

Colombia Telecomunicaciones S. A. E.S.P. BIC and its Subsidiary

Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2025 and 2024 with statutory auditor's report

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Certification of the Legal Representative and Accountant of the Company

To the Shareholders of
Colombia Telecomunicaciones S. A. E.S.P. BIC

February 23, 2026

The undersigned Legal Representative and Public Accountant of Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC (hereinafter "the Company") certify that for the issuance of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as of December 31, 2025 and the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Consolidated Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, In accordance with the regulations, they are made available to shareholders and third parties, the statements contained therein have been verified in advance and the figures have been faithfully taken from the books. These explicit and implicit statements are as follows:

1. All assets and liabilities, included in the Company's consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025, exist and all transactions included in such consolidated financial statements have been conducted during the year that ended.
2. All economic events carried out by the Company, during the year ended December 31, 2025, have been recognized in the consolidated financial statements.
3. Assets represent the potential to produce future economic benefits (rights) and liabilities represent the obligation to transfer the economic resource (obligations), obtained or in charge of the Company as of December 31, 2025.
4. All items have been recognized for their appropriate values, in accordance with the Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards accepted in Colombia - (NCIF, the Spanish acronym).
5. All economic events affecting the Company have been properly classified, described and disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

COLOMBIA TELECOMUNICACIONES S. A. E.S.P. BIC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(figures expressed in thousands of Colombian pesos, unless otherwise indicated)

		As of december, 31				
		2025		2024		
Notes		(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	
Assets						
Current Assets						
	Cash and cash equivalents	5	68.088	255.813.069	139.701	524.868.079
	Financial assets	6	8.396	31.543.156	93.666	351.909.904
	Receivables and other receivables, net	7	231.680	870.440.829	344.821	1.295.521.340
	Prepaid expenses	8	166.871	626.946.862	148.950	559.617.825
	Contractual assets	9	5.889	22.126.959	1.515	5.691.436
	Inventories	10	36.331	136.497.010	33.832	127.109.712
	Taxes and public administrations	11	137.545	516.768.578	99.591	374.169.532
	Total current assets		654.800	2.460.136.463	862.076	3.238.887.828
Non-current assets:						
	Financial assets	6	13.259	49.813.298	15.890	59.700.562
	Receivables and other receivables, net	7	192.259	722.332.371	201.604	757.441.922
	Investments in companies	12	16.150	60.677.867	13.654	51.300.822
	Prepaid expenses	8	184.047	691.479.672	197.722	742.855.700
	Contractual assets	9	7.817	29.367.288	91	340.196
	Right of use assets	13	346.730	1.302.690.960	377.028	1.416.524.706
	Property, plant and equipment	14	1.080.152	4.058.217.824	1.147.342	4.310.654.761
	Investment properties		2.630	9.879.664	2.630	9.879.664
	Intangible	15	648.071	2.434.854.533	320.671	1.204.787.534
	Goodwill	16	324.295	1.218.402.472	324.295	1.218.402.472
	Taxes and public administrations	11	137.512	516.641.830	123.225	462.964.844
	Deferred taxes, net	11	192.494	723.215.545	262.469	986.117.496
	Total Non-current assets	11	3.145.414	11.817.573.324	2.986.620	11.220.970.679
	Total assets		3.800.214	14.277.709.787	3.848.696	14.459.858.507
Liabilities						
Current liabilities:						
	Financial liabilities	17	440.702	1.655.754.175	101.551	381.534.785
	Lease debts	18	115.993	435.795.502	98.850	371.387.439
	Suppliers and accounts payable	19	712.168	2.675.671.347	788.273	2.961.604.218
	Contractual liabilities	9	42.635	160.184.786	40.716	152.974.114
	Taxes and public administrations	11	34.364	129.108.959	25.965	97.552.728
	Deferred liabilities		166	623.327	690	2.590.540
	Pension provisions and liabilities	20	38.909	146.187.038	56.838	213.544.773
	Total current liabilities		1.384.938	5.203.325.134	1.112.883	4.181.188.597
Non-current liabilities						
	Financial liabilities	17	937.224	3.521.225.633	1.163.123	4.369.945.937
	Lease debts	18	299.060	1.123.592.730	328.613	1.234.623.791
	Suppliers and accounts payable	19	565.707	2.125.406.274	204.591	768.662.999
	Contractual liabilities	9	27.589	103.653.745	37.578	141.182.610
	Deferred liabilities		-	-	1.389	5.217.639
	Pension provisions and liabilities	20	77.858	292.518.630	72.827	273.616.457
	Total non-current liabilities		1.907.438	7.166.397.012	1.808.119	6.793.249.433
	Total liabilities		3.292.376	12.369.722.146	2.921.002	10.974.438.030
	Total equity, attributable to controlling interests	21	507.838	1.907.987.641	927.694	3.485.420.477
	Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		3.800.214	14.277.709.787	3.848.696	14.459.858.507

Notes 1 to 32 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

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(figures expressed in thousands of Colombian pesos, unless otherwise indicated)

Notes	For the year ended december 31,				
	2025 (In thousands of US\$)	2024 (In thousands of COP\$)	2025 (In thousands of US\$)	2024 (In thousands of COP\$)	
Operating income:					
Income from contracts with customers	22	1.564.524	5.878.041.693	1.632.746	6.134.356.099
Other operating income	23	84.807	318.627.808	145.909	548.191.308
		1.649.331	6.196.669.501	1.778.655	6.682.547.407
Operating costs and expenses	24	(1.281.362)	(4.814.180.228)	(1.365.686)	(5.130.990.061)
Operating result before depreciation and amortization		367.969	1.382.489.273	412.969	1.551.557.346
Depreciation and amortization	25	(400.492)	(1.504.680.650)	(281.406)	(1.057.263.407)
Operational result		(32.523)	(122.191.377)	131.563	494.293.939
Financial expense, net	26	(320.681)	(1.204.823.027)	(186.417)	(700.382.854)
Method of participation	12	928	3.487.040	(20.349)	(76.455.886)
Result before taxes		(352.276)	(1.323.527.364)	(75.203)	(282.544.801)
Income and supplementary taxes	11	(76.597)	(287.780.926)	(49.877)	(187.391.269)
Net result for the period		(428.873)	(1.611.308.290)	(125.080)	(469.936.070)
Other comprehensible results:					
Items to be reclassified to the income statement					
Valuation of derivative hedging instruments, net of taxes	11	8.982	33.746.229	(41.728)	(156.774.683)
Deferred tax on other comprehensive income from valuation of instruments	11	(3.144)	(11.811.180)	-	-
Share of other comprehensive income in associate	11	1.568	5.890.005	344	1.290.959
Deferred tax on other comprehensive income in associate	11	(549)	(2.061.502)	(120)	(451.836)
		6.857	25.763.552	(41.504)	(155.935.560)
Net comprehensive income attributable to:	11 y 21				
Actuarial results on post-employment benefits	11	2.159	8.111.902	6.007	22.569.553
Revaluation of property, net of taxes		-	-	36.081	135.561.624
		2.159	8.111.902	42.088	158.131.177
ORI results	21	9.016	33.875.454	584	2.195.617
Net results for the period		(419.857)	(1.577.432.836)	(124.496)	(467.740.453)

Notes 1 to 32 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

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(figures expressed in thousands of Colombian pesos, unless otherwise indicated)

Notes	For the year ended december 31,			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Net cash flows from operating activities				
Cash received from customers	1.976.527	7.425.968.600	2.023.247	7.601.500.428
Cash paid to suppliers and other accounts payable	(1.524.630)	(5.728.157.607)	(1.462.098)	(5.493.220.069)
Net interest paid and other financial expenses	(153.393)	(576.309.995)	(113.411)	(426.092.445)
Self-withholding on income tax	(72.531)	(272.503.149)	(89.701)	(337.013.253)
Direct taxes paid	(70.669)	(265.507.309)	(72.455)	(272.219.911)
Interest paid on finance leases	18 (51.374)	(193.015.603)	(35.910)	(134.916.821)
Spectrum license payment	(50.876)	(191.143.498)	(30.520)	(114.665.495)
Short-term operating lease payments	(12.228)	(45.939.874)	(11.132)	(41.824.243)
Net cash provided by operating activities	40.826	153.391.565	208.020	781.548.191
Net cash flows used in investing activities				
Collections for the sale of the fiber optic business	908	3.410.000	9.351	35.130.626
Collections for the sale of movable and immovable property	-	-	6.034	22.670.255
Payments for investments in plant and equipment and intangibles	(212.957)	(800.096.343)	(129.921)	(488.121.884)
Net cash used in investing activities	(212.049)	(796.686.343)	(114.536)	(430.321.003)
Net cash flows provided (used in) by financing activities				
New financial debt	331.020	1.243.668.479	299.536	1.125.378.878
Payment of financial debt	(131.856)	(495.393.179)	(246.722)	(926.953.367)
Finance lease payments	18 (99.790)	(374.920.046)	(103.563)	(389.095.397)
Collections (payments) for exchange rate, net	235	884.514	560	2.105.108
Net cash provided (used in) by financing activities	99.609	374.239.768	(50.189)	(188.564.778)
Net (decrease) increase of cash and cash equivalents	(71.613)	(269.055.010)	43.295	162.662.410
Cash and cash equivalents as of January 1	139.701	524.868.079	96.406	362.205.669
Cash and cash equivalents as of december 31	5 68.088	255.813.069	139.701	524.868.079
Cash and cash equivalents as of January 1	139.701	524.868.079	96.406	362.205.669
Cash, cash and banks	72.711	273.182.360	63.602	238.957.607
Temporary investments	66.990	251.685.719	32.804	123.248.062
Cash and cash equivalents as of december 31	68.088	255.813.069	139.701	524.868.079
Cash, cash and banks	41.611	156.337.116	72.711	273.182.360
Temporary investments	26.477	99.475.953	66.990	251.685.719

Notes 1 to 32 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

a) Economic Entity

Colombia Telecomunicaciones S. A. E.S.P. BIC (hereinafter "the Company") was incorporated as a commercial corporation by shares in Colombia by Public Deed No. 1331 of June 16, 2003, with a duration, until December 31, 2092, and with its main domicile in Bogotá D.C. located at transversal 60 No.114 A 55. A 55. The Company, whose capital is majority-owned by individuals, is subject to the legal regime set forth in Law 1341 of 2009 and other applicable regulations, thus classified as a public utility company (E.S.P.).

The Company's main corporate purpose is the organization, operation, provision, supply and exploitation of network activities and telecommunications services, such as local, extended local and national and international long distance basic public switched telephony, mobile services, cellular mobile telephony services in any territorial, national or international order, carriers, teleservices, telematic services, value added services, satellite services in their different modalities, television services in all their modalities including cable television, broadcasting services, wireless technologies, video, computer application hosting services, data center services, operation services of private and public telecommunication networks and total operations of information systems, services of provision and/or generation of contents and applications, information services and any other activity, product or service qualified as telecommunication and/or information and communication technologies (ICT) such as resources, tools, equipment, computer programs, applications, networks and media, which allow the provision and/or generation of contents and applications, information services and any other activity, product or service qualified as telecommunication and/or information and communication technologies (ICT) such as resources, tools, equipment, computer programs, applications, networks and means, which allow the compilation, processing, storage, transmission of information such as voice, data, text, video and images, including their complementary and supplementary activities, within the national territory and abroad and in connection with the exterior, using for this purpose goods, assets and rights of its own or exercising the use and enjoyment of goods, assets and rights of third parties.

Additionally, the Company carries out the following activities: (i) provision of telecommunications and computer services that support e-commerce activities, as well as the communication of data messages in general, specialized messaging services, and courier services; (ii) Representation of national or foreign firms involved in the telecommunications industry, either as equipment and/or service providers; (iii) Production, distribution, sale, and marketing of products and elements related to telecommunications, electricity, electronics, informatics, and related fields; (iv) Provision of technical advisory services, equipment and network maintenance, and consultancy in the fields of electricity, electronics, informatics, telecommunications, and related areas; (v) Provision of delegated management services for a company's technology and application functions; (vi) Manufacture, design, installation, commissioning, and marketing of all types of electrical and electronic equipment and systems; (vii) Provision of technical, technological, consultancy, auditing, and any other business advisory support services to companies in Colombia and/or abroad; (viii) Establish, exploit, use, install, expand, extend, renew, or modify telecommunications networks and services and their different elements, for private or public use, nationally or internationally; (ix) Importation, commercialization, installation, and leasing of equipment for private surveillance and security.

In addition, the Company may develop the commercial activities that have been defined in its bylaws.

On July 28, 2020, the Company registered with the Chamber of Commerce the modification of the Company's Business Group status, indicating that this relationship is constituted solely between the Company and its parent, Telefónica S.A. Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC holds 100% of Optecom's share capital. The control relationship over Optecom is attributed to Telefónica S.A., which registered it with the Barranquilla Chamber of Commerce on November 8, 2018.

The Company Operaciones Tecnológicas y Comerciales S. A. S. "Optecom" was incorporated in accordance with Colombian law on October 22, 2013, as a simplified stock corporation (S. A. S.). Its main corporate purpose includes general consulting, design, supervision and execution of works, electromagnetic assemblies, maintenance and commercial operation of telecommunications networks, implementation of energy transmission and maintenance projects, comprehensive maintenance of networks associated with outside plant and customer loop, design and construction of all types of works, assemblies, construction and maintenance of both internal and external telecommunications plants with wireless access or built using multi-pair copper cable, fiber optic or coaxial cable, or any other technology. The company has an indefinite duration. Its registered address and main office is located at Calle 74 No. 57 – 35, 2nd floor (Barranquilla, Colombia).

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b) Single Mobile Access Network Operation

On June 9, 2023, Colombia Telecomunicaciones S. A. E.S.P. BIC (hereinafter the Company) and Colombia Móvil S.A. E.S.P. (hereinafter Tigo) entered into a non-binding Memorandum of Understanding to explore the possibility of sharing their mobile access networks and other network resources.

On February 26, 2024, Colombia Telecomunicaciones S. A. E.S.P. BIC and Colombia Móvil S.A. E.S.P. signed a Framework Agreement for the implementation of a single mobile access network, through an independent company, as well as to share the permits for the use of radio spectrum through an Unión Temporal Colombia Móvil S.A. E.S.P – Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P BIC. The closing of the transaction was subject to obtaining the corresponding regulatory authorizations and the respective contractual stipulations.

In July 2024, the company "Unired Colombia S. A. S." was incorporated for the implementation of the single mobile access network, in which, as of August 2024, Colombia Telecomunicaciones S. A. E.S.P. BIC and Colombia Móvil S. A. E.S.P. have an equal share in their share capital. The companies will continue to be competitors in the provision of telecommunications services and will maintain their independence and autonomy in the management of the business, the strategy and their commercial activity.

On December 20, 2024, after obtaining the corresponding authorizations, the transaction was closed, and the following events occurred:

- The Ministry of Information and Communications Technologies (Ministerio de Tecnologías de la Información y Comunicaciones - MinTIC) authorized the assignment of the permit for the access, use and exploitation of 20 MHz of radio spectrum for the operation of land mobile radiocommunications services in the national territory (frequency range from 703 MHz to 713 MHz paired with 758 MHz to 768 MHz) granted to Colombia Móvil S. A. E.S.P., in favor of the Unión Temporal Colombia Móvil S.A. E.S.P – Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P BIC, constituted between these two companies.
- Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC entered into services agreements with Unired Colombia S.A.S. (hereinafter Unired) under which the Company has access to the services of the mobile access network, under the required quality and capacity conditions.
- Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC and Colombia Móvil S.A. E.S.P. contributed their mobile infrastructure businesses and added to the USD25 million obligation by Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC for equalization, obtaining an equal 50% interest in the Joint Operation.

Once the transaction was closed, the Joint Operation began through the company Unired Colombia S.A.S., whose main corporate purpose is the provision of services for the design, construction, administration and maintenance of mobile access networks to meet the capacity, quality and coverage needs required by telecommunications service providers, without assuming direct responsibility for the transmission of information.

The transaction constitutes a Joint Operation, which is executed through two vehicles (i) the independent company – Unired Colombia SAS and (ii) the Unión Temporal Colombia Móvil S.A. E.S.P – Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P BIC. The corporate governance of the Joint Venture is regulated by a Shareholders' Agreement that establishes the rules under which the shareholders will participate in the funding, management and administration of the company Unired Colombia S.A.S., although there is separation through a vehicle (Unired), from the other facts and circumstances it is seen that Unired by providing only services to its two shareholders, there are no results transcended to third parties and, therefore, they end up exposed to their rights and obligations. Accordingly, Unired, together with the Unión Temporal, constitute a Joint Operation.

The Unión Temporal Colombia Móvil S.A. E.S.P – Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC, receives and consolidates spectrum permits under joint ownership with a 50% stake each and will acquire additional spectrum if necessary. The first spectrum assignment occurred on the closing date of the transaction and during the months of June to November 2025, the authorized spectrum assignments were made.

With the start of the Joint Transaction, Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC made the contribution of the business part and In addition, integrated the Joint Operation into the independent company – Unired Colombia S.A.S.

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Consideration for the Unired Joint Operation below:

	Fair value	
	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)
Assets and obligations	(379.735.328)	(101.072)
Consideration, net of the transaction	(379.735.328)	(101.072)

The assets and liabilities resulting from the integration of the Joint Operation are as follows:

	Fair value	
	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)
Assets		
Debtors and other receivables - third parties	14.145.615	3.765
Debtors (Rights to receive from spectrum)	176.751.266	47.045
Debtors (Entitlements to receive network equipment)	6.941.730	1.848
Rights of use	1.071.750.825	285.262
Plant and equipment	736.831.609	196.118
Spectrum licensing	580.522.508	154.514
Another intangible	44.194.340	11.763
Total assets	2.631.137.893	700.315
Liabilities		
Lease debt	1.085.896.441	289.027
Accounts payable - spectrum	228.317.232	60.770
Accounts payable - commercial	480.085.263	127.781
Decommissioning provision	66.001.353	17.567
Total liabilities	1.860.300.289	495.145
Total Assets, Net (A)	770.837.604	205.170
Other impacts		
Goodwill	(137.431.475)	(36.579)
Public administrations - VAT	(81.155.154)	(21.601)
Operating costs	(30.187.848)	(8.035)
Total Other Impacts (B)	(248.774.477)	(66.215)
Result of the transaction (Profit) (C)	142.327.799	37.883
Net of Joint Operation (+A +B -C)	379.735.328	101.072

c) Agreement with Millicom Spain, S.L. and sale process of the Nation's stake in Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC.

On July 31, 2024, Telefónica Hispanoamérica S.A. (Telefónica) signed a non-binding agreement with Millicom - Spain, S.L. to explore the combination of its operations in Colombia. This potential transaction is subject to the signing of definitive agreements between the companies and the obtaining of the corresponding regulatory approvals and provides for the sale of Telefónica's shares, as well as the extension of the offer by Millicom to the Colombian Nation. The document that requested the pre-evaluation process of the business integration operation was filed with the Superintendencia de Industria y Comercio (Colombian Superintendence of Industry and Commerce – SIC) on December 19, 2024.

On January 22, 2025, the SIC published file with file 24-549642, through which it began the process of pre-evaluation study of the business integration operation of the possible acquisition by Millicom, or a subsidiary of it, of 100% of the shareholding of Telefónica S.A. in the Company. In the event of the closing of the transaction, Millicom will acquire competitive and corporate control over Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC, resulting in an "Integrated Entity".

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On March 12, 2025, Telefónica S.A. reached an agreement with Millicom Spain, S.L. (subsequently transferred to Millicom Colombia Holding S.A.S.) for the sale of all the shares held in Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC, representing 67,5% of its share capital. The total price for the listed shares is US\$400 million and will be subject to the usual price adjustments in this type of transaction. The closing of the transaction is subject to certain closing conditions, which include obtaining regulatory approvals and agreements with the Nation – Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público - MinHacienda), and agreements with Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P.

On November 13, 2025, the SIC through Resolution No.94169 approved, with certain conditions, the business integration requested by Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC and Colombia Móvil S.A. E.S.P.

Through Decree 1481 of December 30, 2025, the MinHacienda approved the program for the sale of the shares that the Nation, through said Ministry, has directly in Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC, equivalent to 32,5% of the total subscribed and paid-in shares outstanding of the Company.

2. OPERATIONS

2.1. Ongoing Business

The Group, in carrying out its activities in line with its corporate purpose, analyzes not only the measurement of assets and liabilities, accounting estimates and appropriate disclosures, but also the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Management expects that the Group has adequate resources to continue operating for at least the next 12 months, and therefore the operating basis of accounting remains adequate. The Group has resources comprising cash and cash equivalents of \$255.813.069, other highly liquid assets and, if necessary, initiatives will be activated to generate sufficient working capital to guarantee operational continuity.

The Group's Management, together with the support of the Shareholders, jointly analyzes the necessary measures to strengthen the Group's liquidity and financial indicators and ensure the ability to continue operating as a going concern. These measures have already been implemented through the implementation of the Group's Strategic Plan. In addition, in the face of a severe negative scenario, the Group maintains the ability to take mitigation actions to reduce costs, optimize cash flow and preserve liquidity.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going-concerning basis and do not include adjustments to carrying amounts or to the classification of reported assets, liabilities and expenses, which might otherwise be required if the going-concerning basis is not appropriate.

2.2. Impacts of the international conflict

The Group has implemented internal control measures through a protocol that ensures that any transaction with third parties located in Russia, or in other countries affected by the sanctions imposed by the European Union, the United Kingdom, the United States and other countries, is authorized by the areas of intervention, internal audit and compliance. During the twelve-month period ended December 12, 2025, no relationship has been established with third parties subject to such sanctions, so no risks have been generated in financial information.

No relevant impacts on the Group's financial information or operations have been identified because of the current geopolitical conflicts in the Middle East or Western Europe.

