PART I

Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers

Not applicable.

Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

Not applicable.

Item 3. Key Information

A. [Reserved]

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness.

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds.

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors.

Risk Related to Our Business

Material Risks Related to Our Business

Our businesses depend heavily on hydrology and are affected by droughts, flooding, storms, ocean currents, and other chronic changes in weather conditions as a result of climate change.

The fight against climate change is a major global challenge that exposes our businesses to a variety of medium- and long-term risks. Our generation business could be negatively affected by arid hydrological conditions, which could negatively affect our ability to dispatch energy from our hydroelectric generation facilities. Our results have been adversely affected when hydrological conditions in Chile have been significantly below average, which has been the case for much of the period since 2007.

Our subsidiary Enel Generation has entered into certain agreements with the Chilean government and local irrigators regarding water use for hydroelectric generation purposes during low water levels. However, if droughts persist, we may face increased pressure from the Chilean government or other third parties to restrict our water use further.

Our distribution business is also affected by inclement weather. With extreme temperatures, demand can increase significantly within a short period, affecting service and resulting in service outages that may result in fines. Depending on weather conditions, results obtained by our distribution business can vary from year to year. For example, as a result of severe rainstorms in June 2017, with high wind gusts that brought down part of the electric network, 125,000 of our customers, or 7%, were left without electricity. In July 2017, an intense snowstorm over the Santiago Metropolitan Region caused massive damage to the electrical infrastructure, and a blackout affected 342,000 of our customers, or 18%, and 17% of our feeders. These events significantly increased our costs due to emergency responses, including payments related to damage compensation, fines, line maintenance, and tree trimming programs.

Our operating expenses increase during drought periods when thermal power plants, which have higher operating costs relative to hydroelectric power plants, are dispatched more frequently. Depending on our commercial obligations, we may need to buy electricity at higher spot prices to comply with our contractual supply obligations. Beyond increasing operating costs, the cost of these electricity purchases may exceed our contracted electricity sale prices, thus potentially producing losses from those contracts. For further information concerning the effect of hydrology on our business and financial results, please refer to "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects — A. Operating Results —1. Discussion of Main Factors Affecting Operating Results and Financial Condition of the Company —a. Generation Business."

Droughts also indirectly affect the operation of our thermal power plants, including our facilities that use natural gas, fuel oil, or coal. Our thermal power plants require water for cooling, and droughts may reduce water availability and increase transportation costs. As a result, we may have to purchase water from agricultural areas that are also experiencing water shortages. These water purchases may increase our operating costs and require us to negotiate further with the local communities. If such negotiations were unsuccessful, we may be unable to operate our power plants.

A full recovery from the droughts affecting the regions in Chile where most of our hydroelectric power plants are located may require an extended period, and new drought periods may recur in the future. Climate change may increase the likelihood of prolonged droughts exacerbating the risks described above, which would have a further negative effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

We are subject to physical, operational, and financial risks related to climate change effects.

The electricity generated by our solar and wind generation facilities is highly dependent on climate factors other than hydrology, including suitable solar and wind conditions, which, even under normal operating circumstances, can vary greatly. Climate change may also have long-term effects on wind patterns and the amount of solar energy received at a particular solar facility, reducing electricity generated by these facilities. Although we base our business decisions on solar and wind studies for each renewable energy facility, actual conditions may not conform to the findings of these studies. They may be affected by changes in weather patterns, including the potential impact of climate change.

If our renewable energy production falls below anticipated levels, we may have to dispatch electricity from our backup thermal power plants to make up the electricity generation shortfall. Our thermal power plants have higher operating costs and generate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. We may also need to buy electricity in the spot market to fulfill our solar and wind generation facilities' contractual supply obligations, which may be at prices higher than the contracted electricity sales. In 2021, spot prices reached historic highs. These impacts could increase our costs or result in losses and have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

We depend on distributions from our subsidiaries to meet our payment obligations.

We rely on cash from dividends, loans, interest payments, capital reductions, and other distributions from our subsidiaries to pay our obligations. Such payments and distributions may be subject to legal constraints, such as dividend restrictions, fiduciary obligations, contractual limitations, and foreign exchange controls imposed by local authorities.

