	21,623	22,541	100 %
Miguel Ignacio Guerrero Gutiérrez	Director	21,623	22,541	100 %
Luis Enrique Álamos Olivos	Director	21,623	22,541	100 %
Rodrigo Castro Fernández	Alternate Director	10,811	11,271	100 %
María José Uauy Cúneo	Alternate Director	10,811	11,271	100 %
Total		86,491	90,165	

The Directors’ Committee did not incur any expenses during the year.

The budget for expenses for the year was

UF 2,000

which was not used

Directors’ Committee Report

The main activities carried out by the Directors’ Committee during 2024 were as follows:

In compliance with the provisions of Article 50 bis, paragraph eight, of Law 18.046 on corporations, the activities carried out by the Committee during the year ended December 31, 2024 and the expenses incurred, including those of its advisors, are reported.

I. Committee Composition

The Directors’ Committee of Aguas Metropolitanas S.A. is comprised of the Controller’s Independent Director, Luis Enrique Álamos, Herman Chadwick and Ignacio Guerrero, who were appointed by the Independent Director.

The Chairman of the committee is Luis Enrique Álamos and Mr. Sebastián Oddó, attorney at law, acts as Secretary.

Since its creation, the Committee has met on a monthly basis to deal with the matters entrusted to it by Article 50 bis of Law 18.046 and other matters of general interest to the Company.

II. Main activities of the year

The Directors’ Committee performed the following activities during 2024:

- Review of the external auditors’ reports, the balance sheets and other financial statements of Inversiones Aguas Metropolitanas S.A. for the year ending December 31, 2024.
- Review of the Integrated Report for the year ending December 31, 2024.
- Proposal of independent auditors and risk rating agencies to the Board of Directors for the year 2024.
- Review of the external auditors’ reports, the balance sheets and other financial statements of Inversiones Aguas Metropolitanas S.A. prepared on a quarterly basis.
- Analysis of the stock market performance of IAM and Aguas Andinas.

III. Directors' Committee Budget and Expenses

At the Ordinary Shareholders’ Meeting, held in April 2024, the Directors’ Committee set an annual budget of 2,000 Unidades de Fomento, which was not used during this year.

Management

At the end of 2024, IAM’s roster of senior managers and executives consisted of two professionals.

Fernando Samaniego Sangroniz
Chief Executive Officer
Chilean / ID Number: 6.374.438-7
Mr. Samaniego has been in his position since May 26, 2021.

Mr. Samaniego holds a degree in Law from Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile and a diploma in Competition Economics Fundamentals for Lawyers from Universidad de los Andes. He is a partner at the Prieto law firm. He is on the roster of arbitrators of the Mediation and Arbitration Center of the Santiago Chamber of Commerce and of the National Arbitration Center. He has been a director of Aguas Andinas since 2013.

Patricio Andrés Acuña Solorza
Chief Financial Officer
Chilean / ID Number: 10.696.150-6
Mr. Acuña has been in his position since September 01, 2006.

Mr. Acuña holds a degree in Business Administration and Public Accounting from Universidad de Santiago de Chile, a Diploma in Tax Planning from Universidad de Chile and in IFRS Accounting Standards from Universidad Diego Portales. He has more than 35 years of experience in accounting and tax matters in companies such as Enersis S.A. and Empresas CMPC.



Procedure to replace the Chief Executive Officer

The company has a procedure to facilitate the succession of the CEO. In case of permanent absence, the Board of Directors can hire a headhunting firm or similar services or directly hire a replacement, paying special attention to the technical competence, level of education, experience and any other relevant factor of the person who will fill the vacancy.

Senior Executive Compensation

The CEO's compensation policy reflects the achievement of goals in regard to the company's EBITDA and net profit, as well as compliance with individual goals defined by senior management, related to the assigned budget, accident rates, workplace accident prevention and customer service indicators, among other matters. In line with the Executive Compensation Policy, the goals are assessed annually by the Board of Directors.

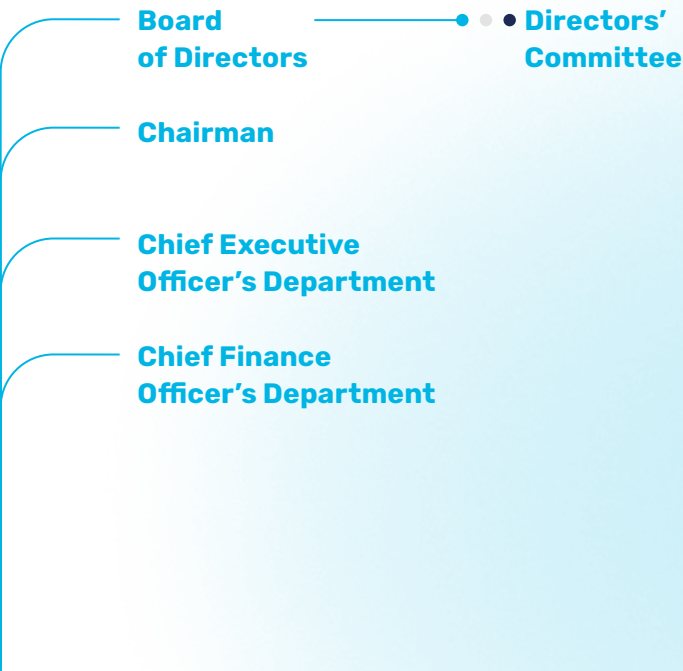
The total compensation of IAM’s senior executives in 2024 was 296 million Chilean pesos, comprising 252 million pesos in fixed compensation and 43 million pesos in variable compensation.

There were no severance indemnities recorded for years of service.

Compensation of senior executives (millions of Chilean pesos)

Fixed		Variable		Total	
2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
235	252	41	43	276	296

Organization chart 2024



Ethics and Compliance

The IAM4 Code of Ethics, which is updated annually, establishes the fundamental principles that the company and its subsidiaries must abide by in their relations with shareholders, customers, competitors, local communities and the environment. These principles are: comply with laws and regulations, promote a culture of integrity, show loyalty and honesty, and respect all people. In order to achieve these, IAM has established a series of policies, codes and compliance models that make up a comprehensive anti-corruption management system. During 2023, this was revised and updated to adapt it to the Law on Economic and Environmental Crimes (21.595), in force since September 2024 for legal entities.

The whistleblower channel is anonymous, unless the employee, collaborator or supplier expressly wishes to identify himself. In the latter case, Inversiones Aguas Metropolitanas S.A. pledges to treat such information with the utmost confidentiality, always safeguarding the honor and safety of the person making the report. All incoming complaints will be received only by the IAM prevention officer.

ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY

This provides guidelines on how employees and subsidiaries should interact with third parties, including business partners, the company's own employees and, in particular, government officials.

COMPENDIUM OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES⁵

This includes policies and procedures on the evaluation of the Board of Directors and its committees; induction and training of Directors; site visits; hiring of advisors; relationship with the Risk Management, Internal Audit and Sustainability units and the independent auditing company; Board information systems; management of conflicts of interest; management of company risks; compensation and replacement of senior executives; analysis of the information disclosed by the company to the market and information to shareholders about candidates for directors, among other topics.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' CODE OF CONDUCT IN REGARD TO CONFLICTS OF INTEREST⁶

This applies to IAM's directors and identifies the main situations that could constitute a conflict of interest, mechanisms for avoiding them, procedures for declaring them and methods for resolving them.

CRIME PREVENTION MODEL (CPM)⁷

This defines rules, protocols and procedures for preventing people within the company and its subsidiaries from committing crimes covered by Law 20.393. It also applies to suppliers and contractors. A Crime Prevention Officer is appointed by the Board of Directors to oversee compliance with the model. The Board of Directors meets every six months with the Crime Prevention Officer to review the implementation of the CPM, any events that have occurred, any complaints received, investigations carried out, regulatory updates and updates to the prevention plans. In 2024, there were no penalties for non-compliance with regulations in this area.

As part of the process of updating and strengthening the model, the company also conducted a regulatory analysis of transactions with related parties –although the company does not usually have this type of relationship– and the *Procedure for interaction with public officials and lobbying*⁸ was approved, which applies to IAM and all the companies that make up Grupo Aguas.

⁴ Available at: <https://www.iam.cl/en/corporate-governance/documents/code-ethics>

⁵ Available at: <https://www.iam.cl/en/corporate-governance/documents/corporate-governance-policies-procedures>

⁶ Available at: <https://www.iam.cl/en/corporate-governance/documents/board-directors-code-conduct>

⁷ Available at: <https://www.iam.cl/en/corporate-governance/documents/crime-prevention-model>

⁸ Available at: <https://www.iam.cl/%7E/media/Files/I/Iam-Corp/documents/procedimiento-de-interaccion-con-funcionarios-publicos-y-lobby.pdf>

Human Rights

IAM and its subsidiaries are committed to protecting internationally recognized human rights and freedoms, including the International Bill of Human Rights, which encompasses the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

The company also ensures that the rights of its workers are fulfilled in accordance with the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. For this reason, respect for and protection of the individual's dignity and fundamental rights are inalienable values that IAM protects and are an essential part of its Code of Ethics. This pledge is reflected in the commitments undertaken by the subsidiary Aguas Andinas, a subscriber to the Global Compact, within the framework of the National Action Plan on Human Rights and Business.

In 2024 no complaints or claims of human rights violations were received from the relevant stakeholders. There are no current reparation processes for the period.

HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY⁹

This commits the company and its subsidiaries to taking action to understand, declare and monitor the risks of human rights violations.

COMPLAINTS, REPAIR AND REMEDIATION MECHANISMS

The policy also emphasizes that any worker or external third party witnessing a breach of these rules can report it through the group's Whistleblower Channel.¹⁰

In addition, there is the Customer Advocacy Office¹¹ to address claims from group service users who are not satisfied with the initial solutions proposed.

The communities neighboring the biofactories are participating in working groups with the company and an exclusive hotline has been set up for them to make queries and complaints (Aló Vecino).

HUMAN RIGHTS DUE DILIGENCE PROCESSES

The subsidiary Aguas Andinas has been implementing these processes since 2018. The latest was conducted between November 2021 and May 2022, with the support of the Centro Vincular. Real and potential impacts are identified from the perspective of fundamental rights in all Aguas Andinas operations throughout its value chain. The first two processes showed a high level of compliance with the United Nations principles and identified risks that the subsidiary has mitigated through different actions.

HUMAN RIGHTS TRAINING FOR STAKEHOLDERS

The group's Compliance training program covers human rights issues, and they are also included in the induction process for new employees. Publicity campaigns are carried out using videos and short clips, in which employees are urged to report any human rights violations that they become aware of within the company through the available channels.

Likewise, in 2024 Aguas Andinas incorporated in its Supplier Decalogue commitment to respect human rights and published information on the issue on the Supplier Portal.¹²

Aguas Andinas' Crime Prevention Officer is responsible for ensuring compliance with the policy and for reporting directly to the Board of Directors at least once a year on its progress.

⁹ Available at: <https://www.iam.cl/~media/Files/I/Iam-Corp/documents/poliitica-de-derechos-humanos.pdf>

¹⁰ Available at: <https://grupoaguas.ines.cl/grupoaguas/formulario/>

¹¹ Available at: <https://www.defensoriacliente.cl>

¹² Available at: <https://portalproveedores.aguasandinas.cl/proveedores/informaciones>

Risk Management

IAM’s Finance Department carries out an annual survey of the company’s main risks—including credit, market, insurance and investments—and proposes actions to mitigate them. The CEO determines which of them are the most relevant and warrant close monitoring. The Board is informed about these matters at least once a year.

Meanwhile, each department of the subsidiary Aguas Andinas carries out an annual survey of its main risks and proposes mitigation actions, which must be put into practice by the department itself, accrediting its compliance when the internal auditors request it to do so. The CEO’s department then establishes priorities and determines which risks should be monitored more closely. The Board is informed on these matters at least once a year, without prejudice to the annual meeting held with the Aguas Andinas Risks Unit.

To guide their risk management, IAM and its subsidiaries use national and international principles, guidelines and recommendations developed by the Committee of Sponsorship Organizations (COSO) or other similar organizations.



NEW INTERNAL EVALUATION OF IAM’S OWN RISKS

In addition to the internal control audit performed by an external firm every year, in 2024 IAM’s CEO and Chief Financial Officer carried out an assessment in two areas:

- Detailed analysis of the risk management carried out by Aguas Andinas
- Identification of the IAM cycles that could entail risks, so as to ensure that they are adequately monitored by procedures and other preventive measures. The assessment included matters such as tax management, financial planning, payment and contract signing procedures, accounting records, external audits and the appropriate distribution of dividends.

The results were presented to the Board. This new practice will be performed annually to monitor more closely the particular risks to which IAM is exposed and their corresponding controls.



Main Risks

The characteristics of the Chilean Sanitation Industry put IAM in a favorable situation with regard to risk. The sector is highly regulated due to its monopolistic nature, which limits degrees of uncertainty. In any case, the company is exposed to inherent business risks that must be handled appropriately.

Operational Risks

Seasonal Effect

The seasons play a major role in the sanitation business. The highest demand and income levels are recorded during the summer (from December to March), while lower demand and lower income coincide with winter (from June to September), which can cause variations in the results from one quarter to another.

Weather Conditions

Precipitation, temperature, sediment dragging, and drought, among other factors, determine the quantity, quality, and continuity of raw water available for converting into drinking water. In order to mitigate this risk, IAM’s sanitation facilities have water reserves and contingency plans that are constantly being updated.

New Investments

IAM’s sanitation facilities must comply with the development plans agreed upon with the Superintendency of Sanitation Services (SISS), which involve significant economic, administrative and technical resources. These investments are included in the fees charged to customers, which guarantees a minimum return. The experience of the controller ensures the necessary know-how to successfully and efficiently carry out these investment plans.

Business Risks

Regulatory Risk

Chile’s Sanitation industry is highly regulated by the state due to its monopolistic nature. The legal framework regulates the exploitation of concessions and the tariffs charged to customers. The tariff setting mechanism is carried out every five years under technical criteria, with studies presented by the Company and the Superintendency of Sanitation Services (SISS). If there are differences between the two reports, they are resolved by a commission of experts made up of representatives from each party. Over the years, the current regulations have been characterized by their stability, generating favorable conditions for carrying out major works and long-term projects.

However, in December 2016, the Chamber of Deputies approved the bill Bulletin 10795/33, which seeks to amend the legislation applicable to public sanitation services, regarding non-regulated services, tariff setting and compliance by providers with development plans. The bill is currently in the Senate, in its second legislative stage, before the Senate Public Works Committee. In this proceeding, two reports were requested. The first report, regarding its constitutionality, was requested from the office of the Secretary General of the Presidency (SEGPRES), which indicated

that it infringes upon the rules on the drafting of the law and merits rejection by the Senate. The second report was requested from the Ministry of Public Works (MOP), which indicated that it does not sponsor some of the changes, such as the reduction of the risk premium and the modifications to the composition and operation of the committee of experts in the tariff-setting process, among others. In April 2018, the Chamber agreed that a report on the project should also be requested from the Commission on Water, Drought and Desertification.

In May 2018, the Law on Strengthening the National Consumer Service, Bulletin 9369-03 came into force, which includes amendments involving the Sanitation sector. These changes result in the risk of fines of up to 1,500 UTM for the suspension, stoppage or unjustified non-provision of drinking water and sewerage utility services. In addition, a court may apply this fine for each consumer. The multiplicity of fines does not apply when the company has fully and effectively repaired the damage caused to all affected consumers, and it states that only a lump-sum amount will be charged, which cannot exceed 30% of sales during the suspension or twice the economic profit.

It also specifies that, in any event, the fine may not exceed 45,000 UTA. Compensation, in turn, has the following characteristics: it will be given directly and automatically to the affected consumer; for each day of interruption, an amount equal to the average daily value of the previous bill times ten will be compensated; a day of interruption is understood as four or more continuous hours of suspension within a period of 24 hours from the start of the event. In all other cases, proportionality shall apply; it shall only apply if the special law does not provide compensation of this nature. Furthermore, the law contemplates the concept of moral damages in class actions.

Investment Risk

The development plans submitted to the SISS require IAM sanitation facilities to comply with a high level of investment. However, the tariffs charged –which are regulated by law– include these costs to ensure minimal profitability for the company. This was the case in the last tariff process, which took place during 2024 and recognized the works proposed in the Biociedad plan to address the drought situation. The experience of both the controlling group and the company itself ensure that these investments are efficiently managed.

Climate Risk

Climate change could cause an alteration in the distribution of raw water for converting into drinking water if there are long periods of drought or heavy rainfall events that increase the turbidity of the Maipo and Mapocho rivers, the main abduction sources of the IAM Sanitation system. To mitigate this risk, the company is making significant investments in water reserves in order to extend the autonomy of the system, hydraulic efficiency programs to optimize water distribution and studies into the exploitation of other alternative sources, among other initiatives.

Environmental Contamination Risks

The company’s sanitation facilities are subject to various environmental contamination risks, including:

- Environmental pollution resulting from discharges into natural waterways;
- Contamination from odors emanating from sewage treatment plants;
- Hydrocarbons being present in surface water sources;
- The saturation of landfill sites where sludge from wastewater treatment plants is deposited;
- Chlorine gas leakage;
- Obstructions to the sewerage system.

To mitigate this risk, the subsidiary Aguas Andinas has an environmental management system certified under the international standard ISO 14001, which helps to manage and identify the environmental risks associated with the company’s operations. It has also developed an Emergency Management Plan, which provides quick action guides for use in emergency situations.

Risks to the Company’s Infrastructure

Earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions or other large-scale natural disasters could cause serious damage to aqueducts and drinking water or wastewater matrices, in addition to structural failures in reservoirs, which could lead to the suspension of services. The subsidiary Aguas Andinas identifies the threats to which its operations are exposed within its risk management, and it has a business continuity management system based on the ISO22301 standard, whose main objective is to have resilient units that are able to continue operating at an acceptable level after a disruptive incident.

Financial Risks

Inflation

IAM’s income is directly related to inflation, since its borrowings are mainly issued in Unidades de Fomento.

Interest Rates

In terms of interest rates, 89.6% of the Company’s borrowings are at a fixed rate, consisting of long-term bonds at 73.95%, refundable financial contributions at 12.51%, derivatives at 0.5%, liabilities for leases at 0.33%, and part of the loans 12.71%. The remaining 10.4% of its borrowings are at a variable rate and correspond to loans from local banks. In order to optimize the cost of financing, the company has an interest rate monitoring and management policy and constantly evaluates the hedge instruments available in the financial market.

03

Financial Management

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- 55 Supplier Management

Financial Results

The performance of IAM subsidiaries in 2024 was adjusted in line with forecasts, which projected a continuation of the trend recorded in the previous year. 2023 saw the start of a commercial upturn following four years of reduced demand, increased bad debt resulting from the economic crisis, along with higher inflation levels, variables that impacted the accounts through debt revaluation. There are signs of a new balance being reached, which should be boosted when the new tariffs are implemented.

The year also brought weather-related incidents. The power outages caused by high winds in August led to significant generator rental and fuel costs to keep the drinking water and wastewater treatment plants operating. In addition, it was necessary to mobilize crews to solve problems caused by rainwater entering the sewerage system. Meanwhile, electricity costs rose significantly, due to the unfreezing of regulated tariffs, which puts upward pressure on tariffs for free customers. These increases and additional expenses were partially offset by the efficiency and process optimization measures being implemented under the Avanza+ plan.

Overall, revenues reached 662.7 billion Chilean pesos, a year-on-year growth of 3.41%, boosted particularly by services to homes, which saw a 4% increase in inflows compared to 2023. Thanks to sound cash generation, the company was able to keep its borrowings in line with its objectives and keep on track the investments planned for the year, which totaled 149.5 billion Chilean pesos.

The profit for the year was 60.5 billion Chilean pesos, 7.26% below that of 2023, a result that is largely explained by the evolution of the UF.

IAM’s financial strategy is designed to ensure efficient and responsible investment management while promoting green and social financing, the generation of shared value with its stakeholders and the dissemination of corporate environmental, social and governance sustainability practices.

Consolidated financial summary (in millions of Chilean pesos)

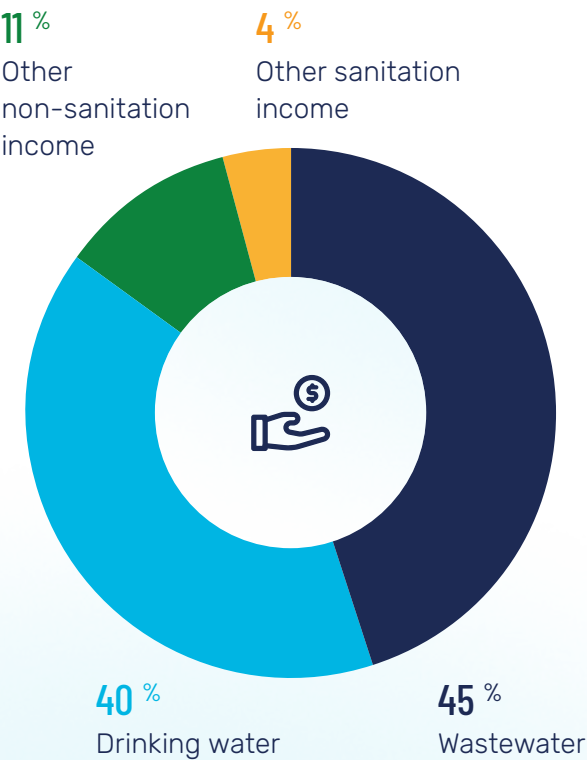
As of December 31, 2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drinking water income	195,788	205,176	231,961	255,428	266,648
Wastewater income	219,124	229,805	265,582	287,315	298,028
Other sanitation income	13,004	13,821	16,067	25,826	26,109
Other non-sanitation income	50,853	57,656	61,854	72,286	71,916
Total income	478,769	506,458	575,465	640,856	662,701
Net operating income ¹	161,453	192,181	214,498	239,006	241,412
Profit for the year	48,225	48,990	41,320	65,277	60,541
Total assets	2,419,031	2,501,822	2,651,930	2,696,476	3,290,771
Short-term liabilities	245,463	249,137	266,626	362,517	352,203
Long-term liabilities	1,059,920	1,138,295	1,274,907	1,175,813	1,374,822
Minority interest	419,527	420,425	418,601	442,179	644,760
Equity attributable to the owners of the parent	694,121	693,965	691,794	715,850	918,986

¹ Revenue - Consumption of raw materials and secondary materials - personnel expenses - depreciation and amortization - impairment losses - other miscellaneous operating expenses

Operational information of IAM subsidiaries

As of December 31, 2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total drinking water customers	2,169,426	2,207,344	2,257,165	2,306,152	2,345,870
Total wastewater collection customers	2,125,918	2,162,909	2,212,631	2,261,448	2,301,206
Total accrued water (millions m ³)	533.9	535.7	524.3	526	533.5
Accrued wastewater collection (millions m ³)	511.3	514.2	503.7	504.5	510.9
Accrued wastewater treatment and disposal (millions m ³)	440.6	443.6	435.9	468.7	495
Accrued sewerage system interconnection (millions m ³)	124.7	124.3	120.2	118.7	120.6
Total drinking water coverage	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %
Total coverage wastewater collection	98.80 %	98.80 %	98.80 %	98.80 %	99.00 %
Total wastewater treatment coverage	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %

INCOME DISTRIBUTION BY SERVICE IN 2024



Family trekking at El Yeso Reservoir

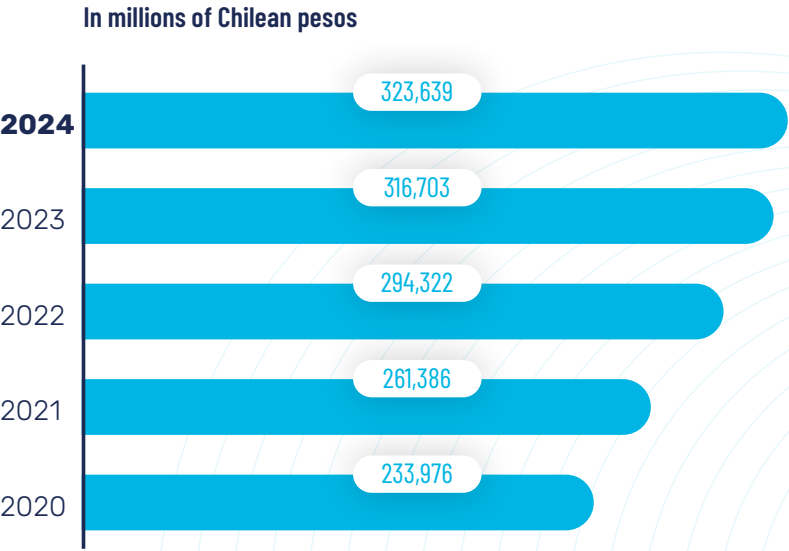


IAM STOCK MARKET PERFORMANCE 2024



IAM's share price rose by 3.8% in 2024. Meanwhile, the IPSA grew by 8.27%.

EBITDA



RISK RATINGS

In July 2024, ICR classified IAM as AA+/Stable and assigned its shares a first-class level 1 rating, based on the operational and financial performance of its operating subsidiary, the regulatory framework under which its subsidiary Aguas Andinas conducts its business, the group's adequate access to liquidity and its financial policy. In December, ICR also confirmed the solvency and bond rating of Aguas Andinas in the AA+/Stable category, following the tariff agreement reached with the SISS.

Meanwhile, in January 2025, Fitch Ratings confirmed the long-term national ratings of IAM and Aguas Andinas at AA+ (cl), with a negative outlook, due to the "perception of a more pressured financial profile for Aguas Andinas, with expectations of moderate to high levels of debt". The ratings of series A shares remained at first class level 1 (cl) and those of series B at first class level 4 (cl). Fitch Ratings also confirmed IAM's credit rating and that of its equity securities at first class level 2 (cl).

In September 2024, Standard & Poor's confirmed the international rating of Aguas Andinas at A-. To date, the IAM subsidiary is the only non-state-owned company with this rating, which it has maintained.

Distribution of dividends

IAM’s bylaws determine the company’s dividend policy, which consists of distributing 30% of the distributable net profits of the year, unless the shareholders unanimously agree to distribute a lower percentage. However, if the sum of the dividend or capital distributions received in cash by the subsidiary Aguas Andinas S.A. during the year, minus the operational and non-operational expenses and provisions for the year that correspond to the amount due according to the applicable accounting standards, is an amount more than 30%, the company must distribute this surplus as an additional dividend within 60 working days following the respective ordinary shareholders’ meeting, up to the total amount of the distributable net income of the year.

¹ includes two provisional items: One for 22.262 Chilean pesos per share, charged to profits for the year 2019, paid on January 23, 2020 and the other for 30 Chilean pesos per share, paid on December 18, 2020, charged to profits for the year 2020.

² includes two provisional items: One for 32.278 Chilean pesos per share, charged to profits for the year 2020, paid on May 24, 2021 and the other for 20.041 Chilean pesos per share, paid on November 11, 2021, charged to profits for the year 2021.

³ includes two provisional items: One for 20.49075 Chilean pesos per share, charged to profits for the year 2021, paid on April 01, 2022 and the other for 30 Chilean pesos per share, paid on December 21, 2022, charged to profits for the year 2022.

Dividends (Ch\$ per share)

(Ch\$ per share)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Book value	694.121	693.965	691.794	715.849	918.986
Profit	48.225	48.990	41.320	65.277	60.541
Amount paid	52.262 ¹	52.319 ²	38.02575 ³	43.27843 ⁴	62.1762 ⁵

Distributable Profit

Item	Thousands of pesos
Distributable profit for 2024	60,540,815
Cumulative distributable income	55,195,598
Interim dividends charged to profit 2024	-19,314,200
Surplus distributable profit	96,422,213
% of dividends distributed on net profits for the year	31.90

⁴ includes two provisional items: One for 23.23753 Chilean pesos per share, charged to profits for the year 2022, paid on May 04, 2023 and the other for 30 Chilean pesos per share, paid on December 20, 2023, charged to profits for the year 2023.

⁵ includes two provisional items: One for 42.8620 Chilean pesos per share, charged to profits for the year 2023, paid on May 23, 2024 and the other for 19.3142 Chilean pesos per share, paid on January 15, 2025, charged to profits for the year 2024.



La Farfana,
Biogas plant



MATERIAL EVENTS

1. On December 18, 2024, the Company reported the following to the CMF: At an ordinary meeting held on this date, the Company's Board of Directors agreed by a unanimous vote of its members present, to distribute among the shareholders the amount of 19,314,200 Chilean pesos as an interim dividend, charged to the profits for 2024. In view of the above, the Company's interim dividend number 42 will amount to 19.3142 Chilean pesos per share and will be payable as of January 15, 2025.

Shareholders who wish to participate in the temporary and optional regime of a substitute tax for final taxes (ISIF) established under Law 21.681 may instruct and authorize the Company to withhold, declare and pay 12% of the amount of the dividend corresponding to their shares as ISIF. This can be done as outlined in the instructions and forms that will be available as of December 26, 2024 on the Company's website <https://www.iam.cl/es/eventos-presentaciones/hechos-esenciales/2024>.

2. On November 20, 2024, the Company reported the following to the CMF: In line with the provisions of articles 9 and 10, paragraph 2 of Law 18.045 and General Rule No. 30 of the Financial Market Commission, the Company reports the following as a material event regarding the Company, its businesses, its public traded securities or the offering thereof:

At the ordinary meeting of the Board of Directors held on this same date, the Company's subsidiary, Aguas Andinas S.A., unanimously agreed to the following:

To replace the accounting method for the "water rights" category of intangible assets other than goodwill under International Accounting Standard No. 38, from the cost method to the revaluation method, so that the Company's financial statements may more accurately reflect the fair value of the Company's investment in this category of assets.

The assessment was carried out by an independent consultant with extensive experience in the area of water rights.

In accordance with the amendment agreed upon by the Company's Board, there will be an increase by revaluation of the "water rights" category of assets of the intangible assets other than goodwill heading amounting to 390.5 billion Chilean pesos, a surplus in other equity reserves of 142.8 billion Chilean pesos and a decrease in deferred tax assets of 61.7 billion Chilean pesos and an increase in deferred tax liabilities of 43.7 billion Chilean pesos.

In accordance with the provisions of numeral 5 paragraph 2.2, Number 5, Title I of Section II of General Rule No. 30 of this Commission, the Company is attaching to this communication a preliminary, unaudited statement of financial position, incorporating the main balance sheet items before and after the indicated change, as of September 30, 2024.

Please also note that the foregoing has been brought to the attention of our external auditors, EY.

This financial information in no way constitutes or replaces the financial statements filed with the Financial Market Commission and the market, in terms of the required content, procedures and presentation deadlines established by that commission in the standards currently in force.



La Farfana Biofactory



3. On November 19, 2024, the Company reported the following to the CMF:

In line with the provisions of article 9 and article 10, paragraph 2 of Law 18.045 and General Rule No. 30 of the Financial Market Commission, the Company reports the following as a material event regarding the Company, its businesses, its public traded securities or the offering thereof: That the Company has been made aware that within the framework of the VIII Tariff setting process of Aguas Andinas S.A., in which the Superintendency of Sanitation Services ("SISS") is a party, and according to the provisions of Article 10 of DFL MOP No. 70/1988, Law on Sanitation Service Tariffs, and Article 6 of DS MINECON No. 453/1989, Regulation of the Law on Sanitation Service Tariffs, the tariff level was established for the five-year period between 2025 and 2030, through an agreement signed by the SISS yesterday. As reported by Aguas Andinas S.A. in the material event dated November 18, 2024, the agreed tariff level as of December 31, 2023 (reference date established in the Tariff Conditions set by the SISS), amounts to a Total Net Long-Term Cost (CTLPN) of 576.982 billion Chilean pesos, which represents an upward variation of 5%

compared to the rates agreed for the five-year period 2020-2025 for the services and standards in force.

These new tariffs will be put into effect in stages, on March 1, 2025 (+3%), then on December 1, 2025 (+1%) and finally on March 1, 2026 (+1%). Tariffs are considered for additional projects which will form part of Aguas Andinas S.A.'s development program over the next five years in order to address drought and other effects of climate change. The tariffs will come into effect when the projects enter into operations for a total net long-term cost of 40.677 billion Chilean pesos. For a better understanding of the agreed tariff regime, Article 4 of the Law on Sanitation Service Tariffs defines the total net long-term cost (CTLPN) as the constant annual value required to cover the efficient operation and investment costs of an optimized replacement project by the concessionaire, designed to meet demand, which is consistent with a net present value of the project equal to zero, over a horizon of not less than 35 years.

In effect, this concept corresponds to a sanitation company's income (under a theoretical level of demand), from which the part corresponding to the networks and

facilities provided by third parties has been deducted from the replacement value of the concessionaire's investment project.