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2.3. Main regulatory aspects

The main regulatory aspects as of December 31, 2025, are as follows:

a) Spectrum licenses: the current permits by band and amount of spectrum are as follows:

- 700 MHz, 40 MHz band, granted by resolutions 332 and 333 of 2020 of the MinTIC to Colombia Móvil S.A. E.S.P, ceded by MinTIC resolutions 05194 of 2024 and 3703 of 2025 in favor of the Unión Temporal Colombia Móvil S.A. E.S.P. – Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC.
- Band of 1900 MHz, 5 MHz, granted by MinTIC resolution 2657 of 2024, entitled Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC, ceded by MinTIC resolutions 3016 and 4781 of 2025, in favor of the Unión Temporal Colombia Móvil S.A. E.S.P. – Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC.
- Band of 1900 MHz, 15 MHz, granted by MinTIC resolution 2803 of 2021, amended by resolution 2143 of 2022, entitled Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC, ceded in favor of the Unión Temporal Colombia Móvil S.A. E.S.P. – Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC, by MinTIC resolution 2615 of June 26, 2025, the final administrative acts being on July 4, 2025.
- AWS band, 30 MHz, granted by resolutions 1053 and 3046 of 2024, owned by Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC, assigned 20 MHz by MinTIC resolution 4598 of 2025 in favor of the Unión Temporal Colombia Móvil S.A. E.S.P. – Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC and the remaining 10 MHz were returned to MinTIC according to resolution 4366 of 2025.
- 3500 MHz (5G), 80 MHz band, granted by MinTIC resolution 497 of 2024, awarded in favor of the Unión Temporal Colombia Móvil S. A. E.S.P. – Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC.
- Band 1900 MHz, 40 MHz through MinTIC resolution 549 of 2023 owned by Colombia Móvil S.A. E.S.P. ceded in favor of the Unión Temporal Colombia Móvil S.A. E.S.P. – Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC., according to MinTIC resolution No. 2412 of 2025.
- Band 1900 MHz, 10 MHz through MinTIC resolution 1226 of 2019 owned by Colombia Móvil S.A. E.S.P. ceded in favor of the Unión Temporal Colombia Móvil S.A. E.S.P. – Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC., in accordance with MinTIC resolution No. 4480 of 2025.
- The spectrum in the 850 MHz, 25 MHz Band, renewed by MinTIC resolution 2657 of 2024, owned by Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC., it was returned to the MinTIC, according to resolution 3675 of September 9, 2025.

b) Authorization from the SIC to operate a Single Mobile Access Network.

SIC authorized the operation through resolution No.61548 of October 6, 2023, for the companies to share their network infrastructure and spectrum use rights. The authority determined that there will be no impact on the retail and wholesale telecommunications markets, since Colombia Telecomunicaciones S. A E.S.P. BIC. and Colombia Móvil S.A. E.S.P will continue to participate independently and will not share the network cores (Core) or the transmission routes (backbone and backhaul). The decision highlights that the new network company presented a plan for the transfer and return of portions of spectrum so as not to exceed the current limits. The Unión Temporal Colombia Móvil S.A. E.S.P – Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P BIC will use 140 MHz (40 in low bands and 100 in medium bands). At the beginning of the operation, Colombia Móvil S.A. E.S.P had 120 MHz of spectrum compared to 85 for Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC.

Also, the authority established conditions for Colombia Telecomunicaciones S. A. E.S.P. BIC and Colombia Móvil S.A. E.S.P for the operation, in force for 5 years, as follows:

- Not modify unilaterally, unjustifiably or untimely to the detriment of Mobile Virtual Network Operators (MVNOs), current or future agreements, having to submit a semi-annual report.

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- Not to modify unilaterally, unjustifiably or untimely to the detriment of third-party providers, current or future agreements of National Automatic Roaming (RAN), or to increase the price of the RAN in an unjustified manner, having to submit a semi-annual report, and an eventual one when entering a new contract or when adjusting the commercial conditions.
- Implement a Governance Manual, and other provisions on the Shareholders' Meeting, the Board of Directors, the Legal Representative, information management protocols, coverage and quality.

At the end of 2024, the Unión Temporal between Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC and Colombia Móvil S.A. E.S.P. had already been created, which will manage the spectrum use permits to be used by the Single Mobile Access Network Group, and the MinTIC authorized in its favor the assignment of the spectrum use permit assigned to Colombia Móvil S.A. E.S.P. in the 700 MHz band with Resolution No. 5194 of December 13, 2024. During the months of June to November 2025, the assignments of the authorized spectrums in the 700 MHz, 1900 MHz and AWS bands were made.

c) Authorization from the SIC with conditions, of the integration operation between Tigo and Movistar.

Through Resolution SIC 94169 of November 13, 2025, the SIC announced the authorization, with conditions, of the business integration proposed by Tigo and Movistar. The decision seeks to balance the potential benefits for the market and users with the protection of competition and the prevention of risks that could affect consumers. The shareholder of Tigo – Millicom Spain, S.L., will acquire the shares of Movistar (Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC), forming part of the same business group, so they will no longer compete in several markets.

The integration will impact 19 markets, including mobile services (cellular telephony and mobile internet), fixed services (telephony, internet and residential TV) and wholesale access to networks and infrastructure. After its technical analysis and in collaboration with the Communications Regulatory Commission (Comisión de Regulación de Comunicaciones - CRC) and the MinTIC, the SIC determined that the operation could bring significant benefits, such as improvements in coverage, quality and prices. And if measures are taken to mitigate competition risks, it could lead to better conditions for users, encouraging greater investment in technologies such as 5G and reducing connectivity gaps. To control the potential risks, several conditions were imposed, such as:

- Reasonable rates on access and origination of RAN and MVNOs, with discounts between 12,5% and 46%.
- Bans for specific campaigns targeting small operators' customers.
- Transparency in the offer of packaged services.
- Restrictions on Movistar's participation in the company ONNET, to avoid improper use of information and blocking of competition.
- Independent monitoring and auditing mechanisms to ensure compliance with these measures for a period of 4 years.

The conditions will be in force for four years or until the Communications Regulation Commission establishes the corresponding regulation.

d) The National Government has authorized the sale of its shares in Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC.

The program for the sale of the shares held by the National Government—MinHacienda—in Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC is being carried out in two phases. In the first stage, the offer is exclusively for active employees and retirees, former employees not dismissed for cause, unions, associations, cooperatives, employee funds, pension and severance funds, and compensation funds. It has a minimum duration of two months, starting from the business day following the publication of the offer notice in at least two newspapers with a wide national circulation. The fixed price per share is COP\$ 772,38; payment is in cash, and severance pay may be used; credit lines are available with a minimum term of five years, at least one year of grace, and an interest rate not exceeding the current bank rate. Purchase limits are established based on liquid assets and annual income, and trading restrictions apply for two years to prevent undue concentration and ensure the democratization of ownership.

If there are shares left unsold, the second stage of offering to the public—national and international—is opened, with a minimum price not lower than the defined price and mechanisms for wide publicity and free competition. The decree guarantees continuity of service (there is no change of control), requires compliance with anti-corruption and anti-money laundering regulations, and establishes a validity of the program of one year extendable for another, with award perfected by registration in the shareholders' book or book entry. The process will be led by the Technical Committee of the MinHacienda.

e) Topics on the Agenda of the Communications Regulatory Commission advanced during the fourth quarter of 2025:

- The Commission has published for comment its document "Identifying Measures to Mitigate Cyber Fraud through Mobile Services." The publication seeks to mitigate cyber fraud in mobile services such as smishing, spoofing and CLI manipulation. The consultation is aimed at designing comprehensive and effective measures to protect users. As mobile fraud is a growing threat to users and operators, it is necessary to strengthen protection, traceability and trust in calls and SMS, aligned with international standards. The Commission seeks to reduce fraud risks; alert and protect users; strengthen cooperation between actors in the sector; and modernize regulation in line with global best practices.
- Publication of a project to review wholesale rates for the use of mobile networks. In general, all prices are reduced by 4-6 times. In mobile network access charges, it maintains the Sender Keeps All scheme; With a traffic imbalance greater than 5%, excess traffic must be remunerated, at \$1,14/minute. For SMS between operators, SKA applies with a value of \$0,03/SMS. For PCAs and technology integrators, if the capacity they require is higher than the normal load, they will be able to ask the mobile operator for the required capacity and remunerate the additional TPS at \$47.063 per month. In data RAN, in the 398 municipalities with a permanent regulated tariff, a cap of \$0,87 /MB is set, the long-term incremental cost. In the 558 municipalities regulated on a temporary basis due to their growth potential, the cap is \$0,93/MB. For MVNOs, the current remuneration scheme of tariff caps is maintained, updating the values. In voice and SMS, the value per minute corresponds to the voice access charge (\$1,14/minute) and for SMS it is twice the access charge (\$0,06/SMS). For data, the value is updated with the pure LRIC cost, which corresponds to \$0,70 per MB.
- Project publication to define the reconnection stops. It proposes differentiated tariff caps for mobile and fixed services, calculated based on efficient costs. It proposes a maximum of \$275 for the reconnection of mobile services and \$1.981 for fixed services.

f) Topics of the National Spectrum Agency during the fourth quarter of 2025:

- The MinTIC and the National Spectrum Agency (Agencia Nacional del Espectro - ANE) have published for comments their 2026 - 2029 spectrum policy proposal. It defines the roadmap for modernizing spectrum management from 2026 to 2029 and identifies the following challenges: i) insufficient demand analysis; (ii) limited use of modern allocation mechanisms (such as secondary markets); iii) the need to integrate requirements for security, emergencies, health, education, transportation; insufficient international participation; and iv) regulatory weaknesses in satellite issues.

3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

3.1. Professional Accounting Standards applied

3.1.1. Bases of presentation

The Group's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards Accepted in Colombia for Group 1 financial information preparers, which are based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), together with their interpretations, conceptual framework, rationale for conclusion and application guidelines authorized and issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) included in the Single Regulatory Decree 2420 of 2015 and subsequent decrees that have modified and updated it, and other legal provisions defined by the oversight entities that may differ in some aspects from those established by other State control bodies.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on the historical cost model except for land, buildings, investment properties and derivative financial instruments which have been measured at fair value.

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The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized and designated as hedged items in the fair value hedging relationships have been adjusted to account for changes in fair values attributable to the risks hedged in the respective hedging relationships with changes in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) or with changes in profit or loss, as appropriate.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Colombian pesos, which is the Group's functional and presentation currency, and all Colombian peso securities are rounded to the nearest thousand unit unless otherwise indicated.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, were authorized by the Audit Committee on February 18, 2026, according to Minutes No. 81 and approved for issue by the Board of Directors on February 23, 2026, according to Minutes No. 174. They can be modified and must be approved by the shareholders' meeting.

3.1.2. Consolidated Financial Statements

The Group prepares its consolidated financial statements, which include the Group's information as a single company using the global integration methodology, adding its assets, liabilities and the operations carried out during the year, excluding those transactions carried out between the Company and its subsidiaries.

The subsidiary is consolidated as of the date on which Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC obtains control and will continue to be consolidated until the date on which such control ceases and/or is disposed of. The subsidiary prepares individual financial statements for the same reporting period as that of Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC, applying uniform accounting policies. All balances, transactions, gains and unrealized losses arising between the entities of the Group are eliminated.

3.1.3. Investments in associates

The investment in the associate in which the Group has a significant influence is accounted for by the equity method. Under this method, investments are initially recorded at cost and are subsequently adjusted, with credit or charge to profit or loss, to recognize the share in profits or losses in the associate. The cash distribution of the profits of these companies is recorded as a lower value of the investment.

In addition, the proportional share in changes in other equity accounts of associates, other than the results for the period, is also recognized as an increase or decrease in the carrying amount of the related investments, with a corresponding credit or debit to equity under the equity method.

In a transaction involving an associate or a joint venture, the recognition of gains or losses depends on whether the assets sold or contributed constitute a business:

- When the entity sells or contributes assets that constitute a business to a joint venture or associate or loses control of a subsidiary that constitutes a business but retains joint control or significant influence, the gain or loss from the transaction is fully recognized.
- When the entity sells or contributes assets that do not constitute a business to a joint venture or associate, or loses control of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business but retains joint control or significant influence, the gain or loss is recognized only to the extent of the interests held by unrelated investors in the joint venture or associate, and the entity's share of the gain or loss is eliminated.

In accordance with the contract terms for the sale of fiber optic assets, Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. B.I.C., has purchased shares equivalent to a 40% stake in Alamo Holdco, S.L. Considering that this transaction constitutes the sale of a business followed by an investment in an associate, the profit or loss will be recognized in full in the presentation of these consolidated financial statements.

3.1.4. Joint Operations and Agreements

Joint agreements are those over which there is joint control, established by contracts that require unanimous consent for decisions related to activities that significantly affect the returns of the agreement. For the recognition of the agreements, it is required that the Group register the rights and obligations arising from said agreement; depending on whether they are classified as a joint venture or as a joint venture. To do this, in addition to assessing the rights and obligations of the parties, other facts and circumstances are considered to determine whether the agreement is a business or a joint transaction.

The interests of a joint venture are recognized using the equity method, whereas, for joint ventures, each party recognizes its respective share of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses.

The Group recognizes as a Joint Transaction those contracts with third parties over which they have rights to the assets and obligations with respect to the liabilities, related to the agreement and accounts for each asset, liability and transaction, including those held or incurred jointly, in relation to the transaction in accordance with the percentage of participation in the respective agreement.

The Group has entered into various contractual agreements with other participants for joint activities. When a controlled business is sold or transferred to a joint venture entity, the Group values and recognizes any retained interest at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the contributed business and the fair value of the retained investment, plus the sale amount, is fully recognized in profit or loss. There are also certain contractual arrangements that do not result in a jointly controlled entity. These agreements sometimes involve joint ownership of assets dedicated to each company's purposes. However, they do not create a jointly controlled entity whereby participants directly derive benefits from the activities rather than returns from a stake in a separate entity.

The Group's financial statements include its share of the assets of the joint ventures together with the liabilities, revenues and expenses generated, which are measured in accordance with the terms of each agreement, generally based on each participant's share.

3.1.5. Accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with the NCIF (the Spanish acronym) requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. Based on the foregoing, Management makes judgments, estimates and assumptions that could affect the values of income, costs and expenses, assets and liabilities reported as of the date of the consolidated financial statements, including the respective disclosures in future periods. Although they may differ from their final effect, the Administration considers that the estimates and assumptions used were appropriate in each of the circumstances.

The estimates and judgments used are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including the expectation of the occurrence of future events that are considered reasonable under the circumstances.

The following is a summary of the main accounting estimates and judgments made by the Group in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements:

- The assumptions used to calculate the fair value of financial instruments,
- The valuation of financial assets to determine the existence of impairment losses,
- The useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangibles,
- The variables used and the assumptions used in the evaluation and determination of the indicators of impairment of non-financial assets,
- The discount rate used in the calculation of the lease liability and the right of use,
- The probability of occurrence and the value of the liabilities that determine the amount to be recognized as provisions related to litigation and restructuring,
- The assessment of the likelihood of future earnings for the recognition of deferred tax assets,
- The estimated time to depreciate the rights of use; the assumptions used in the calculation of the growth rates of lease contracts registered as rights of use, and the variables used for the valuation of the lease liability.
- Post-employment employee benefits, the present value of retirement pension obligations and other post-employment benefits depend on certain factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using several assumptions.

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These estimates have been made based on the best available information on the facts analyzed at the date of preparation of the consolidated financial statements, which may give rise to future modifications by virtue of possible situations that may occur and that would require their recognition prospectively, which would be treated as a change in an accounting estimate in the future consolidated financial statements.

3.2. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements have been as follows:

3.2.1. Foreign currency conversion

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates in effect on the dates of the transactions or valuation when the items are revalued. The balances denominated in foreign currency are expressed in Colombian pesos at the representative exchange rates of \$3.757,08 and \$4.409,15 per US\$1 as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively. Earnings from exchange differences resulting from the payment of such transactions and the transaction at exchange rates at the end of each period of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are recognized in the Income Statement, except when they are deferred in equity in the Other Comprehensive Income account for transactions that qualify as cash flow hedges.

Differences in exchange related to loans are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income under the heading "financial income or expenses", depending on their result. In addition, any other gain or loss generated by other items is presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates in effect on the date of the transactions. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date on which that fair value is determined. Gains or losses arising from the translation of non-cash items are recognized based on the gain or loss of the item that gave rise to the translation difference. Therefore, the translation differences of the items whose gain or loss are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income or profit, or loss are also recognized in Other Comprehensive Income or in profit or loss, respectively.

3.2.2. Property, Plant & Equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are valued at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any, except for land and buildings, which are recognized at revalued cost. The land is not subject to depreciation. Acquisition cost includes external and internal costs consisting of warehouse material consumption, direct labor costs used in the installation, and an allocation of indirect costs necessary to carry out the investment. The acquisition cost includes the best estimate of the costs associated with the dismantling or removal of the item.

Expansion, modernization or upgrade costs, which represent an increase in productivity, capacity or efficiency, or an extension of the useful life of assets, are capitalized as a higher cost when they meet recognition requirements, only when they are likely to generate future economic benefits for the Group and the cost of these assets can be reasonably measured. The cost of property, plant and equipment includes the transfer from Other Comprehensive Income of any gains or losses arising from cash flow hedges used for foreign currency purchases.

Gains or losses on the sale of assets correspond to the difference between the proceeds of the transaction and the carrying value of the assets. These differences are included in the Statement of Income.

For significant components of property, plant, and equipment that must be replaced periodically, the Group records the derecognition of the replaced component and recognizes the new component with its corresponding useful life and depreciation. Similarly, when an inspection is performed, the inspection cost is recognized as the replacement to the extent that the requirements for recognition as an asset are met. All other routine repair and maintenance costs are recognized as an expense in the Statement of Income as incurred.

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The Group depreciates its property, plant, and equipment from the time they are in working condition, distributing the cost of the assets on a straight-line basis over the years of useful life, as follows:

Description	Lifespan	Lifespan
	Minimum (Years)	Maximum (Years)
Constructions	10	40
Switching, Access, and Streaming	2	30
Furniture	10	10
Information processing equipment	4	5
Transport equipment	7	7

The amortization methods and periods applied are reviewed at the end of each financial year and, if appropriate, adjusted prospectively.

3.2.2.1. Decommissioning costs

The initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removal of the asset and the rehabilitation of the site on which it is located is included as part of the costs of property, plant, and equipment or right of use. The Group determines and recognizes in its financial statements the best estimate of the minimum costs of removal or relocation when it has been defined at the contractual level or by regulation, but in no case are those corresponding to the transfer of the equipment to a new site for continued use included.

In the particular case that the lease agreements provide for the return of the building or land in the same conditions in which it was assigned at the beginning of the lease period, at the initial moment, a provision for its dismantling is estimated and is incorporated as a higher amount of the cost of the rights of use and its counterpart a liability for dismantling.

The carrying amount of the provision is reviewed and adjusted annually considering changes in the variables used for its estimation, using a rate that reflects the specific risk of the liability. Any change in the present value of the estimated expense is reflected as an adjustment to the provision and its related property, plant, and equipment or right of use. When there is a decrease in the asset retirement obligation related to a productive asset that exceeds the asset's carrying value, the excess is recognized in the income statement. The financial cost of restatement of these liabilities is recognized in the income statement for the period as a financial expense.

3.2.2.2. Revaluation of Property

Since the convergence to Financial Reporting Accounting Standards (NCIF, the Spanish acronym), the Group has made the subsequent measurement under the revalued cost policy for land and buildings, taking as fair value the revalued value less accumulated depreciation and the accumulated amount of impairment losses. The revaluation surplus of land and buildings included in equity is transferred directly to retained earnings. As a result of the above, at the end of each period, the Group systematically transfers from the surplus reserve to retained earnings with the revalued asset depreciation.

Any revaluation increase is recognized in Other Comprehensive Income - OCI (equity) as asset revaluation reserve, unless such increase reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognized in the Consolidated Income Statement, in which case such decrease is transferred from asset revaluation reserve to retained earnings. The frequency of revaluations depends on changes in the fair values of the land and buildings being revalued. When the fair value of the revalued asset differs significantly from its carrying amount, a new revaluation is required at least every three years.

The reserve generated by the revaluation of real estate is restricted for distribution to shareholders.

3.2.2.3. Construction in progress

Constructions in progress or assets in assembly are accounted for at cost less any impairment losses. When these assets are ready for their intended use, they are transferred to the corresponding category. At this point, depreciation begins on the same basis that applies to the transferred category.

3.2.3. Assets and liabilities held for sale

Non-current assets held for sale correspond to those assets that the Group has in their current conditions for immediate sale, based on a highly probable sale plan. They are recorded at lower net book value and fair value, less costs to sell and will not be subject to depreciation while they are classified as held for sale. The Group will measure the costs of selling at their present value when the sale is estimated to occur within one year. Any increase in the current value of the cost of sales arising during the sale will be presented in the income statement as a finance cost.

Fixed assets classified as held for sale and the assets and liabilities of disposal groups must be presented in the consolidated statement of financial position, separate from other assets and liabilities.

3.2.4. Investment Properties

Investment property is real estate held for the purpose of obtaining rental income or to achieve capital appreciation in investment or both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes. Investment properties are initially measured at cost and then at fair value, with changes in results.

Cost includes expenses that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the investment properties. The cost of assets constructed by the Group includes the cost of materials and direct labor, and any other costs directly attributable to the process of making the asset fit for its intended use and capitalizable borrowing costs.

Any gain or loss on the sale of an investment property (calculated as the difference between the consideration obtained from the disposition and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognized in profit or loss. When an investment property that was previously classified as property, plant, and equipment is sold, any amount included in the revaluation reserve is carried forward to the accumulated earnings.

When the use of a property changes in such a way that it is reclassified as property, plant, and equipment at the date of reclassification, its fair value becomes the cost for accounting.

3.2.5. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are recognized at their acquisition cost, less by accumulated amortization and by any accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost of intangible assets acquired in business combinations is their fair value at the date of acquisition. After initial recognition, intangible assets are accounted for at cost less accumulated depreciation (where defined useful lives are assigned) and any accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The amortization methods and periods applied are reviewed at the end of the year and, if appropriate, adjusted prospectively. Gains or losses arising from the derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net income from the sale and the amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when the respective asset is derecognized. Costs associated with maintaining software are recognized as an expense when incurred. The main intangibles held by the Group are listed below, indicating their measurement and recognition procedures:

3.2.5.1. Enabling titles

These represent the acquisition price and associated costs of licenses and permits obtained for the provision of telecommunications services granted by the National Government. These permits grant a renewal option to the extent that the Group complies with the conditions required for the same, in which case they may be automatically renewed.

Amortization is made on a straight-line basis from the moment the commercial exploitation of the licenses and permits begins, during the term of the licenses and permits.