Operating Results of Our Subsidiaries: Our subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends or make loan payments or other distributions to us is limited by their operating results. To the extent that any of our subsidiaries' cash requirements exceed their available cash, they will not be able to make funds available to us. Insufficient cash flows from our subsidiaries may result in their inability to meet debt obligations and the need to seek waivers to comply with some debt covenants. To a limited extent, these subsidiaries may require guarantees or other emergency measures from us as shareholders. For further details regarding financial support provided to our subsidiaries, please refer to "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions — B. Related Party Transactions."

The situations described above could adversely affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Construction and operation of power plants may encounter significant delays, stoppages, cost overruns, and stakeholder opposition that may damage our reputation and impair our goodwill with stakeholders.

Our power plant projects may be delayed in obtaining regulatory approvals or may face shortages and increases in the price of equipment, materials, or labor. They may be subject to construction delays, strikes, accidents, and human error. Any such event could negatively affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Market conditions may change significantly between the approval and completion of a project, which, in some cases, may decrease its profitability or render it impracticable. Deviations in market conditions, such as estimates of timing and expenditures, may lead to cost overruns and delays in project completion that widely exceed our initial forecasts. In turn, this may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

We may develop new projects in locations with challenging geographical topography, such as mountain slopes, high altitudes, or other areas with limited access. Additionally, given some projects' locations, there may be additional inherent risks to archaeological heritage sites. These factors may also lead to significant delays and cost overruns.

The operation of our power plants, especially those that are coal-fired, may also affect our goodwill with stakeholders due to GHG emissions that could adversely affect the environment and local residents. In addition, communities might have their own interests and different perceptions of the company, being influenced by other stakeholders or motivations unrelated to the project. Therefore, if the company fails to engage with its relevant stakeholders, we may face opposition, which could negatively affect our reputation, impact operations, or lead to litigation threats or actions.

Our reputation is the foundation of our relationship with key stakeholders and other constituencies Any damage to our reputation may exert considerable pressure on regulators, creditors, and other stakeholders, possibly leading to the abandonment of projects and operations, which could cause our share prices to drop and hinder our ability to attract and retain valuable employees. Any of these outcomes could result in an impairment of our goodwill with stakeholders. If we do not effectively manage these sensitive issues, they could adversely affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Our long-term electricity sales contracts are subject to fluctuations in the market prices of certain commodities, energy, and other factors.

We have exposure to fluctuations in certain commodity market prices that affect our long-term electricity sales contracts. These contracts commit our generation subsidiaries to material obligations as selling parties and contain prices indexed to different commodities, exchange rates, inflation, and the market price of electricity. Unfavorable changes to these indices would reduce the rates we can charge under these contracts, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

We are subject to incremental risks in distribution markets that are becoming more liberalized.

In our distribution business, some customers who meet certain requirements are free to choose between regulated and unregulated tariffs. Since 2016, some customers who had freely chosen regulated tariffs have switched to the unregulated tariff regime due to lower prices. These customers are tendering their electricity needs, either directly or in association with other customers, because regulated tariffs are currently higher than unregulated tariffs due to the former being based on contracts tendered in the past at higher prices. Lower market prices may reduce the number of customers who choose regulated tariffs as they choose an alternative energy provider, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

If third-party electricity transmission facilities, gas pipeline infrastructure, or fuel supply contracts fail to provide us with adequate service, we may be unable to deliver the electricity we sell to our final customers.

We depend on transmission facilities owned and operated by other companies to deliver the electricity we sell. This dependence exposes us to several risks. If the transmission is disrupted, or its capacity is inadequate, we may be unable to sell and deliver our electricity, particularly electricity generated by our solar and wind plants, which requires more flexibility. If a region’s power transmission infrastructure is inadequate, our recovery of sales costs and profits may be insufficient. If restrictive transmission price regulations are imposed, transmission companies that we rely on may not have sufficient incentives to invest in expanding their infrastructure, which could unfavorably affect our results of operations and financial condition or affect our ability to deploy our portfolio of projects under development. The construction of new transmission lines may take longer than in the past, mainly because of sustainability, social, and environmental requirements that create uncertainties regarding project completion timing. As a result, renewable energy generation projects are being completed faster than new transmission projects, creating a backlog of electricity that is difficult to transmit through current transmission systems. Also, our thermal power plants connected to natural gas pipelines are subject to stoppages should material disruptions in the pipeline occur. Stoppages could force us to purchase electricity at spot market prices, which could be higher than the contracted fixed sale price to customers. This scenario could adversely affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

We may be unable to reach satisfactory collective bargaining agreements with our unionized employees or retain key employees in labor conflict cases.