The values indicated above correspond to the revenue for current services (CTLPN) obtained by applying the updated annual demand for the years 2025-2030 to the new tariffs agreed and indexed as of December 31, 2023. It should be noted that it is not possible to accurately determine the magnitude of the impact that the new tariffs will have on the results in the financial statements of our subsidiary Aguas Andinas S.A., and on Inversiones Aguas Metropolitanas, since this tariff regime is only one of the many elements that help determine the results each year. Other factors include drinking water consumption, costs, expenses, the applicable indexation polynomial, among others. Finally, the tariff formulas will be established by means of a decree issued by the Ministry of Economy, Development and Tourism, which must be published in the Official Gazette prior to their effective date, that is March 2025.



Secondary Market Stock Transactions

Executives and Directors with Ownership Interest

Name or Business Name	12.31.2024		12.31.2023	
	Aguas A	IAM	Aguas A	IAM
Inversiones y Rentas Liguria Ltda (María José Uauy)	-	83,665,794	-	80,235,215
Inversiones y Asesorías Iculpe Ltda (Ignacio Guerrero)	-	5,607,953	-	5,607,953
Ignacio Guerrero	-	184,000	-	184,000
María Joanna Queirolo	-	955,412	-	955,412
Juan Bautista Cúneo	-	772,155	-	772,155
Giorgianna Cúneo Queirolo	-	534,747	-	534,747
Paola Cúneo	-	503,991	-	503,991
Inversiones Mejana Limitada (Andrés Muchnick)	-	575,365	-	575,365
Inversiones Aliestar Chile Limitada (Alberto Muchnick)	-	185,354	-	185,354
Inversiones y Asesorías Garinim Limitada (Andrés Muchnick)	-	100,000	-	100,000
AYF Inversiones SpA (Andrés Muchnick)	-	320,000	-	320,000
Asesorías e Inversiones el Maestro (Sebastián Oddo)	20,006	85,923	20,006	85,923

Santiago Exchange

2024	Average Price (Ch\$)	Units	Amount (Ch\$)
Total Quarter 1	724.06	32,054,367	23,232,871,389
Total Quarter 2	730.69	37,973,482	27,768,222,820
Total Quarter 3	699.23	36,882,769	25,756,832,841
Total Quarter 4	713.76	38,641,073	27,352,262,047
Total 2024	716.94	145,551,691	104,110,189,097

Electronic Stock Exchange

2024	Average Price (Ch\$)	Units	Amount (Ch\$)
Total Quarter 1	722.68	2,657,923	1,920,826,130
Total Quarter 2	733.95	2,316,870	1,700,478,157
Total Quarter 3	698.49	2,215,227	1,547,316,453
Total Quarter 4	703.28	3,469,007	2,439,666,498
Total 2024	713.79	10,659,027	7,608,287,238

Supplier Management

The suppliers of IAM and its subsidiaries perform several functions that are strategic to the group's operation, such as the maintenance of grids and civil works, the supply of grid products and chemical supplies, the running of the Contact Center, the reading of meters and the distribution of bills, among others.

All of these suppliers must commit to IAM's management standards, and IAM is committed to adhering to the rules of timely payment and promoting fair competition in the bidding process. These principles are described in the following documents.⁶

- Supplier Policy: This specifies the commitments concerning its suppliers.
- Procurement Policy: This provides the guidelines for the procurement of goods and the contracting of services.
- Supplier Decalogue: This establishes the expected behavior of all the group's suppliers of goods and services.

Each year the company conducts an internal quality survey of the services provided by its main suppliers, with a rating scale of 1 to 7. Those with insufficient scores must submit action plans for improvement, and their effectiveness is monitored by the contract manager in charge of the service. The areas evaluated are quality management, compliance, environment, energy, occupational safety and health, business continuity, inclusion, gender equality, human rights and work-life balance.

For better control, all of the group's suppliers must periodically update critical information about their services on a digital platform, including environmental and safety indicators. Keeping this information up to date is a requirement for the release of payments. In addition, the group's sanitation facilities perform on-site audits and supervisions, especially at the most hazardous sites, with a focus on occupational safety.

⁶ All these policies are available [here](#).

Aguas Andinas, Aguas Cordillera and Aguas Manquehue are certified under the Economy Ministry's Propyme seal, which means they are committed to paying SME suppliers within a maximum of 30 days from the date of acceptance of their invoices.

Two suppliers

each accounted for more than 20% of total spending on suppliers in 2024.”



90.4%

of Aguas Andinas' critical supplier pool was evaluated on the basis of nine key competency areas.



04

Strategy and Performance

- 59 Customers
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- 77 Public Engagement
- 85 Cultural Engagement
- 89 Environmental Stewardship
- 100 NCG 461 Index
- 107 Statement of Responsibility



Characteristics of the Strategic Plan

Avanza+ put the focus on five major pillars and included 8 work areas, each with its own objectives, as follows:

- Manage the lifecycle of data in order to have a single, traceable, timely and reliable database.
- Have automated and digitally verified regulatory reports.
- Have a scalable infrastructure to provide services to external and internal customers even in the event of significant increases in demand.

- Position Grupo Aguas as an ally to the community in the context of climate and social change, by defining a community engagement strategy.
- Strengthen our environmental stewardship.
- Promote a territorial integration strategy to achieve a better synergy between our facilities and the community.

- Generate renewable energy by fully utilizing the company's generation potential.
- Promote and strengthen the energy management system to improve the efficiency of our operations.

- Increase the company's resilience by eliminating very high risks.
- Establish and apply the asset management policy through the entire life cycle with a focus on continuity, performance and risk management in a sustainable manner, thus helping to maximize the value of assets.
- Raise the company's quality control standard, analyzing the conditions of raw, drinking and wastewater, migrating to a preventive control model.

Objectives

WORK AREAS

DATA GOVERNANCE DIGITALIZATION

ORGANIZATION, CULTURE AND TALENT

- Make Aguas Andinas a great place to work.
- Ensure the correct implementation of the hybrid work model.
- Develop retention and succession plans for the employees with expertise.
- Increase productivity.

- Improve meter performance to reduce metrological loss.
- Recover the pre-COVID level of bad debt over the next 5 years.
- Enhance the business model of the group's non-sanitation companies.
- Generate mechanisms to enhance access to drinking water and sanitation.
- Reduce the client payment collection period (DSO).

COMMERCIAL MANAGEMENT

- Increase the economic efficiency of purchases with an impact on the EBITDA.
- Optimize the company's cash generation.
- Maximize the value of acquisitions.
- Optimize the company's stock.

LOGISTIC PROCUREMENT

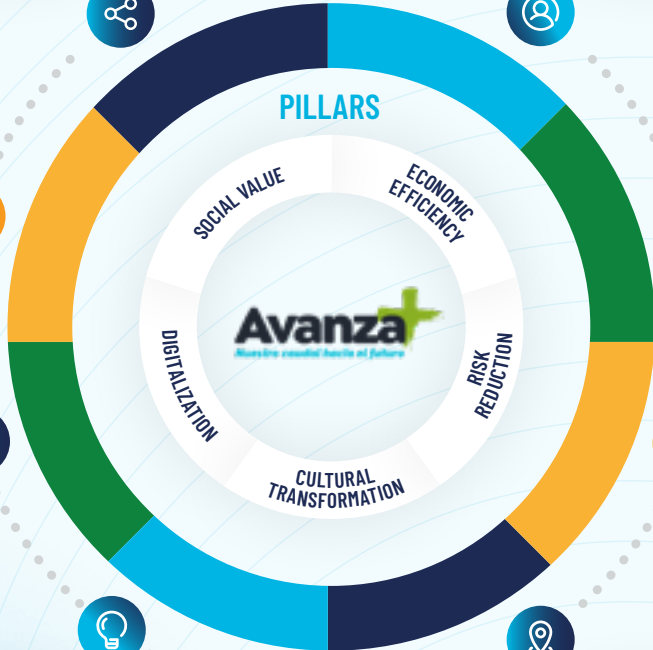
NETWORKS

- Improve the network's operating performance.
- Optimize network renewal models by using resources in an efficient manner.
- Accelerate the Hydraulic Efficiency Plan.

SHARED VALUE

ENERGY

ADVANCED OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT



Key words in 2024

Governance / Communication / Innovation / Maturity / Traceability

Strategy and Performance

The 2024 year-end was a transition period for IAM's sanitation subsidiaries, with the completion of the road-map initiated in 2017 and the successful conclusion of the eighth tariff setting process, thus opening a new five-year period for the group, with new challenges and projects in the medium and long-term. In this context, the subsidiary Aguas Andinas decided to review its corporate purpose and draw up a new roadmap that broadens and deepens the creation of shared value by the company in its different areas of action:

For each of these areas, strategic objectives and indicators were defined to monitor our progress towards achieving them.

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PRINCIPAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AREAS

These areas correspond to groups that are a substantial part of the company and with whom the company has explicit obligations.
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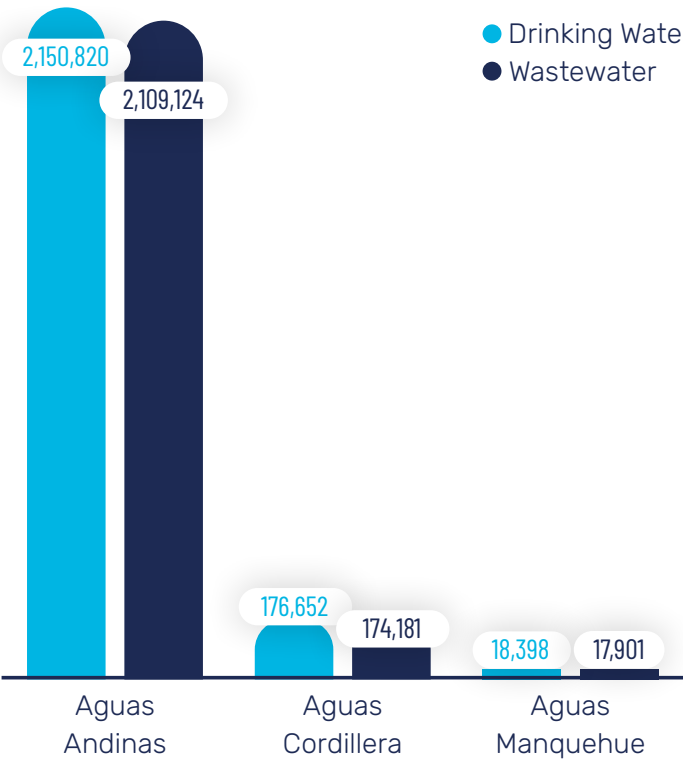
ADJACENT AREAS

These are those areas which, although not being an essential part of the company, allow it to generate a greater impact of shared value, even if it does not have a legal obligation to do so. For this reason, the company has made voluntary commitments in each of these areas.

	Strategic objective	Strategic indicator
CUSTOMERS A company that provides good service	1. Customer satisfaction	Overall satisfaction of group customers
	2. Objective service quality	Drinking water service continuity percentage
	3. Water quality	Result of drinking water service quality
INVESTORS A profitable company over time	4. Strong financial performance	ROCE
	5. Financial sustainability	Net financial debt/ EBITDA
	6. Governance	% of compliance with corporate governance G-Metrix
PEOPLE WHO WORK AT THE COMPANY A safe, attractive company to work for that is a benchmark in its industry.	7. Safe working environment	FI: (Number of Accidents/Actual man hours worked)*1,000,000
	8. Society representativeness	Percentage of women in professional positions
	9. Great place to work	Certified as a "Great Place to Work" (GPTW) in Chile
PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT A company committed to the right to water and sanitation	10. Adaptation to climate change	Completion percentage of the Biociedad project portfolio (2025-2030)
	11. Decent services for the entire Metropolitan Region	No. of types of support beyond regulations with action protocols
	12. Citizens' experience	CADEM citizen brands survey
CULTURAL ENGAGEMENT An expert company that educates, creates value and generates technical and environmental content	13. Educating the community from our facilities	Number of people who visited the facilities
	14. Educating the community through our interventions on-site	Number of types of on-site work with new protocol
	15. Educating people on water use and correct use	Number of people interacting with the company's educational material
ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP A resilient company that cares for and collaborates with its surroundings	16. Reduction in environmental impacts	Reduction of non-revenue water (NRW)
	17. Circular Economy	Tons of fertilizer sold
	18. Biodiversity and Integrating Facilities	Percentage of projects involved in the ecological improvement of their surroundings

Customers

IAM’s sanitation companies are committed to providing good drinking water and sanitation services to the inhabitants of Santiago, continuously improving customer satisfaction. This involves working on an ongoing basis to provide a satisfactory customer experience, both in terms of service quality, safety and continuity, as well as customer care when we interact with them.

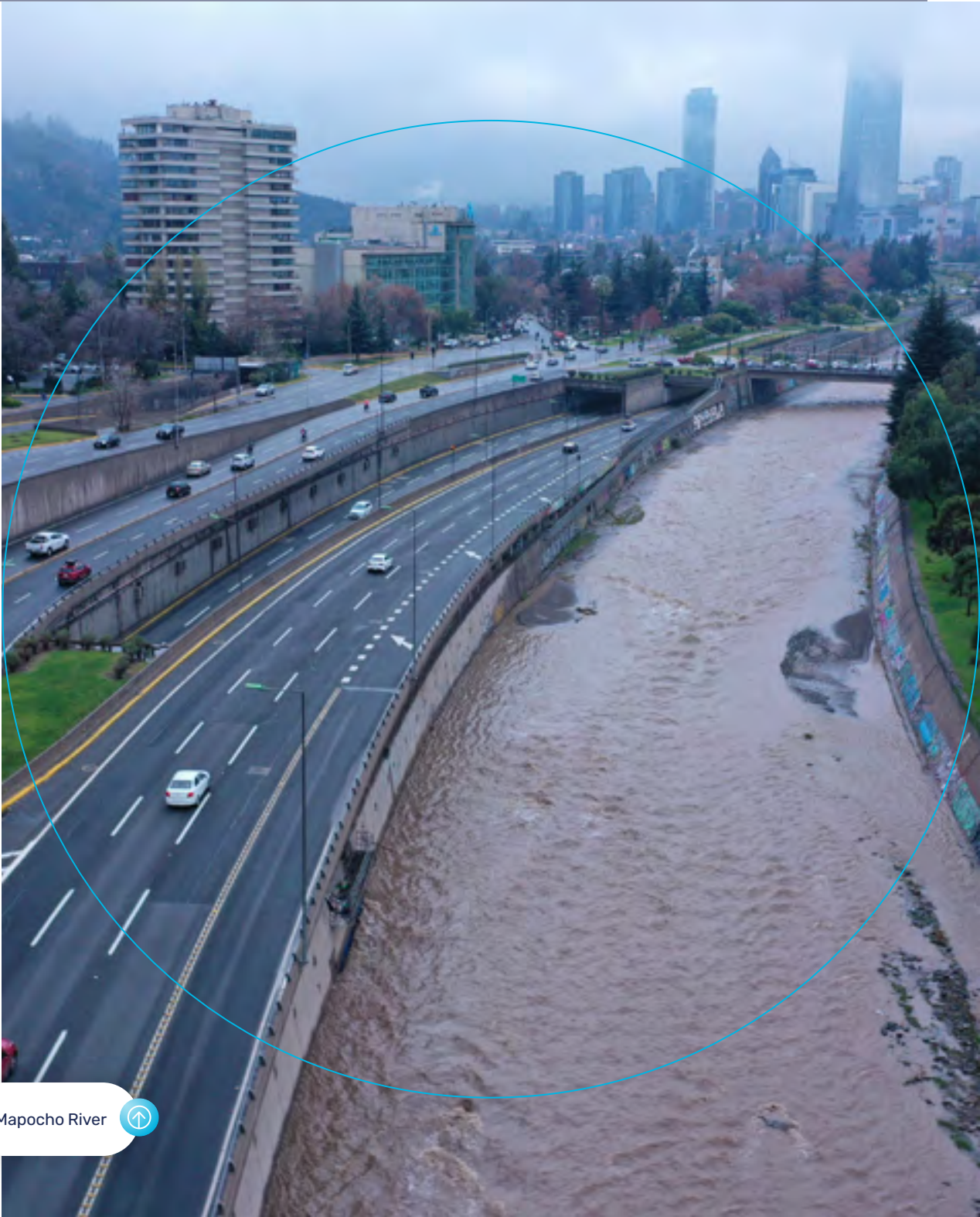


Customer Satisfaction

To ensure the quality, safety and continuity of services, Aguas Andinas, Aguas Cordillera and Aguas Manquehue¹ are ISO 9001 certified. This certification covers the entire drinking water production and wastewater treatment cycles, in addition to our commercial processes. In fact, they are among the few utilities companies certified in business continuity from a commercial perspective. This is ensured by conducting several simulation exercises each year to test the effectiveness of the protocols put in place to ensure that customer interaction channels are always available.

Furthermore, as part of its technological modernization process, in 2024 the company successfully completed the transfer to the cloud of its most critical business systems - geographic information, invoicing and customer relationship management - thus making them more resilient to situations like power outages and better protected against cyber-attacks.

¹ Aguas Cordillera and Aguas Manquehue are subsidiaries of Aguas Andinas, so from this point on, Aguas Andinas will be used to refer to the three companies that make up the Aguas Andinas Group, unless otherwise specified.



Mapocho River

Customer care and information channels

Aguas Andinas has developed an omnichannel strategy to meet in a timely, responsive and accessible manner the contact needs of its customers.

Channel			Number of people attended to in 2024
On-site	COMMERCIAL AGENCIES	There are 19 agencies that provide self-service options. They have facilitators to teach customers how to use these devices to streamline and improve the experience. We also have partnerships with banks, payment collection companies and supermarkets to increase on-site and remote payment options.	182,482 people served through facilitators, 63% more than in 2023.
	MOBILE BRANCH	Agency that operates in a vehicle that moves to different points following a route announced in advance through the municipalities. MOBILE BRANCH In this way, customers who have difficulty in visiting the commercial offices can do their transactions and paperwork in person. This also strengthens the company's ties with neighbors and communities living in isolated or vulnerable areas. A new mobile branch was put into operation in October 2024, replacing the old one	5,285 people were served in 2024, 33% more than in 2023.
Remote	CONTACT CENTER	Telephone contact means supported by AI and executives available 24/7. In 2024, the software used to centralize the management of the contact center and other channels was upgraded to New Go's Bright Pattern, in SAS ² mode.	1,430,018 people were served in 2024, 1.8% more than in 2023.
	VIRTUAL OFFICE	Website where users can carry out the same procedures as those dealt with by commercial agencies. It will soon also be hosted in the cloud. [51] % of the properties were registered on the site by the end of 2024.	3,539,055 people served in 2024, including through the APP, 10% more than in 2023.
	APP	This makes it possible for customers to carry out the same activities on a smartphone as on the website.	
	VIDEO ATTENTION	Alternative where a person can receive assistance from a specialized executive through a video call that is scheduled in advance.	2,983 people were served in 2024, 23% more than in 2023.
	WHATSAPP	Self-service channel where customers can resolve simple queries or be referred to an executive if their case is more complex. During its first full year of operation, its use increased substantially. WhatsApp groups have also been created for specific communities.	1,124,070 people were served in 2024, 2,639 more than in 2023.
	ALERTS	By registering on the Aguas Andinas website, customers can elect to receive SMS or e-mails with significant information such as outages, invoicing, corrections of meter readings errors, etc.	1,300,000 alerts sent to customers in 2024.

² Software as service, which implies that the application infrastructure is provided by New Go.



Visit by Veolia directors to La Farfana Biofactory.

Territorial Management

Aguas Andinas is not only focused on the satisfaction of its direct customers, but also on the people who interact with the company when it is necessary to carry out technical interventions on public roads to ensure service continuity or to assist in the development of urban infrastructure. The subsidiary's Territorial Management Department is the area responsible for carrying out these tasks in an agile and efficient manner, within the planned schedule and with the least possible impact on people.

INFORMATION AHEAD OF TIME

In 2024, we began to implement an early warning plan for scheduled works: inviting neighbors who are directly affected to a meeting where detailed information is provided about the work to be carried out and mitigation measures are coordinated. When the group of people potentially impacted is bigger, large-scale information campaigns are designed.

MITIGATION

If the works involve an interruption to the drinking water service, customers are notified well in advance and protocols are activated during the works, including an alternative supply plan, in coordination with the relevant authorities (SISS, municipalities and SENAPRED3, if applicable).

CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

Once the works have been completed and if there have been scheduled outages, a closing meeting is held with the neighbors to hear their opinions. Along with the Business Continuity area, we carry out a transversal analysis of the procedures performed to identify lessons learned, define what can be improved and design associated action plans.

Complaint Management

CUSTOMER SERVICE⁴

In addition to its physical offices and the Contact Center, Aguas Andinas has a virtual help center where customers can express their concerns and file complaints about unsatisfactory service, inappropriate treatment or for other reasons.

CUSTOMER DEFENSE⁵

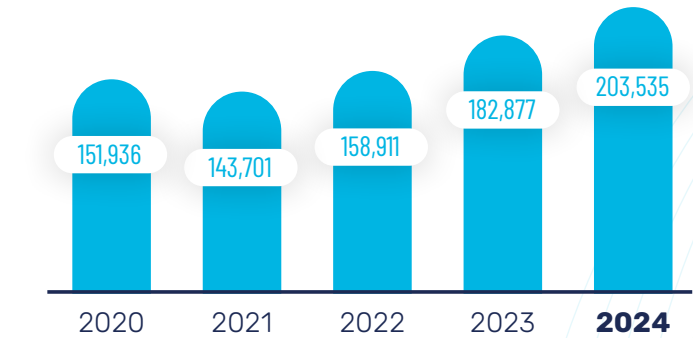
If customers are not satisfied with the first solution provided their case can be escalated to the Customer Defense team. This team of experts analyzes each request always acting in an impartial and transparent manner. In addition, it reviews cases on an annual basis and provides recommendations to the organization to prevent the cause that gave rise to the claim from recurring. From the perspective of human rights protection, this is the option for redress that Aguas Andinas offers to its customers.

³ Servicio Nacional de Prevención y Respuesta ante Desastres, this State agency is in charge of planning and coordinating emergency and disaster prevention and response.

⁴ Available at: <https://www.aguasandinas.cl/web/aguasandinas/servicio-al-cliente>

⁵ Available at <https://www.defensoriacliente.cl>

NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS

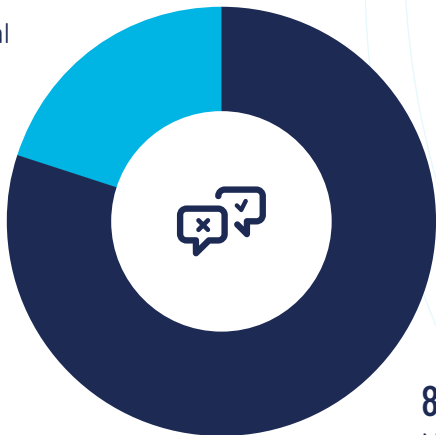


Complaints rate per 100,000 customers: 85.03

REASONS FOR COMPLAINTS IN 2024

20 %

Commercial reasons



80 %

Network issues

551

cases responded to by Customer Defense in 2024



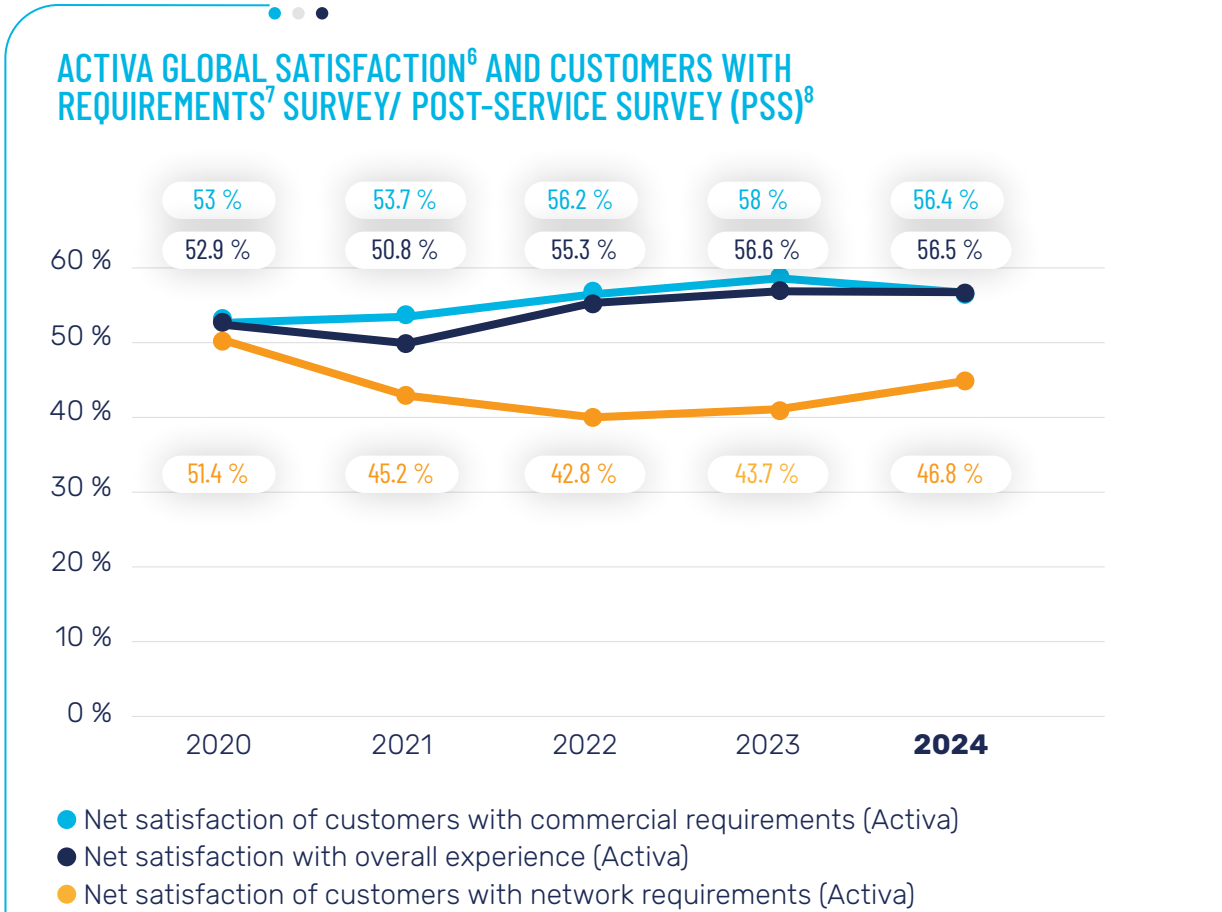
52 %

of cases resolved in favor of the customer



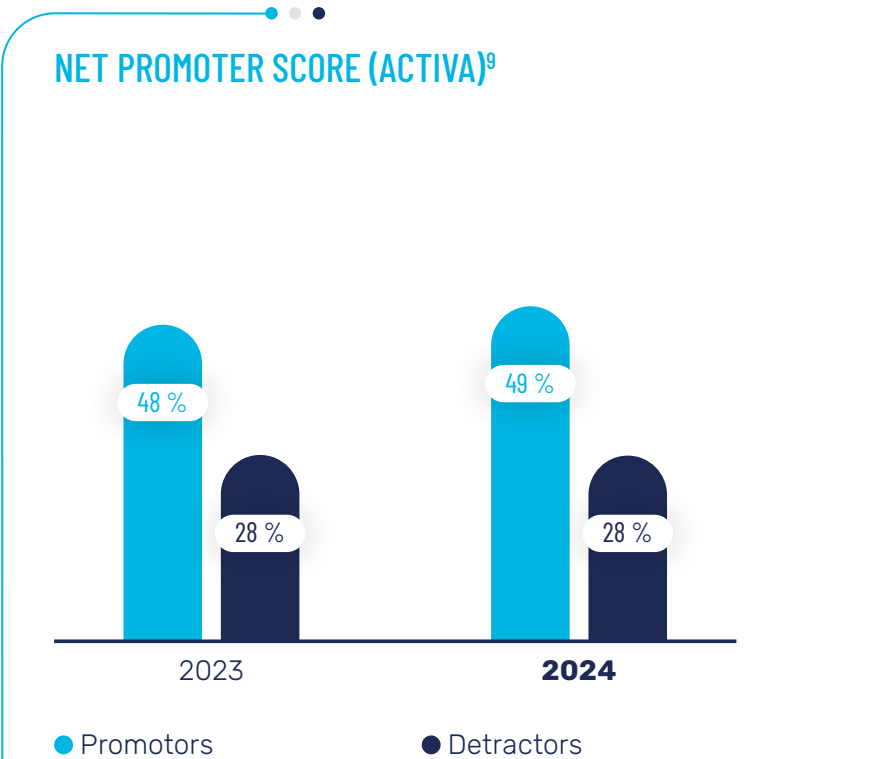
Customer Satisfaction Surveys

The company monitors customer perceptions about the quality of its services using its own (Activa) and external (ProCalidad and SISS study) measurements.



⁶ Monthly quantitative telephone survey applied to residential customers with drinking water and sewerage services who may or may not have submitted a request in the six months prior to the survey. This measures net satisfaction: respondents are asked to rate the service with a score of 1 to 7. Satisfaction corresponds to scores of 6 and 7. Dissatisfaction corresponds to scores from 1 to 4. Net satisfaction is the difference between the satisfaction (6 and 7) and dissatisfaction (from 1 to 4) scores.

⁷ Quantitative study that measures the users' experience through monthly telephone surveys applied to residential customers with drinking water and sewerage services who submitted a request that was solved or completed before the study was conducted. It also measures net satisfaction.



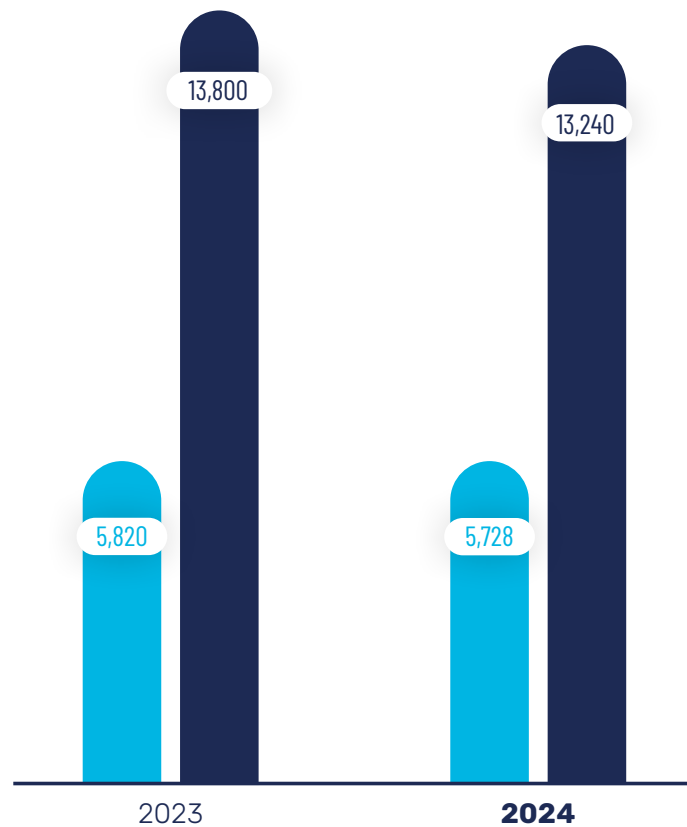
⁸ Survey performed automatically (IVR) within 48 hours after a contact made in commercial agencies or through the Contact Center.

⁹ This measures the extent to which a person recommends a certain company. It is calculated by subtracting the percentage of company detractors from the percentage of its promoters.



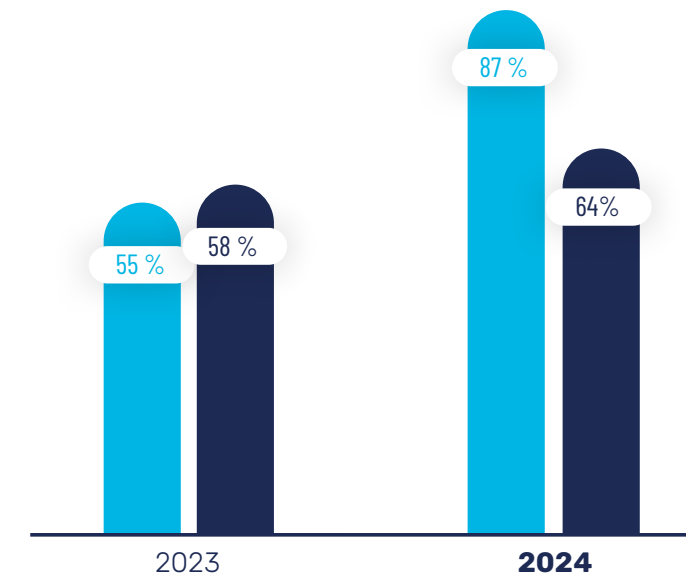
Santa Olga Tank

SURVEYED CUSTOMERS



- Overall satisfaction
- Satisfaction of customers with requirements

The internal survey carried out by Activa measures both the company's image and reputation and customer satisfaction regarding the resolution of their requirements.