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The characteristics of the licenses and permits recorded at year-end are summarized below:

Type / Name	Acquisition / Renewal Date	Expiration Date	Permit Type
Resolution 5194 of 2024 Band 700 (Assignment in favor of the Temporary Union Colombia Móvil - Colombia Telecomunicaciones)	December 17, 2024	May 4, 2040	IMT mobile service provision
Resolution 497 of 2024 Band 3500 (Awarded to the Temporary Union Colombia Móvil - Colombia Telecomunicaciones)	February 23, 2024	February 22, 2044	IMT mobile service provision
Resolution 2412 of 2025 Band 1900 (Assignment in favor of the Temporary Union Colombia Móvil - Colombia Telecomunicaciones)	June 17, 2025	February 2, 2043	IMT mobile service provision
Resolution 2615 of 2025 Band 1900 (Assignment in favor of the Temporary Union Colombia Móvil - Colombia Telecomunicaciones)	June 26, 2025	October 19, 2041	IMT mobile service provision
Resolution 3016 of 2025 Band 1900 (Assignment in favor of the Temporary Union Colombia Móvil - Colombia Telecomunicaciones)	July 23, 2025	September 28, 2025	IMT mobile service provision
Resolution 3703 of 2025 Band 700 (Assignment in favor of the Temporary Union Colombia Móvil - Colombia Telecomunicaciones)	September 11, 2025	January 1, 2040	IMT mobile service provision
Resolution 4480 of 2025 Band 1900 (Assignment in favor of the Temporary Union Colombia Móvil - Colombia Telecomunicaciones)	October 24, 2025	May 20, 2029	IMT mobile service provision
Resolution 4598 of 2025 Band 1700/2100 – 4G (AWS) (Assignment in favor of the Temporary Union Colombia Móvil - Colombia Telecomunicaciones)	October 29, 2025	December 3, 2025	IMT mobile service provision
Resolution 4781 of 2025 Band 1900 (Assignment in favor of the Temporary Union Colombia Móvil - Colombia Telecomunicaciones)	November 13, 2025	September 28, 2025	IMT mobile service provision

3.2.5.2. Office Equipment Software

They are accounted for at the acquisition cost and are amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful life, which is estimated according to whether they are network equipment software or office equipment software that support the Group's different technological platforms.

3.2.5.3. Irrevocable Rights of Use (IRU)

Infrastructure usage rights that allow the use of capacity during the term and with the contractually specified bandwidth are recognized for the acquisition cost and are amortized on a straight-line basis during the contractual term.

The IRUS recorded in the assets at the end of 2025 have the following characteristics:

No. de IRUS	Start Date	Expiration Date	Type of IRU
12	Since 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2017	Until 2027, 2033, 2034 and 2035	Fiber Optic Ring

3.2.5.4. Ongoing projects - IT applications

Ongoing projects include technological investments in the development process which are required for commercial systems, sales force, big data and digitalization.

3.1.5.1. Estimated useful lives

The Group amortizes its intangible assets as follows:

Description	Minimum service life (years)	Maximum service life (years)
Enabling titles and spectrum renewal	3,6	20
Network and office equipment software	3	5
Irrevocable Rights of Use (IRU)	10	20

3.2.6. Leases

A lease is an agreement whereby a lessor assigns to a lessee, in exchange for a payment or a series of payments, the right to use an asset for a specified period.

The Group is the lessor and lessee of various properties, technical facilities, equipment and vehicles. Leases are usually made for fixed periods of 1 to 10 years, but they may have extension options. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions.

The extension and termination options included in the Group's leases are used to maximize operational flexibility in terms of contract management. Most of the extension and termination options maintained are exercisable simultaneously by the Group and by the respective counterparty.

3.2.6.1. Leases accounting

Leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability on the date on which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and the finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss during the lease period to produce a constant periodic interest rate on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset depreciates in a straight line over the shorter useful life of the asset and the lease term.

The assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis.

Lease liabilities will initially be measured based on the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the contract. At the start date, the lease payments included in the lease liability measurement comprise the net present value of the following lease payments:

- Fixed payments (including substantial fixed payments), minus any lease receivable incentives
- Variable lease payment based on an index or rate
- Amounts expected to be paid by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- The exercise price of a call option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- Payments of fines for termination of the lease, if the condition of the lease reflects that the lessee exercised that option.

Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implied in the lease, if such a rate can be determined, or the incremental rate of borrowing.

The lessee's incremental rate of borrowing will be the interest rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset, for a similar term. The incremental rate of indebtedness will be based on the interest curves available in the Telefónica Group by calculating the implied rate of the lease conditions.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost and comprise the following:

- The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability
- Any lease payments made on or before the start date
- Any direct upfront costs, and
- Decommissioning and restoration costs

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized under the straight-line method as an expense in the income statement. Short-term leases have a term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets include computer equipment and small items of office furniture.

3.2.6.2. Lessor's accounting

When assets are leased under finance leases, the present value of future lease payments is recognized as an account receivable. The difference between the gross amount receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognized as finance income.

The account receivable is amortized by allocating each of the royalties between finance income and amortization of principal in each accounting period, such that the recognition of finance income reflects in each period a constant rate of return on the net financial investment that the lessor has made in the finance lease.

When assets are leased under operating leases, the asset is included in the statement of financial position according to the nature of the asset. Income from operating leases is recognized over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

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- **Leasing activities**

The Group leases various properties, equipment, and vehicles. The leases do not impose any covenants, but the leased assets are not used as collateral for lending purposes. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. Lease agreements typically have fixed terms ranging from 1 to 25 years.

Leases are recognized as right-of-use assets and corresponding liabilities at the date the leased asset is available for use by the Group. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and the finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease term to produce a constant periodic interest rate on the remaining liability balance for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

- **Variable lease payments**

Variable lease payments are recognized in the income statement in the period in which the condition that triggers such payments occurs.

- **Extension and termination options**

Extension and termination options are included in several of the Group's property and equipment leases. These conditions are used to maximize operational flexibility in terms of contract management.

- **Lease terms**

In determining the lease term, the Group considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option or not to exercise a termination option. The Group reviews whether a significant event or change in circumstances affects this assessment.

3.2.7. Assets by rights of use

IFRS 16 establishes a global and methodological framework for the recognition of the right-of-use assets recorded by the Group. Right-of-use assets are assets that represent the right for a lessee to use an underlying asset during the term of the lease. They are valued at cost, reduced by accumulated depreciation and by impairment losses, if any, adjusted for any new measurement of lease liabilities, made for the purpose of reflecting new measurements or modifications thereof.

The right-of-use cost of the asset corresponds to the value of the initial measurement of the lease liability determined as the net present value of future lease payments committed within the minimum non-cancellable term as of the initial recognition date.

The Group depreciates the assets for rights of use by applying the straight-line method in accordance with the minimum non-cancellable period of each contract in force, as follows:

Assets by rights of use	Minimum term	Maximum term
Land and buildings	1	25
Technical installations	1	12
Transport Equipment	1	5

3.2.8. Goodwill

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, represented by the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for the non-controlling interest, with respect to the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the consideration is less than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is recognized as a gain at the date of acquisition.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment loss, if any. Goodwill is not amortized but is reviewed annually for impairment.

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3.2.9. Impairment on non-current assets

At the end of each reporting period, the corporate team of Telefónica S.A., performs the recoverability analysis for the consolidated CGU (Cash Generating Unit) of Colombia (Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC and its Subsidiary – Optecom) in which the presence or not of impairment indicators on assets and liabilities correlated in the value of the CGU is evaluated. If such indicators exist or in the case of assets whose nature requires an annual impairment analysis, the Group estimates the recoverable value of the asset, which is the greater of the fair value after deduction of disposal costs, and its value in use. This value in use is determined by discounting estimated future cash flows, applying a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the value of money over time and considering the specific risks associated with the asset.

When the recoverable value or financial value of an asset is below its net book value, it is impaired. In this case, the carrying amount is adjusted to the recoverable value, recording the loss in the Income Statement. Amortization charges for future periods are adjusted to the new book value over the remaining useful life.

To assess impairment losses, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows and use the strategic plan and financial projections to do so. Such a strategic plan generally covers a period of five years. For longer periods, from the fifth year onwards, projections based on these strategic plans are used, applying a zero-growth rate or decrease.

When new events occur, or changes in existing circumstances, that show that an impairment loss recorded in a previous period may have disappeared or been reduced, a new estimate of the recoverable value of the corresponding asset is made. Impairment losses previously recorded are reversed only if the assumptions used in calculating recoverable value have changed since the most recent impairment loss was recognized. In this case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its new recoverable value, with the limit of the net carrying amount that the asset would have had if it had not recorded impairment losses in previous periods.

The reversal is recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and amortization charges for future periods are adjusted to the new carrying amount, unless the asset is accounted for at its revalued value, in which case the reversal is treated similarly to a revaluation increase. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed in subsequent periods.

Additionally, the discount rates used to determine recoverable value are based on available financial information and are adjusted for the corresponding country's risk and business risk rate. Thus, in fiscal years 2025 and 2024, a nominal percentage rate calculated in pesos of 9,70% and 10,26%, respectively, was used.

3.2.10. Financial instruments

3.2.10.1. Financial assets

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories, considering the characteristics of the cash flows and the business model under which they are held those measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income - OCI (debt instrument), at fair value through profit or loss, at amortized cost or at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income - OCI (equity instrument).

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is classified as measured at "amortized cost" only if the following criteria are met: The objective of the Group's business model is to hold the asset to obtain the contractual cash flows, and the contractual terms result on specified dates in receiving cash flows that are only principal payments and interest on the outstanding principal.

b) Financial assets at fair value through changes in Other Comprehensive Income

A financial asset (debt instrument) is measured at fair value with change in Other Comprehensive Income if the following criteria are met: The objective of the Group's business model is to hold the asset in order to obtain contractual cash flows and sell, and the contractual terms result in receiving cash flows on specified dates that are only payments of principal and interest on outstanding capital. A financial asset that is not measured at amortized cost or at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income because the above criteria are not met is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

c) Financial assets at fair value change in profit or loss

A financial asset (debt instrument) is measured at fair value through profit or loss when it is not classified in model a) and b) above.

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d) Equity instruments

All equity instruments are measured at fair value. Equity instruments held for trading are measured at fair value through profit or loss. For all other equity instruments, the Group may make an irrevocable election in initial recognition to recognize changes in fair value against Other Comprehensive Income in equity, rather than profit or loss.

e) Impairment of financial assets

Measuring the expected credit loss provision for financial assets measured at amortized cost is an area that requires the use of complex models and meaningful assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behavior (e.g., the likelihood of customers defaulting and resulting losses).

Several significant judgments are also required when applying accounting requirements to measure expected credit loss, such as:

- Determine the criteria for a significant increase in credit risk.
- Appropriately choose models and assumptions for measuring expected credit loss.
- Establish the number and relative weights of the prospective scenarios for each product/market type and the associated expected credit loss.
- Establish groups of similar financial assets to measure the expected credit loss.

At the end of each reporting period, the Group establishes an expected credit loss model for the recognition of impairment on financial assets as defined by IFRS-9. The expected credit loss model applies to financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortized cost or at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (includes accounts receivable, contractual assets within the scope of IFRS-15 Contracts with Customers, Customers Outstanding and Other Debtors).

The estimate of expected losses on financial assets is based on the simplified model, supported by an "estimated bad debt rate" approach to estimating the expected credit loss over the life of the asset.

The application of the simplified model is developed through matrices of provisions, which are constructed from the historical default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and through: i) appropriate groupings of trade accounts based on shared credit risk characteristics, ii) historical representative collection harvests and iii) time horizon in accordance with the collection management policy for each Typology of accounts. The matrix is a consequence of the results obtained in the ratio collected versus invoiced, which reflects the evolution of the collection for each of the billing deadlines. To determine the ratio, the historical average recovery of the last years of billing due dates is obtained, classified by each range of arrears, by biller and by customer segment.

For accounts receivable from customers in installments, such as financed sales of terminals or other types of equipment, the policy is based on historical uncollectible rates to predict customer behavior throughout the life of the contract. In other words, at the end of each monthly installment period, you can estimate the percentage of debt that will remain unpaid (expected loss) at the time of initial registration.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the recognition of the provision for impairment loss and in profit or loss for the period as an impairment loss (gain) the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) by which the impairment allowance is required to be adjusted at the presentation date.

f) Sales of receivables

The Company may sell its customer receivables to third parties when such an operation contributes to the optimization of cash flow, the reduction of credit risk and efficiency in administrative management. The portfolio will be measured and offered at fair value, determined based on recognized valuation techniques, risk analysis, historical payment behavior, probability of recovery and current market conditions in the telecommunications sector. The portfolio is recorded at its net value, and this includes the recognition of the impairment for expected loss from the initial time.

3.2.10.2. Financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities include contractual obligations to deliver cash or other financial assets to another entity, or contracts that may be settled using the Group's own equity instruments.

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The Group classifies its financial liabilities into the following measurement categories; those that are measured at amortized cost and those that are measured at fair value with changes in profits.

a) Financial liabilities at amortized cost

The gain or loss on a financial liability that is measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedge will be recognized in profit or loss for the period when the financial liability is derecognized in accounts and through the amortization process.

b) Financial liabilities at fair value

Financial liabilities that are managed and measured on a fair value basis, such as derivatives, are classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss. The gain or loss on a financial liability measured at fair value shall be recognized in profit or loss, unless: it is part of a hedging relationship, or it is financial liability designated as at fair value through profit or loss and the Group is required to present the effects of changes in the credit risk of the liability in Other Comprehensive Income.

3.2.10.3. Other equity instruments

In accordance with IAS 32 (Financial Instruments – Presentation), The Group establishes whether the financial instrument meets the definition of equity, where the issuer has no present obligation to deliver cash or other financial asset. In addition, an equity instrument is any contract that reveals a residual interest in an entity's assets after deducting all its liabilities, the instrument does not take precedence over other rights to the entity's assets at the time of liquidation, the distribution to holders of an equity instrument will be recognized by the entity directly against equity.

If there is no right to receive or duty to deliver a specific amount of money, these instruments are considered non-monetary items and do not require adjustment for foreign exchange differences.

The Group based on the absence of a contractual obligation to deliver cash or other financial asset and the fact that counterparties are unable to force the Group to pay the coupons or cancel the securities in whole or in part and in the face of the specific characteristics that both the payment of the coupons and the cancellation of the instrument are at the sole discretion of the issuer, it is established that the bonds issued by the Group correspond to perpetual equity instruments, recognizing them at their nominal amount as part of the net equity attributable to the Group and will be modified only upon the settlement of the principal.

Transaction costs associated with the issuance of the equity instrument are recognized as a deduction from equity, in the amount net of any related tax benefits. Coupon payments are recognized in equity as a reduction in accumulated earnings, where the obligation to pay them applies; the payment of coupons does not impact on the Income Statement, nor will it adjust (i.e., will not be deducted from) the Group's profit or loss for the calculation of earnings per share.

3.2.10.4. Recognition and measurement

The Group determines the classification of financial liabilities at the time of initial recognition. All financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs in the case of loans and accounts payable accounted for at amortized cost.

Gains or losses on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at fair value and are not part of a hedging relationship, are recognized in profit or loss and presented in the Income Statement under "other (loss)/gains, net" in the period in which they occur.

Gains or losses on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship are recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized or impaired and through the amortization process using the effective interest method.

The Effective Interest Method is the method used to calculate the amortized cost of a financial asset or liability and to distribute interest incomes or expenses over the entire period.

The Effective Interest Rate is the discount rate that exactly equals the estimated cash flows receivable or payable over the expected life of the financial instrument, or, where appropriate, in a shorter period, with the carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. This calculation must include all commissions and costs to be paid or received by the parties who have entered into contractual arrangements.

Transaction costs correspond to the incremental costs directly attributable to the acquisition, issuance or disposal of financial assets or liabilities.

3.2.10.5. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and their net amount is presented in the Statement of Financial Position, when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts recognized and the Group intends to settle the net amount or to realize the asset and cancel the liability simultaneously.

3.2.10.6. Determination of fair values

At each closing date of the reporting period, the fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is determined by reference to quoted market prices or prices quoted by market participants (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without deducting transaction costs.

For financial instruments not traded in active markets, fair value is determined using valuation techniques appropriate to the circumstances. Such techniques may include using recent market transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties acting at arm's length, reference to the fair values of other financial instruments that are essentially similar, discounted cash flow valuation analysis, and other appropriate valuation models.

3.2.10.7. Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

a) Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date the contract is entered into and are permanently measured at fair value.

If derivative financial instruments do not qualify for recognition through the hedge accounting treatment, they are recorded at fair value through the Statement of Income. Any change in the fair value of these derivatives is recognized immediately in the Statement of Income as "Financial income or expense, net." If designated as hedges, the method of recognizing the gain or loss resulting from changes in the fair values of the derivatives depends on the nature of the risk and item being hedged.

At the inception of the hedge, the Group designates and formally documents the hedging relationship to which it decides to apply hedge accounting between the hedging instruments and the hedged items and its objectives and risk management strategy that support its hedge transactions. The documentation includes the identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk it decides to hedge, and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument in offsetting the exposure to changes in the fair value of the hedged item or changes in cash flows attributable to the hedged risk.

The Group designates its hedges as follows:

- Fair Value Hedges: when they hedge the exposure to changes in the fair value of recognized assets or liabilities or unrecognized firm commitments (except in the case of exchange rate risk hedges).

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the Statement of Income, and the gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk adjusts the carrying amount of the hedged item and is recognized in income for the period. The gain or loss related to the effective portion of the derivatives is recognized in the Statement of Income as "financial income or expense," as is the ineffective portion recognized in the Statement of Income.

If the hedge no longer meets the criteria to be recognized through the hedge accounting treatment, the adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item is amortized to income using the effective interest method over the remaining period to maturity. If a hedged item is derecognized, the unamortized fair value is recognized immediately in the Statement of Income as finance income or finance costs, as appropriate.

When an unrecognized firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognized as an asset or liability, with a corresponding gain or loss recognized in the Statement of Income as finance income or finance costs, as appropriate.

- Cash Flow Hedges: When they hedge the risk of changes in cash flows attributable to either a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or to foreign exchange rate risk in the case of an unrecognized firm commitment. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated

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and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognized in equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the Statement of Income as "Other gains / (loss), net."

Amounts accumulated in the Statement of Changes in Equity are transferred to the Income Statement in the periods in which the hedged item affects them; however, when the forecast transaction covered results in recognition of a non-financial asset (e.g., inventories or property, plant, and equipment), the gains or losses previously recognized in equity are included as part of the cost of the asset. The amounts capitalized are ultimately recognized in the cost of sales when the products sold are sold in the case of inventories or depreciation in the case of property, plant, and equipment.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when it no longer meets the criteria to be recognized through hedge accounting treatment, any accumulated gain or loss in equity at that date is recognized in the Statement of Income. When a forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, the accumulated gain or loss in equity is immediately transferred to the Statement of Income as "financial income or expense."

b) Hedging through options

Exchange rate options are derivative instruments used for hedging purposes; the valuation of the derivative instrument options is classified as intrinsic and temporary. A change in the fair value of the intrinsic portion is recorded in equity until its allocation. The difference between the allocated portion and the fair value of the intrinsic portion is recorded in the Statement of Income. In contrast, changes in the fair value of the temporary portion are recorded in the Statement of Income.

c) Classification of items into current and non-current

Derivative instruments are separated into current and non-current portions based on an assessment of the facts and circumstances (i.e., the underlying contractual cash flows) as follows:

1. When the Group holds a derivative instrument as an economic hedge (and does not apply hedge accounting) for a period of more than twelve months from the closing date of the reporting period, the derivative is classified as non-current (or split into current and non-current portions) to match the classification of the underlying item.
2. Embedded derivatives that are not closely related to the host contract are classified in a manner consistent with the cash flow of the host contract.
3. Derivatives designated as effective hedging instruments are classified in a manner consistent with the classification of the underlying hedged item. The derivative is divided into a current and non-current portion only if such an allocation can be made reliably.

3.2.11. Inventories

Inventories of merchandise for sale and materials in a warehouse for installation in investment projects are valued at a lower cost or net realizable value. The valuation of obsolete, defective, or slow-moving products has been reduced to their probable net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses. Inventory costs include transfers from the equity of gains or losses on cash flow hedges for inventory purchases when so defined.

Goods acquired from a supplier abroad, whose contracting condition consists of receiving the good prior to nationalization, are recognized as of this moment as inventories in transit. When the goods are nationalized, they are transferred to warehouse inventory.

The recoverable value of inventories is calculated based on the age of the inventories and their turnover as follows:

- For mobile terminals, equipment, and materials of the fixed operation with an age of >360 days, an impairment provision of 100% is recognized.
- The recovery of the provision for impairment due to the sale of provisioned equipment is recognized as a lower value of the charge recognized in the Income Statement for the period.

3.2.12. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include both cash on hand and freely available demand bank deposits.

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, unrestricted bank deposits, and short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Interest-bearing advances in bank current accounts are considered cash equivalents as part of the Group's treasury management.

For financial statement purposes, bank overdrafts are presented in the current financial liabilities account in the statement of financial position.

3.2.13. Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses include:

- a. The cost of equipment used for the provision of television, broadband and basic line services delivered to the customer, on which revenues associated with them are being generated. These costs are amortized over the shorter period between the average life expectancy of the customer and the life of the installed element.
- b. The costs of fulfilling customer contracts correspond mainly to the installation services of equipment delivered to the customer for the provision of television, broadband and basic line services. These costs are amortized over the shorter period between the average life expectancy of the customer and the life of the installed element.
- c. Expenses of obtaining contracts with customers. The Group has reviewed the temporary allocation period of indefinite duration with the aim of updating the transfer to the customer of the goods or services to which such expenses are related. After the analysis carried out, it has been considered to use the estimation of customer renewals based on their turnover rate (average customer life), with certain limitations in the case where there are subsequent expenses that are in line with the initial ones.
- d. Annual payments for the use of the radio spectrum for the provision of telecommunications services, which are amortized during the same term.
- e. Payments for irrevocable rights of use over capacity are amortized over a period of 15 years.
- f. The costs of support and maintenance of computer platforms and applications, which are amortized during the term of the contract.
- g. Other prepaid expenses are represented by licenses, insurance policies, operating leases, and contributions which are amortized during the term of the contract or period covered by the prepayment.
- h. Global share purchase plan for employees of the Group that provides the opportunity to acquire shares in Telefónica S.A., through direct and monthly deductions from their salary.

3.2.14. Capital Stock

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction from the amount received, net of taxes if any.

3.2.15. Current and deferred tax

The income tax and complementary expenses for the period include current and deferred income tax. The tax is recognized in the Income Statement, except when it comes to items that are recognized directly in equity, in which case, the tax is also recognized in equity.

3.2.15.1. Current income taxes

Current income tax assets and liabilities are calculated based on tax laws enacted or substantially enacted as of the date of the Statement of Financial Position. Management periodically evaluates positions taken on filed tax returns in situations where tax laws are subject to interpretation. Where appropriate, provisions are made on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

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The carrying amount of current and prior tax assets and liabilities represents the estimated value to be recovered from, or payable to, the tax authorities. The tax rates and tax regulations used in the calculation of such amounts are those in effect at the closing date, including the income tax rate and the surcharge.