Our business relies on attracting and retaining many highly specialized employees, and a large percentage of our employees are members of unions with whom we have collective bargaining agreements that must be renewed regularly. For example, a labor union representing 148 workers went on strike as of January 12, 2021, which forced us to halt operations at the Bocamina II power plant and limit the generator park’s operational activities. A resolution to the strike was reached on January 14, 2021, and operations at the Bocamina II plant returned to normal the following day. Our business, results of operations, and financial condition could be unfavorably affected by a failure to reach a collective bargaining agreement with any labor union or by a deal with a labor union that contains terms we view as unfavorable. Chilean law provides legal mechanisms for judicial authorities to impose a collective bargaining agreement if the parties cannot agree. Specific actions such as strikes, walkouts, or work stoppages by these employees could negatively impact our business, results of operations, financial condition, and reputation.

We may be unable to enter into suitable acquisitions or successfully integrate businesses that we acquire.

On an ongoing basis, we carry out mergers and review acquisition prospects to expand our operations, which may increase our market coverage or provide synergies with our existing businesses. However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to identify and acquire suitable companies in the future. The acquisition and integration of independent companies that we do not control may be a complicated, costly, and time-consuming process that may strain our resources and relationships with our employees and customers.

These mergers and acquisitions may not ultimately be successful or achieve the expected benefits and may encounter delays or difficulties in connection with the integration of their operations due to a number of factors, including but not limited to:

- inconsistencies in standards, controls, procedures and policies, business cultures, and compensation structures;
- difficulties in integrating various business-specific operating procedures and systems, as well as our financial, accounting, information, and other systems;
- complications in retaining key employees, customers, and suppliers;
- unexpected transaction costs or failures in the assessed value or a proper projection of the potential benefits and synergies; and
- diversion of our management’s attention from their other responsibilities.

Any of these risks encountered in the integration process could have a material adverse effect on our revenues, expenses, results of operations, and financial condition.

Interruption in or failure of our information technology, control, and communications systems or cyberattacks to or cybersecurity breaches of these systems could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

We operate in an industry that requires the continued operation of sophisticated information technology, control, and communications systems (“IT Systems”) and network infrastructure. We use our IT Systems and network infrastructure to create, collect, use, disclose, store, dispose of, and otherwise process sensitive information, including company and customer data and personal information regarding customers, employees and their dependents, contractors, shareholders, and other individuals. IT Systems are critical to controlling and monitoring our power plants’ operations, maintaining generation and network performance, monitoring smart grids, managing billing processes and customer service platforms, achieving operating efficiencies, and meeting our service targets and standards in our generation and distribution businesses. The operation of our generation system is dependent not only on the physical interconnection of our facilities with the electricity network infrastructure but also on communications among the various parties connected to the network. The reliance on IT Systems to manage information and communication among those parties has increased significantly since the implementation of smart meters and intelligent grids in Chile.

Our generation and distribution facilities, IT Systems, and other infrastructure and the information processed in our IT Systems could be affected by cybersecurity incidents, including those caused by human error. Cybersecurity incidents have evolved dramatically in recent years, and the number of incidents and their degree of impact have grown exponentially, making it increasingly difficult to identify their source in a timely manner. Our industry has begun to see an increase in volume and sophistication of cybersecurity incidents from international activist organizations, nation-states, and individuals, and are among the emerging risks identified in our planning process. Cybersecurity incidents could harm our business by limiting our generation and distribution capabilities, delaying our development and construction of new facilities or capital improvement projects to existing facilities, disrupting our customer operations, or exposing us to various events that could increase our liability exposure. Our generation and distribution business systems are part of an interconnected system. Given the role of electricity as a vital resource in modern society, a widespread or prolonged disruption caused by the impact of a cybersecurity incident in the electric transmission grid, network infrastructure, fuel sources, or our third-party service providers’ operations could have broad socio-economic ramifications across households, businesses, and vital institutions, which could unfavorably affect our business.

