

Martha Vásquez: Good Morning and welcome to the webcast on the EPM Group 2021 third quarter results.

This event shall be led by Martha Durán, Executive Vice President of Finance and Investment, and she is joined today by Juan Carlos Sampedro, Capital Stock Director. My name is Martha Vásquez, and I belong to the Corporate Communication Management. I shall be the moderator for this event.

We are joined by the interpreter, Andrés Jaramillo, who shall be interpreting in English. For those who wish to listen to the event in English, please click the settings icon located in the Slides module that is on your screens and choose the option, “English.”

Today we have a presentation by Martha Durán, and we will end with a space for questions and answers. We ask you kindly, from now, and as the presentation goes on, that you ask your questions in the questions module on your screens so that when we start this space we are able to answer the majority of them.

This webcast is being recorded and shall be available in the following days at the same link as the event.

From this moment, then, I hand over to Martha Durán, Executive Vice President of Finance and Investment for the EPM Group.

Martha Durán: Good morning everyone. Thank you very much for joining today’s teleconference in which we will share with you in detail the EPM Group consolidated results at the close of the third quarter of 2021. As Martha said, today I will be accompanied by Juan Carlos Castro, and Juan Carlos Sampedro, who will answer all your questions at the end.

Well, let’s start with the main events in the quarter and after the closure. We start with some of the relevant events in the Hidroituango project. On this matter, it is very important to highlight the action plan taken by EPM in order to guarantee the continuity of the project’s construction process. In this vein, as has already been stated by our general manager, the main civil works contracting firms such as EPM have stated and have reached an agreement of interest to extend the respective contract, and to date we are negotiating the terms or the negotiation of this extension. On the other hand, as you are all aware, these contracting firms were subject to a first instance decision, not yet definite, in which the General Comptroller of the Republic declared them liable for a possible detriment to public equity. It is for this reason, in the event that the Comptroller confirms this decision in the second instance, the contractors will be unable to continue with the execution of the works. It must be mentioned that, and it is very important to say, that this tax decision is entirely outside EPM’s will and control. It is due to this situation, generated by decisions made by the Comptroller, that EPM, alongside the process to extend the current contracts, has been carrying out a market survey to identify possible national or international

contractors who have the technical capacity to continue with the execution of the project's works. In summary, we would have an extension of the contract with the current firms which seeks to guarantee the start-up of the first two generation units and, simultaneously, we would carry out a contracting process to select a new contractor, seeking to continue with the project in the future. It is important to confirm that EPM carries out all the actions necessary to meet the main objective, which is to prioritize the safety and continuity of the Hidroituango project, complying with the obligation to prepare ourselves in the face of the incoming inability of the contractors investigated by the Comptroller General of the Republic, and considering this, obviously, the decisions of the control entities and also guaranteeing the legal security of the participants or persons who make these decisions.

Moving on now to the matter of the project insurance, we must indicate that last August 31, EPM received a third payment from the Insurer Mapfre for USD 100 million for the coverage of all construction and assembly risks due to the contingency that occurred in the project in April 2018. With this new down payment, the resources received until now add up to USD 350 million. These resources obtained from the insurer are intended entirely for the recovery of the project. In addition, as an alternative to the all-risk and construction policy, EPM established, as a risk transfer mechanism, a self-insurance fund for USD 22 million, which allows us to manage the majority of insurable eventualities that may affect the development of the project in our final stage. This mechanism, which is currently operating, complements the insurance scheme and, in our opinion, allows comprehensive management of the project risks.

Secondly, last August 26, we signed a contract with Canacol Energy to guarantee the supply of natural gas in Antioquia. From December 1, 2024, Canacol will supply gas to EPM in Medellín with an initial volume of approximately 21 ft³ per day. This volume will increase during the duration of the contract, following demand. This supply contract, added to the construction of a new gas duct that will be managed by Canacol, marks a very important milestone as Antioquia will have a new source of natural gas as a complement to the traditional sources from La Guajira and Cusiana, and as such, long-term energy security in the department can be guaranteed. Another of the great benefits of this contract that we have signed is that non-regulated market clients will have access to natural gas to sign long-term contracts, encouraging the decarbonization process of the Antioquia economy. This project also contributes to the efforts being made by the National Government to reach a more sustainable energy matrix and to meet the greenhouse gas emissions goal by 51% as of 2030.