PROCALIDAD'S NATIONAL CUSTOMER SATISFACTION INDEX (NCSI)¹⁰

- Aguas Andinas
- Aguas Cordillera

¹⁰ Initiative of the Praxis consulting firm and Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez. ProCalidad surveys randomly selected people, who are not necessarily Aguas Andinas customers, so their opinion is based on image perceptions only.

Truck in
emergency
situation



The level of net satisfaction with Aguas Andinas improved significantly in the NCSI during 2024. After a slight decrease due to the impact of the power outages caused by the August storms, this indicator ended the year at 56.2%. It is worth noting that in July it reached 60% (annual accumulated), a historic percentage that places the company in a leading position in the industry. Meanwhile, Aguas Manquehue has maintained consistently high indexes.

The best evaluated attribute is continuity of service. It is also appreciated that the company provides advance notice of service interruptions, marking a difference compared to other utilities.

SISS study of sanitation company customer perceptions 11

	Net satisfaction index		Value for money satisfaction	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
Aguas Andinas	35 %	42.1 %	- 0.4 %	- 17.8 %
Aguas Manquehue	33 %	38.7 %	- 28.6 %	4.6 %
Aguas Cordillera	57 %	53.8 %	6.2 %	18.8 %
Industry average	41.9 %	44.6 %	-	-

The SISS carries out research that is also an oversight tool and so includes regulatory aspects but not necessarily service attributes. The most recent version available at the time of this report was published in June 2024, using data from 2023.

- Since 2018, user satisfaction in relation to Aguas Andinas has been increasing, rising from 28.7% to 42.1%. In the last measurement, Aguas Andinas ranked first in the home services ranking. However, there has also been a decrease in satisfaction with value for money, possibly due to the tariff increases applied in the last quarter of 2023 and in early 2024, as suggested by the SISS itself.

- Aguas Cordillera continues to be highly rated by its users, placing second in the ranking of services to homes. It has also shown stability in net satisfaction over the last seven studies, ranking among the best in the evaluation. .
- Aguas Manquehue ranks third in the home services sample. It has evolved positively in terms of net satisfaction, maintaining the increasing trend that began in 2019.

¹¹ Research carried out by the SISS as an input for oversight. Available [here](#).





 Bicentenario Tank of Vitacura

Objective Service Quality

While customer experience and perception are key to the company's day-to-day management, other indicators and parameters make it possible to measure, manage and plan a service of excellence, taking into account objective aspects of the operation that affect the public's assessment of the services provided by Aguas Andinas.

Drinking Water Continuity

The sanitation industry regulations oblige drinking water service distribution providers to ensure service continuity, which can only be affected for reasons that the SISS has classified as of force majeure, or by scheduled interruptions that are essential to service provision, which must be communicated to customers at least 24 hours in advance.

To measure the level of drinking water continuity, the SISS uses an indicator that considers the number of users (drinking water connections to the distribution network) without supply due to supply interruptions plus the duration of the interruption. This model includes four types of interruptions: scheduled interruptions, interruptions due to force majeure, interruptions due to actions by third parties and other unscheduled interruptions (the latter are entirely the responsibility of the sanitation company). The data obtained are published in the Sanitation Industry Management Report, the most recent version of which is dated June 2024 and includes information from 2023.

SISS Information 2023

	Aguas Andinas	Aguas Manquehue	Aguas Cordillera
Percentage of drinking water continuity	99.70 %	99.67 %	99.80 %
Number of drinking water customers	2,160,340	17,966	181,237
Total number of drinking water interruption events	2,555	99	301
Total number of unscheduled interruptions	1,130	27	164
Average number of customers affected by interruptions	275	83	211
Average duration of interruptions, in hours	4.4	7.8	6.5

Water Quality

Chilean Standard 409 12 establishes the minimum conditions for the quality of drinking water to be supplied by Chile’s sanitation companies. No provider is allowed to supply water to its users under conditions different from those indicated in it, unless expressly authorized by the Health Authorities. The respective indicator is calculated based on the level of compliance with the requirements established in the regulations, both in terms of the quality of the water to be supplied and the samples to be taken to verify such quality, weighted by the population supplied by each company.

All of Grupo Aguas’ drinking water treatment plants have quality control laboratories. Samples from the different stages of the process are analyzed in those laboratories, and the data obtained are entered online into a computer system (LIMS), which evaluates them in a centralized manner in the process control laboratory at the La Farfana biofactory.

Forty-three quality parameters are analyzed, grouped as follows:

- Chemical and mineral levels.
- Turbidity and absence of microorganisms.
- Physical characteristics that can be detected by the senses.
- Disinfection.

The following are the levels of compliance with drinking water parameters published by the SISS in its 2024 report:

	Aguas Andinas	Aguas Manquehue	Aguas Cordillera
2022			
Quality compliance	99.99 %	100 %	98.39 %
Sample compliance	100 %	100 %	100 %
Total compliance	100 %	100 %	99.19 %
2023			
Quality compliance	100 %	100 %	99.96 %
Sample compliance	98.41 %	97.57 %	99.19 %
Total compliance	99.17 %	98.79 %	99.57 %

In terms of the quality of the wastewater treatment service, which also measures regulatory compliance, Aguas Andinas showed significant year-on-year progress in the latest SISS report. It went from 17th to second place in the ranking of 23 companies, increasing from 98.6% to 99.9%, thus exceeding the average for the industry (99.2%).

¹² The quality standard has been adapted to the technical document Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality, which is periodically updated by the World Health Organization.



La Farfana Biofactory

Investors

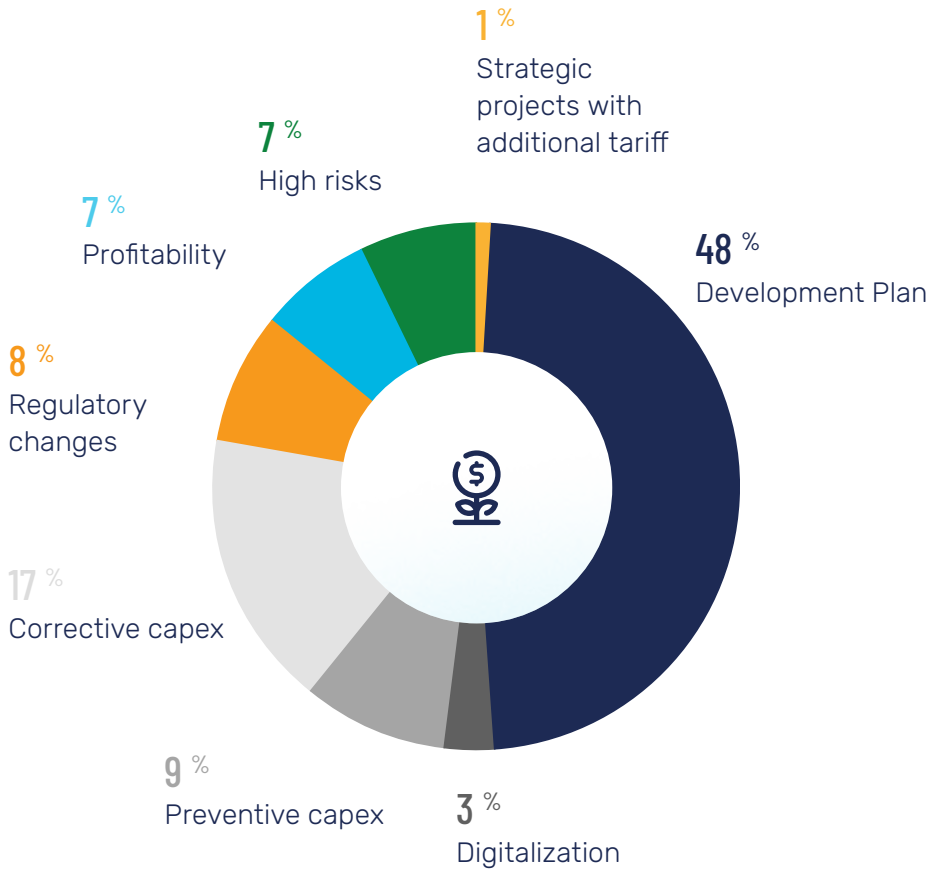
Aguas Andinas is a company that invests intensively. Achieving a robust financial performance implies continuously generating the resources required to ensure the sustainability of the business and, accordingly, it is essential to have well-organized, efficient and effective corporate governance.

Financial Sustainability

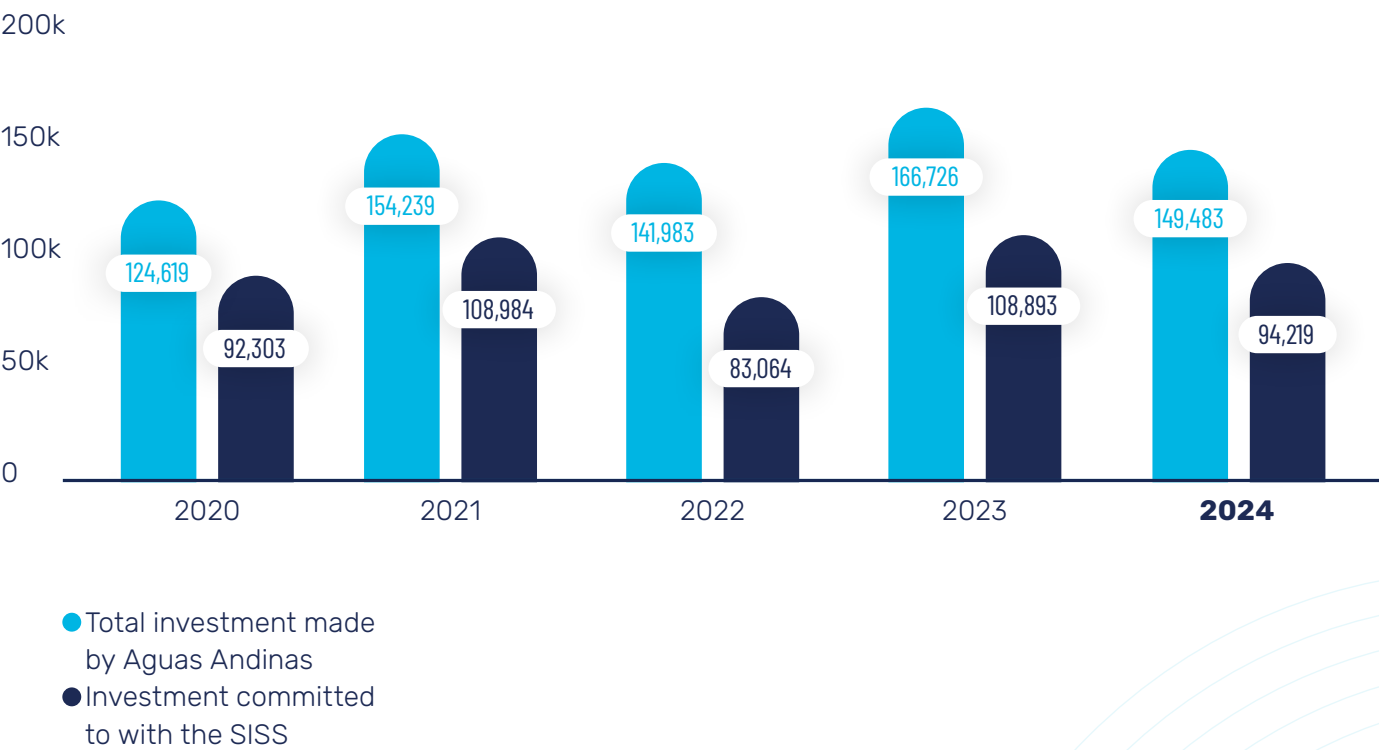
In 2024, the company made significant investments amounting to Ch\$149,483 million. These funds were invested mainly in works and measures to address and adapt to the effects of the climate crisis, to guarantee the supply security standards for Santiago it has committed to, under increasingly extreme conditions. This robust plan, which is part of the Biociudad strategy, includes the renovation of key infrastructure, expansion of treatment capacities and implementation of advanced technologies to improve efficiency in water resource management.

With a view to the future, in 2024 an exhaustive study was carried out to define the path of the company's investments in the medium term, which included a review of the Capex needs of the different areas from now until 2030 and the prioritization of the main investments depending on the criticality of the risks that mitigate the associated works.

TOTAL INVESTMENTS IN 2024/
TOTAL: CH\$149,483 MILLION



INVESTMENTS COMMITTED TO WITH THE SISS AND INVESTMENTS MADE
(IN MILLIONS OF CHILEAN PESOS)



Debt Issuance

To finance the investment plan and cover debt maturities for the year (approximately Ch\$145 billion), Aguas Andinas placed an inaugural bond in Switzerland for a total amount of 100 million Swiss francs, equivalent to Ch\$101.58 billion (or US\$110 million). This is the company's first international public issue and its second corporate bond placed in a foreign market. It is also a successful demonstration of the good position held by Aguas Andinas: it obtained the lowest spread in the last ten years for a Latin American issuer and a coupon of 2.0975 % in the Swiss currency.

In addition, this sustainable issue was awarded the maximum rating granted by Moody's, a recognized rating agency in the area of sustainability, and Inrate, a renowned agency in Switzerland, rated it in the highest range, with an A-.

In 2024, Aguas Andinas also contracted a bank loan in the amount of Ch\$30,000 million as part of its refinancing strategy.

Governance

In its new strategy, Aguas Andinas is putting a special focus on this area, through concrete measures that it already began implementing during 2024. These include its new tax policy, which establishes an organizational structure for this area, and the incorporation of ESG and regulatory compliance criteria in the guidelines for determining the compensation of executives. An initiative to include ESG criteria in some service tenders is also being developed.

In response to an invitation from the consulting firm BH Compliance, in 2024 the company began to participate in G-Matrix, a new measurement of corporate governance practices. This tool analyzes policies and procedures in five areas: board effectiveness, compensation and remuneration, risk and crisis management, ethics and transparency, and stakeholder relationship, considering the highest national and international standards, including General Rule 461 of the Financial Market Commission (CMF), the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) and the guidelines of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). Aguas Andinas ranked among the companies with the best corporate governance practices in Chile, a position it will seek to maintain in future annual measurements as part of one of the indicators of its new purpose.

People

One of Grupo Aguas’ objectives is to continue being a good place to work, now and in the future. This requires constant evolution by the company to adapt to changes in the labor market and employee profiles.

Grupo Aguas personnel by gender as of December 31, 2024

Company	Women	Men	Total
Aguas Andinas	302	1,091	1,393
Aguas Cordillera	11	105	116
Aguas Manquehue	1	11	12
Ecoriles	21	255	276
Hidrogística	12	67	79
ANAM	110	186	296
Biogenera	0	3	3
Total Grupo Aguas	457	1,718	2,175

95.36 %
of the Group’s workforce has indefinite employment contracts.

100 %
work full-time.

87.4 %
of the total are unionized.

100 %
of IAM’s workforce have indefinite, full-time employment contracts, have no disabilities and are Chilean.

IAM DIVERSITY CHART

Age

1
30 to 40

2
51 to 60

1
61 to 70

Seniority

1
less than 3 years

1
3 to 6 years

2
over 12 years

Gender

1
Women

3
Men



Visit by Veolia



Safe Working Environment

Occupational health and safety (OHS) management in IAM’s subsidiaries focuses on reducing accidents at work and occupational diseases, maintaining the goal of zero fatal and serious accidents. These guidelines are contained in Aguas Andinas’ OHS Policy, which contains different objectives related to preventive indicators, including increasing safety visits and training hours, and other reactive indicators such as the year-on-year reduction in the number of accidents or days lost due to accidents. There are also programs in place to identify risks and report them to the relevant committees and locations if hazardous acts or conditions are detected.

The OHS programs are certified under the ISO 45001 standard and cover 100% of the people working at Aguas Andinas, Aguas Cordillera, Aguas Manquehue and ANAM. On the basis of the above and legal requirements, an internal process was established to investigate accidents in the workplace.

1,489

people trained in OHS in 2024



100 %

of Aguas Andinas’ workforce is represented on the Joint Health and Safety Committees (JHSC).

Main OHS risks

The company encourages its personnel to notify their joint committees and management of any acts or conditions that are hazardous. If someone within the company identifies non-compliance with any internal or legal regulations, they are obliged to suspend the works.

At Aguas Andinas, work in confined spaces is the main hazard to which personnel are exposed. The year being reported on was no exception. However, thanks to more effective controls, levels have stabilized below the maximum levels established by Supreme Decree 594.

Contracts with third parties must comply with the company’s OHS requirements.

¹³ Available [here](#).



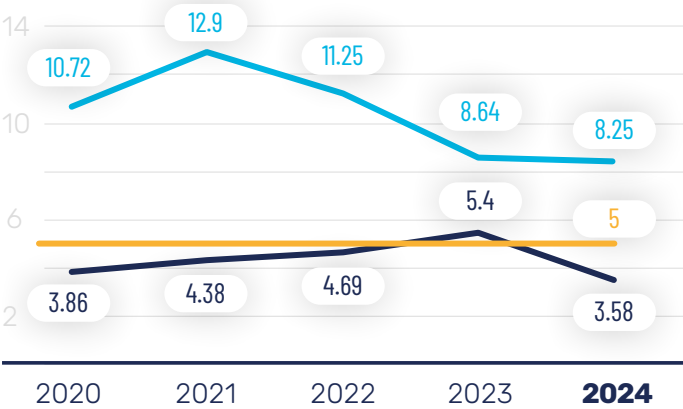
Employees on-site



Results

The accident frequency rate dropped to its lowest level in five years, largely because of the work in the Physical Security area, which succeeded in reducing robbery-related incidents. The Leadership training also influenced this result. This provides team leaders with tools to make security visits more effective.

ACCIDENT FREQUENCY INDEX (FI)

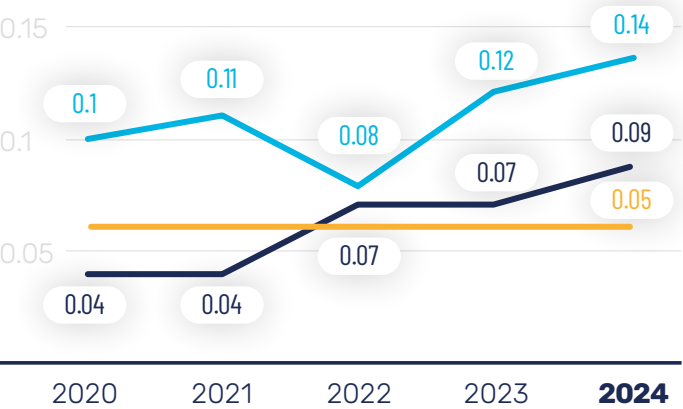


- FI for own employees
- FI for contractor employees
- Maximum set as goal

Frequency index (FI):
(Number of Accidents÷ Actual man hours worked) x 1,000,000.

The severity index did not experience a significant year-on-year variation.

SEVERITY INDEX (SI)



- SI for own employees
- SI for contractor employees

Severity index (SI):
(Lost days ÷ Actual man hours worked) x 1,000.

Indicator	Own employees	Year-on-year variation	Contractor employees	Year-on-year variation
Average workforce	2,133	1.72%	5,080	2.01%
Worked hours	4,463,917	6.09%	10,86,097	10.09%
Fatalities	0	=	0	=
Accidents with lost time	16	-30.43%	84	265.22%
Days lost due to accidents	647	26.61%	883	72.80%
Frequency of occupational diseases	0	=	0	=
Days lost due to occupational diseases	20	100 %	0	=

OWN EMPLOYEES

647

days lost due to accidents at work, 26.61% fewer than in 2023.

16

accidents at work of own employees, 30.43% fewer than in 2023.

84

accidents at work of own employees, 265% fewer than in 2023.

883

days lost due to accidents at work, 72.8% more than in 2023.

Diversity

Aguas Andinas incorporated diversity and inclusion into its corporate vision because it considers them to be an essential part of sustainable development and believes they offer competitive advantages to the business. Accordingly, since 2018 it has been applying its Diversity and Inclusion Policy¹⁴, which is based on four pillars:

- **Gender equity:** ensuring equal opportunities and non-discrimination for all people.
- **Inclusion of people with disabilities:** generating physical spaces and a work environment that integrates and respects everyone in the company.
- **Cultural diversity:** generating internal situations to share different cultural, ethnic and social origins and beliefs with a positive perspective.
- **Sexual diversity:** promoting a work environment where everyone can express their sexual orientation without fear.

To develop these working areas, a Diversity and Equality Committee promotes annual plans and conducts periodic reviews of the results. This committee is made up of 13 people from different areas, including union representatives and a balance between women and men.

Objective indicators have been defined to measure progress and they are periodically reported to the Veolia group.

GENDER EQUITY

Measures:

RECRUITMENT

- Use of inclusive language in recruitment campaigns and blind curricula for shortlisting candidates.
- Our recruitment and selection processes have been adapted to promote a significant percentage of women among new STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) hires; this indicator is controlled on a monthly basis.

LEADERSHIP

- Professional women from Grupo Aguas participate in female leadership training courses as part of Veolia’s training plan in Spain (Promociona) and Italy.

PARENTAL CO-RESPONSIBILITY

- To promote equality in childcare, the company distributes a guide that provides information on the rights of men and women in this area. The company also organizes awareness-raising talks on parental rights and the importance of the role of fathers in the education of a child.

PARTNERSHIPS

- Aguas Andinas participates in the Good Labor Practices and Decent Work for Gender Equity (BPLEG) program of SernamEG 15 as a sponsor company.
- The company is part of the Andess Gender Equity Committee.
- It cooperates in several initiatives of Mujeres Empresarias.

Results:

21.01%

of the workforce were women at the close of 2024.

24

facilities certified to Chilean Standard 3262 on Gender Equality and Work-Life Balance, which is equivalent to 9% of the company’s operations.

¹⁴ Available [here](#).
¹⁵ National Service of Women and Gender Equity: This is the agency in charge of implementing the policies, plans and programs entrusted to it by the Ministry of Women and Gender Equity.

Salary Conditions of Employees

Category	2022						2023						2024					
	Mean (average)			Median (intermediate value)			Mean (average)			Median (intermediate value)			Mean (average)			Median (intermediate value)		
	Average salary for men (Ch\$)	Average salary for women (Ch\$)	% that women's salaries represent compared to men's salaries	Average salary for men (Ch\$)	Average salary for women (Ch\$)	% that women's salaries represent compared to men's salaries	Average salary for men (Ch\$)	Average salary for women (Ch\$)	% that women's salaries represent compared to men's salaries	Average salary for men (Ch\$)	Average salary for women (Ch\$)	% that women's salaries represent compared to men's salaries	Average salary for men (Ch\$)	Average salary for women (Ch\$)	% that women's salaries represent compared to men's salaries	Average salary for men (Ch\$)	Average salary for women (Ch\$)	% that women's salaries represent compared to men's salaries
i. Senior Management	16,873,513	16,873,513	100	16,873,513	16,873,513	100	16,490,192	16,490,192	100	16,490,192	16,490,192	100	17,263,157	17,263,157	100	17,263,157	17,263,157	100
ii. Management	10,660,012	11,228,121	105	7,811,359	7,000,580	90	11,109,480	10,862,491	98	6,713,672	6,274,594	93	10,178,026	14,470,633	142	7,533,928	7,734,146	103
iii. Department Heads	4,352,213	4,352,213	100	4,056,967	3,358,960	83	4,464,779	4,120,021	92	4,508,122	4,267,252	95	6,083,620	5,758,835	95	5,649,186	5,173,831	92
iv. Operators	1,660,583	1,608,530	97	1,611,339	1,684,346	105	1,775,428	1,845,482	104	1,795,477	1,876,845	105	2,539,058	2,563,760	101	2,275,577	2,427,878	107
v. Sales force	2,041,666	1,678,146	82	1,851,686	1,344,078	73	2,096,026	1,741,097	83	1,790,880	1,815,146	101	2,115,279	2,287,295	108	1,784,954	1,988,526	111
v., Administrative personnel	1,556,285	1,596,336	103	1,084,396	1,272,439	117	1,423,668	1,564,648	110	2,170,864	1,420,372	65	2,630,758	3,164,430	120	2,189,110	2,378,337	109
viii. Other professionals	1,602,823	1,878,694	117	1,637,343	1,681,120	103	1,884,217	1,975,496	105	1,204,996	1,865,453	155	3,881,572	3,650,039	94	3,348,910	3,138,319	94
ix. Other technical personnel	2,956,999	2,530,615	86	2,529,267	2,225,072	88	2,915,450	2,773,803	95	2,748,416	2,686,701	98	3,238,382	2,259,828	70	2,574,913	1,958,730	76

INCLUSION OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Measures:

- In 2023, we surveyed the workplaces requiring adjustments for employees with disabilities and these adjustments were implemented in 2024.
- To comply with Law 21.275, the company has four employees certified as labor inclusion managers by Chile Valora, who are responsible for promoting equal opportunities for people with disabilities.
- **Partnerships.** The company has a strategic partnership with Fundación Descúbreme to help employees with disabilities to obtain the social benefits to which they are entitled.

Results:

1.14 %
of the workforce are people with disabilities (over the 1% required by Law 21.015).

CULTURAL AND SEXUAL DIVERSITY

Measures:

- The company is committed to building working environments that allow everyone to freely express their individuality, regardless of their origin, sexual orientation or gender identity. This commitment is reflected in actions to communicate and educate, as well as in different internal initiatives that promote ethnic, social and value-based multiculturalism.
- **Partnerships.** Pride Connection, a network that aims to promote inclusive workspaces for sexual diversity and generate ties for attracting LGBTI talent.

Results:

7.26 %
of the workforce are foreigners (legal maximum: 15%)

Aguas Andinas’ Code of Ethics¹⁶ states that discrimination, workplace harassment and sexual harassment are not permitted within the company. Any complaint regarding situations of this nature is processed through the corporate whistleblower or other complaint and investigation channels.

Sanctions are established in accordance with internal regulations.

¹⁶ Available [here](#).



Great place to work

Talent management

Sanitation companies require a high level of specialist and technical skills that are continuously evolving. Talent management is therefore a priority for Aguas Andinas, which is reflected in initiatives to develop retention and succession plans for the experts within the workforce, and the transfer and management of organizational knowledge.

Promoting expert knowledge

In 2024, the People Management team at Aguas Andinas continued working towards identifying the key knowledge for each company area and the experts associated with this experience.

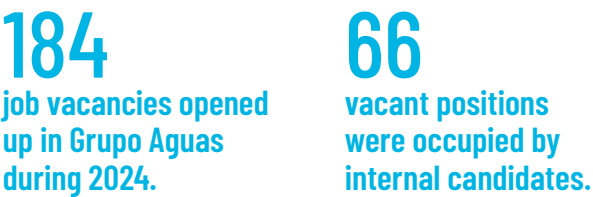
The company also intends to develop the level of expert as an alternative career path to management, thus offering a new opportunity for growth within the organization.

Performance review and development programs

Aguas Andinas has an annual performance review process that measures compliance with objectives and expected behaviors. Professionals who show high potential are given a series of additional tests focused on their ability to assume positions with greater responsibility. Career plans are then defined, including different actions aimed at developing their leadership abilities and potential to grow.

Internal mobility

The purpose of Aguas Andinas' Promotion and Internal Mobility Policy, which the company develops through training programs and talent maps, is to ensure that each person working in the company can use all their skills and talents. To promote these procedures, vacancies are posted on the intranet and mentoring is offered to members of the group who have not been team leaders.



La Farfana Biofactory

Training

Aguas Andinas has a training plan with a wide range of courses and training opportunities for the members of its internal teams. This plan has been developed by using the detection of training needs (DTN) methodology, which is applied with the assistance of two technical training organizations (OTECs) 17, Proforma and Sofofa. This is complemented by the assessment of needs carried out by the different areas during the performance review. The range of training courses available has been expanded with the integration into Veolia.

\$370,612

was the average investment per employee in 2024.

45.8

was the average number of training hours per person in 2024.

Salaries and compensation

Aguas Andinas’ remuneration model uses market salaries for equivalent positions as a reference, based on compensation studies for companies with similar characteristics. It also considers the principles of competitiveness and internal equity, and financial balance. The Compensation Policy, meanwhile, defines annual hiring, promotion and review procedures based on equity and non-discrimination criteria applicable to the company as a whole, including directors and executives.

Benefits

The company provides benefits over and above their regular salaries, which are aimed at contributing to the quality of life, health and well-being of those who work at the group and their families. No distinctions are made depending on the type of contract and many of these benefits have been agreed during collective bargaining agreements. They include sports, physical and mental health programs; supplementary health, life and dental insurance; scholarships; special leave and flexible working.

338

people were registered in Aguas Andinas’ 22 sports branches as at the end of 2024.

108

people received psychological support in 2024.

56

scholarships

HYBRID WORK

Since 2023, Aguas Andinas has operated a hybrid work system, with three days of on-site work and two days of remote work (3 x 2). There is a specific policy that regulates the definitions, scope and times of disconnecting from digital devices, among other issues, as well as physical spaces that have been adapted to this format.

534

employees were working under the partial remote work option as at the end of 2024.

¹⁷ Technical training agencies: Entities accredited by the National Training and Employment Service (Sence), which are exclusively authorized to develop training activities or courses that offer a tax exemption.

Commitment and working environment

In 2023, Aguas Andinas started to apply the Great Place To Work (GPTW) survey to evaluate the satisfaction levels of internal teams with their work. The findings provided by this tool are used to develop plans to boost teams’ motivation, meaning and purpose.

ADAPTATION TO THE KARIN LAW

On August 1, 2024, the Karin Law (21.643) on the prevention, investigation and sanctioning of workplace harassment, sexual harassment or violence in the workplace came into effect. Thanks to the previous efforts of Aguas Andinas’ People and Compliance areas, the company’s employees were already aware of the existing whistleblower channels and protocols for dealing with cases of workplace and sexual harassment. Therefore, the adaptation to the regulations was focused on the new concepts introduced by the law, mainly the one on workplace violence involving third parties. These concepts were incorporated into internal procedures and regulations, together with a prevention protocol. In addition, an expert consultant gave workshops and talks on the law, specific training was provided through the intranet and a psychologist was hired to raise awareness in the on-site teams.

Public Engagement

Access to drinking water and sanitation strengthens people’s quality of life. However, water availability is currently threatened by climate change, which is affecting Santiago’s most important water supply sources. In addition, in the Metropolitan Region there are still people without continuous access to basic sanitation services.

Aguas Andinas incorporated these challenges into its corporate purpose, committing to make constant and increasing efforts to continue contributing to the present and future well-being of Chile’s citizens. An important part of this is the Biocidad plan, a set of concrete solutions to contribute to the city’s climate change resilience.

Climate context

At the beginning of this century, Santiago’s great challenge was to treat 100% of its wastewater, a milestone that was achieved in just 12 years. Today, the biggest challenge facing Chile’s capital is the climate crisis. The effects of the crisis began to become more evident in the region about a decade and a half ago, both in intensity and frequency. Two effects have had a significant impact and required special adaptation measures:

While the influence of the El Niño phenomenon boosted precipitation for 2023 and 2024 to close to the historical average, rainfall levels are expected to continue to decline in the future.

In fact, the World Resources Institute ranked Chile among the 16 most water-stressed countries in the world, at risk of running out of water supply in 20401, with the central zone being one of the most affected areas.

While the demand for drinking water has tended to decline in recent years due to responsible use campaigns and lifestyle changes, such as a higher percentage of people living in apartments, the urban population continues to grow (the National Institute of Statistics estimates that in 2035 the population of Santiago could surpass nine million), so the pressure on water sources will continue. Furthermore, extreme turbidity events are expected to occur with increasing frequency.

Effects of climate change	Extreme turbidity in rivers Rain at high altitudes drags sediment into the river flows that feed the drinking water plants, thus increasing the turbidity of the water. When a certain level of turbidity is exceeded, the plants can no longer make water drinkable.	Decrease in annual precipitation This is reflected in a decrease in river flows that used to ensure the city’s water supply, leading to a structural water deficit.
Measures	Increase in autonomy Investments were made in reserve infrastructure to ensure water supply continuity independent of the supply coming from the rivers. Over the course of ten years, the hours of autonomous supply for Santiago increased from 4 to 37.	New sources and responsible use The company has dug more wells to make up for the shortfall in surface water, in addition to implementing water efficiency plans, responsible use campaigns and transfer agreements with other users in the basin. As a result of these measures, it has not been necessary to implement rationing, as has occurred in other cities around the world.

Biociudad Plan

In November 2023, Aguas Andinas presented Biociudad, a set of concrete solutions to respond to the climate crisis-triggered phenomena that threaten the continuity of Santiago’s drinking water supply, especially water scarcity and the increased turbidity in rivers due to heavy rains high up in the mountains.

This comprehensive plan includes major engineering works—some of them already in operation and others at different stages of study for their implementation—together with ongoing initiatives to foster more efficient use of water and sanitation infrastructure in the context of an increasingly demanding climate emergency.