Our businesses require the collection and storage of personally identifiable information of our customers, employees, and shareholders, who expect that we will adequately protect the privacy of such information. Cybersecurity breaches may expose us to a risk of loss or misuse of confidential and proprietary information. Significant theft, loss, or fraudulent use of information, or other unauthorized disclosure of personal or sensitive data, may lead to high costs to notify and protect the impacted persons. It could cause us to become subject to significant litigation, losses, liability, fines, or penalties, any of which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and reputation. We may also be required to incur significant costs associated with governmental actions in response to such intrusions or strengthen our information and electronic control systems.

The cybersecurity threat is dynamic, evolving, and increasing in sophistication, magnitude, and frequency. We may be unable to implement adequate preventive measures or accurately assess the likelihood of a cybersecurity incident. We are unable to quantify the potential impact of cybersecurity incidents on our business and reputation. These potential cybersecurity incidents and corresponding regulatory action could result in a material decrease in revenues and high additional costs, such as penalties, third-party claims, repairs, increased insurance expense, litigation, notification and remediation, security, and compliance costs.

Material Risks Related to Regulatory Matters

Governmental regulations may unfavorably affect our businesses, cause delays, impede the development of new projects, or increase the costs of operations and capital expenditures.

Our electricity businesses are subject to extensive regulation, inspections, and audits. The tariffs we charge to our customers are a result of a tariff-setting process defined by regulators, which may negatively affect our profitability. Our business is also exposed to the decision of governmental authorities regarding material rationing policies during droughts or prolonged failures of power facilities, or regulatory changes that may unfavorably affect our future operations and profitability.

For example, in the context of the social crisis that began in October 2019, the government enacted Law No. 21,185, which established a transitional mechanism for stabilizing customers' electricity prices under the regulated price system. The mechanism eliminates the price increase of 9.2% that would have been applied to regulated customers as of July 2019 and defers the price increase for the sale of electricity under contracts between generation and distribution companies that start before 2021. A price stabilization funding program was implemented by the National Energy Commission ("CNE" in its Spanish acronym) and is effectively financed by companies in the generation industry, including our subsidiary Enel Generation, through accounts receivable that are generated by the differences between the contractual rates and the stabilized rates, which are expected to enable the generation companies to recover the lost revenues by December 31, 2027. We have suffered and expect to continue to suffer a financial loss due to this revenue deferral because generation companies are being asked to finance such deferral until billing differences begin to accrue financial remuneration in 2026. Please see Note 8 and Note 27 of the Notes to our consolidated financial statements for further information. Other Chilean electricity sector regulations may also affect our generation companies' ability to collect revenues sufficient to cover their operating costs and adversely affect our future profitability.

In December 2019, the Ministry of Energy's Law No. 21,194 lowered the profitability of distribution companies and modified the electricity distribution tariff process. Among other things, the new law reduced the rate for calculating annual investment costs from 10% to a percentage calculated by the CNE every four years (which will be a yearly after-tax rate of between 6% and 8%) and established that the after-tax rate of return for each distribution company must be between three percentage points below and two percentage points above the rate calculated by the CNE. The Chilean Congress is currently discussing an electricity distribution tariff reform (*"Ley Larga"*), which, if approved, may reduce our future profitability.

In August 2020, the Ministry of Energy's Law No. 21,249 ("Ley de Servicios Básicos" or the Basic Services Law) was enacted to prohibit electricity distribution companies from cutting services due to late payment for 90 days following the publication of the law for residential customers, small businesses, hospitals, and firefighters, among others. Unpaid amounts accrued from March 18, 2020, to November 30, 2020, may be paid in up to 12 equal and consecutive monthly installments, beginning in December 2020. The monthly installments may not include fines, interest, or associated expenses. In December 2021, the Chilean association of power distribution companies ("Empresas Eléctricas") announced that its members (CGE, Chilquinta, Enel Distribución, and Grupo Saesa) would extend until January 31, 2022, the prohibition on cutting service to customers for non-payment of electricity bills, despite the law expiring on December 31, 2021.