Regarding international branches, we have very good news in Mexico, as in September our branch, Ticsa, after taking various legal actions and an arduous administrative management, managed to recover control of the five water treatment plants that had been taken by the authorities in Mexico. Three of these plants are located in the state of Tamaulipas, and the other two in the state of Chiapas. These assets are strategically important for the Group, not only because of the economic benefits they produce, but also due to their impact on

the environment, society and sustainability, because they enable the reuse of 1.6 million m³ of water per month.

Another very positive recent event was the award on October 26 by the National Government of Colombia to EPM at the auction for non-conventional renewable energy of 83 MW of solar energy in long-term contracts from the Tepuy project, located in the department of Caldas. With this milestone, we consolidate our position as a leading company in the energy market and diversify our large-scale electricity generation portfolio with renewable resources, such as solar energy. Our current portfolio has 3.190 MW in operation, 88% of which produce energy from conventional renewable sources, 1% from non-conventional renewable sources, such as wind, and 11% with thermal energy. With the start-up of operations of the Tepuy project, EPM Group will increase its non-conventional renewable energy installed capacity five-fold and will be able to produce enough power to supply the equivalent of 160,000 Colombian households.

To end this first part of the presentation, I want to share with you that our general commitment to the financial and investor public will continue to be to adopt the best relations practices so that you can make informed investment decisions. In this vein, on October 5, the Colombian Stock Exchange ratified our IR recognition, which EPM has obtained since its launch in 2013.

We will now tell you about Ituango's technical and financial progress. As of September, the project has achieved a total progress in the works of 85.3%, clearly exceeding the progress percentage at the time of the contingency in April 2018.

On the next slide we will show you the main progress on the work fronts. Regarding the assembly of the main equipment, with General Electric, who is the manufacturer of turbines and generators, the first four generators are progressing. The two generation units intended to start operations in 2022 already have the spiral chamber and aspiration tube installed. We have 13 transformers on site, where the Siemens staff, together with our assembly staff, are working to assemble them. The first three 500 KW cables were installed, corresponding to the first circuit of generation unit number 1. In other areas of the project, we see progress in the shielding of the pressure wells. In this period, manufacturing of the ferrules was continued for the shielding of the pressure wells for generation units numbers 1 to 3, registering to date an advance of 43% in manufacture. And, finally, the underwater work robot under the responsibility of a Dutch and German firm arrived at the site to carry out underwater inspection work.

On the following slide we see the value invested in the project as of September, which reaches COP 13.3 trillion. We remind you that, last January, the company updated the value of the investments needed to terminate the project to COP 2.1 trillion. These resources insure the start of commercial operations of the first-generation units in the second semester of 2022, the remaining six units between 2023 and 2025. With this, the total investments today are at COP 18.3 trillion.

Moving on to the next slide, we can see the behavior of the group's commercial energy demand. The growth in demand that we have seen is due in a large part to the economic reactivation during 2021 in comparison with the same period in 2020, when there were restrictions to economic activity from April related to the COVID-29 pandemic. On the other hand, it is also important to highlight the inclusion of the Afinia branch in the group's branch portfolio, and this generated a very relevant effect in our growth. In Colombia, the accumulative commercial electric energy demand in the third quarter of 2021 was 54,908 GWh, which represents a growth of 5% in comparison with the same period in 2020. The EPM Group's aggregated commercial demand in Colombia grew 60.1% cumulatively in the third quarter in comparison with the same period in 2020. It is important to highlight here that without Afinia this growth would have been very different, it would have been only 6.8%. In Central America, El Salvador showed a growth in electricity demand of 11.1% in comparison with the same period in 2020. In Guatemala, during the electricity consumption period, the country reached 9.1% growth. In Panama, the third quarter cumulative results also showed a growth in demand of 4.9% in comparison with the same period in the previous year. Internationally, the EPM Group companies registered a joint growth in demand of 8.5%. Here it is worth highlighting, for example, Delsur, which continues the recovery in its demand with growth of 14.3%, a value greater than the national value of 11.1%. COMEGSA in Guatemala also saw favorable behavior, showing a 13.8% growth in demand. On the other hand, ENSA shows a growth rate of 7.9% and, finally, EEGSA, which follows the regulated market, showed 5.2% growth.