The robustness and importance of Biociudad was a central topic of discussion with the regulator in the framework of the tariff-setting process. An agreement was reached to include the main works of the plan for an additional tariff. This will enable the company to make the investments required to achieve the levels of resilience and water security that the capital and its more than eight million inhabitants require.

Adaptation to climate change: Biociudad

Launched in November 2023, Biociudad includes major engineering works, some of them already in operation, as well as ongoing actions to foster more efficient use of water and sanitation infrastructure.

The agreement reached in the last tariff setting process considers additional tariffs for the construction of the main works of the plan.

Biociudad pillars			
ENGINEERING WORKS			
1. New Sources	2. Increased use of underground water	3. Resilience	4. Nature-based solutions
MANAGEMENT			
5. Responsible Use			



Plaza de Aguas

Engineering Works f or the Biocidad Plan

1. New Sources

Implementation of alternative water sources to reduce dependence on surface water, whose quantity and quality have been impacted by climate change, and to increase water availability in general.

2. Increased Groundwater Use

Responsible and sustainable management of groundwater to offer the city increased security of supply in the short term and to generate a backup water supply while new surface water source projects are being developed.

3. Resilience

Solutions to make Santiago better prepared for extreme weather events that increase the turbidity of rivers and thus alter the supply of drinking water.

4. Nature-Based Solutions

Using the power and benefits of nature to address urgent water availability challenges.

Bicentenario Tank
Underground structure to store water coming from four wells on the Américo Vespucio Oriente axis and thus provide the Vitacura and Las Condes districts with an additional supply.

Status: In operation since 2023.

West Santiago Wells
12 wells distributed in districts located in the Santiago Central aquifer sector.

Status: 2 groups of 4 wells under study, and 1 group of 4 wells in the bidding process.

Maipo Return
Construction of a pipeline to send, in periods of scarcity, up to 3,000 l/s of water treated at the Mapocho Trebal plant to the first section of the Maipo River, where irrigation associations will be able to use it for agricultural irrigation in exchange for transferring their raw water rights to the company, under an agreement signed in 2021.

Status: The EIA is being adapted to extend the project's area of influence to the entire basin, including the first section of the Mapocho, the river where the treated water is currently discharged.

Conduction of New Sources in West Santiago
Planned construction of a 40-50km pipeline that will connect different wells in the southwest area with the Las Vizcachas plant. In the future, this pipeline could also carry reclaimed or desalinated water.

Status: Environmental processing at the SEA (Environmental Assessment Service) will begin in 2026.

South Santiago Wells
This involves the underground production of 1,500 l/s by means of 16 wells in the southern area of the Metropolitan Region.

Status: Location under study and definition.

Infiltration Wells
Pilot project located on the Mapocho river (Lo Barnechea), which consists of using two extraction wells to inject surplus surface water from production plants into the aquifer. The injected flow is measured and is recognized as owned by the company, which can then extract it as needed.

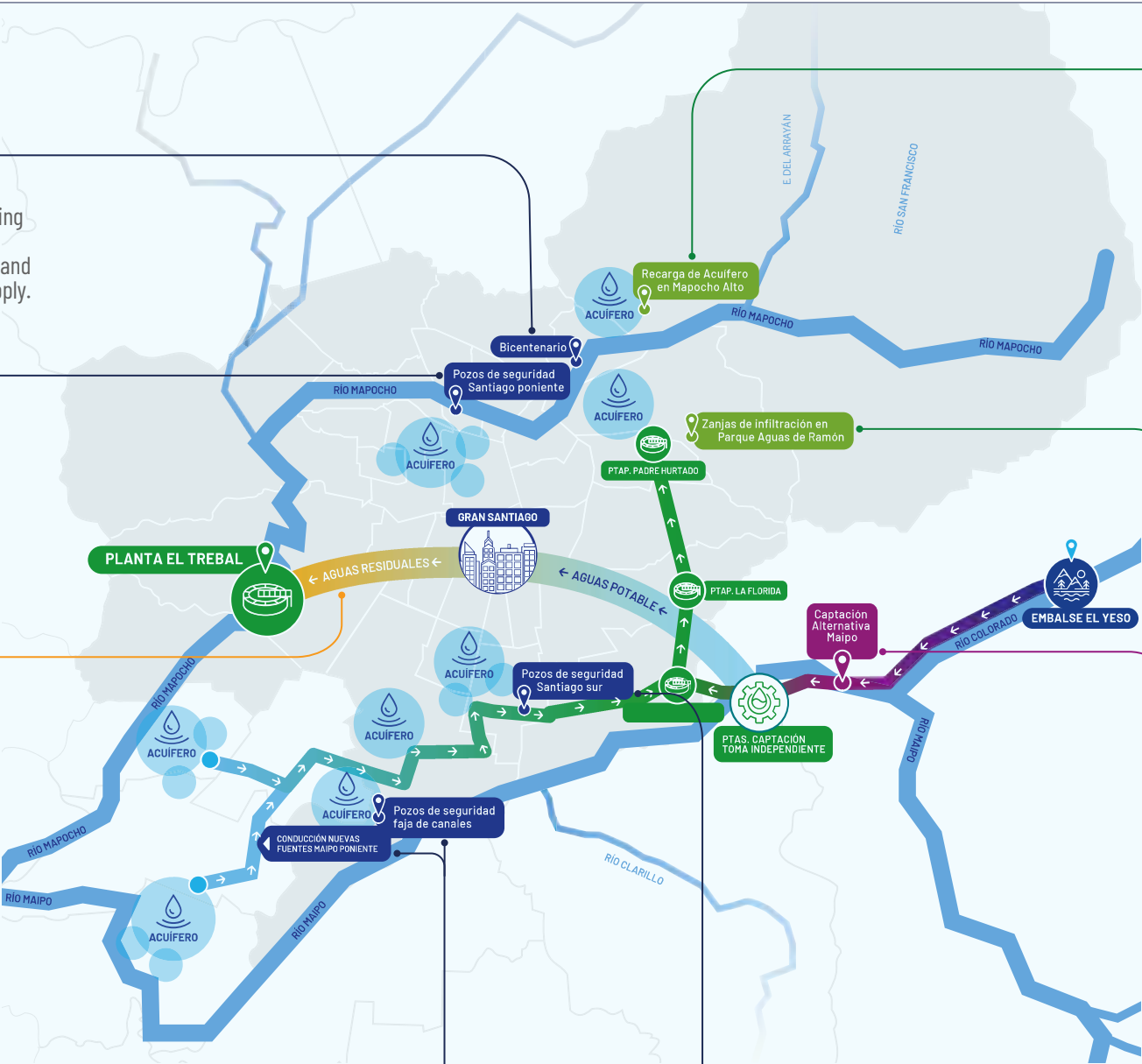
Status: Wells built and awaiting authorization from the DGA.

Infiltration Ditches
18 ditches that capture rainwater, channeling it to a drain that infiltrates it into the groundwater layers to recharge them.

Status: In operation since 2023.

Maipo Alternative Catchment and Conduction
This involves a new intake on the Maipo river (6km above the Independent Intake) and several works that will be interconnected with other existing ones to transfer up to 25 m3/s of water with low turbidity from the mountain range to the three largest drinking water plants in the Metropolitan Region (Las Vizcachas, La Florida and Padre Hurtado), preventing the flow from mixing with the turbid waters of the river during extreme weather events. As a result, the current 37 hours of autonomous drinking water supply will increase to 48 hours.

Status: Detailed engineering is completed. After submitting the EIA in November 2023, the ICSARA (Consolidated Report on Request for Clarifications, Rectifications and Expansions) was received in February 2024.



Responsible Use

The fifth pillar of Biociudad includes actions that cover the entire water cycle up to consumption:

MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL SOURCES

Cooperation Among Stakeholders

The Water Resources Committee and the Water Resources area of Aguas Andinas work with other stakeholders in the Maipo basin to define strategies and mechanisms for jointly addressing water scarcity and high turbidity events related to climate change. To this end, the company has established agreements and partnerships with the main users of the region’s water sources.

- **Surveillance Boards:** Aguas Andinas is a member of the surveillance boards of the first sections of the Arrayán estuary and the Maipo and Mapocho rivers, where it performs collaborative work with other users. This has resulted in improved management in areas such as the online monitoring of captured flows and water transfers. Under an agreement signed in 2021, a dispatch table organizes the voluntary transfer to the company of water surpluses by the holders of canal water use rights in the first section of the Maipo, to be used for human consumption. Thanks to this agreement, the company has been able to access volumes it did not previously have.

- **Maipo Basin Water Resources Strategic Working group:** Created in December 2024, this working group is led by the General Water Authority of the Ministry of Public Works and is comprised of different stakeholders in the basin. Aguas Andinas participates on behalf of sanitation service companies. Its mission is to produce a strategic plan for water resources and to promote agreements between state agencies and private stakeholders in charge of implementing the plan’s measures.
- **Promoting Group of the Maipo River Basin Council:** Initiative promoted by the Metropolitan Regional Government as part of the road map established by the Interministerial Committee for a Just Water Transition created by the Central Government. Its objective is to share experiences that can be converted into standards that regulate the creation of river basin councils in all regions of the country, with the mission of managing water resources in an integrated manner.

EFFICIENCY IN THE EXTRACTION AND TRANSPORT OF RAW WATER

Advanced Well Management

Since 2022, a plan has been implemented to rehabilitate existing wells and increase their efficiency through sensorization (flow, level, energy and pressure measurement), on-site actions (pump changes and catchment cleaning, among others) and online monitoring. The goal is to extract more water at a lower operating cost and ensure optimum performance. In 2024, the initial goal of working on 250 wells was achieved and software was implemented to centralize their control.

1.272 l/s of water

recovered to date thanks to these interventions



EFFICIENCY IN THE EXTRACTION AND TRANSPORT OF RAW WATER

Reduction of Losses in Raw Water Pipelines

In 2017, a plan was implemented to reduce losses in the pipelines that transport raw water from the sources to the drinking water treatment plants.

- The measurement of losses in the Laguna Negra Cordillerano Aqueduct (ALNC) and in the different raw water canals was reinforced.
- The maximum volume of each pipeline was defined to avoid overflows and water losses along its length.
- A weekly inspection of critical points along the 200km length of the ALNC and the other channels was implemented.
- Multi-year investment plans were defined for ALNC maintenance. In 2024, structural repairs were performed at three points from the inside of the aqueduct.
- Also, improvements and piping of critical parts of the channels were carried out.

Losses have been kept within the range of the global industry.

COMMERCIAL DISTRIBUTION

Decrease in Non-Revenue Water

The purpose is also to control the volume of drinking water that comes out of treatment plants but is not recorded as consumed for different reasons; these losses are generally classified into two groups: real (physical) and apparent (commercial) losses. To limit non-revenue water, since 2016 Aguas Andinas has been implementing a water efficiency plan, which is expected to recover 70hm3 of water per year (equivalent to the annual consumption of 1,490,000 people) once it has been 100% implemented. This comprises several initiatives designed to address both types of reason and these have already started to have positive effects¹⁸.

¹⁸ More information on the water efficiency plan can be found in the section “Environmental stewardship” of this chapter.

¹⁹ The SISS, the Ministry of the Environment and the Sustainability and Climate Change Agency also participate.

²⁰ This is also integrated by the municipal mayor and the governor of the Metropolitan Region, among other members.

²¹ Regional Government initiative implemented by the Sustainability and Climate Change Agency. Representatives of the SISS, the General Water Authority (DGA), the Hydraulic Works Directorate (DOH) of the Ministry of Public Works, the National Irrigation Commission, the Ministry of the Environment, the Water Fund, APRIN Chile, canal associations and the Regional Council are also involved.

30 %
was the total percent-
age of non-revenue
water in 2024.

The target set by the
company for 2024 was
30.35 %
of NRW

WORKING WITH THE AUTHORITIES

Working with the municipalities is one of our main lines of action for promoting the responsible use of water, both at the residential level and in the main-tenance of green areas, especially in districts that are strategic due to their high levels of consump-tion. The collaboration includes initiatives such as the signing of a Territorial Water Efficiency Clean Production Agreement (APL) with the municipal-ity of Lo Barnechea, which is already in its second stage¹⁹, and participation in the Local Water Coun-cil of Las Condes²⁰ and in the Steering Committee of the “Prevention and control of water scarcity through local water strategies in the Metropolitan Region” program ²¹, whose mission is to develop local water strategies (LWS).

In addition, as part of Water Week, the Ministry of Public Works and Aguas Andinas highlighted three districts in the Metropolitan Region that in 2024 reduced their consumption of drinking water for irrigating green areas: Independencia, Quinta Nor-mal and San Joaquín.

Decent Water and Sanitation Services for the entire Metropolitan Region

Aguas Andinas has included “universal access to drinking water and sanitation” as a strategic objective, even though in some cases this goes beyond its legal obligations. To this end, work was carried out during 2024 to identify the types of gaps that exist in access to sanitation services in the Metropolitan Region, taking into account technical, social and economic criteria, with the aim of implementing actions and making proposals for addressing them.



Biocidad Award

The study concluded that 1.87% of all the households in the region did not have access to drinking water and sanitation. These households are located in both rural and urban zones, inside and outside Aguas Andinas' concession areas.

Gap: Rural sanitation services
Affected households: 15,000

Comprehensive Sanitation Assistance for Rural Communities

The company continues to provide technical and administrative assistance to rural committees in the Metropolitan Region, despite the fact that its contractual obligation with the Ministry of Public Works (MOP) to do so ceased in 2022. To this end, it created a comprehensive sanitation assistance service (CSS) which it offers to every rural community in the region. This includes support with operating, maintaining the systems and managing the observations made by the regulatory agencies. By the end of 2024, 45 rural sanitation service (RSS) committees had contracted the service, that is, 40% of the total and equivalent to approximately 25,000 families.

In addition, in 2024, advice was provided to 14 rural sanitation service committees in the sanitation assistance service program on their application to the President of the Republic's Social Funds; 11 of these were declared eligible. In addition, together with the MOP, we are evaluating the possibility of providing drinking water connections to rural communities that have lost their surface water sources due to the drought and are located near the company's production centers.

Gap: Customers with supply cut-off due to debt
Households affected: 32,713 (vulnerable classification)

Aguas Andinas te da la mano (Aguas Andinas gives you a hand)

Agreement available for customers belonging to the most vulnerable 40% of the population according to the Social Household Registry, and who owe more than Ch\$100,000 or eight unpaid monthly bills. Once the agreement has been signed, a minimum down payment of Ch\$10,000 has to be paid in cash and the debt is rescheduled in fixed, interest-free installments of Ch\$2,500 per month; a figure which is added to the bill for consumption for each month. Starting from October 2024, the number of installments that must be paid for the remaining balance to be extinguished was reduced from 24 to 6 22.

On-site Collection Procedures

The company's supply cut-off and repositioning teams prioritize dialogue and last resort payment alternatives. In fact, they have the power to offer customers the possibility of paying the debt while they are on-site. Customers can choose one of three options: using a debit or credit card through a portable reader; on the platform provided on the Aguas Andinas website, or; during the following 48 hours through the different channels available.

²² The payment alternatives offered by the company can be requested at its offices, from the Contact Center and the website www.aguasandinas.cl

10,993
customers signed
the agreement in 2024

\$5,835
million of unpaid bills
forgiven in 2024

40.38 %
of overdue bills were
normalized without
supply cut-off in 2024.

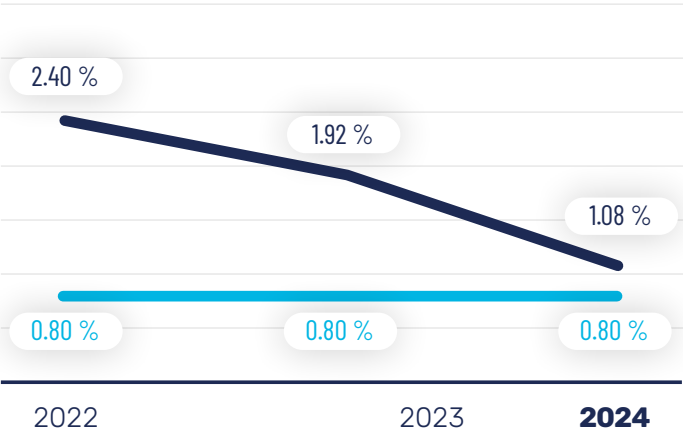
76 %
Of the homes whose
supply was cut off had
it restored.

Government Subsidy

Benefit for low-income families with an up-to-date bill that covers 50% of the monthly fixed charge and 50% of the first 13m³ of monthly consumption. The Social Development Ministry defines the number of subsidies for each sanitation company and then the municipalities distribute them. Aguas Andinas works with the municipalities to ensure that all the subsidies are distributed. Since 2000, the average annual rate of subsidies allocated in its concession areas has exceeded 90%.

121,217
customers of Grupo
Aguas received govern-
ment subsidies in 2024,
5.45% of all customers

Evolution of Bad Debt



- Bad debt ratio over revenues
- Average pre-pandemic



Gap: Informal settlements
Households affected: 13,686

Informal settlements working group
In 2024, a new working group was established with the housing and urban services (SERVIU), based on a framework agreement that gives Aguas Andinas a leading role in the search for solutions for supplying water to informal settlements.

Agreement with Serviu and the Regional Ministerial Secretary for Housing and Urban Development
As part of the Emergency Housing Plan 2022-2025, the Serviu for the Metropolitan Region requested the help of Aguas Andinas to speed up the construction of social housing. As a result of an agreement signed in 2023, working groups were set up and began to hold monthly meetings in 2024. These meetings were attended by the company, Serviu and the Regional Ministerial Secretary for Housing and Urban Development. The purpose is to prioritize social projects and make them viable. The company provides the mechanisms to make drinking water and sewerage services feasible, and gives support for the early evaluation of the technical feasibility for installing sanitation services. It also assists with planning the development of projects to ensure that they are executed as efficiently as possible.

Gap: New social housing
Households affected: 11,729

Social housing projects leveraged in the municipality and Serviu:

- Working groups with Serviu.
- Working groups with municipalities.
- Technical advice from the company during the development of the project.

+1,000
homes
were provided thanks to this partnership working.



48 families
and over 200 people benefited since the beginning of the program as of the end of 2024.

Gap: Land subdivisions to be regularized
Affected households: 7,000

- Proposal for relaxing regulatory requirements in urban and rural sectors.
- Providing services to existing subdivisions and plots of land located in urban and rural areas that have a deficit in their current supply system (well).

Gap: Indoor networks in existing households
Affected households: 700 condominiums

These are urbanizations resulting from social projects that face structural damage to their infrastructure, thus affecting service. There are approximately 200 condominiums with collapsed sewage systems and more than 500 4 or 5-story buildings with deteriorated drinking water pumping systems. The aim is to establish design guidelines for drinking water pumping stations in line with the company's standards, implementing the "Avanza+" program and offering technical support to municipalities in the most critical cases.

Gap: Single-family households that fail to obtain service
Affected households: 420

Water connection funds
Since 2022, we have developed a program to implement drinking water and sewerage connections for vulnerable families that lack this infrastructure. The cases are analyzed by a committee of people from different areas of the company. Thanks to this initiative, the company connected 23 new customers in 2024. In addition, in 2025, a pilot program will be launched with the Regional Government to jointly finance water and sewerage connections for 25 families.

Citizens' experience

Their commitment to providing access to drinking water and sanitation has led IAM's sanitation subsidiaries to build a robust business reputation over the past decades. This can be seen from the various measurements that have ranked the company as Chile's best evaluated sanitation company.

CADEM SURVEY ON CITIZEN BRANDS, SECOND HALF OF 2024²³

36th
in the general ranking of citizen brands, those that have a significant impact on society and on people's quality of life, have a purpose and have put community relationships at the core of their business.

Leader in the category of utility companies, also out-ranking companies in the energy sector.

6th
in the list of companies that contribute to the public

Of the 410 brands evaluated, only 40 qualified as citizen brands.

24th
in the evaluation of business leaders.



²³ CADEM Citizen Brands Study, Second Half of 2024, available at https://cadem.cl/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/Marcas-Ciudadanas-2024-Pre-sentacion_V.-Web-3.pdf

Cultural Engagement

Aguas Andinas intends to generate more environmental education opportunities to raise awareness about climate change and the responsible use of water. It also has several ways to communicate its plans and the specific contributions it makes to the community.



El Rutal

Educating the community from our facilities

GUIDED TOURS PROGRAM

Guided tours of the company's most important facilities. Currently, two facilities are available for tours: La Florida drinking water production plant and the La Farfana biofactory, in the Maipú district. These tours are aimed at schoolchildren, university students, professionals and neighbors of the Metropolitan Region.

6,657

visitors received in 2024, exceeding the target of 5,200 visitors set for the year.

+65,000

visitors received from 2006 to date.



Educational interactions at Aguas Andinas facilities

Taking advantage of the interest generated by the Aguas de Ramón and El Yeso-Laguna Negra natural parks, we installed signage with information about the company's activities in these areas and their importance for the supply of drinking water in Santiago, as well as their rich biodiversity and the conservation measures they require. To reinforce this, in December 2024, a video documentary of the El Yeso reservoir was released.

120,000

people are estimated to have seen the informational signage in 2024.

PARTICIPATION IN EVENTS

Aguas Andinas at Oh!Stgo

To make its work known to a wider audience, in 2024 Aguas Andinas joined Oh!Stgo, an event that invites people to rediscover the city, highlighting the infrastructure that contributes to the quality of life of its inhabitants. On this occasion, visitors were able to enter the La Farfana biofactory and, for the first time, the La Dehesa Dam, Pirque Mega-Tanks and Vizcachas Plant, with more than 100 visitors.

Community Engagement

Aguas Andinas and its subsidiaries implement a pro-active ongoing engagement model that seeks to strengthen trust-based ties with the communities close to its production activities. For this purpose, it communicates in a timely manner the projects that take place in its facilities and promotes projects to meet community needs through participatory events with a focus on actions related to the company’s business.

In the case of communities located near to future projects, an early engagement model is implemented when preparing environmental impact studies, including a protocol that requires early inclusion of community concerns and detailed information on the characteristics and functions of the projected works.

WORKING GROUPS

The company promoted the formation of six working groups with the communities neighboring its main facilities.

They are made up of different social organizations from Rungue, Montenegro, El Trebal, Casas Viejas, Pueblito La Farfana and urban Maipú.

Programs for neighboring communities

The community engagement team establishes links with the communities using a standardized guideline that first addresses the operation of the production plants, highlighting the measures that reduce their negative impacts. Then, a space for conversation is opened where the representatives of the organizations express their concerns and discuss investment projects for the community. The actions carried out include annual work plans that translate into community projects, defined based on the development priorities identified by the groups involved.

In 2024, 17 projects were implemented with the working groups, focusing on community, sports, cultural and security equipment.

In 2024, together with the Rural Sanitation Services team, a diagnosis of the community neighboring the La Farfana biofactory was carried out. This identified more than 150 families in the area that need drinking water and sewerage connections. The expectation is to generate a public-private collaboration project to study the technical feasibility and financing to provide them with this infrastructure.

ALÓ VECINO

The free hotline Aló Vecino (800 38 03 03) is a channel that Aguas Andinas has made available to the communities near the bio-factories and the El Rotal Biosolids Integrated Management Center for them to raise concerns or problems that could be related to the plants. The hotline is operated by the Contact Center. When a call is received, someone on-site finds out the source of the problem, defines whether it is the responsibility of the company or of third parties, and takes the appropriate measures. In 2024, a total of 41 calls were received, 72% fewer than in the previous year. In total, there were 18 calls related to La Farfana, 8 to Mapocho-Trebal and 15 to El Rotal.

Educating the community through on-site interventions

IAM’s sanitation companies carry out many on-site interventions, mostly maintenance work, network renovation and emergency repairs. These interventions are an opportunity to show the company’s work to the public, strengthen our links with the community and reinforce certain messages, such as the importance of using water responsibly and taking care of the sewerage system. In this regard, during 2024, pilot projects were implemented with a new intervention methodology:

1. Prior to conducting the interventions, the customers potentially affected are invited to information meetings, called “citizen connections”. At the meetings, the company explains the nature of the works, why they are necessary and how they will benefit the community. The opportunity is also used to educate participants about taking care of the networks. In addition, an entry survey is applied to measure their level of satisfaction with the service.
2. While the work is in progress, a monitoring and follow-up process is carried out. The initial meetings held beforehand allow us to better coordinate the execution of the works with the neighbors, reducing negative impacts and speeding up the works.

3. Once the work is complete, customers and neighbors are invited to a closing meeting, and an exit survey is conducted to measure their satisfaction with the services after the intervention. We also gather their opinions on the development of the works.

The results show that when neighbors interact directly with the teams of the Aguas Andinas subsidiary, they become involved in the solutions, trust is strengthened and positive expectations are generated. This should be maintained through ongoing engagement.

17

initial meetings and 12 closing meetings in 2024

2,095

participants



4.1

was the average score in the entry survey and

6.2

in the exit survey



Educating on the good use of water

AGUA EN CURSO PROGRAM

This education program aims to provide environmental culture tools to schoolchildren from vulnerable communities in the Metropolitan Region so that they become active agents in caring for the environment and water resources. Aguas Andinas employees can participate in the workshops after receiving training.

200

educational establishments



46,737


students participated in 2024

34

Aguas Andinas employees participated as volunteers

94 %

were satisfied



TALKS ON DROUGHT

In coordination with municipalities and the Regional Government, the company organizes talks on the drought affecting Chile. Directed primarily at neighborhood committees and municipal teams, these talks include a presentation by meteorologist Gianfranco Marcone and a presentation on Biociedad projects.

20

talks on drought given in 2024

2.000

participants



LARGE-SCALE AWARENESS-RAISING CAMPAIGNS

These campaigns are carried out through social networks and mass communication platforms. The main message is that the company is working hard to guarantee the continuity of drinking water service in spite of the extreme drought that Chile has been experiencing for 14 continuous years and that is still ongoing despite the recent wet winters.

Community Engagement

Aguas Andinas implements a proactive ongoing engagement model that seeks to strengthen trust-based ties with the communities close to its production activities. To this end, it communicates in a timely manner the projects that take place in its facilities and promotes projects to meet community needs through participatory events with a focus on actions related to the company's business. In the case of communities located near to future projects, an early engagement model is implemented when preparing environmental impact studies, including a protocol that requires early inclusion of community concerns and detailed information on the characteristics and functions of the projected works.

17 projects were implemented in 2024 with the working groups, focusing on community, sports, cultural and security equipment.



Spaces for communication and cooperation

WORKING GROUPS

There are six working groups with the communities neighboring the main facilities of Aguas Andinas. They are made up of different social organizations from Rungue, Montenegro, El Trebal, Casas Viejas, Pueblito La Farfana and urban Maipú.

DIAGNOSES

In 2024, a diagnosis of the community neighboring the La Farfana biofactory identified more than 150 families in need of drinking water and sewerage connections. We expect to generate a public-private project to provide them with the required infrastructure.

ALÓ VECINO

The free hotline Aló Vecino (800 38 03 03) is a channel that Aguas Andinas has made available to the communities near the biofactories and El Rutal for them to raise concerns or problems that could be related to the plants. In 2024, a total of 38 calls were received, 74% fewer than in the previous year.

Social Investments

Through two consolidated programs, every year Aguas Andinas commits monetary and training resources to support activities that benefit its stakeholders.

THE FUTURE IS FEMALE

This program focuses on training women in plumbing and sanitation installations. It comprises 200 hours and participants can obtain certification for the Chile Valora profile for Class 3 Sanitary and Gas Installations. In 2024, the program was implemented through the AIEP professional institute.

COMPETITIVE FUNDS

Aguas Andinas finances projects developed by non-profit organizations in four districts: Maipú, Pudahuel, Padre Hurtado and Tiltil. Since its inception in 2008, around 800 environmental, cultural, sports and infrastructure initiatives and more than 40 local start-ups have been implemented.

60 women participated in 2024.

59 organizations applied in 2024.

38 projects were awarded funds



Environmental Stewardship

Protecting the environment and biodiversity is a priority for Aguas Andinas, as is reducing the impact of its operations by incorporating circular economy principles and responsible natural resource use into all processes. To this end, the company implements a variety of systems and plans.

In 2024, the company did not receive any sanctions from the Environmental Superintendency (SMA) nor was it subject to processes involving the presentation of compliance programs or environmental damage remediation plans.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Certified under ISO 14001, this helps us to manage and identify environmental risks associated with the company's operations. In 2024, follow-up audits were conducted on this standard, which demonstrated compliance with the process.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

The company provides rapid action guidelines for emergencies, and each year simulation exercises are used to proactively evaluate the effectiveness of these guidelines in a crisis situation.

CROSS-CUTTING REGULATORY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

With the support of an external consultant, we work to identify the range of legal and administrative regulations, including environmental ones, to ensure compliance with them.

SYSTEM FOR IDENTIFICATION COMMITMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH EQRs

Developed by the environmental area, this system is designed to ensure compliance with environmental qualification resolutions (EQRs).

There are more than 40 EQRs for the company's projects in operation and over 4,000 environmental commitments are being monitored.



Reducing Environmental Impacts

Aguas Andinas has the mission of supplying drinking water to more than eight million people. This entails the annual extraction of hundreds of millions of cubic meters of raw water from natural sources. This is therefore the area in which the company must concentrate its efforts to reduce its environmental impact.

Reducing non-revenue water

In the sanitation industry, around a third of the water that is made into drinking water is not recorded as consumed because it is lost during distribution, which is known as physical loss, mainly due to leaks, or because of inadequate measurement of consumption, or apparent loss. One of the objectives of Aguas Andinas’ sustainability strategy is to reduce non-revenue water (NRW) —unregistered water plus authorized registered consumption that is not charged—so as to reduce the amount of raw water it needs to extract to supply the population. For this purpose, it is implementing a hydraulic efficiency plan that addresses physical and apparent losses with different types of averages.

²⁶ This includes water used by firefighters and sanitation companies to clean pipelines, among other uses.

TRANSFORMATION OF THE DISTRIBUTION NETWORK

Network sectorization: DMA

In recent years, technology has been installed in the network that allows it to be subdivided into district metered areas (DMA). In these shorter sections, pressure sensors, flow meters and other instruments measure different parameters to compare them with those obtained in neighboring DMAs. In this way, it is possible to find leaks.

Pressure management

More than 890 regulating valves have been installed, 100% of which are monitored from the Control Center. In addition, pressures continue to be reduced at night where possible.

Information processing

- Use of Aquadvanced: A platform for the operational management of the network, integrated with the company’s other platforms.
- New PANDA: This digital indicators platform was launched in 2024. It integrates network information from three systems (geographic, operational and billing), making it available on a single interface for those who manage water efficiency.

- New Hydraulic Efficiency Control Center: This unit was created in 2024 to interpret the information gathered and make decisions for improving network performance. It has been added to the existing operational control center.

In addition, there was a restructuring of the operational teams on-site to focus on efficiency management.

ASSET MANAGEMENT

Network renewal

This has been accelerated to 0.5% per year (60km on average) to reduce losses due to natural impairment. The sections to be intervened are defined using an investment prioritization methodology focused on leakage risk mitigation and service continuity. Analysis of customers with two or more water service interruptions in six months is also performed.

Improved standards

There is a project to boost the quality of reception of new infrastructure, including urban developments.

NETWORK MAINTENANCE

Leak detection

Since 2022, the detection of non-visible leaks caused by the natural deterioration of the network and environmental impacts has tripled to over 6,000km a year thanks to new methods and technologies. Acoustic detection equipment, tracer gases (helium) and trained dogs have been incorporated.

OPERATING CONTROL

Tank overflow control

Continuous operating controls and monthly records have been implemented.

Overflow control in aqueducts

The operational control of the 70km of pipelines has been optimized through adjustments to the demand prediction model. Measuring systems have also been implemented to keep a daily record. A submersible robot is then used to help carry out inspections to diagnose the critical sections.

METER RENEWAL

Meter replacement program

Between 2020 and 2024, 466,234 volumetric meters were replaced, 19.87% of the total pool, which reduced the metrological loss from 6.40% to 4.94% and the average age of meters dropped from 11.4 to 10.9 years.

In 2024, Anam inaugurated the group’s first and the country’s second meter laboratory. It is used to test samples of different models of meters to determine their accuracy under different flows. Digital meters that record the flow rates consumed during the day by residential customers have also been installed to establish consumption profiles. Cross-referencing the data from both studies makes it possible to better identify measurement errors in order to target the replacement program.