3.2.15.2. Deferred Income Taxes

The amount of deferred taxes is obtained from the analysis of the Statement of Financial Position considering the temporary differences, which are reversed over time, between the tax values of assets and liabilities and their respective book values.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that temporary differences are likely to be recovered in the future. The carrying amount of unused tax credits and unused tax losses may be used, except:

- If the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of Goodwill or an asset or liability arising from a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction did not affect the accounting gain or the taxable gain (loss).

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized in all cases of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates, or with interests in joint arrangements, unless the following two conditions are met together.

- The parent company, investor, participant in a joint venture or joint venture can control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference.
- The temporary difference is not likely to reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is an enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities, and where the deferred tax assets and liabilities are derived from income taxes corresponding to the same taxing authority and are borne by the same tax entity or taxpayer, or by different tax entities or taxpayers, but the Group intends to settle the current tax assets and liabilities for their net amount, or to simultaneously realize its tax assets and liabilities. The main temporary differences arise from differences between the tax and book values of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, estimated liabilities and provisions, portfolio impairment, deferred income, valuation of hedges, as well as differences between the fair values of an entity's acquired net assets and its tax values.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted at their present value and are classified as non-current, regardless of the date of reversal. At each closing, the carrying amount of the deferred tax assets recorded is analyzed, and the necessary adjustments are made to the extent that there are doubts about their future recoverability. In addition, at each closing, deferred tax assets not recorded in the Statement of Financial Position are evaluated and these are subject to recognition to the extent that their recovery with future tax benefits become likely.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted as of the date of the Statement of Financial Position and are expected to be applicable when the active deferred income tax is due, or the passive deferred income tax is paid.

Current and deferred taxes are recorded directly against equity if the tax relates to items that are charged or credited directly against equity.

Uncertain tax positions IFRIC 23

International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee - IFRIC 23 was issued in May 2017; this Interpretation clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements of IAS 12 when there is uncertainty regarding income tax treatments. In this circumstance, an entity shall recognize and measure its deferred or current tax asset or liability by applying the requirements of IAS 12 based on the taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and tax rates determined by applying this Interpretation.

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Group has no uncertain tax positions in the determination of the income tax disclosed in the consolidated financial statements, considering that both ordinary and extraordinary operations have been treated in accordance with current tax regulations.

3.2.16. Employee Benefits

a. Applicable Regulations

All the Group's employees are covered by Law 50 of 1990 since the Group started working after this Law came into force. The Group complies with the labor obligations set forth in the Substantive Labor Code, the comprehensive social security regulation,

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and other complementary regulations. Labor laws provide for the payment of deferred compensation to certain employees on the date of their retirement from the Group. The amount received by each employee depends on the date of entry, type of hiring, and salary. In accordance with IFRS, the liability for such obligations is accounted for under the presumption of voluntary retirement for the amount accrued at the date of the Statement of Financial Position.

The Group contributes to private or state funds the resources required by legal regulations and the comprehensive social security system to cover both social benefits and future pension obligations; therefore, the Group has no actuarial obligations with workers for these concepts.

The Group records liabilities related to terminations of employment, considering the authorizations of the Executive Committee and/or Board of Directors, as well as the analysis of a detailed formal plan, which must include the following elements: a) location, function, and an approximate number of employees whose services are to be terminated; b) the termination benefits for each type of employment or function; and c) the time at which the plan will be implemented

b. Salaries and Short-Term Benefits

Current employees' salaries and short-term benefits are recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when the employees render their services.

c. Performance bonuses

The Group recognizes liabilities and expenses for performance bonuses received by employees for compliance with indicators defined by The Group recognizing a provision when it is contractually obligated or when there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

d. Vacation

The Group recognizes liabilities and expenses for these benefits to the extent that the employee earns this right; The accumulated liabilities will be reduced by the payment of these benefits that must coincide with the time enjoyed by the employee.

e. Share-based payment plans

The Group's executives receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, under which they render services as consideration for equity instruments (stock option rights to purchase shares of Telefónica S. A., the ultimate Parent Company).

The cost of equity-settled share-based payment transactions is measured by reference to the fair value on the date they were granted. The fair value is determined through an appropriate pricing model. The cost of equity-settled share-based payment transactions is recognized, together with a corresponding increase in liability, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled share-based payment transactions at each reporting date through the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and Telefónica S.A.'s best estimate of the amount of equity instruments that will ultimately remain as a consolidated benefit. The expense or credit in the Statement of Income for the period represents the movement in the cumulative expense recognized at the beginning and end of the period.

The Group recognizes in its Financial Statements the conditions of the plan, upon compliance with the established requirements.

f. Post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits shall be recognized as benefits other than those for termination of employment or contractual relationships that are paid after completion of the period of employment with The Group. These benefits include pensions payable by the Group and other post-employment benefits such as life and health insurance.

Post-employment benefits will be measured by the present value of the obligation derived from the defined benefits, calculated using the market rate of the TES issued by the National Government with terms like those estimated for the payment of the obligations. For this purpose, and according to the type of benefit, variables such as wages and salaries, life expectancy of the beneficiary, average cost of post-employment plans and historical information on the use of benefits will be considered.

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The recognition of the present service cost, the past service cost and interest in liabilities will affect the result for the period. Additionally, the actuarial gains and losses of the benefit plan will affect equity and will be presented in the Other Comprehensive Income.

3.2.17. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share represent the profit from ordinary activities after tax attributable to the Group's shareholders, divided by the weighted average of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

3.2.18. Dividends

The Shareholders' Meeting is the Group's authorized body to decree and establish the conditions for the payment of dividends to shareholders.

3.2.19. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognized when a present legal or constructive obligation resulting from a past event is likely to require an outflow of resources to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated.

The expense for any provision is presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the line that best reflects the nature of the provision, net of any related reimbursement. Provisions should be reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted, if necessary, to reflect the best estimate at that time. If the outflow of resources to settle an obligation is no longer probable, the related provision is reversed.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax market rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When the discount is recognized, the increase in the provision resulting from the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost in the income statement. A contingent liability is not recognized in the financial statements but is disclosed in the notes, except where a possible outflow of resources to settle the liability is remote.

A contingent asset is an asset of a possible nature, arising from past events, whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain events in the future, which are not entirely under the control of the Group. A contingent asset is not recognized in the financial statements but is disclosed in the notes, but only if the inflow of economic benefits is probable.

3.2.20. Segment reporting

The Group's management prepares sufficient financial and management information to evaluate profitability, risk, and assets employed at the entity level. Although the Group prepares certain financial and management information for each of the business areas, it is not sufficient and is not differentiated (for example, at the level of costs and expenses and assets used) to be able to assess and determine profitability, risk, and allocated assets and liabilities individually as required by IFRS 8.

Any of the business areas or lower components such as local and long-distance telephone, television, mobile service, or data, among others, have common and/or complementary characteristics to the rest of them (same nature of the business, shared assets such as the network, including its customers, etc.) In addition, said similarity or complementarity between the different components has been experiencing a growing trend due to the process of packaging and convergence of products such as duos, trios, and integrated offers that involve the business areas, and the assets used. Considering the requirements of the NCIF (the Spanish acronym) in relation to the identification of the segments and based on the information available, the Group's Management has determined a single business segment

3.2.21. Revenue Recognition

3.2.21.1. Contractual assets

It is the right that the Group has as consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to a customer, when that right is conditioned by something other than the passage of time. Costs of contracts eligible for capitalization as incremental costs when obtaining a contract are recognized as an asset. The costs of obtaining and performing contracts are capitalized upon incurring if the Group expects to recover such costs and are classified as current and non-current to the extent that the economic benefits of such assets are expected to be received. Contracts are amortized in a systematic manner and consistent with the transfer of services to the customer once the corresponding revenues have been recognized and the costs are amortized over the shorter period between the average life of the customer, the useful life of the installed element and the term of the contract.

3.2.21.2. Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities constitute the Group's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer, for which the Group has received consideration or payment from the customer (or has become due). They also include deferred revenue related to goods or services to be delivered or rendered in the future, which are invoiced to the customer in advance. Contractual liabilities are classified as current and non-current according to the term of the contract and will be derecognized when performance obligations are satisfied.

3.2.21.3. Financing components

The Group adjusts transactional prices to the value of money over time for contracts where the period between the transfer of the goods or services promised to the customer and the payment by the customer is greater than one year.

3.2.22. Revenue from customer contracts

The application of IFRS 15 establishes the criteria for the recognition of revenue from contracts with customers and requires the Group to make judgments that affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers.

The Group recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on a five-step model established in IFRS 15:

- Identification of contracts with customers.
- Identification of performance obligations in the contract.
- Determination of the transaction price.
- Distribute the transaction price among the performance obligations of the contract.
- Revenue recognition when (or as) the Group fulfills a performance obligation.

The Group fulfills a performance obligation and recognizes revenue over time, if any of the following criteria are met:

- (a) The Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use for the Group, and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.
- (b) The Group's performance creates or improves an asset that the client controls as it is created or improved.
- (c) The client at the same time receives and consumes the benefits that result from the Group's performance as it works.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract with the customer, and excludes amounts received on behalf of third parties. The Group recognizes revenue when it transfers control over a good or service to a customer and presents itself with a net of refunds and discounts. The Group evaluates its entry plans based on specific criteria to determine whether to act as principal or agent. Revenue is recognized to the extent that economic benefits are likely to flow to The Group and whether it is possible to reliably measure revenues and costs, if any.

a. Other operating income

The Group recognizes in other operating income transactions that, although not recurring and/or related to the services it provides, arise from their operating activities or are indirectly related to them, such as the sale and lease of movable and immovable property related to the operation, support from manufacturers, breach of contracts and government subsidies, among others.

For presentation purposes, the Group reflects in the Statement of Comprehensive Income the operating income considering those generated by mobile service, fixed service and other operating income, including the necessary headings and subtotals that allow a reasonable presentation to understand the Group's financial performance.

b. Government Grants

Government subsidies are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and that all the conditions attached to them will be met. Where the subsidy relates to an item of expenditure, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Panel recognizes the costs that the subsidy is intended to offset.

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Asset-related grants are recognized in the Statement of Financial Position as deductions from the carrying amount of the associated assets and their counterpart is recognized in the Income Statement as a reduction in depreciation expense in accordance with the useful life of the asset.

3.2.23. Recognition of Cost and Expenses

Costs and expenses are recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income based on the causation criterion, i.e., when the actual receipt or delivery of the goods and services they represent occurs, regardless of the time at which the monetary delivery occurs, they are recognized when there is a decrease in future economic benefits related to the decrease in an asset or the increase in a liability, that can be reliably measured.

4. REGULATORY CHANGES

4.1. New regulations incorporated into the accounting framework accepted in Colombia, the application of which is mandatory as of January 1, 2027.

Decree 1271 of 2024 added the Technical Regulatory Annex 01 of 2024 of Group 1 to the annexes incorporated in Decree 2420 of 2015 containing the Financial Reporting Standard IFRS 17 insurance contracts.

IFRS 17 - Insurance contracts

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of issued insurance contracts. It also requires similar principles to be applied to reinsurance contracts held and to investment contracts issued with discretionary participation components. The objective is to ensure that entities provide relevant information in a way that fairly represents those contracts to assess the effect that contracts within the scope of IFRS 17 have on an entity's financial condition, financial performance and cash flows. IFRS 17 repeals IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts which was an interim standard that allowed entities to use a wide variety of accounting practices for insurance contracts, reflecting national accounting requirements and variations of those requirements. Some previous insurance accounting practices permitted under IFRS 4 did not adequately reflect the true underlying financial situation or financial performance of insurance contracts.

Article 2 of Decree 1271 of 2024 added Article 1.1.4.1.4 to Decree 2420 of 2015, including simplifications for the implementation of the International Financial Reporting Standard IFRS 17, insurance contracts, which must be applied by Group 1 financial information preparers and that are supervised by the Financial Superintendence of Colombia. Management is currently assessing the detailed implications of the application of the new standard on the financial statements.

4.2. New regulations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that have not yet been incorporated into the accounting framework accepted in Colombia.

Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture: Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28

The IASB has made limited-scope amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.

In December 2015, the IASB decided to postpone the date of application of this amendment until the IASB has completed its research project on the participation method standard.

IAS 12 - International Tax Reform - Second Pillar Model Rules

In May 2023, the IASB made limited-scope amendments to IAS 12 that provide temporary relief from the requirement to recognize and disclose deferred taxes arising from enacted or substantially enacted tax law implementing the Pillar Two model rules, including the tax law implementing the qualified rules. Complementary minimum internal taxes described in said norms.

IAS 7 and IFRS 7 - Supplier Financing Agreements

These amendments require disclosures to improve the transparency of supplier financing arrangements and their effects on a company's liabilities, cash flows and liquidity risk exposure. The disclosure requirements are the IASB's response to investor

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concerns that some companies' supplier financing agreements are not sufficiently visible, making it difficult for investors to analyze.

IFRS 16 - Leaseback Liabilities in a Leaseback

These amendments include requirements for sale and leaseback transactions in IFRS 16 to explain how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction. Sale-after-lease transactions where some or all the lease payments are variable lease payments that are not dependent on an index or rate are more likely to be affected.

Modifications to IAS 21 - Lack of interchangeability

In August 2023, the IASB amended IAS 21 to help institutions determine whether a currency is convertible into another currency and what spot exchange rate to use when it is not.

Modifications to the classification and measurement of financial instruments - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

On May 30, 2024, the IASB issued specific amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 to answer recent questions that arose in practice and include new requirements not only for financial institutions but also for corporate entities.

IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, introducing new requirements that will help achieve comparability of the financial performance of similar entities and provide more relevant information and transparency to users. While IFRS 18 will not affect the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, its reporting and disclosure impacts are expected to be widespread, particularly those related to the statement of financial performance and the provision of management-defined performance measures within the financial statements.

IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries Without Public Accountability Obligations

IFRS 19, issued in May 2024, allows certain eligible subsidiaries of parent entities reporting under IFRS Accounting Standards to apply reduced disclosure requirements.

Modifications to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

- They clarify the requirements on the timing of recognition and derecognition of certain financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for certain financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system.
- They clarify and add additional guidance to assess whether a financial asset meets the "principal and interest payments only" (SPPI) criteria.
- They incorporate new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that may change cash flows (such as some instruments with characteristics linked to the achievement of environmental, social and governance – ESG objectives).
- Update disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through changes in Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI).

Annual Improvements to IFRS - Volume 11

Annual improvements are limited to changes that clarify the wording in an Accounting Standard or correct relatively minor unintended consequences, omissions, or conflicts between the requirements of the Standards. The 2024 amendments apply to the following rules:

- IFRS 1 First Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards.
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and Implementation Guidance.
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.
- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements.
- IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

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IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Contracts Referring to Nature-Dependent Electricity

These amendments modify the "own use" and hedge accounting requirements of IFRS 9 and include specific disclosure requirements in IFRS 7. They apply only to contracts that expose the entity to variability in the underlying amount of electricity because the source of generation depends on uncontrollable natural conditions (such as weather). These are described as "contracts that refer to nature-dependent electricity."

IAS 21 - Translation into a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency

These narrow-scope amendments specify the translation procedures for an entity whose presentation currency corresponds to a hyperinflationary economy. The entity applies the amendments if:

- Its functional currency corresponds to a non-hyperinflationary economy and is translating its results and financial position into the currency of a hyperinflationary economy; or
- It is translating into the currency of a hyperinflationary economy the results and financial position of a foreign operation whose functional currency corresponds to a non-hyperinflationary economy.

The aim of the amendments is to improve the usefulness of the resulting information in a cost-effective manner. Developed in response to stakeholder feedback, they are expected to reduce diversity in practice and provide a clearer basis for reporting in a hyperinflationary currency.

4.3. New regulations issued by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) that have not yet been incorporated into the accounting framework accepted in Colombia

IFRS S1 - General Requirements for the Disclosure of Sustainability-Related Financial Information

This standard includes the core framework for the disclosure of material information on sustainability-related risks and opportunities along an entity's value chain.

IFRS S2 - Climate-related disclosures

This is the first thematic standard issued that establishes requirements for entities to disclose information on climate-related risks and opportunities.

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The balance of cash and cash equivalents is as follows:

	As of december, 31			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Banks in national and foreign currency	41.609	156.326.563	66.990	251.685.719
Temporary investments (1)	26.477	99.475.953	72.708	273.169.061
Cash	2	10.553	3	13.299
	68.088	255.813.069	139.701	524.868.079

The decrease corresponds mainly to the net effect of lower customer revenues and higher spectrum license payments, financial leases, investment and financial expenses associated with the higher debt.

Cash and cash equivalents include balances in foreign currency and their equivalent in thousands of pesos as of December 31, 2025, and 2024 for USD3.237 thousand (equivalent to \$12.161.668) and USD19.949 thousand (equivalent to \$87.958.133), respectively (Note 27).

The balance as of December 2025 includes \$19.918.926 million for the integration of the Unired Joint Operation.

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- (1) It includes investments in collective funds whose rates for the year ended December 31, 2025, and 2024 ranged from 5,26% to 10,72%, and between 9,70% and 14,82%, respectively. As of December 31, 2024, there were Tax Refund Titles (TIDIS) for \$197.670 million.

The returns on temporary and bank investments, recognized during the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, were \$2.265.097 and \$18.501.699, respectively (Note 26).

6. FINANCIAL ASSETS

The balance of financial assets as of December 31, 2025, is as follows:

	<u>At amortized cost</u>	<u>Total financial assets</u>
	(In thousands of US\$)	
Current financial assets:		
Deposits (1)	8.396	8.396
	8.396	8.396
Deposits and guarantees (1)	13.259	13.259
	13.259	13.259
	21.655	21.655
	<u>At amortized cost</u>	<u>Total financial assets</u>
	(In thousands of COP\$)	
Current financial assets:		
Deposits (1)	31.543.156	31.543.156
	31.543.156	31.543.156
Non-current financial assets:		
Deposits and guarantees (1)	49.813.298	49.813.298
	49.813.298	49.813.298
	81.356.454	81.356.454

- (1) Corresponds to deposits constituted by court order on which the Group has been carrying out the necessary processes for their resolution.

As of December 31, 2025, there was no valuation of hedging instruments in the asset, due to the appreciation of the peso against the dollar of 14,8% during 2025.

The balance of financial assets as of December 31, 2024, is as follows:

	<u>At fair value through profit or loss</u>	<u>At fair value with changes in OCI</u>	<u>Total financial assets at fair value</u>	<u>At amortized cost</u>	<u>Total financial assets</u>
	(In thousands of US\$)				
Current financial assets:					
Hedging instruments	81.097	12.569	93.666	-	93.666
	81.097	12.569	93.666	-	93.666
Non-current financial assets:					
Deposits and guarantees	-	-	-	9.101	9.101
Hedging instruments	6.773	-	6.773	-	6.773
Other financial assets	-	-	-	16	16
	6.773	-	6.773	9.117	15.890
	87.870	12.569	100.439	9.117	109.556

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	At fair value through profit or loss	At fair value with changes in OCI	Total financial assets at fair value	At amortized cost	Total financial assets
			(In thousands of COP\$)		
Current financial assets:					
Hedging instruments	304.687.846	47.222.058	351.909.904	-	351.909.904
	304.687.846	47.222.058	351.909.904	-	351.909.904
Non-current financial assets:					
Deposits and guarantees	-	-	-	34.194.862	34.194.862
Hedging instruments	25.445.700	-	25.445.700	-	25.445.700
Other financial assets	-	-	-	60.000	60.000
	25.445.700	-	25.445.700	34.254.862	59.700.562
	330.133.546	47.222.058	377.355.604	34.254.862	411.610.466

7. DEBTORS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

The balance of debtors and other accounts receivable is as follows:

	As of december, 31			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Current				
Customers by sale and provision of services (1)	255.717	960.750.701	230.528	866.110.798
Portfolio by equipment sold at installments (2)	66.983	251.659.522	100.620	378.037.453
Other debtors (3)	36.181	135.935.379	112.785	423.743.658
Related parties (4) (Note 28)	29.745	111.753.359	47.475	178.366.860
Portfolio with national and international operators	24.364	91.538.738	21.931	82.397.524
Portfolio Impairment (5)	(181.310)	(681.196.870)	(168.518)	(633.134.953)
	231.680	870.440.829	344.821	1.295.521.340
Non-current:				
Related parties (4) (Note 28)	156.919	589.555.527	153.026	574.929.184
Customers by sale and provision of services (1)	12.424	46.677.158	13.105	49.235.778
Portfolio with national and international operators	9.146	34.363.660	8.734	32.813.048
Portfolio for equipment sold in installments (2)	7.745	29.097.206	20.270	76.156.127
Other debtors (3)	6.585	24.741.188	8.046	30.232.717
Portfolio Impairment (5)	(560)	(2.102.368)	(1.577)	(5.924.932)
	192.259	722.332.371	201.604	757.441.922
	423.939	1.592.773.200	546.425	2.052.963.262

As of December 31, 2025, foreign currency balances are included with debtors and other accounts receivable for USD2.396 thousand (equivalent to \$9.001.964) and with related parties for USD20.533 thousand (equivalent to \$77.144.124). As of December 31, 2024, foreign currency balances with debtors and other receivables amounted to USD3.136 thousand (equivalent to \$13.827.094) and with related parts to USD45.159 thousand (equivalent to \$199.112.805) (Note 27).

(1) At the end of 2025, the current portion increased mainly due to the billing of massive data and internet services and connection services in the residential segment because of the commercial strategy and deployment in fiber optics. The non-current portion is decreasing mainly due to the transfer to the current portion of the portfolio with corporate clients, in accordance with contractual terms.