On the following slide we have the spot price behavior for the third quarter. In Colombia, the electricity spot price decreased 48.8% due to a greater water contribution of the reservoir added to the national interconnected system due to greater rainfall and lower use of thermal resources. In El Salvador, there has been a lower water contribution, and greater use of thermal energy with higher respective fuel prices, which has been reflected in an increase of the spot price by 26.7%. In the case of Guatemala, the spot price increase 37.7% in the cumulative for the third quarter in comparison with the same period in the previous year. In Panama the prices were higher, 26.8% regarding the same period, basically due to a lower use of water sources, and to the increased price of fuel for thermal plants. Regarding the EPM Group's generation, in Colombia, the cumulative for the third quarter of 2021 was 27.1% greater in comparison with the same period in 2020, due mainly to the contribution of plants with water resources. Regarding Bonyic, in Panama, there was a greater generation in the cumulative as of September 2021, due to the greater hydrological contributions in comparison with the previous year.

On the following slide we can see the performance of some of the main macroeconomic variables. In the third quarter of the year, the economy in all of the countries where we operate has retaken the route to recovery after the evolution of the pandemic and the vaccination process. Regarding inflation, which is generally related to the tariff index, all countries have seen increases. Mexico is the country that records one of the highest inflations regarding their initial goal. In the exchange rate, during the third quarter, the

behavior of the currencies where the group operates continued to present a gradual devaluation scheme regarding the dollar per year, especially in countries such as Colombia and Chile.

On the following slide, we will see the topic of infrastructure investments. In the cumulative result, as of September 30, the total invested in EPM Group reached COP 2.7 trillion, of which 80% correspond to the energy business and 20% to the water business. The investments that we have made in Ituango stand out, which represent 38% of the total, and those in the EPM Parent Company with 30%. Likewise, the international branches represented 13%, of which the Guatemala, Panama, Chile, and El Salvador branches stand out.

Well, before we continue, I remind you that you can send your questions via the module that you have on your screens to be able to answer them at the end of this presentation.

On this slide we will see the group's financial results for the semester. The group's consolidated revenue with cut-off in September reached COP 18.2 trillion. This represents an increase of 30% regarding the same period in the previous year, and is basically explained by the inclusion of Afinia in the group from October 2020. This contributes COP 2.6 trillion. The EPM revenue, mainly from energy distribution, energy generation, and gas business, Delsur in El Salvador for greater consumption, Aguas Nacionales, due to the retroactive adjustment of the interconnection contract, and Adasa, due to greater mining consumption. The consolidated costs and expenses reached COP 13.8 billion with an increase of 27%. This corresponds to COP 2.9 trillion, also mainly explained by Afinia and its recent inclusion in the group. The operating margin as of September 2021, was 24% against 23% in 2020. Regarding EBIDTA, this reached COP 5.5 trillion, increasing 28% regarding the previous year, that is COP 1.2 trillion. The EBIDTA margin reached 30% against 31% in 2020. The period's comprehensive result was COP 2.8 trillion, increasing COP 1.6 trillion regarding the previous year with a net margin of 16% against the 9% obtained in 2020.

On the following slide we will see the results by national and international branch. Of the group's total revenue, the operations in Colombia contributed 73%, and international branches, 27%. As I already mentioned, EPM Parent Company showed a contribution of 44%, with an increase of COP 1,000 trillion, basically explained by distribution business for COP 568 billion with higher energy sales, in generation with COP 135 billion with greater sales to the non-regulated and stock markets, and gas for COP 129 billion, for greater sales to technicians. Likewise, national energy branches contributed 27%, showing an increase of COP 2.9 trillion, mainly due to the inclusion of Afinia. Moreover, international branches took 27% of the revenue and obtained a net increase of 239 billion regarding the same period in the previous year. Here, the growth of branches stands out, such as Delsur in El Salvador, with COP 112 billion, with greater consumption in the industrial sector related to the economic reactivation due to the pandemic in the previous year. Adasa in Chile at COP 119 billion, with greater consumption in the non-regulated mining market and more clients in the regulated market. In Guatemala, COMEGASA with COP 54 billion and EEGSA

with COP 39 billion, mainly related to a greater tariff during the period. The remaining 2% corresponds to the water and hygiene branches in Colombia, with an increase of 30%, in which Aguas Nacionales stands out with an increase of COP 109 billion, related to a retroactive adjustment in the interconnection contract, as I mentioned. Regarding EBIDTA, the group companies in Colombia contributed 81%, and the foreign companies, 19%.