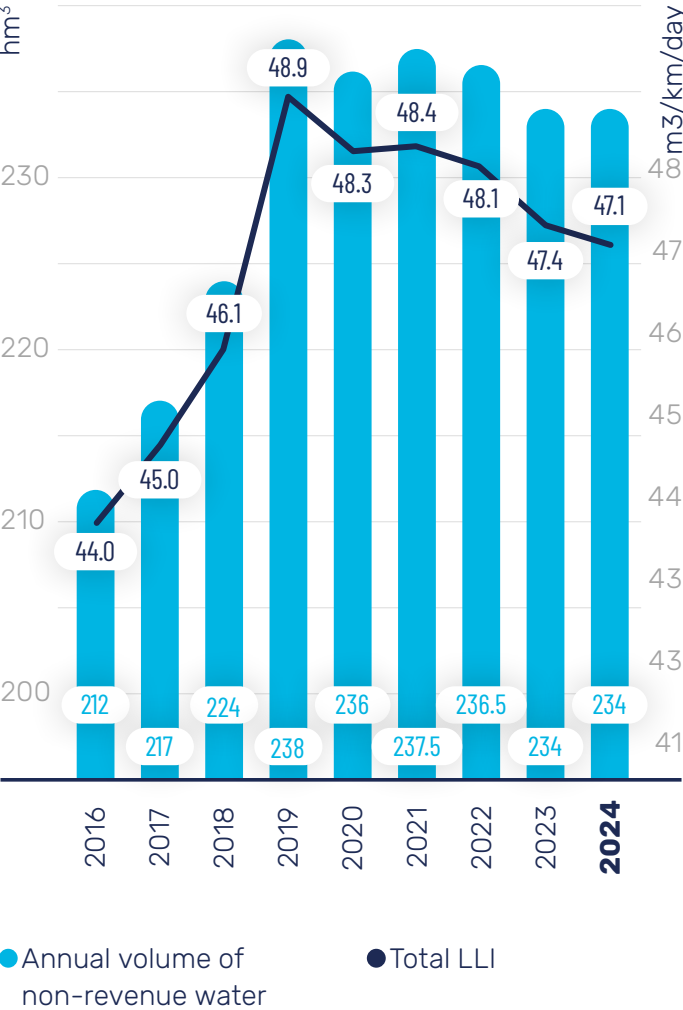
FRAUD MANAGEMENT

Improved fraud control

Fraud detection efforts have been enhanced with the help of prediction models and increased inspections.

The measures taken have prevented further increases in water losses associated with the natural deterioration of the networks. These have been contained and have even shown a downward trend since 2023. Meanwhile, the Linear Loss Index (LLI), which indicates the number of cubic meters lost per kilometer of network each day, has experienced a downward trend since 2019. The goal is to achieve greater reductions.

EVOLUTION OF NON-REVENUE WATER - LINEAR LOSS INDEX (LLI) GRUPO AGUAS



SISS-ANDESS AGREEMENT

To build further on the successes achieved through the water efficiency plan, it will be necessary to introduce fundamental changes in the industry, as the current system does not include efficiency management. In addition, it is necessary to raise the quality standards that the regulator requires from urban developers in terms of the materials used in the network. Likewise, medium and long-term objectives and actions need to be agreed upon at industry level.

In this regard, the agreement signed in 2024 by the SISS and the sanitation companies represented by Andess to reduce non-revenue water was a major step forward. The commitment states that by 2033 non-revenue water will not exceed 40% at any location and that for places where it is between 25% and 40% prioritized for water risk the current loss will be reduced by 12%. For Grupo Aguas, this would translate into a decrease of 27hm³ per year in non-revenue water by 2033, with 2022 as the base year.

The companies are committed to implementing actions to meet these objectives, which will be included in their development plans. Their implementation will therefore be subject to oversight, but its results will not.

The SISS has set up a technical working group with the participation of companies from the sector. Its purpose is to prepare a plan of work and it has committed to organizing thematic working groups to address structural problems that impact non-revenue water management. These include the materiality of networks and water connections, informal settlements, regulations and financing water efficiency among others.

The overall goal is to get the nationwide level of non-revenue water to 25% by a date yet to be defined.

Circular Economy

Biofactories and wastewater treatment plants

To help mitigate the climate crisis, the group’s companies have developed a circular economy model that enables them to maximize water and energy efficiency, use the by-products from their processes and reduce their carbon footprint. Biofactories are at the heart of this model. Unlike traditional wastewater treatment plants, which consume external energy and produce waste, these production centers use a series of technologies to recover the by-products from wastewater treatment, aiming to supply their own energy without generating waste or environmental impacts in the long-term. The company has two plants, La Farfana and Mapocho-Trebal, along with 15 other smaller plants.

In 2024, the Talagante plant was reinforced with new instruments and equipment, and the project to migrate from chlorine gas to hypochlorite at all plants was completed. This significantly reduces the risks for operators and the environment in the event of chlorine gas leaks. In addition, to increase efficiency in the use of resources, adjustments were made to the diverting of flows between biofactories. As a result of all these actions and other management improvements, Aguas Andinas improved its compliance with the SISS wastewater service quality indicator from 98.6% to 99.9%.

Water treatment
Around 1,300 million liters of wastewater a day reach the treatment facilities through the sewerage network, without passing through the Mapocho River or other waterways. Once treated, the water is returned to natural watercourses, suitable for agricultural irrigation and industrial activities, complying with legal standards.

495 million
m³ of water
treated in 2024

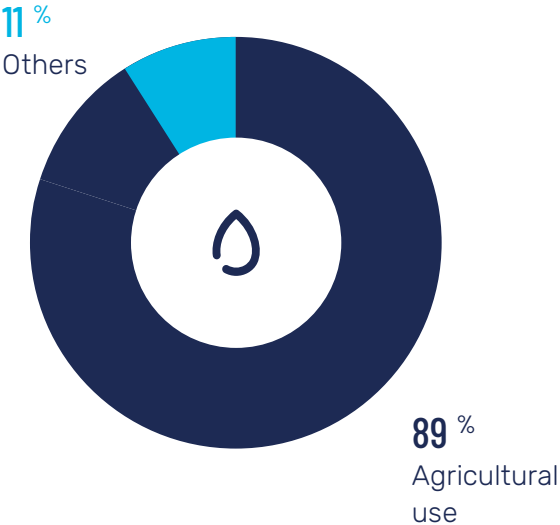
Transferred
to canal users:
32,002,983 m³

35.7 million
m³ of treated water
reused in 2024 -21.9%
compared to 2023



For internal
irrigation:
208,292 m³

For internal
processes:
3,461,504 m³



Recovery of biosolids for agriculture

100 %
of the organic waste
separated from water
during treatment is
used in agriculture
and the regeneration
of degraded soils.

2/3
is used directly as
biosolids, after passing
through a series of
quality controls.

1/3
goes through a
bio-drying process
at the El Rotal Biosolids
Integrated Management
Center and is sold as
dry fertilizer under
the Huechún brand.



Energy generation

As organic matter biodegrades, it generates biogas, a fuel composed of methane and carbon dioxide that is used to feed the plants' boilers and produce energy for self-supply. 59.5% of the total electricity consumed by Mapocho-Trebal comes from biogas. At La Farfana, methane is separated from carbon dioxide and injected into the natural gas network. 320,621 million BTU of methane was injected in 2024.

59.5 %
of the energy used
in 2024 to treat waste-
water came from biogas
generated by the plants
themselves.



At La Farfana, methane
is separated from carbon
dioxide and injected into
the network of Metrogas.

320,621^{BTU²⁷}
of methane injected
in 2024

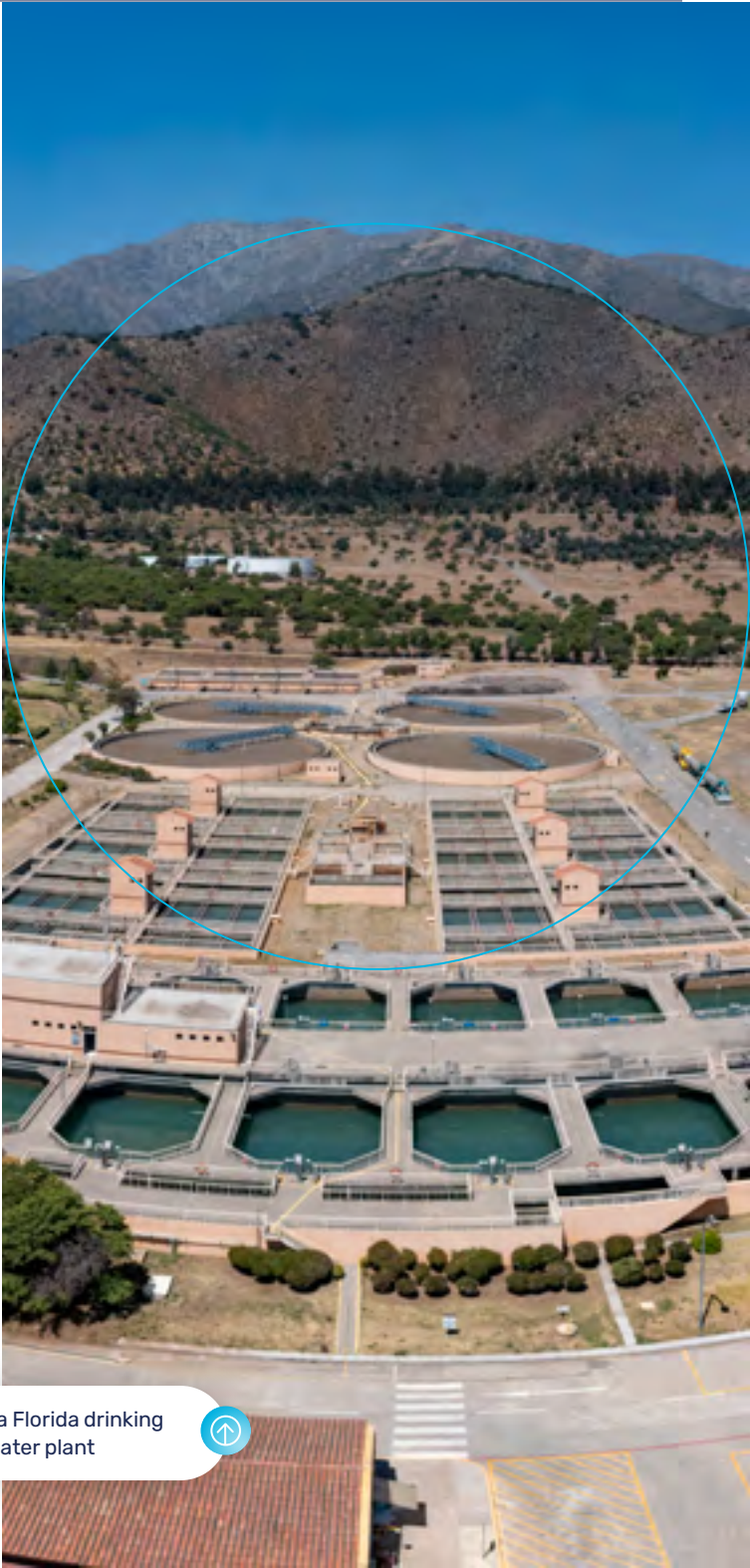
The percentage of biogas used in methanization grew from 18.9% in 2023 to 30.5% in 2024, while the percentage of biogas burned in flares fell by 10 percentage points to 16.67%, thanks to the operational and technological improvements implemented in recent years to increase the recovery of byproducts resulting from wastewater treatment.

²⁷ British Thermal Units.

HUECHÚN BIOFERTILIZER

The sales of biological fertilizer produced from bio-solids from the wastewater treatment plants continued to grow in their third year of being sold with certification. In 2024,16,310 tons were sold, which is 25.5% more than in 2023. As at year-end, 45,080t had been sold since sales began.

For the company, this is a priority initiative, both because of its commercial potential and in order to promote circularity. It also contributes to reducing the agricultural carbon footprint, a trend known as "carbon farming".



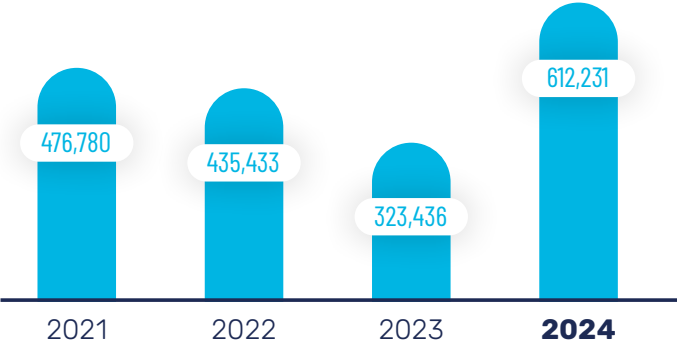
La Florida drinking
water plant



Waste management

By applying a circular economy model in all their processes, IAM’s sanitation companies aim to reduce, reuse and recover their waste. The use of biosolids in agriculture and soil regeneration is a significant step in that direction, along with the recovery of metals contained in materials that used to be considered waste, such as chlorine cylinders and idle pipes.

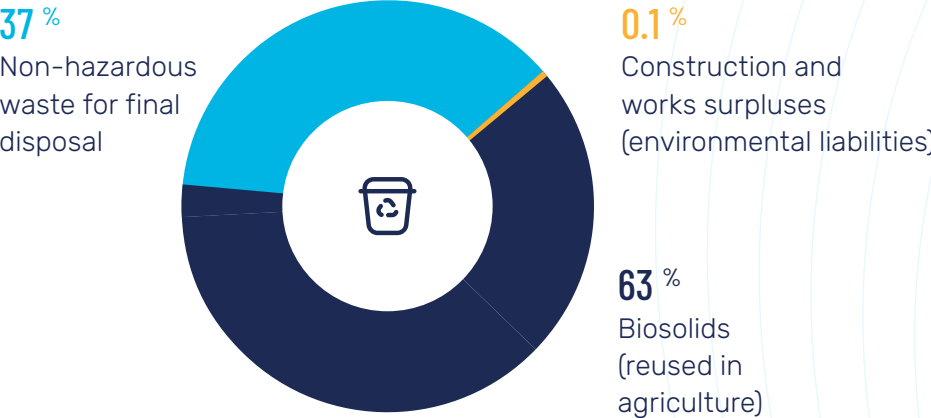
TOTAL WASTE GENERATED (TONS)



Hazardous waste for disposal (tons)

Company	Breakdown by disposal method	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Aguas Andinas, Aguas Cordillera and Aguas Manquehue	Transfer to a secure landfill site	225	176	183	200	269
	Oil recycling	28	39	25	30	33
ANAM	Transfer to a secure landfill site	18	13	20	20	16
TOTAL		271	228	228	250	318

COMPOSITION OF NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATED IN 2024



Decarbonization and Energy Sustainability Plan

Aguas Andinas was the first sanitation company in the world to establish short-term emission reduction targets approved by The Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), using a scientific basis and having the ambition to limit the average global temperature increase to 1.5°C, in line with UN goals and the Paris Agreement. Five years after signing the agreement with SBTi, in 2024 the company updated its methodology for measuring the greenhouse gases (GHG) emitted by its activities. This involved adding more sources to scope 3 and quantifying the contribution of infrastructure projects, among other changes.

Aguas Andinas’ carbon footprint measurement is verified by a third party under the GHG Protocol standard and ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements.

²⁸ The SBTi is the result of a collaboration between the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), the World Resources Institute (WRI), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) and the We Mean Business Coalition.

166,241
tCO₂e

Total emissions in 2024, 4.86% more than in 2023



64,524
tCO₂e

Direct emissions (scope 1)

21,338
tCO₂e

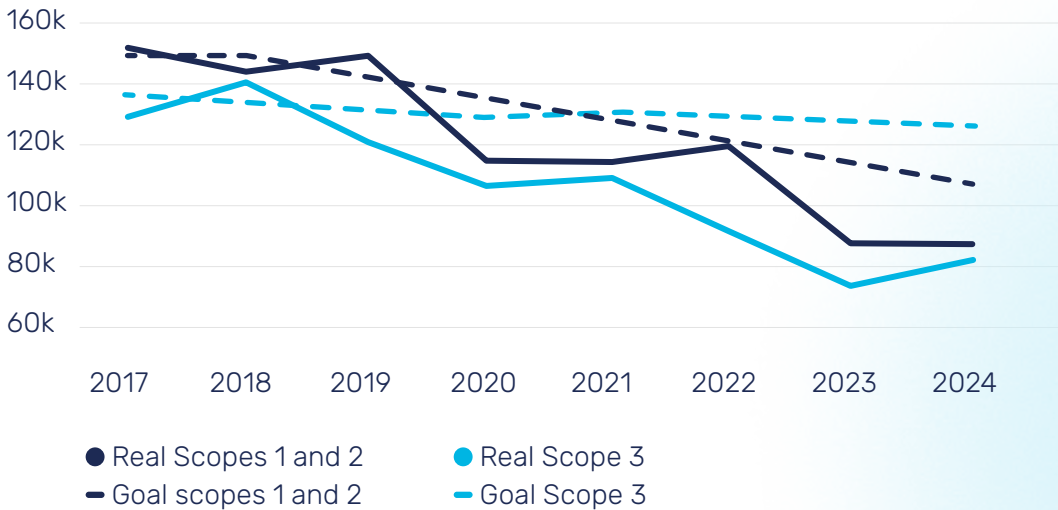
Direct emissions related to electricity consumption (scope 2)

80,379
tCO₂e

Indirect emissions (scope 3)



HISTORY OF AGUAS ANDINAS GHG EMISSIONS (THOUSANDS OF TCO₂E)





Energy Sustainability Measures

Aguas Andinas has made efforts to reduce its energy consumption, especially electricity, so as to comply with its decarbonization commitments by 2030 and to comply with Law 21.305 on Energy Efficiency, which requires the company to reduce its energy intensity by 4% by 2026, taking 2021 as the base year. The actions focus on three pillars:

RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERATION

Photovoltaic park at La Farfana

This project consists of the construction of a 9MW photovoltaic plant for energy to use in the processes at La Farfana. It is estimated that the annual generation will be 20GWh, which is equivalent to 25% of the plant’s consumption. The model includes a third-party investment to operate and maintain the facilities. In 2024, an evaluation was made of parties interested in participating in the bidding process.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Advanced well management

Project focused on managing the assets involved in groundwater extraction, a process that accounts for 24% of the company’s annual electricity consumption. By obtaining and analyzing information, changes or repairs to inefficient wells and pumps are prioritized. This helps to recover extraction flows and improve the energy performance of the facilities.

16 GWh

saved over
4 years

Other projects:

Efficiency in drinking water pumping stations (pilot project started in late 2024).

Optimization of Talagante’s treatment plant.

Optimization of flows and increase in the efficiency of the aeration systems at the biofactories.

Thermal insulation for anaerobic digesters.

COMMERCIAL OPTIMIZATION

Strategy for bidding to supply free customers

To take advantage of the expiration of free customer contracts (cheaper than regulated energy), we decided to bid for them using a new strategy: by blocks, to take advantage of the lower prices offered during daytime hours (8am to 6pm) by solar energy producers.

15 GWh

were migrated to free customer modality by the company in the first quarter of 2024.




\$641 million
the estimated savings compared to the updated value after the tariff freeze was lifted.

Internal energy consumption (Gigajoules)

Source	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Non-renewable fuel	55,513	58,323	46,650	83,581	89,371
Biogas produced in the biofactories	1,436,262	1,428,085	1,391,079	1,280,205	1,307,851
Purchases of electric power and electricity produced through co-generation	1,127,331	1,210,517	1,289,032	1,246,555	1,270,489
Total	2,619,105	2,696,924	2,726,762	2,610,341	2,667,711
Sale of electric power produced at times when the co-generation is higher than the biofactory's consumption	200,775	133,424	288,884	262,119	10,767

78.31 %

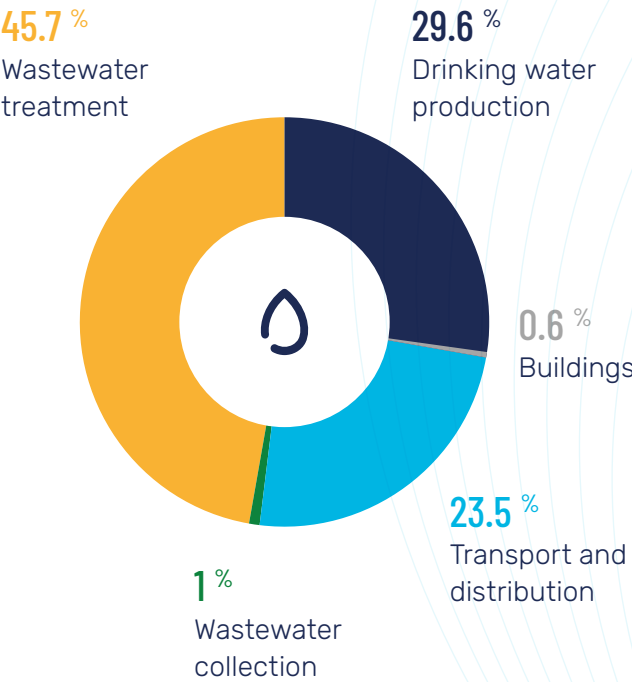
of the energy used in 2024 came from renewable sources.



7.38

percentage points less than in 2023. The target for 2024 was 80%.

DISTRIBUTION OF CONSUMPTION BY PROCESS IN 2024



Pirque Tanks



Biodiversity and Integrating Facilities

In addition to the benefits it brings to the environment by treating 100% of wastewater and reusing the biosolids produced during treatment, Aguas Andinas is concerned about caring for the environment and biodiversity through direct actions to protect the water sources so needed in Santiago, in line with its Biodiversity Policy ²⁹.

Protection of priority sites

The company monitors and measures parameters related to seven priority sites rich in biodiversity, all of them in some way related to its facilities and activities. At those sites, the company also identifies ecosystem services, prepares management plans and carries out conservation and restoration measures like reforestation plans using a variety of techniques.

Priority conservation sites	
El Rital Biosolids Integrated Management Center	2,000 ha
La Farfana environmental lagoon	15 ha
La Dehesa environmental lagoon	19 ha
Melipilla environmental lagoon	4.3 ha
Aguas de Ramón Natural Park	3,600 ha
El Canelo Natural Park	2,000 ha
El Yeso-Laguna Negra Natural Park	16,300 ha

5,450 m³
of native forests were
planted in 2024.



NEW STUDY OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

During 2024, the company identified and analyzed the environmental benefits provided to society by the ecosystems that exist at its priority sites, improving people's health, the economy and quality of life as a result of their maintenance. The study included calculating the economic value of these ecosystem services. The medium-term objective is to address all of the company's facilities in the Maipo basin.

²⁹ Available [here](#).

Facilities Integrated into the Community

Grupo Aguas has 423 facilities distributed across the city and the surrounding area. In one way or another each of them participates in the life of the communities. They include water tanks, production facilities, pumping plants and other components of the networks. The company has the goal of preventing such facilities from becoming environmental or social liabilities by enhancing their value through actions such as keeping them painted, carrying out landscaping projects and restoring the infrastructure.

REOPENING OF EL YESO-LAGUNA NEGRA PARK

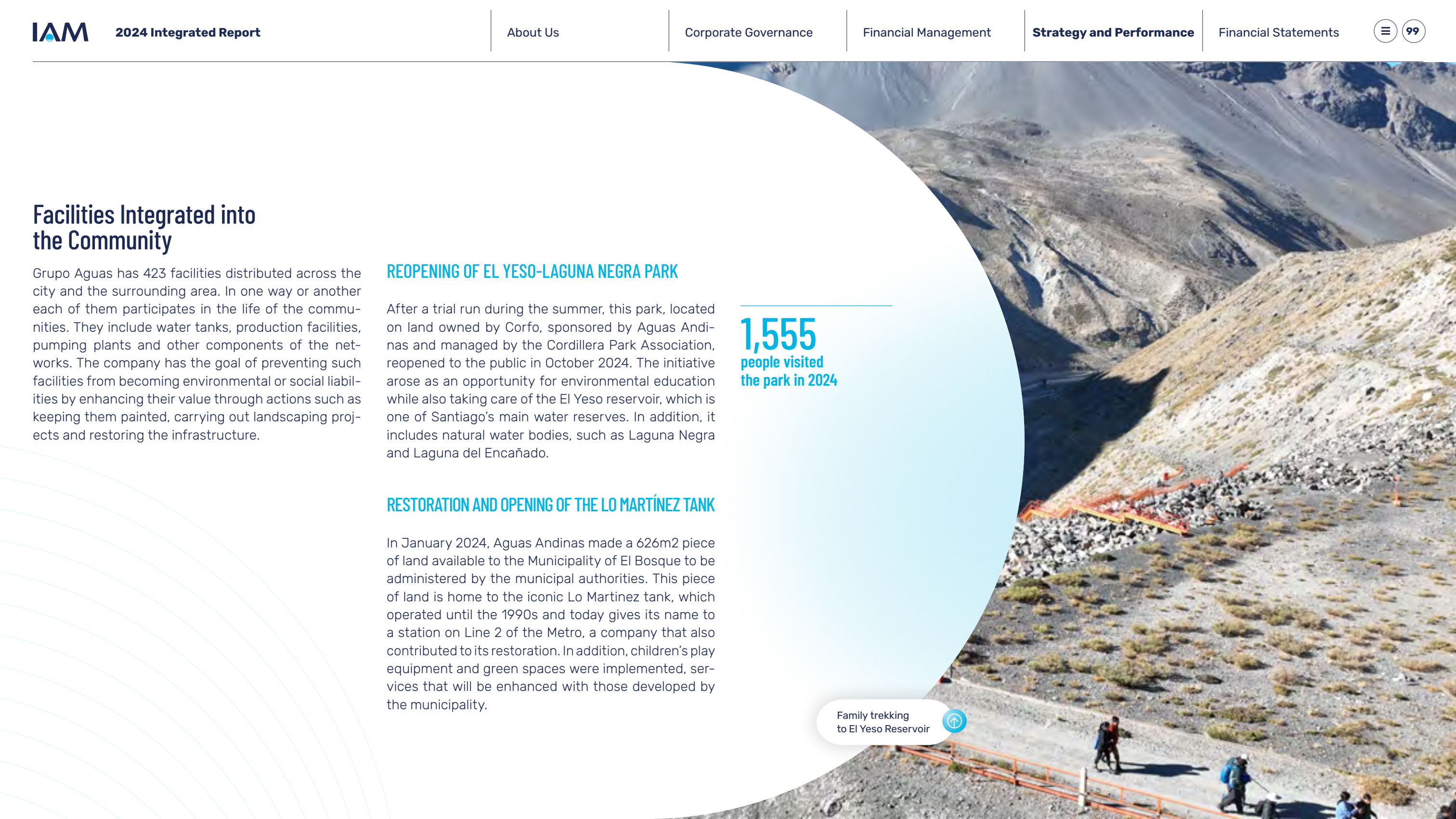
After a trial run during the summer, this park, located on land owned by Corfo, sponsored by Aguas Andinas and managed by the Cordillera Park Association, reopened to the public in October 2024. The initiative arose as an opportunity for environmental education while also taking care of the El Yeso reservoir, which is one of Santiago's main water reserves. In addition, it includes natural water bodies, such as Laguna Negra and Laguna del Encañado.

1,555
people visited
the park in 2024

RESTORATION AND OPENING OF THE LO MARTÍNEZ TANK

In January 2024, Aguas Andinas made a 626m² piece of land available to the Municipality of El Bosque to be administered by the municipal authorities. This piece of land is home to the iconic Lo Martinez tank, which operated until the 1990s and today gives its name to a station on Line 2 of the Metro, a company that also contributed to its restoration. In addition, children's play equipment and green spaces were implemented, services that will be enhanced with those developed by the municipality.

Family trekking
to El Yeso Reservoir



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Statement of responsibility

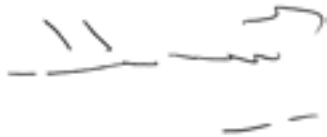
The Directors of Inversiones Aguas Metropolitanas S.A. together with its Chief Executive Officer, signatories of this statement, are responsible under oath for the truthfulness of the information provided in this Annual Report, in accordance with the provisions of General Rule No. 30 of the Financial Market Commission (CMF).



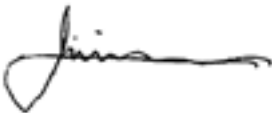
Felipe Larrain Aspillaga
ID number: 6.922.002-9
Chairman



Alberto Muchnick Mlynarz
ID number: 6.447.493-6
Vice Chairman



Herman Chadwick Piñera
ID number: 4.975.992-4
Director



Rodrigo Azócar Hidalgo
ID number: 6.444.699-1
Director



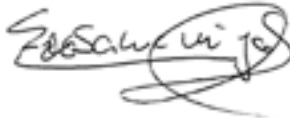
Ignacio Guerrero Gutiérrez
ID number: 5.546.791-9
Director



Hermán Cheyre Valenzuela
ID number: 6.375.408-0
Director



Luis Enrique Álamos Olivos
ID number: 7.275.527-8
Director



Fernando Samaniego Sangroniz
ID number: 6.374.438-7
Chief Executive Officer

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Financial Statements

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<https://www.iam.cl/en/financial-information/financial-statements/2024>

**Aguas Andinas financial statements**

<https://www.aguasandinasinversionistas.cl/en/informacion-financiera/estados-financieros/2024>



IAM Summaries

Inversiones Aguas Metropolitanas S.A. and Subsidiaries

BACKGROUND

Name: Inversiones Aguas Metropolitanas S.A.
Type of entity: Public limited company
Legal address: Avenida Aproquindo No. 4800, piso 20, Torre II, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile
Phone: (56-9) 7396600
ID number: 77.274.820-5
Line of business: Investment company
Subscribed and paid-in capital: ThCh\$468,358,402
External auditors: Ernst & Young

INCORPORATION

IAM was incorporated on May 19, 1999, by Aguas de Barcelona S.A. (“AGBAR”) and Suez Environnement as a limited liability company, to participate in the privatization process of Empresa Metropolitana de Obras Sanitarias (“EMOS”), currently Aguas Andinas S.A. In July 2005, the company was transformed into a public limited company.

LEGAL ASPECTS

The Company is registered under No. 912 in the Securities Registry of the Financial Market Commission.

CORPORATE PURPOSE

Its corporate purpose is to invest in shares of Aguas Andinas S.A. and to provide all kinds of technological transfer and know-how related advisory, consulting and services, technical assistance, business and project management, especially those related to the management and operation of the sanitation business.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman
Felipe Larrain Aspillaga

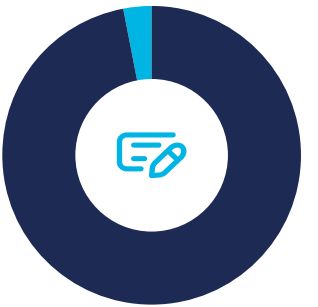
Directors
Alberto Muchnick Mlynarz
Herman Chadwick
Ignacio Guerrero Gutiérrez
Rodrigo Azocar Hidalgo
Luis Enrique Alamos Olivos
Hernán Cheyre Valenzuela

Chief Executive Officer
Fernando Samaniego Sangroniz

PARENT’S OWNERSHIP PERCENTAGE



PROPORTION THAT THE INVESTMENT REPRESENTS OF THE PARENT’S ASSETS



COMMERCIAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PARENT AND SUBSIDIARIES OF THE PARENT

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company maintained lease agreements with its parent, which are paid over a maximum term of 30 days. Similar commercial relationships are expected to be maintained in the future.

Note 1. REPORTING ENTITY

Inversiones Aguas Metropolitanas S.A. (hereinafter “IAM” or the “Company”) and its subsidiaries form the Inversiones Aguas Metropolitanas S.A. Group (hereinafter the “Group”). Its legal address is Apoquindo No.4800, Torre 2, oficina 2001, piso 20, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile and its ID number is 77.274.820-5.

IAM was incorporated on May 19, 1999, by Aguas de Barcelona S.A. (“AGBAR”) and Suez Environnement as a limited liability company, to participate in the privatization process of Empresa Metropolitana de Obras Sanitarias (“EMOS”), currently Aguas Andinas S.A.

IAM was awarded the shareholding package in the international tender carried out by the Corporación de Fomento de la Producción (CORFO), it subscribed a capital increase and purchased additional shares in the Stock Exchange, thus controlling 51.2% of the share capital of Aguas Andinas S.A. (formerly EMOS).

In July 2005, the company became a public limited company and restricted its corporate purpose to investing in shares of Aguas Andinas S.A. and providing all kinds of technological transfer and know-how related advisory, consulting and services, technical assistance, business and project management, especially those related to the management and operation of the sanitation business.

In November 2005, IAM went public by placing a package of shares corresponding to 43.4% of its ownership, which resulted in the incorporation of new shareholders.

During 2006, IAM sold 1.1% of its shares in Aguas Andinas S.A., while retaining 50.1% of them, which allowed it to maintain control over the sanitation company.

In 2007, it implemented an ADR Level I program, which made it possible to trade its shares in the United States over-the-counter market; this program ended in 2016.

The Company is the parent of three sanitation companies in Gran Santiago (Aguas Andinas S.A., Aguas Cordillera S.A. and Aguas Manquehue S.A.) To provide a comprehensive service within its line of business, the Company has non-sanitary subsidiaries that provide services such as liquid industrial waste treatment (EcoRiles S.A.), laboratory analysis (Análisis Ambientales S.A.), sale of materials and other services related to the sanitation industry (Hidrogística S.A.) and activities associated with water use rights and energy projects derived from facilities and assets of sanitation companies (Aguas del Maipo S.A.).