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The following is a summary of the balances with customers for sales and provision of services, net of impairment:

	As of december, 31			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Current:				
Mass residential	129.674	487.193.770	111.982	420.724.054
Clients pending invoice (a)	48.067	180.590.573	37.784	141.956.465
Businesses - Corporations	40.274	151.313.410	42.290	158.887.361
Businesses - SMEs	32.115	120.660.536	34.498	129.615.134
Wholesale clients	5.587	20.992.412	3.973	14.927.784
	255.717	960.750.701	230.527	866.110.798
Portfolio impairment	(172.863)	(649.460.650)	(117.520)	(441.532.898)
	82.854	311.290.051	113.007	424.577.900

- (a) The increase corresponds mainly to charges with overdue payment made in the mass offers for fixed and mobile services.
- (2) During 2025, the sale of mobile terminals presented a good performance, because of the Group's commercial strategy, however, the decrease is due to the sale of this portfolio. In the non-current portion, the decrease corresponds to transfers to the current portion and acquisition by customers at a lower level of validity.
- (3) At the end of 2025, the current portion shows a decrease mainly due to i) legalization of the right to receive spectrum for \$176.751 million, network equipment for \$6.942 million and in addition, update by subletting from third parties for \$8.721 million (Note 1, paragraph b), ii) compensation with obligations payable of partners with mandate contracts for \$130.883 million. As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the current portion includes trust rights of \$38.815 million and \$37.504 million, respectively, corresponding to the Biannual Plan III (Note 19). The non-current portion shows a decrease because of the transfer to the current portion and financial update for the sale of real estate.
- (4) The current portion presents a net decrease due to: i) Decrease due to non-compliance with the conditions associated with tranche 3 of the Earn Out with respect to the variables of mass customers and third parties for \$114.513 million; ii) Decrease in administrative management, data and international traffic services by \$16.217 million, and iii) Increase in pre-feasibility services for deployment, maintenance and operation by \$48.448 million; iv) Transfer of the Earn Out from the non-current portion for compliance with corporate variables for \$15.654 million. The non-current portion includes the loan and interest on the loan with Alamo Holdco and the Earn Out compliance associated with corporate variables.
- (5) The deterioration movement of the portfolio is presented below:

	For the year ended december 31,			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Opening balance	(170.095)	(639.059.885)	(151.160)	(567.918.560)
Portfolio impairment loss (Note 24)	(25.669)	(96.439.912)	(21.028)	(79.004.529)
Recovery of contractual assets and written-off portfolio	1	3.955	(13)	(47.751)
Recovery of portfolio impairment (Note 24)	2.559	9.613.903	365	1.370.199
Portfolio write-off (1)	3.199	12.017.216	673	2.529.296
Write-off due to portfolio sale	8.135	30.565.485	1.068	4.011.460
Closing balance	(181.870)	(683.299.238)	(170.095)	(639.059.885)

- (1) As of December 31, 2025, a provision of \$30.565 million is used, due to receivables sales made during the year. In addition, penalties were made to the portfolio of national operators for interconnection services for \$6.824 million and for consumption for \$5.193 million. The portfolio write-offs as of December 31, 2024, correspond mainly to the consumer portfolio for \$3.875 million and the portfolio of national operators and interconnection services for \$2.529 million.

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Expiration	Residential	Businesses /			Other third parties	Clients pending billing	As of December 31, 2024
		SMEs	Companies	Wholesalers			
							(In thousands of COP\$)
to overcome	8.313.928	35.472.081	54.477.220	1.322.023	43.771	141.956.464	241.585.487
1 - 30	1.281.934	7.942.083	13.695.221	2.501.000	30.022	-	25.450.260
31 - 60	10.460.277	5.550.546	32.206.355	2.415.180	3.031	-	50.635.389
61 - 90	10.599.588	4.614.252	5.951.411	877.017	10.871	-	22.053.139
91 - 120	8.489.761	2.446.511	6.893.760	202.045	20.212	-	18.052.289
121 - 180	8.802.974	3.202.259	1.968.558	366.380	148.403	-	14.488.574
181 - 360	47.251.938	8.414.766	4.231.475	578.027	6.609	-	60.482.815
> 360	325.523.654	61.972.636	39.463.362	4.068.172	2.335.021	-	433.362.845
	420.724.054	129.615.134	158.887.362	12.329.844	2.597.940	141.956.464	866.110.798

8. PREPAID EXPENSES

The balance of prepaid expenses is as follows:

	As of december, 31			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Current:				
Costs of obtaining customer contracts (1)	73.159	274.863.179	56.726	213.123.464
Cost of equipment at customer premises (2)	45.629	171.430.336	51.751	194.434.489
Cost of fulfilling customer contracts (3)	40.312	151.453.560	35.124	131.962.952
Support, maintenance, and irrevocable usage rights (4)	6.403	24.058.036	3.835	14.406.884
Insurance policies	1.368	5.141.751	1.514	5.690.036
	166.871	626.946.862	148.950	559.617.825
Non-current:				
Costs of obtaining customer contracts (1)	84.744	318.388.280	87.874	330.150.574
Cost of fulfilling customer contracts (3)	47.902	179.972.129	48.302	181.473.458
Cost of equipment at customer premises (2)	43.636	163.944.250	60.862	228.662.889
Support, maintenance, and irrevocable usage rights (4)	7.430	27.914.569	382	1.435.105
Insurance policies	335	1.260.444	302	1.133.674
	184.047	691.479.672	197.722	742.855.700
	350.918	1.318.426.534	346.672	1.302.473.525

- (1) As of December 31, 2025, the increase corresponds mainly to greater commercial activity, leveraged by the growth of postpaid customers, which generated higher sales commissions. Amortization for the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024 was \$275.828.118 and \$208.038.070, respectively (Note 24). The current portion shows an increase, explained by the net effect between the decrease in the average life expectancy of customers and the new contracts to be amortized in the next twelve months. The non-current portion shows a decrease, mainly caused by short-term transfers.
- (2) Amortization for the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024 for equipment costs at customers' homes amounted to \$214.199.557 and \$192.295.662, respectively (Note 24). The current portion shows a decrease, mainly explained by lower commercial activity in fiber optics compared to previous years. The decrease in the non-current portion is mainly due to transfers to the current portion and a lower level of new installations of equipment in customers' homes.
- (3) Amortization for the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024 amounted to \$163.442.797 and \$129.094.080, respectively (Note 24). The current portion presents an increase, mainly explained by higher costs associated with the installation services of equipment at customers' homes, higher delivery logistics expenses and by transfers from the non-current portion corresponding to harvests from previous years to be amortized in the next twelve months.
- (4) It includes support and maintenance of equipment for the network, licenses and the right of irrevocable use – Capacity. As of December 31, 2025, the increase in the current portion corresponds mainly to the integration of the Unired Joint Operation for support and maintenance services for \$3.009 million and for transmission services for \$2.385 million. The non-current portion includes transmission services for \$16.299 million and technical support services for corporate clients and business projects.

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9. CONTRACTUAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The balances as of December 31, 2025, and 2024 together with the movement of the year ended December 31, 2025, of the contractual assets and liabilities are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024	High	Amortization	Transfers	Reversal	As of December 31, 2025
	(In thousands of US\$)					
Current contractual asset						
Contractual asset	1.517	5.923	(4.056)	2.507	-	5.891
Impairment corrections	(2)	(1)	-	-	1	(2)
	1.515	5.922	(4.056)	2.507	1	5.889
Non-current contractual asset						
Contractual asset	91	10.236	-	(2.507)	-	7.820
Impairment corrections	-	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
	91	10.233	-	(2.507)	-	7.817
Total contractual asset (1)	1.606	16.158	(4.056)	-	1	13.706
Current contractual liabilities (2)	40.716	164.473	(172.543)	9.989	-	42.635
Non-current contractual liability (2)	37.578	-	-	(9.989)	-	27.589
	78.294	164.473	(172.543)	-	-	70.224
	(In thousands of COP\$)					
Current contractual asset						
Contractual asset	5.697.229	22.252.109	(15.235.527)	9.419.228	-	22.133.039
Impairment corrections	(5.793)	(5.214)	2.471	(1.841)	4.297	(6.080)
	5.691.436	22.246.895	(15.233.056)	9.417.387	4.297	22.126.959
Non-current contractual asset						
Contractual asset	340.558	38.454.772	-	(9.419.227)	-	29.376.103
Impairment corrections	(362)	(10.562)	-	1.841	268	(8.815)
	340.196	38.444.210	-	(9.417.386)	268	29.367.288
Total contractual asset(1)	6.031.994	60.701.667	(15.233.056)	(1.840)	4.297	51.494.247
Current contractual liabilities (2)	152.974.114	617.941.065	(648.259.258)	37.528.865	-	160.184.786
Non-current contractual liability (2)	141.182.610	-	-	(37.528.865)	-	103.653.745
	294.156.724	617.941.065	(648.259.258)	-	-	263.838.531

- (1) As of December 31, 2025, the increase corresponds mainly to new projects for the provision of services with corporate clients for the development of integrated solutions that include the transfer of mobile and fixed equipment.
- (2) At the end of 2025, the current portion is \$160.185 million, which includes: \$86.156 million for the exclusivity of the fiber optic business, \$58.591 million in advance charges for recurring services with customers and \$15.438 million in advance charges resulting from the operation with commercial agents. The non-current portion of \$103.654 million corresponds to the concept of exclusivity of the fiber optic business.

During the year 2025, \$17.421 million were recognized for exclusivity included as a commitment in the contract for the sale of assets for Fiber optic services, registered as follows; other operating income of \$35.245 million (Note 23 paragraph 1) and financial expenses (\$17.824) million.

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10. INVENTORIES

The inventory balance is as follows:

	As of december, 31			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Mobile phones and accessories (1)	22.878	85.954.930	15.764	59.226.910
Materials and equipment (2)	9.709	36.477.643	11.103	41.715.722
Equipment in transit (3)	4.080	15.328.965	6.056	22.753.028
IT equipment	1.903	7.146.780	1.457	5.472.585
	38.570	144.908.318	34.380	129.168.245
obsolescence provision (4)	(2.239)	(8.411.308)	(548)	(2.058.533)
	36.331	136.497.010	33.832	127.109.712

During the years 2025 and 2024, the consumption of inventories brought to cost of sales was recognized for \$705.396.815 and \$688.954.241, respectively (Note 24).

- (1) The increase as of December 31, 2025, is mainly due to the greater supply of mobile terminal equipment, to meet the commercial demand derived from the commercial strategies implemented through the different channels to encourage the renewal and acquisition of equipment.
- (2) It includes equipment for the provision of mass services at the customer's home, corporate and location services.
- (3) The decrease corresponds mainly to the nationalization of equipment to meet the fixed and mobile commercial offer made during the year 2025.
- (4) For the year-ended December 31, 2025, a provision of \$6.352.775 was recognized (Note 24), generated mainly by fixed equipment with low turnover.

The movement of the provision due to obsolescence and slow movement, net of recoveries, is summarized below:

	For the year enden December 31,			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Opening Balance	(548)	(2.058.533)	(1.865)	(7.005.137)
(Provision) recovery for inventories (Note 24)	(1.691)	(6.352.775)	1.317	4.946.604
Closing Balance	(2.239)	(8.411.308)	(548)	(2.058.533)

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11. TAXES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT

The balance of the tax and general government assets is presented below:

	As of december, 31			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Current				
Credit balance (1)	119.314	448.271.175	92.189	346.362.979
Advances, withholdings, and self-withholdings of ICA (2)	18.231	68.497.403	7.402	27.806.553
	137.545	516.768.578	99.591	374.169.532
No Current				
Tax discounts (3)	137.511	516.641.830	123.225	462.964.844
	137.512	516.641.830	123.225	462.964.844
	275.057	1.033.410.408	222.816	837.134.376

- (1) As of December 31, 2025, the balance in favor of income shows an increase compared to the end of 2024, mainly due to the integration of the Unired Joint Operation for \$76.195 million, additionally the self-withholdings as income for the year 2025 increased by \$30.918 million due to an increase in the taxable base compared to 2024.
- (2) The net increase as of December 31, 2025, corresponds to the payment of self-withholdings declared and filed during the year 2025. Additionally, it includes the value of the self-withholdings corresponding to the integration of the Unired Joint Operation for \$25.036 million.
- (3) The tax discount corresponds to the VAT on the acquisition of real productive fixed assets.

The balance as of December 31, 2025, includes \$101.232 million for the integration of the Unired Joint Operation.

The balance of tax and general government liability is presented below:

	As of december, 31			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Withholdings and self-withholdings (1)	17.868	67.133.322	18.237	68.519.727
Other current taxes (2)	10.779	40.496.996	1.935	7.269.900
Sales tax - VAT (3)	5.440	20.439.060	5.469	20.548.291
National consumption tax	277	1.039.581	324	1.214.810
	34.364	129.108.959	25.965	97.552.728

- (1) It includes withholdings and self-withholdings made for income and industry and commerce.
- (2) The increase corresponds mainly to the tax on telephony and public lighting to be paid to the municipalities, which is integrated from the Joint Operation with Unired for \$39.096 million.
- (3) As of December 31, 2025, the Company's VAT has a balance payable of \$9.128 million. The value of the VAT payable corresponding mainly to the integration of the Unired Joint Operation of the VI two months 2025 is included for a value of \$11.311 million.

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Provision for Income Tax and Complementary Taxes

The current and deferred income tax expense recognized in profit or loss is composed as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Current income tax and surcharges				
Current income tax (1)	(10.313)	(38.748.486)	(398)	(1.493.737)
Occasional income tax	(1)	(3.172)	(836)	(3.140.549)
	(10.314)	(38.751.658)	(1.234)	(4.634.286)
Deferred tax:				
Deductible temporary differences (2)	(59.942)	(225.207.321)	13.114	49.268.634
Taxable temporary differences (3)	(6.341)	(23.821.947)	(29.858)	(112.178.160)
Tax credits (4)	-	-	(31.899)	(119.847.457)
Income tax and complementary	(66.283)	(249.029.268)	(48.643)	(182.756.983)
	(76.597)	(287.780.926)	(49.877)	(187.391.269)

- (1) The income tax and complementary taxes correspond mainly to the integration of the Unired Joint Operation.
- (2) As of December 31, 2025, the net increase corresponds mainly to the recognition of the difference in the accounting and tax cost of the spectrums assigned to the Unión Temporal Colombia Móvil S.A E.S.P.- Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A E.S.P. BIC for \$228.106 million. Additionally, in 2025, tax effects are recognized for the Earn out from the deployment of fiber for \$14.756 million. Additionally, there is a decrease in the deferred tax made up of Unired for \$17.780 million.
- (3) As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the variation corresponds mainly to the non-activation of the deferred tax asset due to the accounting and tax difference in the useful lives of depreciable fixed assets in 2025. In 2024, \$54.565 million was recognized for this temporary difference.
- (4) As of December 31, 2025, the variation corresponds mainly to the non-use of tax losses, due to the tax loss generated in 2025.

The reconciliation of the income tax rate and complementary taxes is presented below:

	For the year ended december 31,					
	2025		2024			
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)		
Result before taxes	100%	(352.276)	(1.323.527.364)	100%	(75.202)	(282.544.801)
Result before tax at the nominal rate	(35)%	123.296	463.234.577	(35)%	26.322	98.890.680
Income tax and deferred accounting	22%	(76.597)	(287.780.926)	66%	(49.877)	(187.391.269)
Difference between nominal tax and accounting tax	57%	199.893	751.015.503	101%	76.199	286.281.949
Tax on permanent differences	15%	53.081	199.431.047	57%	43.157	162.142.569
Tax on non-deductible temporary differences recognized	21%	70.215	263.803.530	24%	17.683	66.435.257
Use (recognition) of deferred tax on differences deductible temporary	21%	76.596	287.777.754	18%	14.523	54.563.574
Occasional gains tax	0%	1	3.172	2%	836	3.140.549
	57%	199.893	751.015.503	101%	76.199	286.281.949

The current tax provisions applicable to the Group stipulate that:

Income tax in 2025 was calculated at the nominal rate of 35% in accordance with Article 240 of the National Tax Statute, based on net income. The nominal rate for the year 2025 and subsequent years is 35%. In addition, the Group considers the provisions of paragraph 6 of article 240 of the Statute of Workers, the calculation of the Purified Tax Rate (TTD) which does not apply.

As of December 31, the Company recorded a net deferred tax of \$249.029 million; and a current tax of \$38.748 million generated mainly by the integration of the Unired Joint Operation.

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The following is the reconciliation between accounting profit before taxes and tax profit:

	For the year ended december 31,			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Result before taxes	(352.276)	(1.323.527.364)	(75.203)	(282.544.801)
Items that increase accounting profit:				
Accounting depreciation and amortization (Note 25)	400.492	1.504.680.650	281.406	1.057.263.407
Other non-deductible items	86.140	323.633.209	14.896	55.966.432
Accounting portfolio impairment, net of recovery (Note 24)	23.110	86.826.009	20.666	77.642.089
"Net effect of derivative valuation and foreign exchange differences recognized for accounting and tax purposes	11.492 3.409	43.176.061 12.806.760	1.053 3.888	3.957.213 14.608.291
Financial transaction tax				
Items that decrease accounting profit:				
Tax depreciation and amortization	(267.922)	(1.006.602.815)	(139.322)	(523.443.169)
	(40.969)	(153.922.531)	(15.133)	(56.857.489)
Taxable income	(136.524)	(512.930.021)	92.250	346.591.973
Tax loss compensation (1)	-	-	(91.255)	(342.853.382)
Income tax base	(136.524)	(512.930.021)	995	3.738.591
Current income tax	(10.313)	(38.748.486)	(398)	(1.493.737)
Occasional gains tax	(1)	(3.172)	(836)	(3.140.549)
Income tax and related surcharges	(10.314)	(38.751.658)	(1.234)	(4.634.286)

(1) The Group for the year 2025 did not contemplate the use of tax losses.

Tax on occasional profits

	For the year ended december 31,			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Occasional earnings income	479	1.800.000	7.761	29.157.922
Less - Occasional earnings costs	(473)	(1.778.855)	(2.188)	(8.220.930)
Taxable occasional earnings	6	21.145	5.573	20.936.992
Tax rate	15%	15%	15%	15%
Occasional income tax	1	3.172	836	3.140.549

Below is a summary of the main reconciliation items between accounting equity and tax liquid equity:

	As of december, 31			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Accounting Equity	507.838	1.907.987.641	927.694	3.485.420.477
Items that increase accounting equity				
Difference in accounting and tax portfolio provision	137.546	516.772.757	125.778	472.559.747
Estimated liabilities and provisions	52.830	198.486.394	91.925	345.368.571
Dismantling provision	27.473	103.218.684	22.900	86.035.434
Deferred tax liability	76.193	286.263.679	6.042	22.700.434
Items that reduce accounting equity				
Deferred tax assets	(268.722)	(1.009.609.009)	(268.511)	(1.008.817.930)
Other items	(229.825)	(863.470.919)	(27.116)	(101.878.829)
Investments in companies	(4.773)	(17.932.844)	(5.333)	(20.037.427)
Taxable equity	298.560	1.121.716.383	873.379	3.281.350.477

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

As of December 31, 2025, the deferred tax asset on temporary differences and tax losses was structured in accordance with the Group's strategic plan (2025 – 2030) and earnings projection (2031 – 2034).

The deferred tax on deductible and taxable temporary differences is valued at the tax rates that are expected to be applied in the periods in which such differences will be reversed.

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The deferred tax asset not recognized for deductible temporary differences as of December 31, 2025, was \$732.625 million.

The balance of deferred tax assets and liabilities is presented below:

	As of december, 31			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Deferred tax assets:				
Intangibles and property, plant and equipment (1)	25.683	96.491.695	25.324	95.145.567
Other assets	453	1.702.034	604	2.269.379
Deferred tax asset on deductible temporary differences	26.136	98.193.729	25.928	97.414.946
Deferred tax asset for tax losses (2)	242.583	911.402.984	242.583	911.402.984
Total deferred tax asset	268.719	1.009.596.713	268.511	1.008.817.930
Deferred tax liability:				
taxable temporary differences (3)	76.225	286.381.168	6.042	22.700.434
Total deferred tax liability	76.225	286.381.168	6.042	22.700.434
Total net deferred tax	192.494	723.215.545	262.469	986.117.496

- (1) As of December 31, 2025, the variation with respect to the end of December 2024 corresponds mainly to the update of the deferred tax due to the difference in tax and accounting useful lives.
- (2) As of December 31, 2025, The Group does not recognize the use of tax losses due to the tax loss generated in 2025.
- (3) As of December 31, 2025, the increase corresponds mainly to the recognition of the difference in the accounting and tax cost of the spectrums assigned to the Unión Temporal Colombia Móvil S.A. E.S.P. - Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A E.S.P. BIC.

The movement of the deferred tax recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income is presented below:

	For the year ended december 31,			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Valuation of hedging instruments	8.982	33.746.229	(41.728)	(156.774.683)
Deferred tax on hedging instrument	(3.144)	(11.811.180)	-	-
Valuation of hedging instruments (1)	5.838	21.935.049	(41.728)	(156.774.683)
Share of other comprehensive income in associate (Note 12)	1.568	5.890.005	344	1.290.959
Deferred tax on share of associate	(549)	(2.061.502)	(120)	(451.836)
Participation in associate, net of taxes (2)	1.019	3.828.503	224	839.123
	6.857	25.763.552	(41.504)	(155.935.560)
Actuarial results for post-employment benefits	-	-	6.007	22.569.553
Revaluation of real estate assets, net of taxes	2.159	8.111.902	36.082	135.561.624
	2.159	8.111.902	42.089	158.131.177
	9.016	33.875.454	585	2.195.617

- (1) The variation for the year ended December 31, 2025, corresponds mainly to the appreciation of the peso against the dollar of 14,79%. Additionally, due to the fluctuations in the curves for the SOFR and IBR rates on interest rate hedges. Due to the uncertainty of the recoverability of the deferred tax asset, deferred tax was not recognized.
- (2) It corresponds to the 40% stake in the other comprehensive profit of Alamo Holdco, S.L. and the associated tax.

Tax losses

The administration considers that there are no significant differences that imply the modification of the tax settled, nor the imposition of penalties that entail the recognition of contingencies in the financial statements.

In accordance with current tax legislation, the losses generated in income tax and complementary taxes and/or in income tax for equity – CREE before 2017, must be offset against the net income obtained in 2017 and subsequent periods, considering

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the formula established in Numeral 5, of Article 290 of Law 1819 of 2016. The determined tax losses may not be adjusted for tax purposes.

On the provisions of Judgment 25444 of June 30, 2022, issued by the Council of State Administrative Litigation Chamber, the Group proceeded to recalculate the tax losses generated in income tax until 2017, where a deferred tax on unrecognized assets was determined for a value of \$199.436 million.

The following is the summary of the tax losses at the end of December 31, 2025:

<u>Tax</u>	<u>Year of origin</u>	<u>Adjusted losses</u>	<u>Loss balance</u>
		(In thousands of US\$)	
Rent	Between 2007 and 2017 (1)	705.005	705.005
CREE	2015	79.229	79.229
		784.234	784.234

<u>Tax</u>	<u>Year of origin</u>	<u>Adjusted losses</u>	<u>Loss balance</u>
		(In thousands of COP\$)	
Rent	Between 2007 and 2017 (1)	2.648.761.892	2.306.340.587
CREE	2015	297.667.938	297.667.938
		2.946.429.830	2.604.008.525

1) The tax losses for 2017 will mature in 2029 for \$1.068.761 million.