On December 29, 2020, Law No. 21,301 was ratified and extended the Basic Services Law, increasing the prohibition on cutting off services from 90 days to 270 days, as well as the maximum number of monthly installments from 12 to 36. On May 13, 2021, Law No. 21,340 was enacted, which extended the effects of the Basic Services Law until December 31, 2021. Additionally, the number of installments was increased to a maximum of 48 monthly installments from 36 monthly installments.

On February 11, 2022, Law No. 21,243 established a payment schedule for all debts arising from the application of Law No. 21,249, through which each customer may pay their debt in 48 equal monthly installments, with a maximum limit equivalent to 15% of their average billing. Of the balance of the debt that may not be covered in the 48 installments, 50% will be absorbed by distribution companies and the remaining 50% will be applied to the distribution tariffs in the tariff process that will be carried out after the expiration of the 48 installments. As a result of the application of this law, we estimate that during the year 2022 we will have to recognize a greater loss due to impairment of our accounts receivable of up to approximately ThCh$ 980,000. Please see Note 40 of the Notes to our consolidated financial statements for further information.

Our operating subsidiaries are also subject to environmental regulations that, among other things, require us to perform environmental impact studies on future projects and obtain construction and operating permits from local and national regulators. Governmental authorities may withhold or delay the approval of these permits until the completion of environmental impact studies, sometimes unexpectedly. Environmental regulations for existing and future generation capacity have become stricter and require increased capital investments. Any delay in meeting the required emission standards may constitute a violation of the environmental regulations. Failure to certify the original implementation and ongoing emission standard requirements of monitoring systems may result in significant penalties and sanctions or legal claims for damages. We expect that more restrictive emission limits will be established in the future. We are also subject to an annual “green tax” based on our GHG emissions in the previous year. Such taxes may increase in the future and discourage thermal electricity generation.

Proposed changes in the regulatory framework are often submitted to legislators and administrative authorities. Some of these changes, if implemented, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Our business faces risks from the Chilean government’s decarbonization efforts.

In June 2019, the Chilean government announced its plan to phase out coal entirely from its energy mix by 2040 and achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. Our subsidiary Enel Generation signed an agreement with the Chilean Ministry of Energy defining the process for the closures of our coal-fired power plants: Tarapacá (158 MW), Bocamina I (128 MW), and Bocamina II (350 MW). We closed the Tarapacá plant in December 2019 and the Bocamina I plant in December 2020, both ahead of schedule. We expect to close the Bocamina II plant by May 2022, well ahead of the scheduled deadline of December 31, 2040. In November 2021, the Chilean National Electricity Coordinator (“CEN” in its Spanish acronym) proposed that we postpone the closure of the Bocamina II plant due to potential electricity supply restrictions that the Chilean electricity system could face in the near future. We did not accept the proposal and continue to maintain the original expected closure date.

Even though the Chilean government’s plan to achieve decarbonization may overlap with our sustainability strategy, the governmental targets’ actual implementation may exert considerable pressure on us and our ability to satisfy our contractual obligations with other cleaner sources. In turn, this may increase our expenses, decrease our profitability, and limit our ability to satisfy electricity demand fully.

Our business and profitability could be unfavorably affected if water rights are denied, if water concessions are granted with a limited duration, or if the cost of water rights is increased.

The Chilean Water Authority (*“Dirección General de Aguas”*) grants us water rights for water supply from rivers and lakes near our generation facilities. Currently, these water rights:

- are for an unlimited duration;
- are absolute and unconditional property rights; and
- are not subject to further challenge. Chilean generation companies must pay an annual license fee for unused water rights. New hydroelectric facilities are required to obtain water rights, and the conditions of such water rights may affect the design, timing, or profitability of a project.

Also, the new Chilean constitution being drafted may change existing rights, including rights to exploit natural resources and water and property rights, any of which could adversely affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Any revocation of or limitations on our current water rights, additional water rights, or the duration of our water concessions or increase in the cost of water rights could have a material adverse effect on our hydroelectric development projects and profitability.

We are subject to potential business and financial risks resulting from climate change legislation and regulation to limit GHG emissions.