The Company and its subsidiary Aguas Andinas S.A. are registered in the Securities Registry of the Financial Market Commission under No. 912 and No. 346, respectively. The subsidiaries Aguas Cordillera S.A. and Aguas Manquehue S.A. are registered in the Special Registry of Reporting Entities of the Financial Market Commission under No. 170 and No. 2, respectively. As companies operating in the sanitation industry, they are regulated by the Superintendency of Sanitation Services, in accordance with Law No. 18.902 of 1989 and Decrees with Force of Law No. 382 and No. 70, both of 1988.

For the purpose of preparing the consolidated financial statements, a group is understood to exist when the parent has one or more subsidiaries over which it has direct or indirect control. The accounting policies applied in preparing the Group’s consolidated financial statements are detailed in Note 2.2.

The direct controlling entity is Veolia Inversiones Aguas del Gran Santiago Ltda. (“VIAGSA”) which holds a 50.1% ownership interest, and is controlled by Veolia Inversiones Andina S.A., which is in turn controlled by Agbar S.L.U., an entity based in Spain and one of the largest sanitation services operators in the world, which in turn is controlled by Veolia Environnement (France).

Note 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

These consolidated financial statements include the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (hereinafter “IASB”), and represent the full, explicit and unconditional adoption of the aforementioned standards.

The Group complies with the legal requirements of the environment in which it operates, in particular the sanitation subsidiaries, which follow the regulations of the sanitation industry. The Group companies present normal operating conditions in every area in which they conduct their activities, their projections show profitable operations and they have the capacity to access the financial system to finance its operations, which in management's opinion determines its capacity to continue as a going concern, as established by the accounting standards under which these consolidated financial statements are issued.

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements of each of the Group companies are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which they operate (functional currency). For the purposes of the consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of each Group company are expressed in Chilean pesos (rounded to the nearest thousand), which is the functional currency of the Company and its Subsidiaries, and the presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements.

New accounting pronouncements

The standards and interpretations, as well as improvements and amendments to IFRS that have been issued and are effective as of the date of these financial statements are detailed below. The Group has applied these standards and concluded that they did not significantly affect the financial statements.

Amendments		Mandatory date of application
IAS 1	Classification of liabilities as current or non-current	January 1, 2024
IFRS 16	Lease liabilities in a sale and leaseback	January 1, 2024
IAS 7 & IFRS 7	Disclosures of supplier finance arrangements	January 1, 2024

The standards and interpretations, as well as improvements and amendments to IFRS, which have been issued but are not yet effective as of the date of these financial statements, are detailed below. The Group has not early adopted these standards.

Amendments		Mandatory date of application
IAS 21	Lack of exchangeability	January 1, 2025
IFRS 9 & IFRS 7	Classification and measurement of financial instruments	January 1, 2026
IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 & IAS 7	Annual improvements to IFRS	January 1, 2026
IFRS 9 & IFRS 7	Nature-dependent electricity contracts	January 1, 2026
IFRS 18	Presentation and disclosures in the financial statements	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without IFRS 19 public disclosure accountability	January 1, 2027
IFRS 10 & IAS 28	Consolidated financial statements – Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture	To be determined

The Standards, Amendments and Interpretations described above, which could be applicable to Aguas Andinas S.A. and Subsidiaries, are being evaluated by the Group's Management and they are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements in their first year of application. Management periodically assesses these implications.

Responsibility for the information and estimates made

The information contained in these consolidated financial statements is the responsibility of the Company's Board of Directors, which states that all the principles and criteria included in the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) have been applied. These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting dated March 24, 2025.

The consolidated financial statements of Aguas Andinas S.A. and Subsidiaries for year 2023 were approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on March 13, 2024.

In the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, estimates such as the following have been used:

- Revaluation of land
- Revaluation of water rights
- Useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets
- Valuation of assets and goodwill acquired
- Impairment losses on assets
- Assumptions used in the actuarial computation of employee termination benefits
- Assumptions used to calculate the fair value of financial instruments
- Revenue from supplies pending invoicing
- Provisions for commitments acquired with third parties
- Risks arising from current litigation

Although these estimates and judgments were made on the basis of the best information available on the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, it is possible that events that may occur in the future may make it necessary to modify them (upwards or downwards) in future periods. Such changes would be recorded prospectively with their effects recognized in future consolidated financial statements.

2.2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are described below.

A. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries). Subsidiaries are those entities over which the Group has the power to direct the relevant activities, is entitled to variable returns from its involvement and has the ability to use that power to influence the amounts of investor returns. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and are excluded from consolidation on the date on which control ceases.

All transactions, balances, gains and losses between Group companies are eliminated on consolidation.

The Company and its Subsidiaries apply consistent accounting policies.

The subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements of Aguas Andinas S.A. are the following:

ID number	Company name	Direct %	Indirect %	Total December 31, 2024	Direct %	Indirect %	Total December 31, 2023
61.808.000-5	Aguas Andinas S.A.	50.10	0.00	50.10	50.10	0.00	50.10
96.809.310-K	Aguas Cordillera S.A.	0.00	99.99	99.99	0.00	99.99	99.99
89.221.000-4	Aguas Manquehue S.A.	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
96.945.210-3	EcoRiles S.A.	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
96.828.120-8	Hidrogistica S.A.	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
96.967.550-1	Análisis Ambientales S.A.	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
76.190.084-6	Biogenera S.A.	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00

* On February 29, 2024, Aguas del Maipo S.A. changed its name to Biogenera S.A.

B. Operating segments

IFRS 8 establishes standards for reporting on operating segments and disclosures related to products and services. Operating segments are defined as components of an entity for which there is separate financial information that is regularly reviewed by management to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance.

The Group manages and measures the performance of its operations by operating segment. The operating segments reported internally are as follows:

- Operations related to the sanitation business (water).
- Operations not related to the sanitation business (non-water).

C. Intangible assets other than goodwill

The Group recognizes an identifiable intangible asset when it can demonstrate that it is probable that the future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably. All intangible assets other than goodwill are subsequently measured using the cost method, with the exception of water rights which are subsequently measured using the revaluation method.

Water rights revaluations are performed on a regular basis to ensure that the carrying amount of the revalued asset does not differ significantly from its fair value.

The revaluation surplus, net of related deferred taxes, is recognized in other comprehensive income within equity. However, in the event that a revaluation deficit of the same asset that was previously recognized as a loss is reversed, such increase is recognized in profit or loss. A decrease in value is recorded in profit or loss, except to the extent that such decrease offsets the existing surplus on the same asset that would have been recognized under adjustments for changes in value.

i. Intangible assets acquired separately:

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives and the amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period recognizing the effect of any change in the estimate prospectively.

ii. Amortization method for intangible assets:

Intangible assets with finite useful life

The amortization method applied by the Group reflects the pattern in which the future economic benefits of the asset are expected to be used by the entity. For this purpose, the Group uses the straight-line amortization method.

Determination of useful life

The factors to be considered when estimating the useful life are, among others, the following:

- Legal, regulatory or contractual limitations.
- Predictable life of the business or industry.
- Economic factors (product obsolescence, changes in demand).
- Expected reactions from current or potential competitors.
- Natural and climatic factors and technological changes impacting the capacity to generate profit.

It may be required to modify the useful life over time due to changes in estimates as a result of changes in assumptions about the aforementioned factors.

Computer programs

The estimated useful life for software is 4 years. For other assets with a finite useful life, the useful life over which they are amortized corresponds to the years defined in the contracts or rights that give rise to them.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful life

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives correspond mainly to water rights and easements which were obtained on an indefinite basis, as provided for in the acquisition contracts and rights obtained from the General Water Authority of the Ministry of Public Works.

D. Goodwill

Goodwill generated in a business combination represents the excess of the acquisition cost over the Group's interest in the fair value of the assets and liabilities, including the identifiable contingent liabilities of a Subsidiary at the acquisition date.

The assets and liabilities acquired are provisionally measured at the date on which control of the company is acquired and are reviewed within a maximum period of one year from the date of acquisition. Until the fair value of the assets and liabilities is finally determined, the excess between the acquisition price and the carrying amount of the acquired company is provisionally recorded as goodwill.

If the final determination of goodwill is made in the financial statements of the year following the year in which the interest was acquired, the previous year's items presented for comparative purposes are modified to incorporate the value of the assets and liabilities acquired and the final goodwill as from the date of acquisition of the interest.

Goodwill generated prior to the date of our transition to IFRS, i.e. January 1, 2008, is maintained at the net value recorded at that date, while goodwill originated after that date is recorded using the acquisition method.

Goodwill is not amortized; instead, at the end of each reporting period, goodwill is tested to determine whether any impairment has occurred that reduces its recoverable amount to an amount lower than its carrying amount and, if so, the appropriate impairment adjustment is made, as required by IAS 36.

E. Property, plant and equipment

The Group measures property, plant and equipment using the cost method, except for land, which is measured using the revaluation method. Historical cost includes expenses that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Land revaluations are performed regularly to ensure that the carrying amount of the revalued asset does not differ significantly from its fair value.

The revaluation surplus, net of related deferred taxes, is recognized in other comprehensive income within equity. However, in the event that a revaluation deficit of the same asset that was previously recognized as a loss is reversed, such increase is recognized in profit or loss. A decrease in value is recorded in profit or loss, except to the extent that such decrease offsets the existing surplus on the same asset that would have been recognized under adjustments for changes in value.

Subsequent costs are included in the value of the initial asset or recognized as a separate asset only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item of property, plant and equipment will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the parts replaced is derecognized All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation method and estimated useful life for property, plant and equipment:

The depreciation method applied by the Group reflects the pattern in which the assets are expected to be used by the Group during the period in which they generate economic benefits.

For such purpose, the Group uses the straight-line method over their technical useful life, which is based on studies prepared by independent experts (expert external companies).

The residual value and useful lives of assets are reviewed, and adjusted as required, at each reporting date.

When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is immediately reduced to its recoverable amount (Note 33).

Useful lives

The useful lives considered for the purposes calculating depreciation are based on technical studies prepared by specialized external companies and are reviewed to the extent that there is information indicating that the useful life of an asset has changed.

The total useful life is assigned to assets on the basis of several factors, including the nature of the equipment. Such factors generally include:

- 1. The nature of the materials that make up the equipment or constructions.
- 2. The means of operation of the equipment.
- 3. The intensity of use.
- 4. Legal, regulatory or contractual limitations.

The range of useful lives (in years) by class of assets is as follows:

Item	Minimum useful life (years)	Maximum useful life (years)
Buildings	25	80
Plant and equipment	5	50
Information technology equipment	4	4
Fixtures and fittings	5	80
Motor vehicles	7	10
Leasehold improvements	5	10
Other property, plant and equipment	5	80

Policy for estimating the costs of dismantling, removing or restoring property, plant and equipment:

Due to the nature of the assets built by the Company and since there are no contractual obligations or other constructive obligations such as those mentioned in IFRS and in the regulatory framework, the concept of dismantling costs is not applicable as of the date of these consolidated financial statements.

Policy for sales of property, plant and equipment

The gain or loss on the sale of property, plant and equipment is calculated by comparing the proceeds obtained from the sale with the carrying amount and is recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

F. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the reporting date of each consolidated statement of financial position, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets with finite useful lives to determine whether there is any indication that they may have become impaired. If any such indicators exist, the recoverable amount of the assets is estimated to determine the amount of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the Cash Generating Unit to which the asset belongs.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may have become impaired before the end of the reporting period.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less sales costs and value in use. Value in use is estimated by discounting the estimated future cash flows to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects both the current market conditions of the time value of money and the specific risks associated with the asset.

When the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of that asset (or cash-generating unit) is adjusted to its recoverable amount by immediately recognizing an impairment loss in profit or loss. When an impairment loss is reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is adjusted to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, provided that the adjusted carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years.

G. Leases

The Group assesses its lease agreements in accordance with IFRS 16, i.e. it assesses whether they convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control is deemed to exist if the customer has i) the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset; and ii) the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

When the Group acts as lessee, at the inception of the lease (i.e. on the date on which the underlying asset is available for use) it records a right-of-use asset and a lease liability in the statement of financial position.

The Group initially recognizes the right-of-use asset at cost, adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the term of the lease. The same criteria detailed in Note 2.2.F are applied to determine whether the right-of-use asset has become impaired.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, discounted at the company's incremental borrowing rate, if the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined.

After the commencement date, the lease liability is increased to reflect the accrual of interest and reduced by the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of the liability is remeasured if there is a change in the terms of the lease (changes in the term, in the amount of payments or in the evaluation of a purchase option or change in the amounts payable). Interest expense is recognized as a finance cost in profit or loss.

Short-term leases, i.e., leases of less than or equal to one year, or leases of low-value assets are exempt from the application of the recognition criteria described above, and lease payments are recorded as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

When the Group acts as lessor, it classifies at the inception of the agreement whether the lease is an operating lease or a finance lease, based on the substance of the transaction. Leases that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

H. Financial assets

Acquisitions and disposals of financial instruments are recognized on the trade date, i.e. the date on which the Group commits itself to acquire or sell the asset. Investments are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from them have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets are classified in one of the following categories:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income
- Financial assets at amortized cost

The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined on initial recognition.

Aguas Andinas S.A. and Subsidiaries invest in low-risk instruments that meet the classification standards set forth in their investment policies. Under this policy, mutual funds must have an AAfm / M1 rating (quotas with very high protection against loss, associated with credit risks / quotas with the lowest sensitivity to changes in economic conditions).

Fixed-term deposits and covenants contracted are N-1 rated instruments (instruments with the highest capacity to pay principal and interest on the agreed terms and maturities).

The issuers of these instruments are banking companies or subsidiaries of banks with an N-1 risk rating and their instruments have a risk rating of at least AA (with a very high capacity to pay principal and interest on the agreed terms and maturities, which would not be significantly affected by possible changes in the issuer, the industry to which it belongs or the economy).

i. Effective interest rate method

The effective interest rate method is the method used in calculation of the amortized cost of a financial asset or liability and in the allocation of interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset and makes the Net Present Value (NPV) equal to its nominal amount.

ii. Fair value through other comprehensive income

For an asset to be classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income, the principle of a sale of financial assets for which the principal amount plus interest, if any, is expected to be recovered within a specified period of time must be complied with.

iii. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are presented at fair value through profit or loss when the financial asset is held-for-trading or is designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss includes any dividend or interest received on the financial asset.

The Company and its Subsidiaries hold shares of Sociedad Eléctrica Puntilla S.A., which have been measured at fair value at the date of acquisition, as required in IFRS 9. They are subsequently measured at cost since there is no active market for them, as required by the same IFRS 9.

iv. Financial assets at amortized cost

Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables are non-derivative financial assets which have fixed or determinable payments and are not quoted in an active market and are classified as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses, except for short-term receivables for which the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables correspond to amounts billed for drinking water consumption, sewerage services, wastewater treatment and other services as well as revenue accrued for consumptions made between the date of the last meter reading (as per the established monthly calendar) and the closing date of the Financial Statements. They are recorded at the net value of the allowance for doubtful accounts or accounts with a low probability of collection.

The policy for trade receivables is subject to the credit policy, which establishes payment conditions, as well as the different scenarios to be agreed upon with delinquent customers.

Policy for impairment of trade and other receivables

The Group periodically assesses impairment losses affecting its financial assets. The related amount is recorded in the allowance for doubtful accounts. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced as the allowance is utilized and the loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income within "other expenses". When a receivable is uncollectible, it is recorded against the allowance for doubtful accounts based on the expected credit loss model established in IFRS 9.

The estimates are based on collection statistics, which show that after the eighth month of unpaid billings, the likelihood of collection is marginal, in other words, the probability of collecting a billed amount is minimal.

At Aguas Andinas S.A. and its subsidiaries Aguas Cordillera S.A. and Aguas Manquehue S.A., receivables for customers with more than 8 unpaid bills are accrued for at 100%.

In addition, the debts related to consumption transformed into payment agreements are accrued for at 100% of the renegotiated balance.

Past due notes receivable are accrued for at 100%.

I. Inventories

Materials, spare parts and supplies are measured at acquisition cost, which does not exceed their net realizable value. The cost method used is the weighted average cost. On an annual basis, an impairment estimate is made for those materials that are damaged, partially or totally obsolete, or have had no turnover in the last twelve months and their market price has decreased by more than 20%.

J. Payment of dividends

The Group's dividend policy is to distribute at least 30% of the net profit for each year, as established in Article 79 of Law 18.046, which governs public companies. In the event that these dividends do not exist or are less than the minimum established by law, the respective provision will be made.

K. Transactions in foreign currency

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are stated at the exchange rates in effect at the end of each year, as follows:

Currency	December 31, 2024 Ch\$	December 31, 2023 Ch\$
United States dollar	996.46	877.12
Euro	1,035.28	970.05
Swiss franc	1,100.57	1,044.56
Japanese yen	6.34	6.23
Australian dollar	619.92	599.21

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates in effect at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency gains and losses resulting from the settlement of these transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies at the closing exchange rates are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Assets and liabilities arising from financial derivative contracts are excluded from the above. Differences in the fair value of these hedging contracts are charged to equity.

Foreign exchange differences are recorded in profit or loss in the year in which they accrue.

L. Financial liabilities

Loans, notes payable to the public and other similar items are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Subsequently, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate, except for those transactions for which hedging contracts have been signed, which are measured as described in the following paragraph.

M. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The use of derivative financial instruments by Aguas Andinas S.A. and its Subsidiaries is based on the Group’s financial risk management policies, which establish the guidelines for their use.

Derivatives are recorded at fair value at the reporting date. In the case of financial derivatives, they are recorded under 'Other financial assets' if their value is positive, and under 'Other financial liabilities' if their fair value is negative.

Changes in fair value are recorded directly in profit or loss, unless a derivative has been designated for accounting purposes as a hedging instrument and all the conditions established by IFRS for the application of hedge accounting are met.

The treatment of hedging transactions with derivative instruments is as follows:

Fair value hedges. Changes in the market value of derivative financial instruments designated as hedging instruments, as well as the hedged items, are recorded as a debit or credit to profit or loss.

Cash flow hedges and hedges of a net investment in foreign currency. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of these derivative financial instruments is recorded directly in equity in a reserve named “cash flow hedge”, while the ineffective portion is recorded in profit or loss. The amount recognized in net equity is not transferred to profit or loss until the results of the hedged transactions are recorded in profit or loss, or until the maturity date of the hedged transactions.

When the hedge is discontinued, the gain or loss accumulated in equity at that date is maintained until the underlying hedged transaction occurs. At that time, the gain or loss accumulated in equity will be reversed in profit or loss affecting such transaction. At each year-end, financial instruments are stated at fair value. In the case of derivatives not traded in formal markets, the Group uses assumptions based on market conditions at that date for their measurement.

Effectiveness. A hedge is considered to be highly effective when the changes in the fair value or in the underlying cash flows directly attributable to the hedged risk are offset by changes in the fair value or in the cash flows of the hedging instrument with an effectiveness ranging from 80% to 125%.

Embedded derivative. The Group also assesses the existence of embedded derivatives in contracts and financial instruments to determine whether their characteristics and risks are closely related to the host contract, provided that the whole set is not being accounted for at fair value. If they are not closely related, they are recorded separately, with changes in value recognized directly in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

N. Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation as a result of past events, for which it is probable that the Group will use resources to settle the obligation and for which it can make a reasonable estimate of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are calculated on the basis of the best information available on the event and its consequences and are re-estimated at each reporting date. The provisions recorded are used to cover the specific risks for which they were originally recorded, and are reviewed, in full or in part, when such risks disappear or decrease.

Contingent liabilities are all those possible obligations arising from past events whose future occurrence and related loss are deemed to be unlikely. Under IFRS, the Group does not recognize any provision for these items, although, as required by the same standards, they are disclosed in Note 19, if any.

O. Employee benefits

The obligations for severance payments estimated to be accrued by employees retiring while working at Aguas Andinas S.A., Aguas Cordillera S.A. and Aguas Manquehue S.A. are recorded at their actuarial value, determined using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses on severance payments arising from changes in estimates such as turnover rates, mortality, salary increases or discount rates are determined in accordance with the provisions of IAS 19 in other comprehensive income, directly affecting equity, and are subsequently reclassified to retained earnings.

Aguas Andinas S.A.

At Aguas Andinas S.A., severance payments are governed by the provisions of the Labor Code, except for the amount of all-event compensation accrued as of July 31, 2002, which is adjusted on a quarterly basis in accordance with the variation in the consumer price index. For employees who are part of the collective bargaining agreements in effect, the payment factor for dismissal is 1.45 salaries, excluding voluntary resignation, with no limits on the number of years and amounts; this also applies to those employees who, in their individual employment contract, were granted the same benefit. In addition, the mentioned collective bargaining agreement establishes that employees who retire while working at Aguas Andinas S.A., and make their retirement effective within 120 days from the date on which they reach the legal retirement age, will be eligible for the benefit detailed in the collective bargaining agreement, and will continue to accrue this benefit after July 2002.

Aguas Cordillera S.A. and Aguas Manquehue S.A.

At Aguas Cordillera S.A. and Aguas Manquehue S.A., severance payments are governed by the provisions of the Labor Code, except for the amount of all-event compensation accrued as of December 31, 2002, which is adjusted on a quarterly basis in accordance with the variation in the consumer price index. For employees who are part of the collective bargaining agreements in effect, the payment factor for dismissal is 1 salary, excluding voluntary resignation, with no limits on the number of years and amounts.

This also applies to those employees who, in their individual employment contract, were granted the same benefit. In addition, the mentioned collective bargaining agreements establish that employees who retire while working at Aguas Cordillera S.A. and Aguas Manquehue S.A. continue to accrue this benefit after December 2002.

No such benefits exist for the other subsidiaries.

P. Income taxes and deferred taxes

The income tax expense is the sum of the income tax payable and the change in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

The income tax payable is determined based on the taxable income for the year. The Group’s income tax payable is calculated using the tax rates enacted, or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Deferred taxes are recognized for differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and their tax bases used in the calculation of taxable income and are accounted for in accordance with the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which such differences can

be utilized. Deferred tax assets or liabilities are not recognized if the temporary differences arise from the lower value or initial recognition (except in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that does not affect either the tax results or the financial results.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would result from the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to set off tax assets against tax liabilities and they are related to the same taxable entity and taxation authority.

Q. Ordinary income

Revenue recognition policy

The Group determined its recognition and measurement of revenue from ordinary activities based on the principle that revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. This core principle is to be applied on the basis of a five-step model:

- 1. Identifying a contract with a customer;
- 2. Identifying performance obligations in the contract;
- 3. Determining the transaction price;
- 4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations; and
- 5. Recognizing revenue when (or as) performance obligations are satisfied.

Recognition of revenue for the sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized once the significant risk and rewards of ownership have been transferred, the Group does not retain any relationship with the goods sold, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the sale will flow to the company and the costs incurred in the transaction can also be measured reliably.

Recognition of revenue for the sale of services

Revenue from the sale of services is measured at fair value. Invoices are issued for the amount of the consideration receivable based on actual consumption or work performed, net of returns, trade discounts and rebates, so that revenue is recognized when the service is transferred to the customer and collection is considered probable, and the associated costs and possible discounts for erroneous collections can be estimated reliably.

The service area of the sanitation companies is divided into invoicing groups, which determines dates for meter readings and subsequent invoicing. This process is carried out based on a monthly calendar, which means that at the end of each month there are unread meters and, therefore, unbilled consumptions. For billing groups having information based on meter readings of actual consumption, the corresponding tariff will be applied.

When the Group does not have all meter consumption readings, it will make the best estimate for those pending billing, that is, based on the physical data for the previous month valued at the current tariff, considering in both cases (invoicing or estimate) the normal tariff or overconsumption tariff, as appropriate.

The transfer of risks and rewards varies depending on the line of business of the different companies. For sanitation companies services are provided and all associated charges are made based on actual consumption, and a monthly provision is made for any unbilled charges made on the basis of prior invoices.

For the subsidiaries Análisis Ambientales S.A., Ecoriles S.A., Hidrogística S.A. and Biogenera S.A., the invoicing and potential provision is made on the basis of work performed.

Method for determining service completion status

Sanitation services are deemed to have been provided based on the measurement of consumption in accordance with the provisions of the associated legal regulations, while for the non- sanitation Subsidiaries, services are considered to have been provided once they have been completed and/or the respective reports have been issued.

Revenue from agreements with developers are recorded as revenue to the extent that certain conditions stipulated in each contract are met, which ensure that the associated economic benefit will flow to the Group.

R. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated as the ratio between the gain (loss) attributable to equity holders of the Parent and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding.

The Group has not carried out any transactions with a potential dilutive effect that would result in earnings per diluted share different from the basic earnings per share.

S. Information on the environment

Assets of an environmental nature are considered to be those that are used on a lasting basis in the activity of the Company and its Subsidiaries, and whose main purpose is to minimize adverse environmental impacts and protect and improve the environment, including the reduction or elimination of future pollution arising from the operations of Aguas Andinas S.A. and Subsidiaries.

Such assets are measured at acquisition cost. The Company and its Subsidiaries amortize these elements on a straight-line basis over the estimated remaining useful lives of the different elements.

T. Consolidated statements of cash flows

The statement of cash flows shows the movements in cash flows during the year, including value added tax (VAT), determined under the direct method and using the following criteria:

Cash and cash equivalents: inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents, which are short-term, highly liquid investments with insignificant risk of changes in value (term of 3 months or less from the date of acquisition and without restrictions).

Operating activities: are the principal revenue-producing activities of the entity and other activities that are not investing or financing activities.

Investing activities: are the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash equivalents.

Financing activities: are activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the contributed equity and borrowings of the entity.

U. Capitalized financing costs

Policy for interest accruing borrowings:

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that meet the conditions to be qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of such assets.

Policy for capitalization of interest costs:

Interest paid or accrued on debt financing qualifying assets is capitalized, as required by IAS 23. IAS 23 establishes that when the Group acquires debt for the purpose of financing investments, the interest on such debt must be deducted from the financial expense and incorporated to the financed construction work, up to the total amount of such interest, applying the respective rate to the disbursements made at the reporting date of the financial statements.

V. Non-current assets held-for-sale or for distribution to the owners

The Group classifies as non-current assets (or disposal group) held-for-sale property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investments in associates, joint ventures and disposal groups (group of assets to be disposed of together with their directly associated liabilities), for which, at the reporting date, active sales negotiations have been initiated, and it is estimated that it is highly probable that the transaction will be completed during the twelve months following the reporting date.

Assets or disposal groups classified as held-for-sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount or fair value less sales costs and cease to be depreciated from the moment they are classified as held-for-sale.

Non-current assets held-for-sale and components of disposal groups classified as held-for-sale or held for distribution to owners are presented in the consolidated financial statements as follows:

Assets included in a single line item called “Non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held-for-sale”. Liabilities forming part of a disposal group classified as held-for-sale are presented in the statement of financial position separately from other liabilities, i.e. under the caption “Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held-for-sale”. These assets and liabilities will not be offset, nor will they be presented as a single amount.

In the statement of comprehensive income, the line item “Gain (loss) from discontinued operations” includes a single amount comprising the total after-tax result of discontinued operations and the after-tax gain or loss recognized on measurement at fair value less sales costs, or on disposal of the assets or disposal groups comprising the discontinued operation.

W. Reclassifications

For the year ended December 31, 2024, reclassifications have been made to facilitate the comparison with the financial statements as of December 31, 2023, as follows:

Reclassifications	Increase/ (Decrease) ThCh\$
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Payments for premiums and benefits, annuities and other obligations arising from the policies underwritten	8,600,442
Payments to suppliers for goods and services	3,594,201
Other payments for operating activities	(8,765,363)
Other cash inflows (outflows)	(3,429,280)
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Other cash inflows (outflows)	4,796,697
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Repayment of loans	(4,796,697)

X. Change in accounting policy

As of September 30, 2024, Grupo Aguas decided to use the revaluation model for the class of assets “Water rights” which are classified under Intangible assets other than good will.

Thus, the value of this class of assets will be periodically updated based on their market value. The prospective application of this policy resulted in an increase of ThCh\$390,479,260 in the value of intangible assets other than goodwill.

For further information, refer to Note 12.

Note 3. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES AND RIGHTS RECEIVABLE

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, trade receivables (current and non-current) are as follows:

Credit risk	December 31, 2024 Ch\$	December 31, 2023 Ch\$
Gross exposure of trade receivables	161,207,095	168,409,768
Gross exposure of notes receivable	768,843	1,509,402
Gross exposure of other receivables	8,235,584	7,589,377
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(37,800,633)	(45,499,250)
Current trade and other receivables, net	132,410,889	132,009,297
Gross exposure of other receivables	4,126,169	4,241,254
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(685,423)	(462,530)
Rights receivable, non-current, net	3,440,746	3,778,724
Net exposure, risk concentration	135,851,635	135,788,021

In accordance with the Group’s policy, debts related to consumption turned into payment agreements are provided for in full (see Note 2.2, letter H, item iv. “Policy for impairment of trade and other receivables”).

As of December 31, 2024, the main variation is presented in trade receivables and notes receivable (decrease of ThCh\$7,202,673 and ThCh\$740,559, respectively, compared to December 31, 2023).

During 2024, there was an increase of ThCh\$570,843 compared to December 2023 in unmatured trade receivables of less than or equal to 8 months, as a result of the improvement in collection procedures.

There are no customers with sales representing 10% or more of the consolidated revenue or significant restrictions on receivables that require to be disclosed for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

Changes in allowance for doubtful accounts	December 31, 2024 ThCh\$	December 31, 2023 ThCh\$
Balance at January 1	(45,961,780)	(45,399,651)
Increase in existing allowances	(7,163,962)	(12,316,346)
Other	14,639,686	11,754,217
Total changes	7,475,724	(562,129)
Final balance	(38,486,056)	(45,961,780)

The following is the aging of the gross debt as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

Debt composition	Aging as of December 31, 2024				Total ThCh\$	Total current ThCh\$	Total non-current ThCh\$
	less than three months ThCh\$	from three to six months ThCh\$	from six to eight months ThCh\$	more than eight months ThCh\$			
Gross exposure of trade receivables	121,035,953	5,122,677	2,685,794	32,362,671	161,207,095	161,207,095	-
Gross exposure of notes receivable	305,802	-	-	463,041	768,843	768,843	-
Gross exposure of other receivables	8,235,584	-	-	4,126,169	12,361,753	8,235,584	4,126,169
Total aging of debt	129,577,339	5,122,677	2,685,794	36,951,881	174,337,691	170,211,522	4,126,169
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,830,942)	(1,732,670)	(1,411,309)	(33,511,135)	(38,486,056)	(37,800,633)	(685,423)
Totals	127,746,397	3,390,007	1,274,485	3,440,746	135,851,635	132,410,889	3,440,746

Debt composition	Aging as of December 31, 2023				Total ThCh\$	Total current ThCh\$	Total non-current ThCh\$
	less than three months ThCh\$	from three to six months ThCh\$	from six to eight months ThCh\$	more than eight months ThCh\$			
Gross exposure of trade receivables	118,315,635	6,102,480	3,763,339	40,228,314	168,409,768	168,409,768	-
Gross exposure of notes receivable	1,147,562	-	-	361,840	1,509,402	1,509,402	-
Gross exposure of other receivables	7,589,377	-	-	4,241,254	11,830,631	7,589,377	4,241,254
Total aging of debt	127,052,574	6,102,480	3,763,339	44,831,408	181,749,801	177,508,547	4,241,254
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,717,506)	(1,736,326)	(1,455,264)	(41,052,684)	-45,961,780	(45,499,250)	(462,530)
Totals	125,335,068	4,366,154	2,308,075	3,778,724	135,788,021	132,009,297	3,778,724

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the analysis of the gross exposure of current trade receivables, notes receivable and other current and non-current receivables for the renegotiated and non-renegotiated portfolio is as follows:

December 31, 2024						
Tranche of trade receivables	Non- renegotiated portfolio		Renegotiated portfolio		Total gross portfolio	
	No. of customers	Gross amount ThCh\$	No. of customers	Gross amount ThCh\$	No. of customers	Gross amount ThCh\$
Current	526,469	58,875,589	-	-	526,469	58,875,589
From 1 to 30 days	1,092,894	52,286,978	7,483	283,212	1,100,377	52,570,190
From 31 to 60 days	221,232	13,178,368	14,280	613,889	235,512	13,792,257
From 61 to 90 days	56,310	3,405,462	16,696	933,841	73,006	4,339,303
From 91 to 120 days	23,968	1,507,752	7,850	535,028	31,818	2,042,780
From 121 to 150 days	12,305	1,018,719	6,871	586,040	19,176	1,604,759
From 151 to 180 days	9,786	863,536	6,054	611,602	15,840	1,475,138
From 181 to 210 days	7,700	662,223	5,306	603,874	13,006	1,266,097
From 211 to 250 days	6,731	612,262	5,400	807,435	12,131	1,419,697
From 211 to 250 days	111,298	3,712,535	85,855	33,239,346	197,153	36,951,881
Total	2,068,693	136,123,424	155,795	38,214,267	2,224,488	174,337,691

December 31, 2023						
Tranche of trade receivables	Non- renegotiated portfolio		Renegotiated portfolio		Total gross portfolio	
	No. of customers	Gross amount ThCh\$	No. of customers	Gross amount ThCh\$	No. of customers	Gross amount ThCh\$
Current	495,763	63,345,686	-	-	495,763	63,345,686
From 1 to 30 days	1,044,769	45,019,234	6,626	181,884	1,051,395	45,201,118
From 31 to 60 days	231,829	12,943,141	13,124	620,807	244,953	13,563,948
From 61 to 90 days	66,069	4,027,008	16,711	914,814	82,780	4,941,822
From 91 to 120 days	31,251	1,888,170	7,871	534,664	39,122	2,422,834
From 121 to 150 days	19,522	1,311,242	6,746	579,341	26,268	1,890,583
From 151 to 180 days	12,175	1,166,741	6,097	622,322	18,272	1,789,063
From 181 to 210 days	12,964	1,340,686	5,313	606,960	18,277	1,947,646
From 211 to 250 days	7,715	967,389	5,612	848,304	13,327	1,815,693
From 211 to 250 days	99,804	7,930,416	95,174	36,900,992	194,978	44,831,408
Total	2,021,861	139,939,713	163,274	41,810,088	2,185,135	181,749,801

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the analysis of bounced notes and notes in judicial collection is as follows:

Bounced portfolio and portfolio in judicial collection	Non-renegotiated portfolio December 31, 2024		Non-renegotiated portfolio December 31, 2023	
	No. of customers	Amount of portfolio ThCh\$	No. of customers	Amount of portfolio ThCh\$
Bounced notes receivable	1,361	455,924	785	361,840
Notes receivable in judicial collection	5	488,505	5	435,546
Total	1,366	944,429	790	797,386

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the analysis of credit risk is as follows:

Allowances and write-offs	December 31,2024 ThCh\$	December 31,2023 ThCh\$
Allowance for non-renegotiated portfolio	(271,789)	(4,151,692)
Allowance for renegotiated portfolio	(38,214,267)	(41,810,088)
Total allowances	(38,486,056)	(45,961,780)
Write-offs for the year	14,639,686	11,754,217

Note 4. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Balances and transactions with related parties

Transactions between the Company and its Subsidiaries are carried out on an arm’s length basis. These transactions are eliminated on consolidation and are not broken down in this note.