The following table summarizes the status of income tax returns, which may be subject to review by the tax authorities:

<u>Tax</u>	<u>Taxable Period</u>	<u>Closing date for review</u>
Rent	2020	April 2026
Rent	2017	July 2030
Rent	2024	April 2031

Regarding the income tax return for the taxable year 2023, the Group took advantage of the audit benefit, however, the firmness with the tax administration is under review.

Transfer pricing

The Group is subject to filing a transfer pricing declaration and study, with the aim of declaring and analyzing the operations it has carried out with its economic affiliates or related parties abroad.

Independent advisors prepare the declaration and support documentation of transfer pricing, required by tax provisions, aimed at demonstrating that the transactions with foreign economic ties or related parties abroad were carried out at market values. For this purpose, the Group will prepare the return and its supporting documentation for the taxable year 2024 within the deadlines established by the National Government.

Failure to comply with the transfer pricing regime may result in pecuniary penalties and adjustments in the determination of income tax; however, Management and its advisors are of the opinion that the study will be concluded in a timely manner and will not generate significant changes to the basis used for the determination of the 2025 income tax provision.

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12. INVESTMENTS IN COMPANIES

The investments in the companies in which the Group has a stake are presented below:

Investments in companies	Type of investment	Country/City	Direct participation	As of december, 31	
				2025	2024
				Investment	
(In thousands of US\$)					
Alamo Holdco, S.L. (1)	Significant influence	Spain / Madrid	40%	16.150	13.654
				16.150	13.654

Investments in companies	Type of investment	Country/City	Direct participation	As of december, 31	
				2025	2024
				Investment	
(In thousands of COP\$)					
Alamo Holdco, S.L. (1)	Significant influence	Spain / Madrid	40%	60.677.867	51.300.822
				60.677.867	51.300.822

(1) Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC has subscribed shares equivalent to a 40% stake in Alamo Holdco, S.L., a Spanish company that owns 100% of the shares of Onnet Fibra Colombia S.A.S.

The following is the movement of Grupo Alamo Holdco, S.L.'s investment from the start of operations until December 31, 2025:

	January 11, 2022	Movement				Balance as of December 31, 2025
		2022	2023	2024	2025	
(In thousands of US\$)						
Share subscription	48.817	-	11.131	17.841	-	77.789
Added costs incurred in the acquisition of minority interests	3.667	-	-	-	-	3.667
Transfer of control	(17.907)	-	-	-	-	(17.907)
Equity method of income	-	(17.886)	(12.285)	(20.350)	928	(49.593)
Equity method of income (ORI) (Note 12)	-	-	283	344	1.568	2.195
	34.577	(17.886)	(871)	(2.165)	2.496	16.151
	January 11, 2022	Movement				Balance as of December 31, 2025
		2022	2023	2024	2025	
(In thousands of COP\$)						
Share subscription	183.409.182	-	41.819.091	67.029.500	-	292.257.773
Added costs incurred in the acquisition of minority interests	13.775.601	-	-	-	-	13.775.601
Transfer of control	(67.277.748)	-	-	-	-	(67.277.748)
Equity method of income	-	(67.197.550)	(46.156.669)	(76.455.885)	3.487.040	(186.323.064)
Equity method of income (ORI) (Note 12)	-	-	1.064.341	1.290.959	5.890.005	8.245.305
	129.907.035	(67.197.550)	(3.273.237)	(8.135.426)	9.377.045	60.677.867

Equity Method

Investments in associated and/or subordinate companies in which the Group has directly, or through or with the assistance of its subordinates or their subordinates, a stake in their capital, are accounted for by the participation method.

During the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, gains and losses of \$3.487.040 and \$76.455.886, respectively, were recognized under the equity method of accounting for net income for the year, and in Other Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, a gain of \$5.890.005 and \$1.290.959, respectively.

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The effect of the application of the equity method on profit or loss during the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024 are presented below:

Subsidiary / Associate	Participation	Result		Participation Method	
		For the year ended december 31,			
		2025	2024	2025	2024
(In thousands of US\$)					
Alamo Holdco, S.L.	40%	2.320	(50.875)	928	(20.349)
		2.320	(50.875)	928	(20.349)

Subsidiary / Associate	Participation	Result		Participation Method	
		For the year ended december 31,			
		2025	2024	2025	2024
(In thousands of COP\$)					
Alamo Holdco, S.L.	40%	8.717.599	(191.139.714)	3.487.040	(76.455.886)
		8.717.599	(191.139.714)	3.487.040	(76.455.886)

Determination of equity method on Other Comprehensive Income during the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024:

Associate	Participation	Other Comprehensive Income		Participation Method	
		For the year ended december 31,			
		2025	2024	2025	2024
(In thousands of US\$)					
Alamo Holdco, S.L.	40%	3.919	1.567	1.568	344
		3.919	1.567	1.568	344

Associate	Participation	Other Comprehensive Income		Participation Method	
		For the year ended december 31,			
		2025	2024	2025	2024
(In thousands of COP\$)					
Alamo Holdco, S.L.	40%	14.725.013	5.888.251	5.890.005	1.290.959
		14.725.013	5.888.251	5.890.005	1.290.959

The main figures of the companies on which the participation method was applied during the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024 were as follows:

Subsidiary / Associate	Asset		Passive		Results	
	As of december, 31, 2025	As of december, 31, 2024	As of december, 31, 2025	As of december, 31, 2024	For the year ended december 31,	
	(In thousands of US\$)					
Alamo Holdco, S.L.	789.840	751.393	715.471	681.673	2.320	(50.875)
	789.840	751.393	715.471	681.673	2.320	(50.875)

Subsidiary / Associate	Asset		Passive		Results	
	As of december, 31, 2025	As of december, 31, 2024	As of december, 31, 2025	As of december, 31, 2024	For the year ended december 31,	
	(In thousands of COP\$)					
Alamo Holdco, S.L.	2.967.492.542	2.823.042.376	2.688.083.262	2.561.099.818	8.717.599	(191.139.714)
	2.967.492.542	2.823.042.376	2.688.083.262	2.561.099.818	8.717.599	(191.139.714)

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13. ASSETS BY RIGHTS OF USE

The cost of the rights of use and their corresponding accumulated depreciation is presented below:

Concept	As of december, 31 of 2025			As of december, 31 of 2024		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net value in books	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net value in books
	<i>(In thousands of USD)</i>					
Land and buildings (1)	334.000	(99.777)	234.223	268.020	(65.332)	202.688
Technical installations (1)	217.515	(106.149)	111.366	223.477	(50.146)	173.331
Transport equipment (2)	5.163	(4.023)	1.141	3.882	(2.874)	1.009
	556.678	(209.949)	346.730	495.379	(118.352)	377.028

Concept	As of december, 31 of 2025			As of december, 31 of 2024		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net value in books	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net value in books
	<i>(In thousands of COP)</i>					
Land and buildings (1)	1.254.865.443	(374.870.557)	879.994.886	1.006.974.249	(245.457.735)	761.516.514
Technical installations (1)	817.220.113	(398.808.561)	418.411.552	839.621.210	(188.401.253)	651.219.957
Transport equipment (2)	19.399.159	(15.114.637)	4.284.522	14.586.702	(10.798.467)	3.788.235
	2.091.484.715	(788.793.755)	1.302.690.960	1.861.182.161	(444.657.455)	1.416.524.706

For the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, the depreciation expense recognized in the comprehensive income statements was \$406.089.560 and \$138.876.758, respectively (Note 25).

- (1) The net decrease of \$114.330 million as of December 31, 2025, compared to December 31, 2024, corresponds mainly to:
- i. Subscriptions, renewals and increases in lease contract fees, mainly for land for technical sites, antenna support, transmission equipment and carrier media, for \$317.555 million.
 - ii. Cancellations of assets associated with lease contracts, mainly land for technical sites and antenna supports that ended their validity, for \$30.464 million.
 - iii. Depreciation for the year ended December 31, 2025, for \$401.421 million.

The balance as of December 2025 includes \$901.787 million for the integration of the Unired Joint Operation (technical facilities for \$570.256 million and land and buildings for \$331.531 million).

- (2) The net increase as of December 31, 2025, corresponds mainly to the renewals and increases in vehicle lease fees for \$5.162 million and depreciation for the year ended December 31, 2025, for \$4.669 million.

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The movements during 2025 of the items that make up the cost and depreciation of the assets for rights of use are as follows:

Concept	As of december, 31 of 2024	Highs	Lows	Traslate	As of december, 31 of 2025
Cost:					
					<i>(In thousands of US\$)</i>
Land and buildings	268.020	60.323	(21.707)	27.364	334.000
Technical installations	223.477	24.199	(2.797)	(27.364)	217.515
Transport equipment	3.882	1.374	(93)	-	5.163
	495.379	85.896	(24.597)	-	556.678
Accumulated Depreciation:					
Land and buildings	(65.332)	(49.046)	14.601	-	(99.777)
Technical installations	(50.146)	(57.797)	1.794	-	(106.149)
Transportation equipment	(2.874)	(1.243)	94	-	(4.023)
	(118.352)	(108.086)	16.489	-	(209.949)
	377.027	(22.190)	(8.108)	-	346.729

Concept	As of december, 31 of 2024	Highs	Lows	Traslate	As of december, 31 of 2025
Cost:					
					<i>(In thousands of COP\$)</i>
Land and buildings	1.006.974.249	226.638.166	(81.555.285)	102.808.313	1.254.865.443
Technical installations	839.621.210	90.917.162	(10.509.946)	(102.808.313)	817.220.113
Transport equipment	14.586.702	5.161.645	(349.188)	-	19.399.159
	1.861.182.161	322.716.973	(92.414.419)	-	2.091.484.715
Accumulated Depreciation:					
Land and buildings	(245.457.735)	(184.271.599)	54.858.777	-	(374.870.557)
Technical installations	(188.401.253)	(217.149.106)	6.741.798	-	(398.808.561)
Transportation equipment	(10.798.467)	(4.668.855)	352.685	-	(15.114.637)
	(444.657.455)	(406.089.560)	61.953.260	-	(788.793.755)
	1.416.524.706	(83.372.587)	(30.461.159)	-	1.302.690.960

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The movements during 2024 of the items that make up for the cost and depreciation of the assets for rights of use are as follows:

Concept	As of december, 31 of 2023	Highs	Lows	Integration Joint Operation	Traslate	As of december, 31 of 2024
Cost:						
						<i>(In thousands of US\$)</i>
Land and buildings	341.868	47.546	(29.896)	(91.498)	-	268.020
Technical installations	248.005	38.365	(13.915)	(48.979)	-	223.476
Transport equipment	5.842	1.245	(1.881)	-	(1.323)	3.883
	595.715	87.156	(45.692)	(140.477)	(1.323)	495.379

Accumulated Depreciation:

Land and buildings	(173.106)	(16.794)	27.225	97.140	202	(65.333)
Technical installations	(115.679)	(18.588)	13.691	70.430	-	(50.146)
Transportation equipment	(4.295)	(1.582)	1.881	-	1.123	(2.873)
	(293.080)	(36.964)	42.797	167.570	1.325	(118.352)
	302.635	50.192	(2.895)	27.093	2	377.027

Concept	As of december, 31 of 2023	Highs	Lows	Integration Joint Operation	Traslate	As of december, 31 of 2024
Cost:						
						<i>(In thousands of COP\$)</i>
Land and buildings	1.284.425.973	178.635.358	(112.320.967)	(343.766.115)	-	1.006.974.249
Technical installations	931.774.236	144.141.187	(52.278.011)	(184.016.202)	-	839.621.210
Transport equipment	21.948.212	4.679.059	(7.065.749)	-	(4.974.820)	14.586.702
	2.238.148.421	327.455.604	(171.664.727)	(527.782.317)	(4.974.820)	1.861.182.161

Accumulated Depreciation:

Land and buildings	(650.371.319)	(63.096.208)	102.288.149	364.962.262	759.381	(245.457.735)
Technical installations	(434.614.254)	(69.837.013)	51.438.344	264.611.670	-	(188.401.253)
Transportation equipment	(16.136.118)	(5.943.537)	7.065.749	-	4.215.439	(10.798.467)
	(1.101.121.691)	(138.876.758)	160.792.242	629.573.932	4.974.820	(444.657.455)
	1.137.026.730	188.578.846	(10.872.485)	894.185.602	9.190.259	1.416.524.706

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The cost of property, plant and equipment and their corresponding accumulated depreciation is presented below:

Concept	As of december, 31 of 2025			As of december, 31 of 2024		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net value in books	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net value in books
						<i>(In thousands of USD)</i>
Land and buildings (1)	843.167	(488.581)	354.586	840.846	(470.584)	370.262
Switching, access and transmission (2)	2.237.515	(1.659.885)	577.630	2.202.662	(1.615.536)	587.126
Assets under construction (3)	55.186	-	55.186	115.161	-	115.161
Furniture, information and transport equipment (4)	270.637	(177.887)	92.750	223.289	(148.496)	74.793
	3.406.505	(2.326.353)	1.080.152	3.381.958	(2.234.616)	1.147.342

Concept	As of december, 31 of 2025			As of december, 31 of 2024		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net value in books	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net value in books
						<i>(In thousands of COP\$)</i>
Land and buildings (1)	3.167.844.557	(1.835.637.309)	1.332.207.248	3.159.125.068	(1.768.023.057)	1.391.102.011
Switching, access and transmission (2)	8.406.521.390	(6.236.320.781)	2.170.200.609	8.275.577.115	(6.069.696.654)	2.205.880.461
Assets under construction (3)	207.337.111	-	207.337.111	432.670.575	-	432.670.575
Furniture, information and transport equipment (4)	1.016.807.734	(668.334.878)	348.472.856	838.913.443	(557.911.729)	281.001.714
	12.798.510.792	(8.740.292.968)	4.058.217.824	12.706.286.201	(8.395.631.440)	4.310.654.761

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For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the depreciation expense recognized in the income statement was \$688.373.173 and \$507.975.921, respectively (Note 25).

- (1) The net decrease as of December 31, 2025, corresponds to: i) depreciation for the year of \$68.753 million, ii) net decreases of (\$7.879) million, mainly due to the sale of real estate, and iii) additions of \$17.737 million, mainly due to updating provision for dismantling of \$16.566 million.

Includes provision for site dismantling as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 for \$103.218.684 and \$86.035.434, respectively (Note 20). Depreciation expense for the year-ended December 31, 2025, was \$68.753 million.

The net decrease corresponds mainly to i) depreciation for the year of (\$507,040) million and, ii) purchases of \$473.176 million mainly associated with the deployment of 4G mobile network, infrastructure and communications networks for corporate customers, fiber optic network, repowering and replacement of power equipment, among others.

The balance as of December 31, 2025, includes \$61.775 million for the integration of the Unired Joint Operation.

- (2) The decrease corresponds to transfer to final assets for (\$338.965) million, withdrawals for (\$221) million and purchases for \$113.853 million, mainly associated with the deployment of 4G-LTE network, communication networks for the provision of services to corporate customers, fullstack platform, Fiber Optic – FTTH, replacement theft and recurrent copper cable, repowering and replacement of power and air conditioning equipment, global corporate security, platform for Internet Protocol Television – IPTV, infrastructure for emission reduction, Datacenter.

As of December 31, 2025, it includes \$666.735 million for the integration of the Unired Joint Operation.

- (3) The increase corresponds to: i) purchase of servers, computer and storage equipment, mainly associated with projects for the deployment of 4G-LTE network, Fiber optics – FTTH, Internet Protocol Television platform – IPTV, networks for corporate customers, Datacenter, among others for \$180.371 million, ii) depreciation for the year for (\$112.581) ii) decreases for (\$320) million mainly of damaged and obsolete computer and security equipment.

As of December 31, 2025, it includes \$12.060 million for the integration of the Unired Joint Operation.

- (4) The increase corresponds to: i) purchase of servers, computer and storage equipment, mainly associated with projects for the deployment of 4G-LTE network, Fiber optics – FTTH, Internet Protocol Television platform – IPTV, networks for corporate customers, Datacenter, among others for \$180.301 million, ii) depreciation of the year for (\$111.995) ii) decreases for (\$284) million mainly of damaged and obsolete computer and security equipment.

The movements during 2025 of the items that make up the cost and depreciation of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Concept	As of december, 31 of 2024	Highs	Lows	Transfers	Revaluation	As of december, 31 of 2025
Cost:						
						<i>(In thousands of US)</i>
Land and buildings	840.846	4.414	(920)	307	(1.480)	843.167
	2.202.662	31.967	(91.090)	93.976	-	2.237.515
Switching, access and transmission						
Assets under construction	115.161	30.303	(59)	(90.220)	-	55.185
Furniture, information and transport equipme	223.289	25.484	(659)	22.524	-	270.638
	3.381.958	92.168	(92.728)	26.587	(1.480)	3.406.505
Accumulated depreciation:						
Buildings	(470.584)	(13.138)	108	-	(4.966) (a)	(488.580)
Switching, access, and transmission	(1.615.536)	(134.956)	90.606	-	-	(1.659.886)
Furniture, information equipment, and transportation	(148.496)	(29.965)	574	-	-	(177.887)
	(2.234.616)	(178.059)	91.288	-	(4.966)	(2.326.353)
	1.147.342	(85.891)	(1.440)	26.587	(6.446)	1.080.152

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Concept	As of december, 31 of 2024	Highs	Lows	Transfers	Revaluation	As of december, 31 of 2025
Cost:						
Land and buildings	3.159.125.068	16.583.057	(3.458.057)	1.153.629	(5.559.140)	3.167.844.557
Switching, access and transmission	8.275.577.115	120.101.968	(342.231.465)	353.073.772	-	8.406.521.390
Assets under construction	432.670.575	113.852.055	(220.696)	(338.964.823)	-	207.337.111
Furniture, information and transport equipme	838.913.443	95.746.623	(2.477.543)	84.625.211	-	1.016.807.734
	12.706.286.201	346.283.703	(348.387.761)	99.887.789	(5.559.140)	12.798.510.792
Accumulated depreciation:						
Buildings	(1.768.023.057)	(49.360.563,00)	405.560	-	(18.659.249,00) (a)	(1.835.637.309)
Switching, access, and transmission	(6.069.696.654)	(507.039.750)	340.415.623	-	-	(6.236.320.781)
Furniture, information equipment, and transportation	(557.911.729)	(112.580.587)	2.157.438	-	-	(668.334.878,00)
	(8.395.631.440)	(668.980.900)	342.978.621	-	(18.659.249)	(8.740.292.968)
	4.310.654.761	(322.697.197)	(5.409.140)	99.887.789	(24.218.389)	4.058.217.824

(a) It corresponds to cancellations due to the sale of real estate made during the year 2025.

(b) It includes depreciation of the revalued assets of buildings for (\$19.392.273) and withdrawals for \$733.024.

The movements during 2024 of the items that make up the cost and depreciation of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Concept	As of december, 31 of 2023	Integration Joint Operation	Highs	Lows	Transfers	Revaluation	As of december, 31 of 2024
Cost:							
Land and buildings	787.416	17.567	124	(427)	1.442	34.724	840.846
Switching, access and transmission	2.326.170	(118.179)	20.889	(63.777)	37.559	-	2.202.662
Assets under construction	119.372	16.512	53.237	(40)	(73.919)	-	115.162
Furniture, information and transport equipme	190.974	(16.994)	24.371	(122)	25.059	-	223.288
	3.423.932	(101.094)	98.621	(64.366)	(9.859)	34.724	3.381.958
Accumulated depreciation:							
Buildings	(460.081)	(7.439)	139	-	-	(3.204) (a)	(470.585)
Switching, access, and transmission	(1.783.176)	(98.475)	63.423	-	-	-	(1.615.535)
Furniture, information equipment, and transportation	(127.629)	(25.899)	122	-	-	-	(148.496,00)
	(2.370.886)	(131.813)	63.684	-	-	(3.204)	(2.234.616)
	1.053.046	(33.192)	(682)	(9.859)	31.520	1.147.342	
Cost:							
Land and buildings	2.958.386.691	66.001.355	464.083	(1.604.397)	5.417.545	130.459.791	3.159.125.068
Switching, access and transmission	8.739.605.826	(444.006.210)	78.481.922	(239.615.761)	141.111.338	-	8.275.577.115
Assets under construction	448.488.690	62.037.487	200.017.009	(151.238)	(277.721.373)	-	432.670.575
Furniture, information and transport equipme	717.504.986	(63.846.203)	91.564.174	(458.742)	94.149.228	-	838.913.443
	12.863.986.193	(379.813.571)	370.527.188	(241.830.138)	(37.043.262)	130.459.791	12.706.286.201
Accumulated depreciation:							
Buildings	(1.728.562.428)	-	(27.950.425,00)	523.590	-	(12.033.794,00) (a)	(1.768.023.057)
Switching, access, and transmission	(6.699.536.171)	761.533.601	(369.979.766)	238.285.682	-	-	(6.069.696.654)
Furniture, information equipment, and transportation	(479.512.550)	18.446.820	(97.303.330)	457.328	3	-	(557.911.729,00)
	(8.907.611.149)	779.980.421	(495.233.521)	239.266.600	3	(12.033.794)	(8.395.631.440)
	3.956.375.044	400.166.850	(124.706.333)	(2.563.538)	(37.043.259)	118.425.997	4.310.654.761

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COLOMBIA TELECOMUNICACIONES S. A. E.S.P. BIC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY
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The movements for the year 2025 of the land and buildings recognized under the cost method are as follows:

Concepto	Balance as of December 31, 2024	Highs	Lowes	Transfers	Balance as of December 31, 2025
			<i>(In thousands of US)</i>		
Cost:					
Land and buildings	665.565	4.414	(920)	307	669.366
Accumulated Depreciation:					
Buildings	(448.879)	(13.138)	108	-	(461.909)
	216.686	(8.724)	(812)	307	207.457

Concepto	Balance as of December 31, 2024	Highs	Lowes	Transfers	Balance as of December 31, 2025
			<i>(In thousands of COP)</i>		
Cost:					
Land and buildings	2.500.580.205	16.583.057	(3.458.057)	1.153.629	2.514.858.834
Accumulated Depreciation:					
Buildings	(1.686.474.450)	(49.360.563)	405.557	-	(1.735.429.456)
	814.105.755	(32.777.506)	(3.052.500)	1.153.629	779.429.378

The movements for the year 2024 of the land and buildings recognized under the cost method are as follows:

Concepto	Balance as of December 31, 2023	Altas	Bajas	Traspasos	Balance as of December 31, 2024
			<i>(In thousands of US)</i>		
Cost:					
Land and buildings	646.859	124	(427)	1.442	647.998
Accumulated Depreciation:					
Buildings	(441.579)	(7.439)	139	-	(448.879)
	205.280	(7.315)	(288)	1.442	199.119