Climate change legislation and regulation restricting or regulating GHG emissions could increase our operating costs and have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition. The adoption and implementation of any international treaty, legislation, or regulation imposing new or additional reporting obligations or limiting emissions of GHGs from our operations could require us to incur additional costs to comply with such requirements and possibly require the reduction or limitation of GHG emissions associated with our operations. These higher compliance standards, such as net zero emissions, may require higher levels of investment in new, more efficient technologies. Failure to monitor or delay the adoption of new technologies may jeopardize our ability to adapt to climate change and may involve additional costs to operate and maintain our equipment and facilities, install emission controls, or pay taxes and fees relating to GHG emissions, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Material Risks Related to Chile and Other Global Risks

Fluctuations in the Chilean economy, economic interventionist measures by governmental authorities, political and financial events, or other crises in Chile and other countries may affect our results of operations, financial condition, liquidity, and the value of our securities.

All our operations are in Chile. Accordingly, our consolidated revenues may be affected by the performance of the Chilean economy. Chile is also vulnerable to external shocks in other countries, such as financial and political events, that could cause significant economic difficulties and affect economic growth. If Chile experiences lower than expected economic growth or a recession, it is likely that consumer demand for electricity will decrease and that some of our customers may have difficulties paying their electric bills, possibly increasing our uncollectible accounts, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We are exposed to economic and political volatility, including civil unrest in Chile due to the challenges arising from changes in economic conditions, regulatory policies, laws governing foreign trade, manufacturing, development, and investments, and various crises and uncertainties. Changes in social, political, regulatory, and economic conditions or in laws and policies governing foreign trade, manufacturing, development, and investment in Chile, as well as crises and political uncertainties in Chile, could adversely affect economic growth in Chile. In October and November 2019, Chile experienced riots and widespread mass demonstrations in Santiago and other major cities in Chile, triggered by an increase in public transportation fares in the city of Santiago, which involved violence and significant property damage and caused commercial disruptions throughout the country. The demonstrations expanded to include several social and economic concerns, including the cost of healthcare and education, exploitation of natural resources, pensions, and income equality. As a result, the Chilean government has introduced several social reforms, and in a November 2020 referendum, Chilean citizens strongly supported convening a constitutional convention to draft a new Chilean constitution. Any new constitution could alter the Chilean political situation, affect the Chilean economy, its business outlook, change existing rights, including rights to exploit natural resources, and water and property rights, any of which could adversely affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

We cannot give any assurance that these reforms and proposals or the constitutional reform process will resolve the social and economic concerns or that mass protests or civil unrest will not resume. The long-term effects of this social unrest are hard to predict but could include slower economic growth, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

In addition, in December 2021, Chile elected Gabriel Boric as the new president. President Boric took office on March 11, 2022, and his agenda is mainly focused on the elimination of private pension funds, social security programs, increases in the minimum wage and pensions, and increases in corporate taxes. President Boric is also a strong supporter of the constitutional reforms being considered by the constitutional convention drafting a new Chilean constitution. While it is still very early in President Boric’s term, and there is uncertainty regarding how his reforms may affect the political and business climate in Chile in the future, these reforms could lead to higher-than-expected inflation levels, unemployment, higher corporate taxes, and financial constraints on small- and medium-sized companies, any of which could negatively affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Future adverse developments in Chile, including political events, financial or other crises, changes to policies regarding foreign exchange controls, regulations, and taxation, may impair our ability to execute our business plan and could adversely affect our growth, results of operations, and financial condition. Inflation, devaluation, social instability, and other political, economic, or diplomatic developments could also reduce our profitability. Economic and market conditions in Chilean financial and capital markets may be affected by international events, which could unfavorably affect the value of our securities.

Changes to the Chilean constitution could impact a wide range of rights, including water rights and property rights generally, and could affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

A new Chilean constitution is in the process of being drafted by a constitutional convention, which was convened on July 4, 2021. The constitutional convention will have approximately one year to draft an entirely new constitution. A wide range of rights could potentially be under consideration for reform under the new constitution, including water rights and property rights generally. If approved by the constitutional convention, the final draft of the new constitution will be submitted for approval to a public referendum with mandatory participation and would require a simple majority vote for approval. If a new constitution is not approved, the existing constitution, which has been in place since 1980, would remain in effect. There can be no assurance that the constitutional convention will agree on a draft of a new constitution or that the Chilean citizens will approve any draft constitution approved by the constitutional convention. Any changes to rights under a new constitution could change the political situation of Chile and affect the Chilean economy and the business outlook for the country generally and our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

We may be subject to the effects of the armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine.