ID number related party	Name of related party	Nature of the relationship	Nature of transactions with related party	Term	Collateral	December 31, 2024 ThCh\$	December 31, 2023 ThCh\$
78.851.880-3	Veolia Water Technologies & Solutions Chile Ltda.	Related to the Controller	Laboratory analysis & sampling service	30 days	No collateral	13,414	-
65.113.732-2	Corporación Chilena de Investigación del Agua SpA.	Related to the Controller	Sampling service	30 days	No collateral	42,740	-
65.113.732-2	Corporación Chilena de Investigación del Agua SpA.	Related to the Controller	Lease	30 days	No collateral	-	3,707
77.441.870-9	Veolia Soluciones Ambientales Chile S.A.	Related to the Controller	Laboratory analysis and sampling service	30 days	No collateral	17,525	6,552
65.113.732-2	Corporación Chilena de Investigación del Agua SpA.	Related to the Controller	Reimbursement of expense	30 days	No collateral	-	575
87.803.800-2	Veolia SU Chile S.A.	Related to the Controller	Income from excess load, laboratory analysis and sampling service	30 days	No collateral	-	3,547
Totals						73,679	14,381

Receivables due from related parties

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, this item is as follows:

Payables due to related parties

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, this item is as follows:

ID number related party	Name of related party	Nature of the relationship	Nature of transactions with related party	Term	Collateral	December 31, 2024 ThCh\$	December 31, 2023 ThCh\$
77.441.870-9	Veolia Soluciones Ambientales Chile S.A.	Related to the Controller	Project to update Operations Control Center CCO 2.0, maintenance and support.	30 days	Contract performance bond (UF4,017)	1,536,151	251,121
No ID number	Aquatec Proyectos para el sector del agua S.A.	Related to the Controller	Technical assistance	30 days	No collateral	240,403	302,272
No ID number	Aquatec Proyectos para el sector del agua S.A.	Related to the Controller	Purchase of materials	30 days	No collateral	926,980	237,929
76.080.553-K	Veolia Solutions Chile Limitada	Related to the Controller	Virtual platform	30 days	No collateral	23,498	163,810
76.080.553-K	Veolia Solutions Chile Limitada	Related to the Controller	Specialized customer service	30 days	No collateral	93,851	125,224
76.080.553-K	Veolia Solutions Chile Limitada	Related to the Controller	Purchase of materials	60 days	No collateral	-	218,244
70.009.410-3	Asociación canalistas sociedad del canal del Maipo	Common director	Purchase of water, electric power and interconnections	30 days	No collateral	-	12,881
65.113.732-2	Corporación Chilena de Investigación del Agua SpA.	Related to the Controller	Studies and consulting services	30 days	No collateral	158,563	267,072
77.329.730-4	Veolia Inversiones Aguas del Gran Santiago Ltda.	Controller	Lease	30 days	No collateral	10,309	4,947
77.329.730-4	Veolia Inversiones Aguas del Gran Santiago Ltda.	Controller	Dividends	30 days	No collateral	9,676,414	-
Total						12,666,169	1,583,500

Transactions with related parties

The detail of the most significant transactions with non-consolidated related parties is as follows:

ID number related party	Name of related party	Nature of the relationship	Country of origin	Nature of transactions with related party	Currency	December 31, 2024 ThCh\$		December 31, 2023 ThCh\$	
						Amount	(Debit)/credit to profit or loss	Amount	(Debit)/credit to profit or loss
77.329.730-4	Veolia Inversiones Aguas del Gran Santiago Ltda.	Controller	CL	Dividends paid	CLP	21,473,862	-	11,642,002	-
70.009.410-3	Asociación canalistas sociedad del canal del Maipo	Common director	CL	Purchase of water, electric power and channel manager	CLP	870,260	(731,311)	5,688,582	(4,780,321)
A03466604	Logistium Servicios Logísticos S.A.	Related to the Controller	ES	Operational supplies	EUR	-	-	601,155	(601,155)
77.441.870-9	Veolia Soluciones Ambientales Chile S.A.	Related to the Controller	CL	SETOS operation technologies expertise service, specialized engineering, maintenance, support and tracer gas leak detection service	CLP	4,997,546	(4,259,285)	3,430,676	(2,890,347)
77.441.870-9	Veolia Soluciones Ambientales Chile S.A.	Related to the Controller	CL	Laboratory analysis and sampling contract	CLP	152,579	128,218	22,615	19,004
77.441.870-9	Veolia Soluciones Ambientales Chile S.A.	Related to the Controller	CL	Maintenance of Siebel virtual platform, Aquacis, consulting, evolutionary maintenance, Aquacis licenses and purchase of materials.	CLP	2,443,201	(2,166,464)	2,583,805	(2,167,371)
77.441.870-9	Veolia Soluciones Ambientales Chile S.A.	Related to the Controller	CL	Nitrogen removal and plan to convert the Mapocho-Trebal treatment plant into a biofactory	CLP	-	-	3,005,964	(2,526,020)
A85788073	Aquatec Proyectos para el sector del agua S.A.	Related to the Controller	ES	Purchase of materials, technical advisory and training	EUR	2,383,857	(2,383,644)	1,655,781	(1,572,728)
96.817.230-1	EPSA Eléctrica Puntilla S.A.	Common director	CL	Purchase of water and electric power	CLP	551,028	(463,049)	3,081,902	(2,589,834)
76.078.231-9	Empresa Depuradora de Aguas Servidas Mapocho El Trebal Ltda.	Related to the Controller	CL	Biogas plant operation and maintenance services	CLP	-	-	177,344	(177,344)
76.746.454-1	Biofactoria Andina Spa.	Related to the Controller	CL	Nitrogen removal and plan to convert the Mapocho-Trebal treatment plant into a biofactory	CLP	99,005	(83,197)	76,753	(76,753)
87.803.800-2	Veolia SU Chile S.A.	Related to the Controller	CL	Overload	CLP	-	-	17,812	14,968
65.113.732-2	Corporación Chilena de Investigación del Agua	Related to the Controller	CL	Research & development consulting	CLP	557,832	(557,832)	364,008	(364,008)
65.113.732-2	Corporación Chilena de Investigación del Agua	Related to the Controller	CL	Lease and contract for laboratory analysis and sampling services	CLP	57,858	48,620	21,181	17,799

The materiality criterion for reporting transactions between related companies is for transactions exceeding ThCh\$100,000 (accumulated).

Directors’ and Directors’ Committee Compensation

The compensation paid to the directors of Aguas Andinas S.A. and Subsidiaries and the Directors’ Committee as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

Compensation paid	December 31, 2024 ThCh\$	December 31, 2023 ThCh\$
Board of directors	1,130,947	1,076,746
Directors’ committee	184,074	175,498
Total	1,315,021	1,252,244

Correspond solely to fees related to their functions as defined and agreed at the Ordinary Shareholders’ Meeting.

Detail of related parties and transactions between related parties and Directors and Executives

The Group’s management is not aware of the existence of transactions between related parties and directors and/or executives, other than their per diems and compensation.

Statements of financial position	2024	2023
ASSETS		
Current assets	289,941,134	276,781,050
Non-current assets	3,000,829,665	2,419,695,021
Total assets	3,290,770,799	2,696,476,071
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities	352,203,023	362,634,346
Non-current liabilities	1,374,821,712	1,175,813,467
Equity	918,986,373	715,849,689
Non-controlling interests	644,759,691	442,178,569
Total liabilities and equity	3,290,770,799	2,696,476,071
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Revenue	662,701,294	640,855,854
Operating cost	(414,124,714)	(389,534,004)
Financial loss	(84,822,689)	(76,617,993)
Other non-operating	(6,850,776)	(8,979,801)
Income tax	(34,317,719)	(33,886,203)
Non-controlling interest	62,044,581	66,560,594
Profit attributable to owners of the parent	60,540,815	65,277,259

Statements of financial position	2024	2023
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS		
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities	280,299,573	232,719,462
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities	(176,341,951)	(150,002,292)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities	(104,762,157)	(152,467,628)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(804,535)	(69,750,458)
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1	110,795,410	180,545,868
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31	109,990,875	110,795,410
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY		
Share capital	468,358,402	468,358,402
Retained earnings (accumulated losses)	201,621,765	203,895,644
Other interests in equity	(37,268,415)	(37,268,415)
Other reserves	286,274,621	80,864,058
Non-controlling interest	644,759,691	442,178,569
Total equity	1,563,746,064	1,158,028,258

Aguas Andinas Summaries

Aguas Andinas S.A. and Subsidiaries

BACKGROUND

Name: Aguas Andinas S.A.
Type of entity: Public limited company
Legal address: Avenida Presidente Balmaceda No. 1398, Santiago, Chile
Phone: (56-2) 569 2500
Fax: (56-2) 569 2777
ID number: 61.808.000-5
P.O. Box: 1537 Santiago
Line of business: Collection, purification, distribution of drinking water and wastewater disposal.
Subscribed and paid-in capital: ThCh\$155,567,354
External auditors: Ernst & Young
ID number: 61.808.000-5

INCORPORATION

Aguas Andinas S.A. was incorporated as a public company by public deed dated May 31, 1989 in Santiago, Chile, at the Notary office of Mr. Raúl Undurraga Laso. An extract of the by-laws was published in the Official Gazette dated June 10, 1989, and was registered in the Commercial Registry on page 13,891, No. 7,040 of 1989 of the Santiago Real Estate Registry.

LEGAL ASPECTS

The Company is registered in the Securities Registry of the Superintendency of Securities and Insurance (hereinafter “Financial Market Commission”) under No. 0346 pursuant to Law No.18.777. As a company operating in the sanitation industry, it is regulated by the Superintendency of Sanitation Services, in accordance with Law No. 18.902 and Decrees Law No. 382 and No. 70, both of 1988.

CORPORATE PURPOSE

The Company’s corporate purpose is the provision of sanitation services, which includes the construction and operation of public services

for the production and distribution of drinking water and the collection and disposal of sewage, within the area of the concession distributed in the Gran Santiago, surrounding areas and in the Los Rios and Los Lagos Region, except for the city of Valdivia.

To provide a comprehensive service to customers, the Company has non-sanitary subsidiaries providing different services such as industrial waste treatment, sale of materials and technical analysis.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman
Felipe Larrain Aspillaga

Directors
Fernando Samaniego Sangroniz
Gustavo Miques Tabernaberry
Maria Florencia Esquerre Riquelme
Giorgianna Cúneo Queirolo
Rodrigo Manubens Molledo
Jaime Arellano Quintana

Chief Executive Officer
Daniel Tugues Andres

PARENT’S OWNERSHIP PERCENTAGE



50.10234 %
direct

PROPORTION THAT THE INVESTMENT REPRESENTS OF THE PARENT’S ASSETS



68.9 %
Is the proportion of the investment in the company

COMMERCIAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PARENT AND SUBSIDIARIES OF THE PARENT

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company maintained contracts with its parent for the interconnection of drinking water and waste water, leases, purchase and sale of materials, which are paid within a maximum period of 30 days. Similar commercial relationships are expected to be maintained in the future.

Note 1. REPORTING ENTITY

Aguas Andinas S.A. (hereinafter or the “Company”) and its subsidiaries form the Aguas Andinas Group (hereinafter the “Group”). Its legal address is Avenida Presidente Balmaceda No.1398, Santiago, Chile and its ID number is 61.808.000-5.

Aguas Andinas S.A. was incorporated as a public company by public deed dated May 31, 1989 in Santiago, Chile, at the Notary office of Mr. Raúl Undurraga Laso. An extract of the by-laws was published in the Official Gazette dated June 10, 1989, and was registered in the Commercial Registry on page 13.981, No. 7,040 of 1989 of the Santiago Real Estate Registry.

In accordance with Article 2 of its bylaws, the Company’s corporate purpose is to provide sanitation services, which includes the construction and operation of public facilities to produce and distribute drinking water and to collect and dispose of wastewater. Its current concession area covers the Gran Santiago area and outlying areas.

The Company is the parent of two sanitation companies in Gran Santiago (Aguas Cordillera S.A. and Aguas Manquehue S.A.). To provide a comprehensive service within its line of business, the Company has subsidiaries that provide environmental services such as liquid industrial waste treatment (EcoRiles S.A.), laboratory analysis (Análisis Ambientales S.A.), logistic operator, sale of materials and other services related to the sanitation industry (Hidrogistica S.A.) and activities associated with water use rights and energy projects derived from facilities and assets of sanitation companies (Biogenera S.A., formerly Aguas del Maipo S.A.).

The Company is registered under No. 346 in the Securities Registry of the Financial Market Commission. The subsidiaries Aguas Cordillera S.A. and Aguas Manquehue S.A. are registered in the Special Registry of Reporting Entities of the Financial Market Commis-

sion under No. 170 and No. 2, respectively. As companies operating in the sanitation industry, they are regulated by the Superintendency of Sanitation Services, in accordance with Law No. 18.902 of 1989 and Decrees with Force of Law No. 382 and No. 70, both of 1988.

For the purpose of preparing the consolidated financial statements, a group is understood to exist when the parent has one or more subsidiaries over which it has direct or indirect control. The accounting policies applied in preparing the Group’s consolidated financial statements are detailed in Note 2.2.

The direct controlling party is Inversiones Aguas Metropolitanas S.A. (“IAM”) which holds a 50.10234% ownership interest, a corporation that is controlled by Veolia Inversiones Aguas del Gran Santiago Ltda. (“IAGSA”) which is controlled by Veolia Inversiones Andina S.A., which is in turn controlled by Agbar S.L.U., an entity based in Spain and one of the largest sanitation services operators in the world, which in turn is controlled by Veolia Environnement (France).

Note 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

These consolidated financial statements include the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, which have been prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (hereinafter the “IASB”), and represent the full, explicit and unconditional adoption of the aforementioned standards.

The Group complies with the legal requirements of the environment in which it operates, in particular the sanitation subsidiaries, which follow the regulations of the sanitation industry.

The Group companies are operating under normal conditions in each area in which they conduct their activities, the projections show a profitable operation and they have the capacity to access the financial system to finance their operations, which, in management’s opinion determines its capacity to continue as a going concern, as established by the accounting standards under which these consolidated financial statements are issued.

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements of each of the Group companies are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which they operate (functional currency). For purposes of the consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of each Group company are expressed in Chilean pesos (rounded to the nearest thousand), which is the functional currency of the Company and its Subsidiaries, and the presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements.

New accounting pronouncements

The standards and interpretations, as well as improvements and amendments to IFRS that have been issued and are effective as of the date of these financial statements are detailed below. The Group has applied these standards and concluded that they did not significantly affect the financial statements.

Amendments		Mandatory date of application
IAS 1	Classification of liabilities as current or non-current	January 1, 2024
IFRS 16	Lease liabilities in a sale and leaseback	January 1, 2024
IAS 7 & IFRS 7	Disclosures of supplier finance arrangements	January 1, 2024

The standards and interpretations, as well as improvements and amendments to IFRS, which have been issued but are not yet effective as of the date of these financial statements, are detailed below. The Group has not early adopted these standards.

Amendments		Mandatory date of application
IAS 21	Lack of exchangeability	January 1, 2025
IFRS 9 & IFRS 7	Classification and measurement of financial instruments	January 1, 2026
IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 & IAS 7	Annual improvements to IFRS	January 1, 2026
IFRS 9 & IFRS 7	Nature-dependent electricity contracts	January 1, 2026
IFRS 18	Presentation and disclosures in the financial statements	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without IFRS 19 public disclosure accountability	January 1, 2027
IFRS 10 & IAS 28	Consolidated financial statements – Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture	To be determined

The Standards, Amendments and Interpretations described above, which could be applicable to Aguas Andinas S.A. and Subsidiaries, are being evaluated by the Group's Management and they are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements in their first year of application. Management periodically assesses these implications.

Responsibility for the information and estimates made

The information contained in these consolidated financial statements is the responsibility of the Company’s Board of Directors, the principles and criteria included in the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) have been applied. These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting dated March 19, 2025.

The consolidated financial statements of Aguas Andinas S.A. and Subsidiaries for the year 2023 were approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on March 13, 2024.

2.2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, estimates such as the following have been used:

- Revaluation of land
- Revaluation of water rights
- Useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and their corresponding residual values
- Valuation of assets and goodwill acquired
- Impairment losses on assets
- Assumptions used in the actuarial computation of employee termination benefits
- Assumptions used to calculate the fair value of financial instruments
- Revenue from supplies pending invoicing
- Provisions for commitments acquired with third parties
- Risks arising from current litigation

Although these estimates and judgments were made on the basis of the best information available at the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, it is possible that events that may occur in the future may make it necessary to modify them (upwards or downwards) in future periods. Such changes would be recorded prospectively with their effects recognized in future consolidated financial statements.

The principal accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are described below.

A. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries). Subsidiaries are those entities over which the Group has the power to direct the relevant activities, is entitled to variable returns from its involvement and has the ability to use that power to influence the amounts of investor returns. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and are excluded from consolidation on the date on which control ceases.

All transactions, balances, gains and losses between Group companies are eliminated on consolidation.

The Company and its Subsidiaries apply consistent accounting policies.

The subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements of Aguas Andinas S.A. are the following:

ID number	Company name	Direct %	Indirect %	Total 31-12-2024 %	Direct %	Indirect %	Total 31-12-2023 %
96.809.310-K	Aguas Cordillera S.A.	99.99003	-	99.99003	99.99003	-	99.99003
89.221.000-4	Aguas Manquehue S.A.	0.00043	99.99957	100.00000	0.00043	99.99957	100.00000
96.945.210-3	Ecoriles S.A.	99.03846	0.96154	100.00000	99.03846	0.96154	100.00000
96.828.120-8	Hidrogística S.A.	97.84783	2.15217	100.00000	97.84783	2.15217	100.00000
96.967.550-1	Análisis Ambientales S.A.	99.00000	1.00000	100.00000	99.00000	1.00000	100.00000
76.190.084-6	Biogenera S.A. (*)	82.64996	17.35004	100.00000	82.64996	17.35004	100.00000

* On February 29, 2024, Aguas del Maipo S.A. changed its name to Biogenera S.A.

B. Operating segments

IFRS 8 establishes standards for reporting on operating segments and disclosures related to products and services. Operating segments are defined as components of an entity for which there is separate financial information that is regularly reviewed by management to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance.

The Group manages and measures the performance of its operations by operating segment. The operating segments reported internally are as follows:

- Operations related to the sanitation business (water).
- Operations not related to the sanitation business (non-water)

C. Intangible assets other than goodwill

The Group recognizes an identifiable intangible asset when it can demonstrate that it is probable that the future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably. All intangible assets other than goodwill are subsequently measured using the cost method, with the exception of water rights which are subsequently measured using the revaluation method.

Water rights revaluations are performed on a regular basis to ensure that the carrying amount of the revalued asset does not differ significantly from its fair value.

The revaluation surplus, net of related deferred taxes, is recognized in other comprehensive income within equity. However, in the event that a revaluation deficit of the same asset that was previously recognized as a loss is reversed, such increase is recognized in profit or loss. A decrease in value is recorded in profit or loss, except to the extent that such decrease offsets the existing surplus on the same asset that would have been recognized under adjustments for changes in value.

i. Intangible assets acquired separately:

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. The

estimated useful lives and the amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period recognizing the effect of any change in the estimate prospectively.

ii. Amortization method for intangible assets:

Intangible assets with finite useful life

The amortization method applied by the Group reflects the pattern in which the future economic benefits of the asset are expected to be used by the entity. For this purpose, the Group uses the straight-line amortization method.

Determination of the useful life

The factors to be considered when estimating the useful life are, among others, the following:

- Legal, regulatory or contractual limitations.
- Predictable life of the business or industry.
- Economic factors (product obsolescence, changes in demand).
- Expected reactions from current or potential competitors.
- Natural and climatic factors and technological changes impacting the capacity to generate profit.

It may be necessary to modify the useful life over time due to changes in estimates as a result of changes in assumptions about the aforementioned factors.

Computer programs

The estimated useful life for software is 4 years. For other assets with a finite useful life, the useful life over which they are amortized corresponds to the years defined in the contracts or rights that give rise to them.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful life

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives correspond mainly to water rights and easements which were obtained on an indefinite basis, as provided for in the acquisition contracts and rights obtained from the General Water Authority of the Ministry of Public Works.

D. Goodwill

Goodwill generated in a business combination represents the excess of the acquisition cost over the Group's interest in the fair value of the assets and liabilities, including the identifiable liabilities of a Subsidiary at the acquisition date.

The assets and liabilities acquired are provisionally measured at the date on which control of the company is acquired and are reviewed within a maximum period of one year from the date of acquisition. Until the fair value of the assets and liabilities is finally determined, the excess between the acquisition price and the carrying amount of the acquired company is provisionally recorded as goodwill.

If the final determination of goodwill is made in the financial statements of the year following the year in which the interest was acquired, the previous year's items presented for comparative purposes are modified to incorporate the value of the assets and liabilities acquired and the final goodwill as from the date of acquisition of the interest.

Goodwill generated prior to the date of our transition to IFRS, i.e. January 1, 2008, is maintained at the net value recorded at that date, while goodwill originated after that date is recorded using the acquisition method.

Goodwill is not amortized; instead, at the end of each reporting period, goodwill is tested to determine whether any impairment has occurred that reduces its recoverable amount to an amount lower than its carrying amount and, if so, the appropriate impairment adjustment is made, as required by IAS 36

E. Property, plant and equipment

The Group measures property, plant and equipment using the cost method, except for land, which is measured using the revaluation method. Historical cost includes expenses that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Land revaluations are performed regularly to ensure that the carrying amount of the revalued asset does not differ significantly from its fair value.

The revaluation surplus, net of related deferred taxes, is recognized in other comprehensive income within equity. However, in the event that a revaluation deficit of the same asset that was previously recognized as a loss is reversed, such increase is recognized in profit or loss.

A decrease in value is recorded in profit or loss, except to the extent that such decrease offsets the existing surplus on the same asset that would have been recognized under adjustments for changes in value.

Subsequent costs are included in the value of the initial asset or recognized as a separate asset only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item of property, plant and equipment will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the parts replaced is derecognized All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation method and estimated useful life for property, plant and equipment:

The depreciation method applied by the Group reflects the pattern in which the assets are expected to be used by the Group during the period in which they generate economic benefits. For such purpose, the Group uses the straight-line method over their technical useful life, which is based on studies prepared by independent experts (specialized external companies). The residual value and useful lives of assets are reviewed, and adjusted as required, at each reporting date.

When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is immediately reduced to its recoverable amount (Note 33).

Useful lives

The useful lives considered for the purposes calculating depreciation are based on technical studies prepared by specialized external companies and are reviewed to the extent that there is information indicating that the useful life of an asset has changed.

The total useful life is assigned to assets on the basis of several factors, including the nature of the equipment. Such factors generally include the following:

- 1. The nature of the materials that make up the equipment or constructions.
- 2. The means of operation of the equipment.
- 3. The intensity of use.
- 4. Legal, regulatory or contractual limitations.

The range of useful lives (in years) by class of assets for both years is as follows:

Item	Minimum useful life (years)	Maximum useful life (years)
Buildings	25	80
Plant and equipment	5	50
Information technology equipment	4	4
Fixtures and fittings	5	80
Motor vehicles	7	10
Leasehold improvements	5	10
Other property, plant and equipment	5	80

Policy for estimating the costs of dismantling, removing or restoring property, plant and equipment:

Due to the nature of the assets built by the Company and since there are no contractual obligations or other constructive obligations such as those mentioned in IFRS and in the regulatory framework, the concept of dismantling costs is not applicable as of the date of these consolidated financial statements.

Policy for sales of property, plant and equipment

The gain or loss on the sale of property, plant and equipment is calculated by comparing the proceeds obtained from the sale with the carrying amount and is recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

F. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the reporting date of each consolidated statement of financial position, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets with finite useful lives to determine whether there is any indication that they may have become impaired. If any such indicators exist, the recoverable amount of the assets is estimated to determine the amount of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the Cash Generating Unit to which the asset belongs.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may have become impaired before the end of the reporting period.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less sales costs and value in use. Value in use is estimated by discounting the estimated future cash flows to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects both the current market conditions of the time value of money and the specific risks associated with the asset.

When the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of that asset (or cash-generating unit) is adjusted to its recoverable amount by immediately recognizing an impairment loss in profit or loss. When an impairment loss is reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is adjusted to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, provided that the adjusted carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years.

G. Leases

The Group assesses its lease agreements in accordance with IFRS 16, i.e. it assesses whether they convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control is deemed to exist if the customer has i) the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset; and ii) the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

When the Group acts as lessee, at the inception of the lease (i.e. on the date on which the underlying asset is available for use) it records a right-of-use asset and a lease liability in the statement of financial position.

The Group initially recognizes the right-of-use asset at cost, adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability, less accumulated depreciation and accumu-

lated impairment losses. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the term of the lease. The same criteria detailed in Note 2.2.F are applied to determine whether the right-of-use asset has become impaired.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, discounted at the company's incremental borrowing rate, if the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined.

After the commencement date, the lease liability is increased to reflect the accrual of interest and reduced by the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of the liability is remeasured if there is a change in the terms of the lease (changes in the term, in the amount of payments or in the evaluation of a purchase option or change in the amounts payable). Interest expense is recognized as a finance cost in profit or loss.

Short-term leases, i.e., leases of less than or equal to one year, or leases of low-value assets are exempt from the application of the recognition criteria described above, and lease payments are recorded as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

When the Group acts as lessor, it classifies at the inception of the agreement whether the lease is an operating lease or a finance lease, based on the substance of the transaction. Leases that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

H. Financial assets

Acquisitions and disposals of financial instruments are recognized on the trade date, i.e. the date on which the Group commits itself to acquire or sell the asset. Investments are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from them have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets are classified in one of the following categories:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income
- Financial assets at amortized cost

The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined on initial recognition.

Aguas Andinas S.A. and Subsidiaries invest in low-risk instruments that meet the classification standards set forth in their investment policies. Under this policy, mutual funds must have an AAfm / M1 rating (quotas with very high protection against loss, associated with credit risks / quotas with the lowest sensitivity to changes in economic conditions).

Fixed-term deposits and covenants contracted are N-1 rated instruments (instruments with the highest capacity to pay principal and interest on the agreed terms and maturities).

The issuers of these instruments are banking companies or subsidiaries of banks with an N-1 risk rating and their instruments have a risk rating of at least AA (with a very high capacity to pay principal and interest on the agreed terms and maturities, which would not be significantly affected by possible changes in the issuer, the industry to which it belongs or the economy).

i. Effective interest rate method

The effective interest rate method is the method used in calculation of the amortized cost of a financial asset or liability and in the allocation of interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset and makes the Net Present Value (NPV) equal to its nominal amount.

ii. Fair value through other comprehensive income

For an asset to be classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income, the principle of a sale of financial assets for which the principal amount plus interest, if any, is expected to be recovered within a specified period of time must be complied with.

iii. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are presented at fair value through profit or loss when the financial asset is held-for-trading or is designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss includes any dividend or interest received on the financial asset.

The Company and its Subsidiaries hold shares of Sociedad Eléctrica Puntilla S.A., which have been measured at fair value at the date of acquisition, as required in IFRS 9. They are subsequently measured at cost since there is no active market for them as established in the same standard.

iv. Financial assets at amortized cost

Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables are non-derivative financial assets which have fixed or determinable payments and are not quoted in an active market and are classified as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses, except for short-term receivables for which the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables correspond to amounts billed for drinking water consumption, sewerage services, wastewater treatment and other services as well as revenue accrued for consumptions made between the date of the last meter reading (as per the established monthly calendar) and the closing date of the Financial Statements. They are recorded at the net value of the allowance for doubtful accounts or accounts with a low probability of collection.

The policy for trade receivables is subject to the credit policy, which establishes payment conditions, as well as the different scenarios to be agreed upon with delinquent customers.

Policy for impairment of trade and other receivables

The Group periodically assesses impairment losses affecting its financial assets. The related amount is recorded in the allowance for doubtful accounts. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced as the allowance is utilized and the loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income within “other expenses”. When a receivable is uncollectible, it is recorded against the allowance for doubtful accounts based on the expected credit loss model established in IFRS 9.

The estimates are based on collection statistics, which show that after the eighth month of unpaid billings, the likelihood of collection is marginal, in other words, the probability of collecting a billed amount is minimal.

At Aguas Andinas S.A. and its subsidiaries Aguas Cordillera S.A. and Aguas Manquehue S.A., receivables for customers with more than 8 unpaid bills are accrued for at 100%.

In addition, debts related to consumption turned into payment agreements are provided for at 100% of the renegotiated balance.

Past due notes receivable are accrued for at 100%.

I. Inventories

Materials, spare parts and supplies are measured at acquisition cost, which does not exceed their net realizable value. The cost method used is the weighted average cost. On an annual basis, an impairment estimate is made for those materials that are damaged, partially or totally obsolete, or have had no turnover in the last twelve months and their market price has decreased by more than 20%.

J. Payment of dividends

The Group's dividend policy is to distribute at least 30% of the net profit for each year, as established in Article 79 of Law 18.046, which governs public companies. In the event that these dividends do not exist or are less than the minimum established by law, the respective provision will be made.

K. Transactions in foreign currenc

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are stated at the exchange rates in effect at the end of each year, as follows:

Currency	December 31, 2024 Ch\$	December 31, 2023 Ch\$
United States dollar	996.46	877.12
Euro	1,035.28	970.05
Swiss franc	1,100.57	-
Japanese yen	6.34	6.23
Australian dollar	619.92	599.21

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates in effect at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency gains and losses resulting from the settlement of these transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies at the closing exchange rates are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Assets and liabilities arising from financial derivative contracts are excluded from the above. Differences in the fair value of these hedging contracts are charged to equity.

Foreign exchange differences are recorded in profit or loss in the year in which they accrue.

L. Financial liabilities

Loans, notes payable to the public and other similar items are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Subsequently, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate, except for those transactions for which hedging contracts have been signed, which are measured as described in the following paragraph.

M. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The use of derivative financial instruments by Aguas Andinas S.A. and its Subsidiaries is based on the Group’s financial risk management policies, which establish the guidelines for their use.

Derivatives are recorded at fair value at the reporting date. In the case of financial derivatives, they are recorded under 'Other financial assets' if their value is positive, and under 'Other financial liabilities' if their fair value is negative.

Changes in fair value are recorded directly in profit or loss, unless a derivative has been designated for accounting purposes as a hedging instrument and all the conditions established by IFRS for the application of hedge accounting are met.

The treatment of hedging transactions with derivative instruments is as follows:

Fair value hedges. Changes in the market value of derivative financial instruments designated as hedging instruments, as well as the hedged items, are recorded as a debit or credit to profit or loss.