On the following slide we can see the results per sector. Energy services represented 85% of the Group's revenue and 80% of the EBIDTA. In revenue, the distribution and generation sectors stand out, with a participation of 64% and 19%, respectively. Gas fuel services participated with 5% of the Group's revenue and 3% of the EBIDTA. Agua and hygiene services represented 10% of the Group's revenue and 17% of the EBIDTA.

On the following slide we will see EBIDTA per company, highlighting the positive contribution of the EPM Parent Company for COP 938 billion. Regarding national energy branches, these contributed 19%, highlighting the growth of ESSA, CENS, EDEQ and CHEC. The international branches, which contributed 19% to the group's EBIDTA, increased COP 162 billion.

On the following slide we will see the EBIDTA of the last 12 months, showing an increase for COP 1.2 trillion, 21% more than the previous year. This growth is basically explained by the generation business with COP 458 billion, in which the greatest contribution is made by EPM Parent Company, due to the lower costs of the commercial operation this year, due to the high levels of observed rainfall and, therefore, of reservoirs during 2021. In distribution, for COP 524 billion. Gas, COP 75 billion, with a 58% increase regarding the previous year. Water and hygiene, for COP 135 billion.

And we can now move on to the next slide, where we will see the balance. The equity totaled something more than COP 28 trillion, increasing 4% basically due to the combined effect of the greater comprehensive result for the period and a reduction in the causation of surpluses to the Municipality of Medellín for almost COP 1.4 trillion, COP 1.26 trillion paid during this period. The liabilities reached COP 38.4 trillion, increasing COP 1.8 trillion, 5% regarding the previous year, basically explained by the transfers receivable and payable to the Municipality of Medellín, and the greater financial debt balance. The group's total liabilities reached COP 66.5 trillion, with an increase of 4% regarding the same period in the previous year. The amount available as of September 30, 2021 was COP 4 trillion, a very important figure. Regarding the debt indicators and their coverage, the group's total debt was 58% with respect to 60% in 2020. The financial expenses EBIDTA indicator reached 6.25 times. The total EBIDTA long-term debt indicator was 3.74 times, 0.24 times above the goal of 3.5. And the EBIDTA net debt indicator was 3.1 times.

Finally, on this slide we have a summary of the EPM Group financial debt profile, which reaches COP 25.6 trillion. Per funding type, 18% of the debt corresponds to internal debt, 21% to external debt denominated in Colombian pesos, whilst 61% represents external debt in other currencies. Of the group's total debt, 78% corresponds to EPM Parent Company.

Regarding the national coverage from inter-company loans with international branches with revenue tied to the dollar, there is a balance of USD 297 million in favor of EPM Parent Company. At the closure of the quarter, the cumulative balance of the exchange rate financial coverages was USD 1.854 billion. Regarding the maturity profile, the debt portfolio has an average life of 6.2 years with some concentration of maturities in 2024, 2027, 2029, and 2031, basically related to the issuance of international bonds.

On that note, I finish my presentation. We will open the space for questions. Many thanks, and I hand over now to Martha Vásquez to answer any questions you may have.

Martha Vásquez: OK. So, thank you to Vice President Martha Durán for her presentation.

From this moment, then, we will start the questions session. We remind you all that you can send your questions to the question module that appears on your screens, and as we receive them, we will respond to them. As Vice President Martha already said, she is accompanied today by Juan Carlos Sampedro and Juan Carlos Castro, who will be with her to answer all the questions.

So, I will read the first question that we have received via the module, and it is: “What was the award to EPM at the renewable energies auction?”

>>Yes, thank you for the question. EPM participated in the third auction organized by the electric sector entities and the National Government for future energy contracting, basically focused on non-conventional renewable energies. EPM, let’s say, was awarded 83 MWh of solar energy from a project that EPM has been developing now for years, which is at the, let’s say, definitive design stage. Then, well, after having overcome different pre-feasibility and feasibility stages during the different stages of the process analysis. This project is located in the department of Caldas, and with the start-up of the EPM Group Tepuy photovoltaic energy project well, let’s say, it will basically multiply its installed non-conventional renewable energy capacity by five. I think it should be reminded here that EPM was a pioneer in Colombia in this type of energies with the Jepírachi Wind Park in La Guajira and, with this new project, maintains its presence and commitment to non-conventional renewable energy. As indicated in the presentation, this allows for energy supply equivalent to 160,000 Colombian households.

Martha Vásquez: OK. The following question that we have received from the module is: “What is the gas contract signed between Canacol and EPM?”