The effects of the armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine, which began in February 2022, on our company are unknown. Although we do not have direct business transactions with suppliers, clients, or lenders from Russia or Ukraine, our business, results of operations, and financial condition may be impacted by (i) limited access to financial markets; (ii) possible interruptions in the global supply chain; (iii) volatility in commodity prices; and (iv) an increase in inflationary pressures in Chile, which could increase the rates charged to our customers.

We are subject to the adverse effects of worldwide pandemics.

In response to the Covid-19 pandemic that began in December 2019 and was declared by the World Health Organization as a public health emergency of international concern, the Chilean government declared a state of emergency (*“estado de excepción constitucional de catástrofe”*), instituted nighttime curfews, mandatory quarantines in affected areas, control of entrance, exit, and traffic within specified zones, the prohibition of mass gatherings, and the closing of public schools, among other measures. The private sector has voluntarily taken further actions, such as adopting telecommuting wherever possible and closing commercial offices.

All of these measures, as well as other government restrictions, temporarily disrupted our business and operations, decreased the demand for electricity, destabilized financial markets, negatively affected the global supply chain, and compromised our ability to generate income. As a result, Chile experienced negative growth in GDP in 2020, and these disruptions significantly impacted our 2020 performance. For example, during the year ended December 31, 2020, sales from energy distribution decreased 3.8%, sales from energy generation decreased 2.4%, and our collection rates fell 2.1%. We estimate that the impact on our net income caused by the Covid-19 pandemic stemmed from lower energy demand and increased uncollectible debts. However, the Chilean government loosened restrictions in 2021, and Chile experienced a rebound in economic activity that resulted in positive growth in GDP in 2021. As restrictions loosened, the demand for electricity increased, which positively impacted our net income in 2021. For further information with respect to the pandemic effect on our business and financial results, please refer to "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects — A. Operating Results."

The recent emergence of new Covid-19 variants and increases in infection rates may result in a reimposition of governmental and private sector measures in response. If there is a resurgence of the Covid-19 pandemic or similar outbreaks in the future, our business, results of operations, and financial condition may be materially adversely affected.

Foreign exchange risks may unfavorably affect our results and the U.S. dollar value of dividends payable to ADS holders.

Our functional currency is the Chilean peso, which has been subject to devaluations and appreciations against the U.S. dollar and may be subject to significant fluctuations in the future. In 2021, the Chilean peso depreciated by approximately 16% against the U.S. dollar, and the U.S. dollar Observed Exchange Rate peaked at Ch$ 868.76 per US$ 1.00 on December 21, 2021. We pay our dividends in Chilean pesos, and a substantial portion of our consolidated indebtedness has historically been in U.S. dollars. Although a substantial amount of our operating cash flows is linked to the U.S. dollar, we are exposed to fluctuations in the Chilean peso against the U.S. dollar because of time lags and other limitations to pegging our tariff rates to the U.S. dollar. This exposure can substantially decrease the value of the cash we generate in U.S. dollars due to the peso's devaluation. Future volatility in the currency exchange rate in which we receive revenues or incur expenditures may adversely affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Material Risks Related to Ownership of Our Shares and ADSs

Our controlling shareholder may influence us and may have a strategic view for our development that differs from that of our minority shareholders.

Enel, our controlling shareholder, owns a beneficial interest of 64.9% of our share capital as of the date of this Report. Under Law No. 18,046 (the "Chilean Corporations Law"), Enel has the power to determine the outcome of all material matters that require a simple majority of shareholders' votes, such as the election of most of the seats on our board, and, subject to contractual and legal restrictions, the adoption of our dividend policy. Enel also exercises significant influence over our business strategy and operations. However, in some cases, its interests may differ from those of our minority shareholders. Certain conflicts of interest affecting Enel in these matters may be resolved in a manner that is different from the interests of our company or our minority shareholders.