Cash flow hedges and hedges of a net investment in foreign currency. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of these derivative financial instruments is recorded directly in equity in a reserve named “cash flow hedge”, while the ineffective portion is recorded in profit or loss. The amount recognized in net equity is not transferred to profit or loss until the results of the hedged transactions are recorded in profit or loss, or until the maturity date of the hedged transactions.

When the hedge is discontinued, the gain or loss accumulated in equity at that date is maintained until the underlying hedged transaction occurs. At that time, the gain or loss accumulated in equity will be reversed in profit or loss affecting such transaction.

At each year-end, financial instruments are stated at fair value. In the case of derivatives not traded in formal markets, the Group uses assumptions based on market conditions at that date for their measurement.

Effectiveness. A hedge is considered to be highly effective when the changes in the fair value or in the cash flows of the underlying directly attributable to the hedged risk are offset by changes in the fair value or in the cash flows of the hedging instrument with an effectiveness ranging from 80% to 125%.

Embedded derivative. The Group also assesses the existence of embedded derivatives in contracts and financial instruments to determine whether their characteristics and risks are closely related to the host contract, provided that the whole set is not being accounted for at fair value. If they are not closely related, they are recorded separately, with changes in value recognized directly in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

N. Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation as a result of past events, for which it is probable that the Group will use resources to settle the obligation and for which it can make a reasonable estimate of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are calculated on the basis of the best information available on the event and its consequences and are re-estimated at each reporting date. The provisions recorded are used to cover the specific risks for which they were originally recorded, and are reviewed, in full or in part, when such risks disappear or decrease.

Contingent liabilities are all those possible obligations arising from past events whose future occurrence and related loss are deemed to be unlikely. Under IFRS, the Group does not recognize any provision for these items, although, as required by the same standards, they are disclosed in Note 19, if any.

O. Employee benefits

The obligations for severance payments estimated to be accrued by employees retiring while working at Aguas Andinas S.A., Aguas Cordillera S.A. and Aguas Manquehue S.A. are recorded at their actuarial value, determined using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses on severance payments arising from changes in estimates such as turnover rates, mortality, salary increases or discount rates are determined in accordance with the provisions of IAS 19 in other comprehensive income, directly affecting equity, and are subsequently reclassified to retained earnings.

Aguas Andinas S.A.

At Aguas Andinas S.A., severance payments are governed by the provisions of the Labor Code, except for the amount of all-event compensation accrued as of July 31, 2002, which is adjusted on a quarterly basis in accordance with the variation in the consumer price index. For employees who are part of the collective bargaining agreements in effect, the payment factor for dismissal is 1.45 salaries, excluding voluntary resignation, with no limits on the number of years and amounts; this also applies to those employees who, in their employment contract, were granted the same benefit. In addition, the mentioned collective bargaining agreement establishes that employees who retire while working at Aguas Andinas S.A., and make their retirement effective within 120 days from the date on which they reach the legal retirement age, will be eligible for the benefit detailed in the collective bargaining agreement, and will continue to accrue this benefit after July 2002.

Aguas Cordillera S.A. and Aguas Manquehue S.A.

At Aguas Cordillera S.A. and Aguas Manquehue S.A., severance payments are governed by the provisions of the Labor Code, except for the amount of all-event compensation accrued as of December 31, 2002, which is adjusted on a quarterly basis in accordance with the variation in the consumer price index. For employees who are part of the collective bargaining agreements in effect, the payment factor for dismissal is 1 salary, excluding voluntary resignation, with no

limits on the number of years and amounts; this also applies to those employees who, in their individual employment contract, were granted the same benefit. In addition, the mentioned collective bargaining agreements establish that employees who retire while working at Aguas Cordillera S.A. and Aguas Manquehue S.A. continue to accrue this benefit after December 2002.

No such benefits exist for the other subsidiaries.

P. Income taxes and deferred taxes

The income tax expense is the sum of the income tax payable and the change in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

The income tax payable is determined based on the taxable income for the year. The Group’s income tax payable is calculated using the tax rates enacted, or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Deferred taxes are recognized for differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and their tax bases used in the calculation of taxable income and are accounted for in accordance with the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which such differences can

be utilized. Deferred tax assets or liabilities are not recognized if the temporary differences arise from the lower value or initial recognition (except in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that does not affect either the tax results or the financial results.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would result from the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to set off tax assets against tax liabilities and they are related to the same taxable entity and taxation authority.

Q. Ordinary income

Revenue recognition policy

The Group determined its recognition and measurement of revenue from ordinary activities based on the principle that revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. This core principle is to be applied on the basis of a five-step model:

- 1. Identifying a contract with a customer;
- 2. Identifying performance obligations in the contract;
- 3. Determining the transaction price;
- 4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations; and
- 5. Recognizing revenue when (or as) performance obligations are satisfied.

Recognition of revenue for the sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized once the significant risk and rewards of ownership have been transferred, the Group does not retain any relationship with the goods sold, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the sale will flow to the company and the costs incurred in the transaction can also be measured reliably.

Recognition of revenue for the sale of services

Revenue from the sale of services is measured at fair value. Invoices are issued for the amount of the consideration receivable based on actual consumption or work performed, net of returns, trade discounts and rebates, so that revenue is recognized when the service is transferred to the customer and collection is considered probable, and the associated costs and possible discounts for erroneous collections can be estimated reliably.

The service area of the sanitation companies is divided into invoicing groups, which determines dates for meter readings and subsequent invoicing. This process is carried out based on a monthly calendar, which means that at the end of each month there are unread meters and, therefore, unbilled consumptions.

For billing groups having information based on meter readings of actual consumption, the corresponding tariff will be applied.

When the Group does not have all the meter consumption readings, it will make the best estimate for those pending billing, that is, based on the physical data for the previous month valued at the current tariff, considering in both cases (invoicing or estimate) the normal tariff or overconsumption tariff, as appropriate.

The transfer of risks and rewards varies depending on the line of business of the different companies. For sanitation companies services are provided and all associated charges are made based on actual con-

sumption, and a monthly provision is made for any unbilled charges made on the basis of prior invoices. For the subsidiaries Análisis Ambientales S.A., Ecoriles S.A., Hidrogística S.A. and Biogenera S.A., the invoicing and potential provision is made on the basis of work performed.

Method for determining service completion status

Sanitation services are deemed to have been provided based on the measurement of consumption in accordance with the provisions of the associated legal regulations, while for the non- sanitation Subsidiaries, services are considered to have been provided once they have been completed and/or the respective reports have been issued.

Revenue from agreements with developers are recorded as revenue to the extent that certain conditions stipulated in each contract are met, which ensure that the associated economic benefit will flow to the Group.

R. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated as the ratio between the gain (loss) attributable to equity holders of the Parent and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding.

The Group has not carried out any transactions with a potential dilutive effect that would result in earnings per diluted share different from the basic earnings per share.

S. Information on the environment

Assets of an environmental nature are considered to be those that are used on a lasting basis in the activity of the Company and its Subsidiaries, and whose main purpose is to minimize adverse environmental impacts and protect and improve the environment, including the reduction or elimination of future pollution arising from the operations of Aguas Andinas S.A. and Subsidiaries.

Such assets are measured at acquisition cost. The Company and its Subsidiaries amortize these elements on a straight-line basis over the estimated remaining useful lives of the different elements.

T. Consolidated statements of cash flows

The statement of cash flows shows the movements in cash flows during the year, including value added tax (VAT), determined under the direct method and using the following criteria:

Cash and cash equivalents: inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents, which are short-term, highly liquid investments with insignificant risk of changes in value (term of 3 months or less from the date of acquisition and without restrictions).

Operating activities: are the principal revenue-producing activities of the entity and other activities that are not investing or financing activities.

Investing activities: are the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash equivalents.

Financing activities: are activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the contributed equity and borrowings of the entity.

U. Capitalized financing costs

Policy for interest-accruing borrowings:

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that meet the conditions to be qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of such assets.

Policy for capitalization of interest costs:

Interest paid or accrued on debt financing qualifying assets is capitalized, as required by IAS 23. IAS 23 establishes that when the Group acquires debt for the purpose of financing investments, the interest on such debt must be deducted from the financial expense and incorporated to the financed construction work, up to the total amount of such interest, applying the respective rate to the disbursements made at the reporting date of the financial statements.

V. Non-current assets held-for-sale or for distribution to the owners

The Group classifies as non-current assets (or disposal group) held-for-sale property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investments in associates, joint ventures and disposal groups (group of assets to be disposed of together with their directly associated liabilities), for which, at the reporting date, active sales negotiations have been initiated, and it is estimated that it is highly probable that the transaction will be completed during the twelve months following the reporting date.

Assets or disposal groups classified as held-for-sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount or fair value less sales costs and cease to be depreciated from the moment they are classified as held-for-sale.

Non-current assets held-for-sale and components of disposal groups classified as held-for-sale or held for distribution to owners are presented in the consolidated financial statements as follows:

Assets included in a single line item called “Non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held-for-sale”. Liabilities forming part of a disposal group classified as held-for-sale are presented in the statement of financial position separately from other liabilities, i.e. under “Liabilities forming part of a disposal group classified as held-for-sale are presented in the statement of financial position. These assets and liabilities will not be offset, nor will they be presented as a single amount.

In the statement of comprehensive income, the line item “Gain (loss) from discontinued operations” includes a single amount comprising the total after-tax result of discontinued operations and the after-tax gain or loss recognized on measurement at fair value less sales costs, or on disposal of the assets or disposal groups comprising the discontinued operation.

W. Reclassifications

For the year ended December 31, 2024, reclassifications have been made to facilitate the comparison with the financial statements as of December 31, 2023, as follows:

Reclassifications	Increase/ (Decrease) ThCh\$
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Payments for premiums and benefits, annuities and other obligations arising from the policies underwritten	8,600,442
Payments to suppliers for goods and services	3,594,201
Other payments for operating activities	(8,765,363)
Other cash inflows (outflows)	(3,429,280)
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Other cash inflows (outflows)	4,796,697
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Repayment of loans	(4,796,697)

X. Change in accounting policy

As of September 30, 2024, Grupo Aguas decided to use the revaluation model for the class of assets “Water rights” which are classified under Intangible assets other than goodwill. Thus, the value of this class of assets will be periodically updated based on their market value. The prospective application of this policy resulted in an increase of ThCh\$390,479,260 in the value of intangible assets other than goodwill.

For further information, refer to Note 12.

Note 3. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES AND RIGHTS RECEIVABLE

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, trade receivables (current and non-current) are as follows:

Credit risk	December 31, 2024 Ch\$	December 31, 2023 Ch\$
Gross exposure of trade receivables	161,207,095	168,409,768
Gross exposure of notes receivable	768,843	1,509,402
Gross exposure of other receivables	8,229,159	7,587,548
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(37,800,633)	(45,499,250)
Current trade and other receivables, net	132,404,464	132,007,468
Gross exposure of other receivables	4,126,169	4,241,254
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(685,423)	(462,530)
Rights receivable, non-current, net	3,440,746	3,778,724
Net exposure, risk concentration	135,845,210	135,786,192

In accordance with the Group’s policy, debts related to consumption turned into payment agreements are provided for in full (see Note 2.2, letter H, item iv. “Policy for impairment of trade and other receivables”).

As of December 31, 2024, the main variation is presented in trade receivables and notes receivable (decrease of ThCh\$7,202,673 and ThCh\$740,559, respectively, compared to December 31, 2023).

During 2024, there was an increase of ThCh570,843 compared to December 2023 in unmatured trade receivables of less than or equal to 8 months, as a result of the improvement in collection procedures.

There are no customers with sales representing 10% or more of the consolidated revenue or significant restrictions on receivables that require to be disclosed for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

Changes in allowance for doubtful accounts	December 31, 2024 ThCh\$	December 31, 2023 ThCh\$
Balance at January 1	(45,961,780)	(45,399,651)
Increase in existing allowances	(7,163,962)	(12,316,346)
Other	14,639,686	11,754,217
Total changes	7,475,724	(562,129)
Final balance	(38,486,056)	(45,961,780)

The following is the aging of the gross debt as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

Debt composition	Aging as of December 31, 2024				Total ThCh\$	Total current ThCh\$	Total non-current ThCh\$
	less than three months ThCh\$	from three to six months ThCh\$	from six to eight months ThCh\$	more than eight months ThCh\$			
Gross exposure of trade receivables	121,035,953	5,122,677	2,685,794	32,362,671	161,207,095	161,207,095	-
Gross exposure of notes receivable	305,802	-	-	463,041	768,843	768,843	-
Gross exposure of other receivables	8,229,159	-	-	4,126,169	12,355,328	8,229,159	4,126,169
Total aging of debt	129,570,914	5,122,677	2,685,794	36,951,881	174,331,266	170,205,097	4,126,169
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,830,942)	(1,732,670)	(1,411,309)	(33,511,135)	(38,486,056)	(37,800,633)	(685,423)
Totals	127,739,972	3,390,007	1,274,485	3,440,746	135,845,210	132,404,464	3,440,746

Debt composition	Aging as of December 31, 2023				Total ThCh\$	Total current ThCh\$	Total non-current ThCh\$
	less than three months ThCh\$	from three to six months ThCh\$	from six to eight months ThCh\$	more than eight months ThCh\$			
Gross exposure of trade receivables	118,315,635	6,102,480	3,763,339	40,228,314	168,409,768	168,409,768	-
Gross exposure of notes receivable	1,147,562	-	-	361,840	1,509,402	1,509,402	-
Gross exposure of other receivables	7,587,548	-	-	4,241,254	11,828,802	7,587,548	4,241,254
Total aging of debt	127,050,745	6,102,480	3,763,339	44,831,408	181,747,972	177,506,718	4,241,254
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,717,506)	(1,736,326)	(1,455,264)	(41,052,684)	(45,961,780)	(45,499,250)	(462,530)
Totals	125,333,239	4,366,154	2,308,075	3,778,724	135,786,192	132,007,468	3,778,724

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the analysis of the gross exposure of current trade receivables, notes receivable and other current and non-current receivables for the renegotiated and non-renegotiated portfolio is as follows:

December 31, 2024						
Tranche of trade receivables	Non-renegotiated portfolio		Renegotiated portfolio		Total gross portfolio	
	No. of customers	Gross amount ThCh\$	No. of customers	Gross amount ThCh\$	No. of customers	Gross amount ThCh\$
Current	526,469	58,869,164	-	-	526,469	58,869,164
From 1 to 30 days	1,092,894	52,286,978	7,483	283,212	1,100,377	52,570,190
From 31 to 60 days	221,232	13,178,368	14,280	613,889	235,512	13,792,257
From 61 to 90 days	56,310	3,405,462	16,696	933,841	73,006	4,339,303
From 91 to 120 days	23,968	1,507,752	7,850	535,028	31,818	2,042,780
From 121 to 150 days	12,305	1,018,719	6,871	586,040	19,176	1,604,759
From 151 to 180 days	9,786	863,536	6,054	611,602	15,840	1,475,138
From 181 to 210 days	7,700	662,223	5,306	603,874	13,006	1,266,097
From 211 to 250 days	6,731	612,262	5,400	807,435	12,131	1,419,697
More than 251 days	111,298	3,712,535	85,855	33,239,346	197,153	36,951,881
Total	2,068,693	136,116,999	155,795	38,214,267	2,224,488	174,331,266

December 31, 2023						
Tranche of trade receivables	Non-renegotiated portfolio		Renegotiated portfolio		Total gross portfolio	
	No. of customers	Gross amount ThCh\$	No. of customers	Gross amount ThCh\$	No. of customers	Gross amount ThCh\$
Current	495,763	63,343,857	-	-	495,763	63,343,857
From 1 to 30 days	1,044,769	45,019,234	6,626	181,884	1,051,395	45,201,118
From 31 to 60 days	231,829	12,943,141	13,124	620,807	244,953	13,563,948
From 61 to 90 days	66,069	4,027,008	16,711	914,814	82,780	4,941,822
From 91 to 120 days	31,251	1,888,170	7,871	534,664	39,122	2,422,834
From 121 to 150 days	19,522	1,311,242	6,746	579,341	26,268	1,890,583
From 151 to 180 days	12,175	1,166,741	6,097	622,322	18,272	1,789,063
From 181 to 210 days	12,964	1,340,686	5,313	606,960	18,277	1,947,646
From 211 to 250 days	7,715	967,389	5,612	848,304	13,327	1,815,693
More than 251 days	99,804	7,930,416	95,174	36,900,992	194,978	44,831,408
Total	2,021,861	139,937,884	163,274	41,810,088	2,185,135	181,747,972

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the analysis of bounced notes and notes in judicial collection is as follows:

Bounced portfolio and portfolio in judicial collection	Non-renegotiated portfolio 31-12-2024		Non-renegotiated portfolio 31-12-2023	
	No. of customers	Amount of portfolio ThCh\$	No. of customers	Amount of portfolio ThCh\$
Bounced notes receivable	1,361	455,924	785	361,840
Notes receivable in judicial collection	5	488,505	5	435,546
Total	1,366	944,429	790	797,386

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the analysis of credit risk is as follows:

Allowances and write-offs	December 31, 2024 ThCh\$	December 31, 2023 ThCh\$
Allowance for non-renegotiated portfolio	(271,789)	(4,151,692)
Allowance for renegotiated portfolio	(38,214,267)	(41,810,088)
Total allowances	(38,486,056)	(45,961,780)
Write-offs for the year	14,639,686	11,754,217

Note 4. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Balances and transactions with related parties

Transactions between the Company and its Subsidiaries are carried out on an arm’s length basis. These transactions have been eliminated in consolidation and are not broken down in this note.

ID number related party	Name of related party	Nature of the relationship	Nature of transactions with related party	Term	Collateral	December 31, 2024 ThCh\$	December 31, 2023 ThCh\$
78.851.880-3	Veolia Water Technologies & Solutions Chile Ltda.	Related to the Controller	Laboratory analysis & sampling service	30 days	No collateral	13,414	-
65.113.732-2	Corporación Chilena de Investigación del Agua SpA.	Related to the Controller	Sampling service	30 days	No collateral	42,740	-
65.113.732-2	Corporación Chilena de Investigación del Agua SpA.	Related to the Controller	Lease	30 days	No collateral	-	3,707
77.441.870-9	Veolia Soluciones Ambientales Chile S.A.	Related to the Controller	Laboratory analysis and sampling service	30 days	No collateral	17,525	6,552
65.113.732-2	Corporación Chilena de Investigación del Agua SpA.	Related to the Controller	Reimbursement of expense	30 days	No collateral	-	575
87.803.800-2	Veolia SU Chile S.A.	Related to the Controller	Income from excess load, laboratory analysis and sampling service	30 days	No collateral	-	3,547
Totals						73,679	14,381

Receivables due from related parties

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, this item is as follows:

Payables due to related parties

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, this item is as follows:

ID number related party	Name of related party	Nature of the relationship	Nature of transactions with related party	Term	Collateral	December 31, 2024 ThCh\$	December 31, 2023 ThCh\$
77.441.870-9	Veolia Soluciones Ambientales Chile S.A.	Related to the Controller	Operation technologies experience, maintenance and support service	30 days	Contract performance bond (UF4,017)	1,536,151	251,121
77.441.870-9	Veolia Soluciones Ambientales Chile S.A.	Related to the Controller	Virtual platform	60 days	No collateral	23,498	163,810
77.441.870-9	Veolia Soluciones Ambientales Chile S.A.	Related to the Controller	Specialized customer service	30 days	No collateral	93,851	125,224
77.441.870-9	Veolia Soluciones Ambientales Chile S.A.	Related to the Controller	Purchase of materials	30 days	No collateral	-	218,244
Sin Rut	Aquatec Proyectos para el Sector del Agua S.A.	Related to the Controller	Technical assistance	30 days	No collateral	240,403	302,272
Sin Rut	Aquatec Proyectos para el Sector del Agua S.A.	Related to the Controller	Purchase of materials	30 days	No collateral	926,980	237,929
70.009.410-3	Asociación Canalistas Sociedad del Canal del Maipo	Common director	Purchase of water, electric power and interconnections	30 days	No collateral	-	12,881
65.113.732-2	Corporación Chilena de Investigación del Agua SpA.	Related to the Controller	Studies and consulting services	30 days	No collateral	158,563	267,072
77.274.820-5	Inversiones Aguas Metropolitanas S.A.	Related to the Controller	Dividends payable	30 days	No collateral	19,314,190	-
Total						22,293,636	1,578,553

Transactions with related parties

The detail of the most significant transactions with non-consolidated related parties is as follows:

ID number related party	Name of related party	Nature of the relationship	Country of origin	Nature of transactions with related party	Currency	December 31, 2024 ThCh\$		December 31, 2023 ThCh\$	
						Amount	(Debit)/credit to profit or loss	Amount	(Debit)/credit to profit or loss
70.009.410-3	Asociación Canalistas Sociedad del Canal del Maipo	Common director	CL	Purchase of water, electric power and canal manager	CLP	870,260	(731,311)	5,688,582	(4,780,321)
No ID number	Logistium Servicios Logísticos S.A.	Related to the Controller	ES	Operational supplies	EUR	-	-	601,155	(601,155)
77.441.870-9	Veolia Soluciones Ambientales Chile S.A.	Related to the Controller	CL	Operation technologies experience, support and tracer gas leak detection service	CLP	4,997,546	(4,259,285)	3,430,676	(2,890,347)
77.441.870-9	Veolia Soluciones Ambientales Chile S.A.	Related to the Controller	CL	Maintenance of Siebel virtual platform, Aquacis, consulting, evolutionary maintenance and Aquacis licenses	CLP	2,443,201	(2,166,464)	2,583,805	(2,167,371)
77.441.870-9	Veolia Soluciones Ambientales Chile S.A.	Related to the Controller	CL	Laboratory analysis and sampling contract	CLP	152,579	128,218	22,615	19,004
77.441.870-9	Veolia Soluciones Ambientales Chile S.A.	Related to the Controller	CL	Nitrogen removal and plan to convert the Mapocho-Trebal treatment plant into a biofactory	CLP	-	-	3,005,964	(2,526,020)
No ID number	Aquatec Proyectos para el Sector del Agua S.A.	Related to the Controller	ES	Control and follow-up of the operation of the water supply dams in Santiago, El Yeso Reservoir, technical assistance and training.	EUR	2,383,857	(2,383,644)	1,655,781	(1,572,728)
96.817.230-1	EPSA Eléctrica Puntilla S.A.	Common director	CL	Purchase of water and electric power	CLP	551,028	(463,049)	3,081,902	(2,589,834)
76.078.231-9	Empresa Depuradora de Aguas Servidas Mapocho El Trebal Ltda.	Related to the Controller	CL	Biogas plant operation and maintenance services	CLP	-	-	177,344	(177,344)
76.746.454-1	Biofactoría Andina Spa.	Related to the Controller	CL	Operation and maintenance services for Biogas Plant	CLP	99,005	(83,197)	76,753	(76,753)
87.803.800-2	Veolia SU Chile S.A.	Related to the Controller	CL	Overload	CLP	-	-	17,812	14,968
65.113.732-2	Corporación Chilena de Investigación del Agua	Related to the Controller	CL	Research & development consulting	CLP	557,832	(557,832)	364,008	(364,008)
65.113.732-2	Corporación Chilena de Investigación del Agua	Related to the Controller	CL	Lease and contract for laboratory analysis and sampling services	CLP	57,858	48,620	21,181	17,799
77.274.820-5	Inversiones Aguas Metropolitanas SA	Controller	CL	Dividends paid	CLP	63,674,103	-	45,216,696	-

The materiality criterion for reporting transactions between related companies is for transactions exceeding ThCh\$100,000 (accumulated).

Directors’ and Directors’ Committee Compensation

The compensation paid to the directors of Aguas Andinas S.A. and Subsidiaries and the Directors’ Committee as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

Compensation paid	December 31, 2024 ThCh\$	December 31, 2023 ThCh\$
Board of directors	481,734	460,525
Directors' committee	82,636	80,004
Total	564,370	540,529

This corresponds solely to fees related to their functions as defined and agreed at the Ordinary Shareholders’ Meeting.

Detail of related parties and transactions between related parties and Directors and Executives

The Group’s management is not aware of the existence of transactions between related parties and directors and/or executives, other than their per diems and compensation.

Statements of financial position	2024	2023
ASSETS		
Current assets	288,702,263	275,004,410
Non-current assets	2,729,457,072	2,148,343,319
Total assets	3,018,159,335	2,423,347,729
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities	351,513,489	361,668,126
Non-current liabilities	1,374,530,378	1,175,540,305
Equity	1,292,066,950	886,107,830
Non-controlling interest	48,518	31,468
Total liabilities and equity	3,018,159,335	2,423,347,729
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Revenue	662,701,294	640,855,854
Operating cost	(412,321,505)	(387,940,915)
Financial loss	(84,877,579)	(76,633,585)
Other non-operating	(6,853,835)	(8,979,801)
Income tax	(34,306,718)	(33,909,237)
Non-controlling interest	2,008	1,895
Profit attributable to owners of the parent	124,339,646	133,390,421

Statements of financial position	2024	2023
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS		
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities	282,203,771	234,194,148
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities	(176,341,951)	(150,000,484)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities	(106,260,070)	(154,372,324)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(398,250)	(70,178,660)
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1	109,156,681	179,335,341
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31	108,758,431	109,156,681
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY		
Share capital	155,567,354	155,567,354
Retained earnings (accumulated losses)	407,021,368	411,044,222
Share premium	164,064,038	164,064,038
Other reserves	(5,965,550)	(5,965,550)
Other interest in equity	571,379,740	161,397,766
Non-controlling interest	48,518	31,468
Total equity	1,292,115,468	886,139,298

Statements of financial position as of December 31, 2024

Statements of financial position	Inversiones Aguas Metropolitanas S.A.		Aguas Andinas S.A.		Aguas Cordillera S.A.		Manquehue S.A.		EcoRiles S.A.		Hidrogística S.A.		Análisis Ambientales S.A.		Aguas del Maipo S.A.	
	2024 (ThCh\$)	2023 (ThCh\$)	2024 (ThCh\$)	2023 (ThCh\$)	2024 (ThCh\$)	2023 (ThCh\$)	2024 (ThCh\$)	2023 (ThCh\$)	2024 (ThCh\$)	2023 (ThCh\$)	2024 (ThCh\$)	2023 (ThCh\$)	2024 (ThCh\$)	2023 (ThCh\$)	2024 (ThCh\$)	2023 (ThCh\$)
ASSETS																
Current assets	289,941,134	276,781,050	288,702,263	275,004,410	29,841,028	28,117,417	6,839,994	7,555,149	11,402,996	11,736,082	7,474,694	7,382,181	8,738,755	7,816,921	1,507,289	1,782,902
Non-current assets	3,000,829,665	2,419,695,021	2,729,457,072	2,148,343,319	655,429,026	444,828,116	141,839,656	99,888,202	1,400,611	1,344,331	4,049,409	3,998,185	6,704,171	6,383,879	11,055,276	11,341,463
Total assets	3,290,770,799	2,696,476,071	3,018,159,335	2,423,347,729	685,270,054	472,945,533	148,679,650	107,443,351	12,803,607	13,080,413	11,524,103	11,380,366	15,442,926	14,200,800	12,562,565	13,124,365
LIABILITIES																
Current liabilities	352,203,023	362,634,346	351,513,489	361,668,126	85,373,718	80,394,585	20,623,549	18,308,087	3,900,234	4,040,546	4,482,017	5,857,967	2,470,019	3,096,341	4,824,117	5,967,778
Non-current liabilities	1,374,821,712	1,175,813,467	1,374,530,378	1,175,540,305	120,441,518	76,134,731	25,958,881	18,430,827	105,113	121,666	836,599	949,972	190,750	233,285	9,139	-
Equity	918,986,373	715,849,689	1,292,066,950	886,107,830	479,454,379	316,415,913	102,097,220	70,704,437	8,798,260	8,918,201	6,205,487	4,572,427	12,782,157	10,871,174	7,729,309	7,156,587
Non-controlling interests	644,759,691	442,178,569	48,518	31,468	439	304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities and equity	3,290,770,799	2,696,476,071	3,018,159,335	2,423,347,729	685,270,054	472,945,533	148,679,650	107,443,351	12,803,607	13,080,413	11,524,103	11,380,366	15,442,926	14,200,800	12,562,565	13,124,365
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME																
Revenue	662,701,294	640,855,854	662,701,294	640,855,854	94,426,790	90,768,027	21,133,977	21,201,549	22,496,041	22,523,043	13,133,347	12,393,261	16,154,674	14,307,156	3,550,002	2,468,894
Operating cost	(414,124,714)	(389,534,004)	(412,321,505)	(387,940,915)	(64,651,966)	(61,307,491)	(14,651,497)	(15,357,628)	(19,502,703)	(19,425,615)	(11,462,056)	(10,694,806)	(14,096,692)	(12,527,888)	(2,350,896)	(2,387,639)
Financial profit (loss)	(84,822,689)	(76,617,993)	(84,877,580)	(76,633,585)	(4,512,175)	(6,843,267)	(914,129)	(1,171,529)	188,521	280,512	(73,073)	(167,979)	(14,740)	(237,451)	(181,679)	(333,145)
Other non-operating	(6,850,776)	(8,979,801)	(6,853,837)	(8,979,801)	(1,551,088)	(855,251)	(628,315)	(168,393)	(75,043)	7,125	653,403	(195,201)	(30,931)	(85,112)	(4,102)	2,823
Income tax	(34,317,719)	(33,886,203)	(34,306,718)	(33,909,237)	(3,415,718)	(2,595,817)	(552,947)	(450,586)	(807,318)	(856,294)	(436,948)	(261,142)	(397,259)	(248,107)	(253,080)	10,473
Non-controlling interests	(62,044,581)	(66,560,594)	(2,008)	(1,895)	(18)	(17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain (loss) from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit attributable to owners of the parent	60,540,815	65,277,259	124,339,646	133,390,421	20,295,825	19,166,184	4,387,089	4,053,413	2,299,498	2,528,771	1,814,673	1,074,133	1,615,052	1,208,598	760,245	(238,594)
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS																
Net cash flows from operating activities	280,299,573	232,719,462	282,203,771	234,194,148	38,887,009	31,926,820	11,571,404	5,968,701	3,529,617	1,656,749	(280,258)	1,745,683	2,095,046	1,902,581	1,778,195	1,465,740
Net cash flows from investing activities	(176,341,951)	(150,002,292)	(176,341,951)	(150,000,484)	(26,313,018)	(24,371,560)	(9,244,256)	(5,648,309)	(225,271)	(205,950)	(332,856)	(174,201)	(728,956)	(661,150)	(637,972)	(372,642)
Net cash flows from financing activities	(104,762,157)	(152,467,628)	(106,260,070)	(154,372,324)	(15,897,180)	(5,163,030)	(2,721,330)	(484,778)	(2,528,770)		-	(337,180)	(32,000)	(1,073,000)	(1,137,000)	(1,135,600)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(804,535)	(69,750,458)	(398,250)	(70,178,660)	(3,323,189)	2,392,230	(394,182)	(164,386)	775,576	1,450,799	(613,114)	1,234,302	1,334,090	168,431	3,223	(42,502)
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1	110,795,410	180,545,868	109,156,681	179,335,341	5,530,260	3,138,030	1,159,082	1,323,468	3,607,688	2,156,889	1,767,171	532,869	417,622	249,191	7,059	49,561
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31	109,990,875	110,795,410	108,758,431	109,156,681	2,207,071	5,530,260	764,900	1,159,082	4,383,264	3,607,688	1,154,057	1,767,171	1,751,712	417,622	10,282	7,059
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY																
Share capital	468,358,402	468,358,402	155,567,354	155,567,354	153,608,183	153,608,183	9,025,832	9,025,832	333,787	333,787	506,908	506,908	262,456	262,456	7,971,221	7,971,221
Retained earnings (accumulated losses)	201,621,765	203,895,644	407,021,368	411,044,222	189,445,921	169,657,156	61,993,536	57,733,048	8,451,201	8,611,693	5,699,456	4,106,947	11,872,737	10,630,168	128,253	(403,918)
Share premium	-	-	164,064,038	164,064,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other reserves	286,274,621	80,864,058	571,379,740	161,397,766	197,460,701	54,211,000	31,832,121	4,699,826	40,551	-	40,551	-	668,414	-	40,551	-
Other interest in equity	(37,268,415)	(37,268,415)	(5,965,550)	(5,965,550)	(61,060,426)	(61,060,426)	(754,269)	(754,269)	(27,279)	(27,279)	(41,428)	(41,428)	(21,450)	(21,450)	(410,716)	(410,716)
Non-controlling interest	644,759,691	442,178,569	48,518	31,468	439	304			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final equity balance	1,563,746,064	1,158,028,258	1,292,115,468	886,139,298	479,454,818	316,416,217	102,097,220	70,704,437	8,798,260	8,918,201	6,205,487	4,572,427	12,782,157	10,871,174	7,729,309	7,156,587



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