Martha Durán: Well, Martha, as I mentioned in the presentation, EPM and Canacol Energy signed a contract that will allow for the supply of natural gas from 2024 to meet EPM’s demand in the entire department of Antioquia. Canacol will deliver gas to EPM in Medellín from December 1, 2024, with a minimum initial volume of approximately 21 million ft³ standard per day, and this value will increase to approximately 54 million by December 1, 2025, and will remain at this level until the sales contract expires on November 30, 2035.

To comply with the terms of this contract, a new 20-inch gas duct will be built between the Canacol gas treatment plant, in Jobo, and the city of Medellín, located approximately 300 kilometers to the south. The gas duct shall have an initial transport capacity of approximately 100 million ft³. In a later phase contemplated for the project, it will be possible to increase the total transport capacity to up to around 200 million ft³ standard per day via the installation of an additional compression.

Martha Vásquez: Our next question is: “Why has the insurer Mapfre not finished paying the claim?”

>> Well, so, what I can say about the matter of the Ituango project insurance. Let’s say that the claim adjustment process, which is a process that usually in any type of claim of this magnitude, well, is technically complex that usually takes extensive periods of, really, years. This is not an exception and, let’s say, the process is ongoing and has not finished.

To date, EPM has already had accreditation from insurance companies of this event, of the Ituango project, as an event that has been included in the insurance coverage, that is to say, it has confirmation of coverage by the insurer Mapfre, on behalf of the insurers. However, it is important to highlight that the amount of compensable loss has not yet been fully accredited, as, let’s say, the total repair of the damages has not yet been completed, nor the start-up of the generation units, which are in the process of construction and development of the definitive solution of everything that occurred due to the project contingency. As a result, there is no definite adjustment report. However, EPM has their own estimations that they have been including in their financial predictions in recent years. EPM and Mapfre, therefore, have signed a general agreement whose objective has allowed EPM to obtain a cash flow from this process to the extent that it has been accrediting expenditure for repairs to the civil work and equipment. The down payments to date reach a total of USD 350 million, which constitute the recognition of costs incurred by EPM, let’s say, technically adjusted within the adjustment, but which in some way are not yet part of the definite recognition.

In EPM’s opinion, the adjustment budget continues in a way completely adjusted to the traditional way of this type of processes, technically, and in EPM’s opinion, well, let’s say, in a friendly way the insurance and reinsurance companies.

Martha Vásquez: OK, the next question: “Is it true that BID does not agree with the change in contractors and will force EPM to pay the entirety of the debt to this entity?”

Martha Durán: Well, here it is very important to clarify that the credit contract with BID does not include any obligation by EPM to maintain one or several specific contractor firms. Regarding the continuity of the project’s construction process, this is a common objective shared by both EPM and BID. We agree that priority should be given to continuing the project, and BID is aware that EPM is carrying out all the actions in our scope in order to guarantee the continuity of the project’s construction activities. To date, the credit

agreement has been developed within the normal dynamics of transactions of this type with multilateral entities. From our point of view, our view is that there is continuing, honest, and permanent dialog with BID. We have kept them informed of absolutely all progress and the actions that we have implemented to guarantee the continuity of the project, as I already mentioned. For us, the technical and financial support that BID has given us during the project is very important, and we hope it continues this way. To date, the loan balance is USD 450 million. The loan has two tranches with terms of 18 and 12 years, respectively. Therefore, to conclude, we at EPM have not received any sign or formality that indicates to us that BID has given the specific condition of leaving a specific contractor, but rather our commitment, and this is what we are doing, is to guarantee all the actions in our hands to guarantee the continuity of the project.

Martha Vásquez: Our next question is: “What are the main uses of the new financial debt that the company has taken out in the last year?”

>>So, let’s say, let’s talk about the fact that in EPM Group we have had some debt handling operations throughout this year, in the case of the branch in Chile, Adasa, that had a local issuance of bonds in Chile in May, basically to extend the average life of its financial liabilities with the international bank or Chilean local bank. Additionally, the branch, ENSA, in Panama, carried out a private placement which basically rolled-over its expiration and extended it for a period of 15 years. Regarding local group branches, there have been loans focused on their infrastructure investment plan. Basically, energy distributors have been developing their relatively important investment plans, supporting and expanding their respective systems. Regarding the EPM Parent Company, well let’s say that it has had some not very relevant disbursements to date which were basically lines of the Findeter Local Promotion Bank, related to the lines issued by Findeter supporting entities during the pandemic basically to, let’s say, sustain or, in another way, support what was the zero cost rate funding of users of socio-economic level 1, 2, and 3, or zero interest rate for these users, or even for socio-economic level 3 and 4 in, let’s say, minimum rate conditions, which were part of this Findeter line. To date, we want to mention to you that we are very close to closing an operation of the EPM Parent Company, which is basically focused on debt handling, with which the company maintains improvement of its general debt portfolio conditions, increasing the average life and basically a quite reasonable debt cost.