Concepto	Balance as of December 31, 2023	Altas	Bajas	Traspasos	Balance as of December 31, 2024
			<i>(In thousands of COP)</i>		
Cost:					
Land and buildings	2.430.301.619	464.083	(1.604.397)	5.417.545	2.500.580.205
Accumulated Depreciation:					
Buildings	(1.659.047.617)	(27.950.425)	523.592	-	(1.686.474.450)
	771.254.002	(27.486.342)	(1.080.805)	5.417.545	814.105.755

The movements for the year 2025 of the land and buildings recognized by the revalued value are as follows:

Concept	As of december, 31 of 2024	Increases	Decreases	As of december, 31 of 2025
		<i>(In thousands of US\$)</i>		
Cost:				
Land	82.598	-	(819)	81.779
Buildings	92.682	-	(661)	92.022
	175.280	-	(1.480)	173.801
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	(21.705)	(5.162)	195	(26.672)
	(21.705)	(5.162)	195	(26.672)
	153.575	(5.162)	(1.285)	147.129
Deferred income tax	(39.875)	1.807	289	(37.780)
Net revaluation of deferred tax	113.700	(3.355)	(996)	109.349

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Concept	As of december, 31 of 2024	Increases	Decreases	As of december, 31 of 2025
	(In thousands of COP\$)			
Cost:				
Land	310.329.109	-	(3.077.361)	307.251.748
Buildings	348.215.345	-	(2.481.779)	345.733.566
	658.544.454	-	(5.559.140)	652.985.314
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	(81.548.200)	(19.392.273)	733.023	(100.207.450)
	(81.548.200)	(19.392.273)	733.023	(100.207.450)
	576.996.254	(19.392.273)	(4.826.117)	552.777.864
Deferred income tax	(149.815.665)	6.787.296	1.084.460	(141.943.909)
Net revaluation of deferred tax	427.180.589	(12.604.977)	(3.741.657)	410.833.955

The movements for the year 2024 of the land and buildings recognized by the revalued value are as follows:

Concepto	As of december, 31 of 2023	Increases	Decreases	As of december, 31 of 2024
	(In thousands of US\$)			
Cost:				
Land	72.632	10.804	(837)	82.598
Buildings	67.926	25.278	(521)	92.682
	140.558	36.082	(1.358)	175.280
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	(18.502)	(3.392)	189	(21.705)
	(18.502)	(3.392)	189	(21.705)
	122.056	(3.392)	(1.169)	153.575
Deferred income tax	(30.836)	(9.038)	-	(39.875)
Net revaluation of deferred tax	91.220	(12.430)	(1.169)	113.700

Concepto	As of december, 31 of 2023	Increases	Decreases	As of december, 31 of 2024
	(In thousands of COP\$)			
Cost:				
Land	272.882.779	40.591.804	(3.145.474)	310.329.109
Buildings	255.201.884	94.969.820	(1.956.359)	348.215.345
	528.084.663	135.561.624	(5.101.833)	658.544.454
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	(69.514.404)	(12.742.400)	708.604	(81.548.200)
	(69.514.404)	(12.742.400)	708.604	(81.548.200)
	458.570.259	(12.742.400)	(4.393.229)	576.996.254
Deferred income tax	(115.857.565)	(33.958.100)	-	(149.815.665)
Net revaluation of deferred tax	342.712.694	(12.742.400)	708.604	427.180.589

Fully depreciated property, plant and equipment

The cost of fully depreciated property, plant and equipment is presented below:

	As of december, 31			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Switching, access and transmission	71.050	266.940.882	991.316	3.724.453.390
Furniture, information and transport equipment	1.125.965	4.230.338.960	96.135	361.187.700
Buildings	103.409	388.518.748	66.860	251.196.109
	1.300.424	4.885.798.590	1.154.311	4.336.837.199

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The increase in fully depreciated property, plant and equipment corresponds to assets that during 2025 ended their depreciation period.

15. INTANGIBLES

The cost and accumulated amortization of intangibles are presented below:

Concept	As of december, 31 of 2025			As of december, 31 of 2024	
	Cost	depreciation	Net book value	depreciation	books
			(In thousands of US)		
Qualifying titles (1)	606.499	(27.765)	578.735	(10.925)	220.262
Network and office equipment software (2)	412.647	(354.239)	58.408	(298.999)	75.301
Intangible assets in progress (3)	3.982	-	3.982	-	17.289
Rights (4)	16.828	(9.882)	6.946	(9.008)	7.819
	1.039.956	(391.886)	648.071	(318.932)	320.671

Concept	As of december, 31 of 2025			As of december, 31 of 2024	
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value	Accumulated depreciation	Net value in books
			(In thousands of COP\$)		
Qualifying titles (1)	2.278.666.582	(104.314.348)	2.174.352.234	(41.044.952)	827.540.580
Network and office equipment software (2)	1.550.347.279	(1.330.902.903)	219.444.376	(1.123.363.081)	282.912.933
Intangible assets in progress (3)	14.961.240	-	14.961.240	-	64.954.313
Rights (4)	63.225.311	(37.128.628)	26.096.683	(33.845.604)	29.379.708
	3.907.200.412	(1.472.345.879)	2.434.854.533	(1.198.253.637)	1.204.787.534

For the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, the amortization expense recognized in the income statement was \$410.217.917 and \$410.410.728, respectively (Note 25).

(1) The net movement during 2025 corresponds to:

Concept	Highs / Depreciation expense		Movement year 2025
	Highs / Depreciation expense	Lows	
	(In thousands of US\$)		
Assignments and Transfers from the Temporary Union			
700 MHz spectrum transferred to the TU, MINTIC Resolution 3703 of 2025 (20 MHz)	152.157	-	152.157
1900 MHz spectrum transferred to the TU, MINTIC Resolution 2412 of 2025 (40 MHz)	172.532	-	172.532
1900 MHz spectrum transferred to the TU, MINTIC Resolution 2615 of 2025 (15 MHz)	63.605	-	63.605
1900 MHz spectrum transferred to the TU, MINTIC Resolution 3016 of 2025 (5 MHz)	460	-	460
1900 MHz spectrum transferred to the TU, MINTIC Resolution 4480 of 2025 (10 MHz)	17.307	-	17.307
AWS spectrum transferred to the TU, MINTIC Resolution 4598 of 2025 (20 MHz)	3.297	-	3.297
	409.358	-	409.358
Acknowledgment of the obligation to deliver spectrum to the Temporary Union			
Re-measurement of the 1900 MHz spectrum (10 MHz)	-	2.184	2.184
	-	2.184	2.184
Amortization	(53.069)	-	(53.069)
	356.289	2.184	358.473

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Concept	Highs / Depreciation expense		Movement year 2025
	Lows		
(In thousands of COP\$)			
Assignments and Transfers from the Temporary Union			
700 MHz spectrum transferred to the TU, MINTIC Resolution 3703 of 2025 (20 MHz)	571.666.704	-	571.666.704
1900 MHz spectrum transferred to the TU, MINTIC Resolution 2412 of 2025 (40 MHz)	648.218.012	-	648.218.012
1900 MHz spectrum transferred to the TU, MINTIC Resolution 2615 of 2025 (15 MHz)	238.967.662	-	238.967.662
1900 MHz spectrum transferred to the TU, MINTIC Resolution 3016 of 2025 (5 MHz)	1.728.141	-	1.728.141
1900 MHz spectrum transferred to the TU, MINTIC Resolution 4480 of 2025 (10 MHz)	65.021.915	-	65.021.915
AWS spectrum transferred to the TU, MINTIC Resolution 4598 of 2025 (20 MHz)	12.387.245	-	12.387.245
	1.537.989.679	-	1.537.989.679
Acknowledgment of the obligation to deliver spectrum to the Temporary Union			
Re-measurement of the 1900 MHz spectrum (10 MHz)	-	8.205.263	8.205.263
	-	8.205.263	8.205.263
Amortization	(199.383.288)	-	(199.383.288)
	1.338.606.391	8.205.263	1.346.811.654

- (2) The net decrease during 2025 corresponds to: i) amortization of the year for \$207.553 million, and ii) increase due to the acquisition of software, licenses and developments associated mainly with the fullstack pricing platform, LTE-4G Network expansion, fiber optic network, IPTV platform, corporate global security, among others for \$144.083 million.
- (3) The net movement corresponds to transfers to final assets for (\$159.404) million and purchases for \$109.411 million for software, licensing and developments associated mainly with the expansion projects LTE-4G Network, AM and non-AM applications, fiber optic network, Open gateway, toolbox, Movistar App, Redlan, Datacenter, Call center.
- (4) It mainly includes Irrevocable Right of Use – IRU's of Fiber Optics. The net decrease as of December 31, 2025, corresponds to the amortization of the year of \$3.283 million.

The movements of intangibles during the year 2025 are presented below:

Concepto	As of december, 31 of 2024	high / amortization expense	Low	Transfer	As of december, 31 of 2025
(In thousands of US\$)					
Costo:					
Intangible assets in progress	17.289	29.121	-	(42.428)	3.982
Licensing titles	231.186	-	(34.045)	409.358	606.499
Software, network equipment, and office equipr	374.300	20.476	(3)	17.873	412.646
Rights	16.828	185	-	(185)	16.828
	639.603	49.782	(34.048)	384.618	1.039.955
Accumulated amortization:					
Licensing titles	(10.925)	(53.069)	36.229	-	(27.765)
Network and office equipment software	(298.999)	(55.243)	4	-	(354.238)
Rights	(9.008)	(873)	-	-	(9.881)
	(318.932)	(109.185)	36.233	-	(391.884)
	320.671	(59.403)	2.185	384.618	648.071

Concepto	As of december, 31 of 2024	high / amortization expense	Low	Transfer	As of december, 31 of 2025
(In thousands of COP\$)					
Costo:					
Intangible assets in progress	64.954.313	109.410.780	-	(159.403.853)	14.961.240
Licensing titles	868.585.532	-	(127.908.630)	1.537.989.680	2.278.666.582
Network and office equipment software	1.406.276.014	76.931.022	(11.514)	67.151.757	1.550.347.279
Rights	63.225.312	693.963	-	(693.964)	63.225.311
	2.403.041.171	187.035.765	(127.920.144)	1.445.043.620	3.907.200.412
Accumulated amortization:					
Licensing titles	(41.044.952)	(199.383.288)	136.113.892	-	(104.314.348)
Network and office equipment software	(1.123.363.081)	(207.551.605)	11.783	-	(1.330.902.903)
Rights	(33.845.604)	(3.283.024)	-	-	(37.128.628)
	(1.198.253.637)	(410.217.917)	136.125.675	-	(1.472.345.879)
	1.204.787.534	(223.182.152)	8.205.531	1.445.043.620	2.434.854.533

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The movements during the year 2024 are presented below:

Concept	As of december, 31 of 2023	high / amortization expense	Low	Joint Operation Integration	Transfer	As of december, 31 of 2024
(In thousands of US\$)						
Costo:						
Qualifying titles	735.264	101.476	(587.507)	(18.047)	-	231.186
Network and office equipment software	386.306	23.820	-	(61.653)	25.827	374.300
Intangible assets in progress	16.751	11.437	-	5.069	(15.968)	17.289
Rights	16.828	-	-	-	-	16.828
	1.155.149	136.733	(587.507)	(74.631)	9.859	639.603
Accumulated amortization:						
Licensing titles	(580.371)	(61.287)	587.507	43.227	-	(10.924)
Software, network and office equipment	(297.218)	(47.076)	-	45.295	-	(298.999)
Rights	(8.135)	(874)	-	-	-	(9.009)
	(885.724)	(109.237)	587.507	88.522	-	(318.932)
	269.425	27.496	-	13.891	9.859	320.671

Concept	As of december, 31 of 2023	high / amortization expense	Low	Joint Operation Integration	Transfer	As of december, 31 of 2024
(In thousands of COP\$)						
Cost:						
Qualifying titles	2.762.446.279	381.253.848	(2.207.309.482)	(67.805.112)	(1)	868.585.532
Network and office equipment software	1.451.382.860	89.492.036	-	(231.634.327)	97.035.445	1.406.276.014
Intangible assets in progress	62.935.445	42.968.163	-	19.042.888	(59.992.183)	64.954.313
Rights	63.225.312	-	-	-	-	63.225.312
	4.339.989.896	513.714.047	(2.207.309.482)	(280.396.551)	37.043.261	2.403.041.171
Accumulated amortization:						
Licensing titles	(2.180.501.276)	(230.259.940)	2.207.309.482	162.406.782	-	(41.044.952)
Software, network and office equipment	(1.116.671.917)	(176.867.764)	-	170.176.603	(3)	(1.123.363.081)
Rights	(30.562.581)	(3.283.024)	-	-	1	(33.845.604)
	(3.327.735.774)	(410.410.728)	2.207.309.482	332.583.385	(2)	(1.198.253.637)
	1.012.254.122	103.303.319	-	52.186.834	37.043.259	1.204.787.534

Fully amortized intangibles

The cost of fully amortized intangibles is presented below:

Concepto	As of december, 31 of 2025			
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Software applications	281.633	1.058.118.241	204.968	770.081.584
Licensing titles	3.757	14.115.386	71.597	268.997.211
Rights	2	7.237	2	7.237
	285.392	1.072.240.864	276.567	1.039.086.032

The increase in fully amortized intangibles is mainly generated by the completion of amortization based on useful life at the end of 2025.

16. GOODWILL

Goodwill recognized as of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, amounts to \$1.218.402.472.

Colombia Telecomunicaciones S. A. E.S.P. BIC, recognized in its Opening Financial Position Statement under NCIF 1 the remeasurement of goodwill, from the time of the acquisition of Grupo Celular de Colombia S. A. – COCELCO S. A., based on IFRS 3 for \$939.163.377 and as of May 27, 2020 and as a result of the merger by absorption, the goodwill originated in the business combination in which El The Group acquired control of Grupo Metropolitana de Telecomunicaciones S.A.E.S.P. and Grupo de Telecomunicaciones de Bucaramanga S.A.E.S.P. for \$433.138.188.

On January 11, 2022, because of the sale of fiber optic assets in that year, the Group recognized a decrease in goodwill of \$16.467.619.

The closing of the transaction, which occurred on December 20, 2024, because of the framework agreement signed on February 26, 2024, between the Group and Colombia Móvil S.A. E.S.P. for the implementation of a single mobile access network, through an independent company (Note 2.3. (b)), which stipulates in the agreement the contribution to the new fixed assets company, generates a decrease in the goodwill associated with these assets of \$137.431.474 (Note 1 (c)).

As of December 31, 2025, the analysis of possible impairment is carried out in the different areas that could mean events that indicate deterioration in the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) such as budgetary compliance of operations, obsolescence factors, technological changes and utilization of the capacity of the assets, as well as changes and/or new regulatory and fiscal regulations.

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Cash Generating Units - CGU

According to the definition, a CGU is the minimum group of assets that can be identified as generating cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets or groups of assets.

Considering the structure of the entity and type of business, the existence of common assets for the development of the services provided by the Group is recognized. This is due to the convergence of services (Basic Line, Television, Broadband, mobile, among others), which generates a dependence between them. As a result, these do not generate cash inflows independently, making it possible to determine the flows generated by each.

Based on the above, the Group's operation in its entirety is estimated to be a single CGU.

In compliance with paragraph 10 (b) of IAS 36 (Impairment on Assets). Annually The Group carries out an impairment test where the recoverable amount of the CGU is calculated by determining its value in use to check if there is impairment. From the review carried out of the different indicators associated with indications of impairment, it is concluded that there are no indicators that lead to the existence of indications of impairment of the Group as of December 31, 2025.

Main assumptions used in value-in-use calculations

The calculation of the value in use of the CGU is based on the approved business plans. Subsequently, certain variables such as EBITDA margins and the ratio of investments in non-current assets (expressed as a percentage of revenues) are analyzed, which are considered key operating hypotheses for measuring the evolution of the Group's businesses and setting its financial targets. Finally, discount rates and terminal growth rates are analyzed.

In terms of revenue, the plan is aligned with the average of three-year analyst estimates that foresee a trend of stability or improvement. This evolution is supported by revenues from services leveraged in terms of the differentiation and quality of the Group's products and services thanks to the investments made. These revenues incorporate the growth of the higher-value customer base and the monetization of growing data consumption in rational markets, although very competitive in certain segments.

Discount rate

At the end of the 2025 and 2024 fiscal years, a nominal percentage rate calculated in pesos of 9,70% and 10,26%, respectively, was used as the discount rate.

The discount rate applied to the cash flow projections is the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) and is determined by the weighted average of the cost of equity and the cost of external resources, according to the financial structure set for Colombia.

This rate has been calculated according to the methodology of the financial asset pricing model (CAPM), which includes the systemic risk of the asset, as well as the impact of the risks associated with the generation of flows and that are not considered in the flows themselves, such as country risk, the specific financial risk of the business, etc. the exchange rate risk and the price risk of the financial asset itself.

The most relevant components for the determination of WACC are summarized below:

- **Risk-Free Rate:** understood as the interest rate offered by long-term sovereign bonds. It is determined by current market data and estimates of the equilibrium levels (according to standard econometric modelling) at which interest rates should be located, thus adjusting the yields that are at low rates due to the high influence on term premiums of the purchases of public debt carried out by central banks.
- **Political Risk Premium:** incorporates the risk of insolvency inherent to the country due to political and/or economic events, basing its calculation on quotations of instruments called "Credit Default Swap" for each country or, failing that, the EMBI+ index, published by the JP Morgan bank, depending on the available information and the liquidity conditions of these instruments.
- **Market Risk Premium (ERP),** which measures the additional risk required of equity assets over and above the return on risk-free assets, is determined by a combination of historical (ex-post) approaches, supported by external publications and past performance series studies, and forward-looking (ex-ante) approaches, based on market publications considering the expectations of profit in the medium and long-term depending on the degree of maturity and development of each country.

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- Beta coefficient: it is the multiplier of the market's risk premium, considered as systemic risk. It is estimated from historical price series of shares of comparable companies listed on the stock exchange, determining the correlation between the profitability of the shares of the companies and the profitability of the general representative index of the stock exchange of the country where it is listed.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

In accordance with the asset recoverability review process based on reviews of internal and external factors, the WACC as of December 2025 has been determined. The sensitivities of the model were performed with a level of +/-1% for the discount rate and +/-5% for net assets with a WACC rate of 9,70%. The sensitivity analyses show that the net book value of the assets and liabilities subject to impairment assessment is lower than the financial valuation and therefore no indications of impairment were identified.

17. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The balance of financial liabilities is presented below:

	As of december, 31 of 2025				As of december, 31 of 2024			
	Value		Rate	Spread	Value		Rate	Spread
	(In thousands of USD)	(In thousands of COP)	Base		(In thousands of USD)	(In thousands of COP)	Base	
Current:								
Financial obligations (1)	275.842	1.036.360.577	SOFR-EURIBOR	1,84%-3,5%	-	-		
Interest payable	13.614	51.148.306			13.809	51.882.976		
	289.456	1.087.508.883			13.809	51.882.976		
Financial institutions in local currency								
Financial obligations (1)	88.202	331.380.692			81.783	307.265.460		
Interest payable	6.220	23.368.769	IBR	1%-4,3%	5.660	21.266.359	IBR 3M	1%-2,35%
	94.422	354.749.461			87.443	328.531.819		
Other obligations								
Hedging instruments (2)	56.824	213.495.831			299	1.119.990		
	56.824	213.495.831			299	1.119.990		
	440.702	1.655.754.175			101.551	381.534.785		
Non-current:								
Foreign currency financial instruments								
Senior bonds (3)	498.243	1.871.939.167			584.635	2.196.521.661		
Financial obligations (1)	-	-			81.709	306.982.675		
	498.243	1.871.939.167			666.344	2.503.504.336		
Financial institutions in national currency								
Financial obligations(1)	331.120	1.244.042.838	IBR	1%-4,65%	360.580	1.354.727.696	IBR 3M	1,35%-4,65%
Local bond (4)	40.526	152.260.050	IPC	3,39%	40.514	152.216.018	IPC	3,39%
	371.646	1.396.302.888			401.094	1.506.943.714		
Other obligations								
Hedging instruments (2)	67.335	252.983.578			95.685	359.497.887		
	67.335	252.983.578			95.685	359.497.887		
	937.224	3.521.225.633			1.163.123	4.369.945.937		
	1.377.926	5.176.979.808			1.264.674	4.751.480.722		

Financial liabilities include balances in foreign currency as of December 31, 2025, for USD768.622 thousand (\$2.887.744.344) and related parties for USD21.214 thousand (\$79.702.695). Balances in foreign currency as of December 31, 2024 for USD581.666 thousand (\$2.564.652.644), (Note 27).

- (1) The net increase corresponds to the acquisition of debt for working capital and credit reprofiling. A loan with Telefónica Hispam for €18.044 thousand (equivalent to \$79.701.929) is included, consisting of principal of €17.200 thousand (equivalent to \$75.975.822) and interest of €844 thousand (equivalent to 3.726.107) (Note 28). In the current portion, the increase corresponds mainly to long-term to short-term transfers in accordance with the maturity of obligations.
- (2) The net increase in the current portion corresponds mainly to the higher valuation of hedging instruments, generated by the appreciation of the peso against the dollar by 14,79% compared to December 31, 2024. A decrease in the non-current portion is associated with the variation in the interest rate curves, which mainly impacts the valuation of the swaps of the senior bond. As well as the settlements filed during 2025.

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The balance of passive hedging instruments as of December 31, 2025, is as follows:

	At fair value through profit or loss	At fair value with changes in OCI	Total financial assets at fair value	Total financial assets
	(In thousands of US\$)			
Current financial assets:	48.304	8.521	56.825	56.825
Hedging instruments	48.304	8.521	56.825	56.825
Non-current financial assets:	1.725	65.610	67.335	67.335
Hedging instruments	1.725	65.610	67.335	67.335
	50.029	74.131	124.160	124.160

	At fair value through profit or loss	At fair value with changes in OCI	Total financial assets at fair value	Total financial assets
	(In thousands of COP\$)			
Current financial assets:				
Hedging instruments	181.482.216	32.013.615	213.495.831	213.495.831
	181.482.216	32.013.615	213.495.831	213.495.831
Non-current financial assets:				
Hedging instruments	6.481.048	246.502.530	252.983.578	252.983.578
	6.481.048	246.502.530	252.983.578	252.983.578
	187.963.264	278.516.145	466.479.409	466.479.409

The balance of passive hedging instruments as of December 31, 2024, is as follows:

	At fair value through profit or loss	At fair value with changes in OCI	Total financial assets at fair value	Total financial assets
	(In thousands of US\$)			
Current financial assets:	298	-	298	298
Hedging instruments	298	-	298	298
Non-current financial assets:	4	95.682	95.686	95.685
Hedging instruments	4	95.682	95.686	95.686
	302	95.682	95.984	95.984
	At fair value through profit or loss	At fair value with changes in OCI	Total financial assets at fair value	Total financial assets
	(In thousands of COP\$)			
Current financial assets:				
Hedging instruments	1.119.990	-	1.119.990	1.119.990
	1.119.990	-	1.119.990	1.119.990
Non-current financial assets:				
Hedging instruments	13.455	359.484.432	359.497.887	359.497.887
	13.455	359.484.432	359.497.887	359.497.887
	1.133.445	359.484.432	360.617.877	360.617.877

- (3) Senior Bond: As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the nominal value of the outstanding senior note is USD500 million, equivalent to \$1.878.540.000 and \$2.204.575.000, respectively. The associated transaction costs amount to \$6.600.833 and \$8.053.339, respectively, and are measured at amortized cost.