The relative illiquidity and volatility of the Chilean securities markets could unfavorably affect the price of our common stock and ADSs.

Chilean securities markets are substantially smaller and have less liquidity than major securities markets in the United States and other developed countries. The low liquidity of the Chilean markets may impair shareholders' ability to sell shares, or holders of ADSs to sell shares of our common stock withdrawn from the ADS program, on the Chilean Stock Exchanges in the amount and at the desired price and time.

Lawsuits against us brought outside of Chile or complaints against us based on foreign legal concepts may be unsuccessful.

All our operations are located outside of the United States. All our directors and officers reside outside of the United States, and substantially all their assets are located outside the United States. If investors were to bring a lawsuit against our directors and officers in the United States, it may be difficult for them to effect service of legal process within the United States upon these persons. It may also be difficult to enforce judgments obtained in the U.S. courts based on civil liability provisions of U.S. federal securities laws against them in U.S. or Chilean courts. There is also doubt about whether an action could be brought successfully in Chile for liability based solely on the civil liability provisions of U.S. federal securities laws.

We identified a material weakness in our internal controls over financial reporting for fiscal year 2020, which has been remediated; however, if we experience additional material weaknesses or otherwise fail to maintain an

effective system of internal control over financial reporting, it could result in material misstatements of our consolidated financial statements, or cause us to fail to meet our periodic reporting obligations.

In connection with the preparation of our financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, we identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting related to our general information technology controls, including the design and implementation of changes to management controls. As a result, as reported in our annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2020, our management concluded that as of December 31, 2020, our internal control over financial reporting was not effective, although our consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, present fairly, in all material respects, our consolidated financial position, results of operations, and cash flows as of the dates and for the periods presented.

A material weakness will not be considered remediated until any applicable new or enhanced controls operate for a sufficient period, and management has concluded through testing that these controls are operating effectively. We believe we have taken the necessary steps to remediate the identified material weakness and enhance our internal controls. Accordingly, our management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2021, our internal control over financial reporting was effective. See "Item 15. Controls and Procedures—Disclosure Control and Procedures."

If we experience additional material weaknesses or otherwise fail to maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, it could (i) result in a material misstatement in our financial reporting or financial statements that would not be prevented or detected, (ii) cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations under applicable securities laws, or (iii) cause investors to lose confidence in our financial reporting or financial statements, the occurrence of any of which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, cash flows, results of operations, and the prices of our securities.

General Risk Factors

Our electricity business is subject to risks arising from extreme weather events related to climate change, natural disasters, catastrophic accidents, and acts of vandalism or terrorism, which could unfavorably affect our operations, earnings, and cash flow.

Our primary facilities include power plants and transmission and distribution assets that are exposed to damage from the increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events, such as cyclones, hurricanes, or floods, due to climate change, catastrophic natural disasters, such as earthquakes and fires, and human causes, such as vandalism, protests, riots, and terrorism. A catastrophic event could cause prolonged unavailability of our assets, disruptions in our business, significant decreases in revenues due to lower demand, or significant additional costs not covered by our business interruption insurance and could require us to incur unplanned capital expenditures. There may be lags between a significant accident or catastrophic event and the final reimbursement from our insurance policies, which typically carry a deductible and are subject to per event policy maximum amounts.

Any natural or human catastrophic disruption to our electricity assets in Chile could significantly affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

We are subject to financing risks, such as those associated with funding our new projects and capital expenditures or refinancing existing obligations.

As of December 31, 2021, our consolidated debt totaled Ch$ 4.3 trillion mainly consisting of accounts payable to related parties and financial liabilities. Please see Note 9 and Note 19 of the Notes to our consolidated financial statements for further information.

A significant portion of our financial indebtedness is subject to (i) financial covenants, (ii) affirmative and negative covenants, (iii) events of default, (iv) mandatory prepayments for contractual breaches, (v) change of control clauses for material mergers and divestments, (vi) bankruptcy and insolvency proceeding covenants, and (vii) cross-default provisions, which have varying definitions, criteria, materiality thresholds, and applicability concerning