Martha Vásquez: And the next question is: “Has the company obtained the necessary waivers for the covenant that is above the objective? At what stage is the covenant change process at for the AFD debt?”

>>Regarding financial covenants, EPM obtained from the first semester of the year a waiver, a JBIC covenant, represented by their EBITDA debt covenant, which includes all the quarters of the year, in other words the September quarter is included in this waiver, and the December 31 quarter. Regarding the commitment to AFD, The French Development Agency, we recently signed the contract, the addendum, the loan contract in itself, basically, the EBIDTA debt covenant is modified, from what is currently stipulated in 3.5 times EBIDTA

debt to a level of four times net EBIDTA debt. So, let's say, the greater covenant was removed from operation and will be standardized by EPM's other loan operations with this level of 4 times net EBIDTA debt.

Martha Vásquez: OK, the next question is: "Does the extension of the construction contract need the approval of the board and the mayor? Is the mayor not against the extension of the contract?"

Martha Durán: Well, on this matter the extension that we have or with what we have agreed with the contractor, as I previously said to you, the management, EPM is agreeing with them the terms of this extension. It is a determination or decision that is in the minds of our management, of EPM, and obviously all the actions and decisions taken in the framework of the project and to continue with it have been duly reported, both to our board of directors and the chairman of our board of directors.

Martha Vásquez: The next question is: "How is the company's divestiture plan going, especially regarding the Tigo-Une and Aguas de Antofagasta business in Chile?"

Martha Durán: Well, we, during this year, as we have been saying, we have been working and socializing with the Municipal Council the project that allows us or gives us the authorization to carry out the sale of Tigo-Une and, well, as a result of these negotiations all the technical and financial arguments have been explained for which we take this divestiture decision, and we estimate that by March at the latest a decision will be made on the matter. And, if this is the cause, and the council gives us our respective authorization, as I said, well we hope that in March next year at the latest, well we can start the process and that it materializes at the end of the next year and to be able to receive these resources in 2023. These are our expectations. To date, we have no formal decision to divest in another asset. We are reviewing our investment portfolio periodically, making strategic decisions for the company, but until now the only decision that we have made is to divest in Une. If we make another decision at any point, we will obviously keep you informed.

Martha Vásquez: Our next question is: "How do you expect the Afinia revenue to behave in the following years?"

>>To let you know that the Afinia case was achieved by the tariff framework CREG which will govern in the following years, and this includes all the infrastructure investment plan that EPM requested or presented for this tariff framework so that, bearing in mind this tariff framework and the growth or evolution of the Colombian economy, especially on the Atlantic Coast, what we see in the next few years is a constant growth of income regarding the provision of the services that we have here, in the coastal region, right? This revenue can take us to approximately COP 5 billion in 2022, according to what we have seen in the numbers, and this would mean an important increase regarding the closure of 2021. This revenue would take us to a positive EBIDTA in 2022 of more than COP 500 billion.

Martha Vásquez: OK, the next question is: “Can you explain how the conversations are going with the consortium that is building Hidroituango in order to extend the contract?”

Martha Durán: Well, as I already mentioned, these conversations, in my opinion, are going very well. An agreement has been reached between the members of the consortium and EPM to extend to guarantee the continuity of the project, and basically this extension what we are seeking is for it to give us the peace of mind to be able to comply with the main construction milestones required to start the operation of units 1 and 2 in the following year. At this moment, we are in conversations with them to be able to now agree the final terms of this extension, but we hope that in the following days we will be able to give you very good news on the matter.

Martha Vásquez: Well, with this last question and answer we close this space, thanking you all for your participation. We remind you that if you wish to listen to this conference again, you can enter the EPM web page in the following days, where it will be available, www.epm.com.co in the investors section. We thank you all very much for listening and wish you a lovely rest of the day. Many thanks to all. Have a nice day.

Martha Durán: We now have the solution.