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The characteristics of the issuance of the senior bond are summarized below:

Format	Issue currency	Bonuses and discounts	Bonuses and discounts	Total issued amount	Maximum redemption period	Issue date	Expiration date	Rate/Payment	Resource usage
R144/RegS	USD\$000	Cero	500.000	500.000	10 años	17-jul-20	17-jul-30	4,95% Semester	Senior Bond Replacement for USD 750 million

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the interest payable on the senior bond amounts to \$42.361.077 and \$49.713.166, respectively.

- (4) Local bond: As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the local bond has a nominal outstanding value of \$152.410.000. The associated transaction costs amount to \$149.950 and \$193.982, respectively measured at amortized cost.

The characteristics of the local bond issuance are summarized below:

Format	Issue currency	Bonuses and discounts	Bonuses and discounts	Total issued amount	Maximum redemption period	Issue date	Expiration date	Rate/Payment	Resource usage
(In thousands of US\$)									
C10	US\$000	Cero	40.566	40.566	10 years	29-may-19	29-may-29	IPC + 3,39% Semester	Prepayment of local debt
A5 (a)	US\$000	Cero	92.516	92.516	5 years	29-may-19	29-may-24	"6.65% Semester	
			133.082	133.082					
Format	Issue currency	Bonuses and discounts	Bonuses and discounts	Total issued amount	Maximum redemption period	Issue date	Expiration date	Rate/Payment	Resource usage
(In thousands of COP\$)									
C10	COP\$000	Cero	152.410.000	152.410.000	10 years	29-may-19	29-may-29	IPC + 3,39% Semester	Prepayment of local debt
A5 (a)	COP\$000	Cero	347.590.000	347.590.000	5 years	29-may-19	29-may-24	"6.65% Semester	
			500.000.000	500.000.000					

- (a) On May 29, 2024, the Group paid its holders the capital associated with Subseries A-5 in the amount of \$347.590 million.

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the payable interest on the local bond amounted to \$1.211.232 and \$1.198.797, respectively.

The schedule of financial obligations as of December 31, 2025:

Maturities	Current			Non-current			Total Non current	Total
	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030			
(In thousands of USD\$)								
Financial obligations	364.044	157.563	149.611	23.945	-	331.120	695.164	
Senior bond	-	-	-	-	498.243	498.243	498.243	
Hedging instruments	56.825	91.202	41.264	34.899	(100.030)	67.335	124.160	
Local bond	-	-	-	40.526	-	40.526	40.526	
Interests	19.833	-	-	-	-	-	19.833	
	440.702	248.765	190.875	99.370	398.213	937.224	1.377.926	
Maturities	Current			Non-current			Total Non current	Total
2026	2027	2028	2029	2030				
(In thousands of COP\$)								
Financial obligations	1.367.741.269	591.976.525	562.101.525	89.964.788	-	1.244.042.838	2.611.784.107	
Senior bond	-	-	-	-	1.871.939.167	1.871.939.167	1.871.939.167	
Hedging instruments	213.495.831	342.651.862	155.033.203	131.119.798	(375.821.285)	252.983.578	466.479.409	
Local bond	-	-	-	152.260.050	-	152.260.050	152.260.050	
Interests	74.517.075	-	-	-	-	-	74.517.075	
	1.655.754.175	934.628.387	717.134.728	373.344.636	1.496.117.882	3.521.225.633	5.176.979.808	

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18. LEASE DEBTS

The following is the movement of the financial lease liability during the year ended December 31, 2025:

	As of december, 31 of 2024	High	Low	Payments (a)	Transfers (b)	Others (c)	As of december, 31 of 2025
	(In thousands of US\$)						
Current							
Financial leasing	98.850	55.808	-	(151.164)	115.000	(2.501)	115.993
	98.850	55.808	-	(151.164)	115.000	(2.501)	115.993
Not current							
Financial leasing	328.613	85.777	(8.109)	-	(107.221)	-	299.060
	328.613	85.777	(8.109)	-	(107.221)	-	299.060
	427.463	141.585	(8.109)	(151.164)	7.779	(2.501)	415.053
	(In thousands of COP\$)						
Current							
Financial leasing	371.387.439	209.676.520	-	(567.935.649)	432.064.456	(9.397.264)	435.795.502
	371.387.439	209.676.520	-	(567.935.649)	432.064.456	(9.397.264)	435.795.502
Not current							
Financial leasing	1.234.623.791	322.269.489	(30.464.656)	-	(402.835.894)	-	1.123.592.730
	1.234.623.791	322.269.489	(30.464.656)	-	(402.835.894)	-	1.123.592.730
	1.606.011.230	531.946.009	(30.464.656)	(567.935.649)	29.228.562	(9.397.264)	1.559.388.232

- (a) It corresponds to the payments of financial leases for capital during the year 2025 for \$374.920.046 and interest for \$193.015.603.
- (b) It mainly includes long-term to short-term transfers in accordance with the maturity plan, as well as net transfers derived from the integration of the Unired Joint Operation.
- (c) It corresponds to the payment made by cross-checking accounts between the liability and the financial asset.
- (d) In the current portion, it includes \$62.912 and in the non-current portion \$526.820 with Telxius Cable Colombia S.A. (Note 28).

The balance as of December 31, 2025, includes \$331.772 million for the integration of the Unired Joint Operation.

The schedule of maturities for financial leases as of December 31, 2025, is presented below:

Maturities	Current	Non-current:					Total non-current	Total
	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Next years		
	(In thousands of US\$)							
Financial leases	115.993	71.205	52.127	41.789	27.262	106.677	299.060	415.053
Maturities	Current	Non-current:					Total non-current	Total
	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Next years		
	(In thousands of COP\$)							
Financial leases	435.795.502	267.521.814	195.846.892	157.002.958	102.427.120	400.793.946	1.123.592.730	1.559.388.232

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The following is the movement of the financial lease liability during the year ended December 31, 2024:

	As of december, 31 of 2023	High	Low	Payments	Transfers	Others	As of december, 31 of 2024
	(In thousands of US\$)						
Current							
Financial leasing	106.262	39.612	-	(139.473)	85.281	7.168	98.850
	106.262	39.612	-	(139.473)	85.281	7.168	98.850
Not current							
Financial leasing	327.881	86.722	(2.894)	-	(83.021)	(75)	328.613
	327.881	86.722	(2.894)	-	(83.021)	(75)	328.613
	434.143	126.334	(2.894)	(139.473)	2.260	7.093	427.463

	As of december, 31 of 2023	High	Low	Payments	Transfers	Others	As of december, 31 of 2024
	(In thousands of COP\$)						
Current							
Financial leasing	399.236.077	148.826.713	-	(524.012.218)	320.408.303	26.928.564	371.387.439
	399.236.077	148.826.713	-	(524.012.218)	320.408.303	26.928.564	371.387.439
Not current							
Financial leasing	1.231.876.268	325.821.230	(10.872.486)	-	(311.915.810)	(285.411)	1.234.623.791
	1.231.876.268	325.821.230	(10.872.486)	-	(311.915.810)	(285.411)	1.234.623.791
	1.631.112.345	474.647.943	(10.872.486)	(524.012.218)	8.492.493	26.643.153	1.606.011.230

19. SUPPLIERS AND ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

The balance of suppliers and accounts payable is as follows:

	As of december, 31			
	2025	2025	2024	2024
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Current:				
Creditors and suppliers (1)	454.989	1.709.429.576	487.875	1.832.984.846
Related parties (2) (Note 28)	90.897	341.506.570	88.988	334.336.068
Suppliers of fixed assets (3)	68.615	257.791.815	98.371	369.588.324
For spectrum acquisition (4)	62.151	233.505.394	73.617	276.585.675
Equipment installment purchases (5)	12.753	47.915.800	15.988	60.066.759
Government subsidies (6) (Note 7)	10.331	38.814.711	9.982	37.504.034
Employee compensation payable (7)	11.906	44.731.517	12.915	48.521.211
Contracts with third parties (8)	526	1.975.964	537	2.017.301
	712.168	2.675.671.347	788.273	2.961.604.218
Non-current:				
Spectrum acquisition (4)	559.355	2.101.542.271	187.794	705.556.980
Equipment acquisition on time (5)	3.673	13.800.117	13.675	51.378.793
Third-party contracts (8)	1.816	6.820.324	2.293	8.612.347
Related parties (2) (Note 28)	863	3.243.562	829	3.114.879
	565.707	2.125.406.274	204.591	768.662.999
	1.277.875	4.801.077.621	992.864	3.730.267.217

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, they include foreign currency balances with suppliers and accounts payable of USD58.053 thousand (\$218.109.765) and USD108.584 thousand (\$478.763.144) and related parties of USD41.573 thousand (\$156.193.087) and USD42.092 thousand (\$185.589.942), respectively (Note 27).

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(1) The details of creditors and suppliers are as follows:

	As of december, 31			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Renting and third-party activities for customers (a)	84.165	316.212.967	86.329	324.344.048
Terminal suppliers	78.572	295.200.585	81.717	307.018.659
Operating leases (b)	30.987	116.420.210	30.702	115.349.499
Creditors (c)	46.706	175.479.187	68.065	255.724.231
Content providers	44.603	167.578.828	47.856	179.800.405
Securities for third parties	40.881	153.593.943	39.121	146.979.404
Equipment maintenance	39.060	146.750.069	33.323	125.197.072
Sales commissions	24.290	91.260.523	26.262	98.667.129
Interconnection and roaming	22.147	83.206.608	22.614	84.962.702
IT services (d)	16.882	63.428.500	22.494	84.511.380
Advertising	13.217	49.657.988	17.461	65.601.523
Customer service	10.171	38.214.432	8.939	33.585.499
Other minor items	3.308	12.425.736	2.992	11.243.295
	454.989	1.709.429.576	487.875	1.832.984.846

- a. It includes services for the development of comprehensive solution projects for the corporate segment and fiber optic network deployment services.
- b. It mainly includes commitments made for submarine cable capacity, rental of means and last-mile rental for fixed services. At the end of 2025, there is an increase due to the increased network capacity services for fixed customers.
- c. It corresponds mainly to services related to insurance, technical assistance, temporary services, public services, security, legal and tax advice, billing, collection and collection services. In 2024, there was an increase mainly due to the obligation with Colombia Móvil S. A. E.S.P. for the contribution of the mobile infrastructure for the Joint Operation with Unired for USD\$19,6 million.
- d. The decrease in IT services recorded in 2025 compared to 2024 is mainly explained by lower expenses associated with application and platform support services, optimization in the use of licenses and technological tools, as well as a reduction in network developments. These variations respond to efficiency and cost rationalization initiatives implemented during the year.
- (2) It mainly includes the obligations generated by connectivity services through the fiber optic network, the use of brand (Brand fee), action plans (a), rental of capacity in international media and rights of use, platforms for Internet Protocol Television – IPTV, costs for services, licenses and developments for corporate projects.

a) Share-based payments (Note 28.2)

This item includes the plan that allows the Group's executives to receive a certain number of shares in Telefónica, S.A. after a period of three years. The plan is based on the prior allocation of a certain number of theoretical shares or units, which will serve as the basis for determining the number of ordinary shares of the share capital of Telefónica S.A. that may be delivered as variable remuneration according to the fulfilment of the objectives established for each of the cycles into which the plan is divided.

b) Performance Share Plan (PSP)

With the implementation of the PSP, Telefónica intends to promote the commitment of the Group's managers to its strategic plan.

The plan will enter into force once approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders, will have a total duration of five (5) years, and will be divided into three (3) independent cycles each with a measurement period of three (3) years.

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Each cycle will be conditional in compliance with the economic-financial objectives aimed at creating value for shareholders and, where appropriate, objectives linked to sustainability, the environment or good governance. The fulfillment of these objectives will determine the allocation of the actions.

The final number of shares to be delivered to each employee on the delivery date will be conditioned and determined by the incentive multiplier coefficient: a percentage that will be calculated based on the level of compliance with the objectives established by The Group, based on 3 objectives; 50% in TSR (Total Shareholder's Return), 40% in FCF (Free Cash Flow) and 10% in CO2 Emissions.

As of December 31, 2025, the current cycles are presented below:

	No. of Shares	TFSP Unit Value - PSP	End Date
Cycle 1 -1 January 2023	228.500	€2.2942	December 31, 2025
Cycle 2 -1 January 2024	252.800	€3.1369	December 31, 2026
Cycle 3 -1 June 2025	212.600	€2.6069	December 31, 2027

c) Co-investment Plan cycles 23-25, 24-26 and 25-27

The long-term compensation plan is designed to incentivize and retain key senior managers for The Group, through the delivery of shares subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions. In addition, the manager contributes a percentage of his annual bonus.

- (3) It corresponds mainly to the obligations for the purchase of equipment, licenses and platform developments associated with the deployment of the mobile network. In 2024, there was an increase due to the integration of the Unired Joint Operation for \$84.098 million.
- (4) As of December 31, 2025, the balance corresponds to the obligation generated by the granting by the MinTIC of the permits for the use of the radio spectrum in favor of the Unión Temporal Colombia Móvil S.A E.S.P. - Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A E.S.P BIC in the 3500 MHz band and derived from the transfer of the radio spectrum, according to the resolutions in favor of the Unión Temporal Colombia Móvil S. A. E.S.P. - Colombia Telecomunicaciones S. A. E.S.P. BIC, in which the Group holds a 50% stake.

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the balances associated with spectrum are as follows.

Spectrum License	As of December 31, 2025			As of December 31, 2024		
	Accounts Payable	Performance Obligations	Total	Accounts Payable	Performance Obligations	Total
	(In thousands of US\$)					
Current						
700 MHz Band Res. 333	11.094	12.923	24.017	-	-	-
1900 MHz Band – 40 MHz	6.266	-	6.266	-	-	-
1900 MHz Band – 15 MHz	5.445	-	5.445	-	-	-
700 MHz Band Res. 332	4.648	12.943	17.591	-	11.594	11.594
1900 MHz Band – 10 MHz	2.721	-	2.721	-	-	-
3500 MHz Band	-	6.111	6.111	-	6.802	6.802
850–1900 MHz Band	-	-	-	19.023	-	19.023
AWS 30 MHz Band	-	-	-	26.325	-	26.325
1900 MHz Band – 15 MHz	-	-	-	9.873	-	9.873
	30.174	31.977	62.151	55.221	18.396	73.617
Non current						
700 MHz Band Res. 333	160.552	94.254	254.806	-	-	-
700 MHz Band Res. 332	64.837	94.234	159.071	59.820	93.804	153.624
1900 MHz Band – 40 MHz	53.675	-	53.675	-	-	-
1900 MHz Band – 15 MHz	52.118	-	52.118	-	-	-
3500 MHz Band	31.603	2.892	34.495	30.122	3.219	33.341
1900 MHz Band – 10 MHz	5.190	-	5.191	-	-	-
1900 MHz Band – 15 MHz	-	-	-	829	-	829
	367.975	191.380	559.356	90.771	97.023	187.794
	398.149	223.357	621.507	145.992	115.419	261.411

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Spectrum License	As of December 31, 2025			As of December 31, 2024		
	Accounts Payable	Performance Obligations	Total	Accounts Payable	Performance Obligations	Total
	(In thousands of COP\$)					
Current						
700 MHz Band Res. 333	41.679.468	48.554.552	90.234.020	-	-	-
1900 MHz Band – 40 MHz	23.541.764	-	23.541.764	-	-	-
1900 MHz Band – 15 MHz	20.455.654	-	20.455.654	-	-	-
700 MHz Band Res. 332	17.463.217	48.628.287	66.091.504	-	43.558.647	43.558.647
1900 MHz Band – 10 MHz	10.222.225	-	10.222.225	-	-	-
3500 MHz Band	-	22.960.227	22.960.227	-	25.556.063	25.556.063
850–1900 MHz Band	-	-	-	71.470.376	-	71.470.376
AWS 30 MHz Band	-	-	-	98.906.682	-	98.906.682
1900 MHz Band – 15 MHz	-	-	-	37.093.907	-	37.093.907
	113.362.328	120.143.066	233.505.394	207.470.965	69.114.710	276.585.675
Non current						
700 MHz Band Res. 333	603.207.177	354.119.398	957.326.575	-	-	-
700 MHz Band Res. 332	243.597.133	354.045.664	597.642.797	224.748.868	352.429.053	577.177.921
1900 MHz Band – 40 MHz	201.660.441	-	201.660.441	-	-	-
1900 MHz Band – 15 MHz	195.810.676	-	195.810.676	-	-	-
3500 MHz Band	118.734.698	10.864.149	129.598.847	113.171.732	12.092.427	125.264.159
1900 MHz Band – 10 MHz	19.502.935	-	19.502.935	-	-	-
1900 MHz Band – 15 MHz	-	-	-	3.114.900	-	3.114.900
	1.382.513.060	719.029.211	2.101.542.271	341.035.500	364.521.480	705.556.980
	1.495.875.388	839.172.277	2.335.047.665	548.506.465	433.636.190	982.142.655

The schedule of maturities of the account payable to the spectrum provider as of December 31, 2025, is as follows:

Maturities	Current		Non-current:				Total non-current	Total
	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Next years		
	(In thousands of US\$)							
Spectrum provider	62.151	58.743	64.185	65.099	68.802	302.526	559.355	621.506

Maturities	Current		Non-current:				Total non-current	Total
	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Next years		
	(In thousands of COP\$)							
Spectrum provider	233.505.394	220.701.674	241.148.368	244.583.245	258.492.901	1.136.616.083	2.101.542.271	2.335.047.665

- (5) It concerns the acquisition of equipment intended for the provision of fixed services at customers' homes.

The maturity schedule of the account payable for the purchase of forward equipment as of December 31, 2025, is as follows:

Maturities	Current		Non-current:		Total
	2026	2027	2027	Total non-current	
	(In thousands of US\$)				
Equipment acquisition on time	12.753	1.349	1.349	1.349	14.103

Maturities	Current		Non-current:		Total
	2026	2027	2027	Total non-current	
	(In thousands of COP\$)				
Equipment acquisition on time	47.915.800	5.068.926	5.068.926	5.068.926	52.984.726

- (6) It corresponds to the commitment of the Government's subsidy with the Group to carry out the obligations to do. The variation is presented by the financial update during 2025 (Note 7, paragraph 3).
- (7) It corresponds to social benefit obligations. As of December 31, 2025, it includes the following items: i) severance and interest on severance payments for \$24.230 million; ii) vacations for \$9.575 million; iii) parafiscal contributions for \$6.996 million and iv) other remunerations for \$113 million.

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- (8) It includes the balances of the inter-administrative contract with the Metropolitan Area of Barranquilla, valid until 2028, as well as the guarantees constituted by the commercial partners. The increase in the non-current portion corresponds to lease contracts and short-term transfer in accordance with the validity of the contract.

20. PROVISIONS AND PENSION LIABILITIES

The balance of pension provisions and liabilities is as follows:

	As of december, 31			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Current:				
For taxes and consideration (1)	22.607	84.937.956	20.982	78.831.068
Pension liability (2)	5.965	22.409.276	6.045	22.709.955
For employee benefits (3)	5.853	21.988.887	8.186	30.754.175
For contingencies (Note 29)	4.020	15.104.008	5.416	20.346.812
For tax claims	398	1.494.399	472	1.772.410
For voluntary withdrawal (4)	66	252.512	15.737	59.130.353
	38.909	146.187.038	56.838	213.544.773
Non-current:				
Pension liability (3)	46.826	175.928.882	48.480	182.143.630
For dismantling (5) (Note 14)	27.473	103.218.684	22.900	86.035.434
For contingencies (Note 29)	3.559	13.371.064	1.447	5.437.393
	77.858	292.518.630	72.827	273.616.457
	116.767	438.705.668	129.665	487.161.230

- (1) It includes the provision of the industry and commerce tax (ICA), the consideration to MinTIC and the VAT not collected from the customer portfolio for mobile telephony services.
- (2) The Group recognizes post-employment benefits corresponding to retirement pensions. The post-employment benefits plan in force to date does not have any type of asset linked to it.

The classification of pension liabilities at the end of 2025 and 2024 is presented below:

	As of december, 31			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Current part	5.965	22.409.276	6.045	22.709.955
Non current part	46.826	175.928.882	48.480	182.143.630
	52.791	198.338.158	54.525	204.853.585

The following is the movement of pension liabilities as of December 31, 2025:

	For the year ended december 31,			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Balance at the beginning of the year	54.525	204.853.585	57.840	217.310.244
Interest expense	5.391	20.255.879	7.227	27.152.682
Actuarial loss on obligations (a)	(2.159)	(8.111.902)	(6.007)	(22.569.553)
Payments made by the plan	(5.097)	(19.151.674)	(4.544)	(17.072.893)
	52.660	197.845.888	54.516	204.820.480
Fees receivable	131	492.270	9	33.105
Balance at the end of the year	52.791	198.338.158	54.525	204.853.585

- (a) As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, it corresponds to the update of the actuarial calculation recognized in Other Comprehensive Income.

The Group recognizes post-employment benefits corresponding to retirement pensions, which include pension allowance, funeral assistance and health. The actuarial calculation includes 666 individuals, classified into the following categories: retirees

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fully at the expense of the Group, retirees with a pension shared with the entity Colpensiones (Colombian State Pension Administrator), lifetime substitutes fully at the expense of the Group, shared and temporary lifetime employees fully at the expense of the Group, as well as those under the Colpensiones.

The actuarial calculation is measured by an independent actuary, using the projected credit unit costing method. In relation to the hypotheses, the discount rate, the increase in pensions, the inflation rate and expenditures are contemplated. In other hypotheses regarding mortality, the Colombian table of rentier mortality 2005 – 2008 experience men and women approved by the Financial Superintendence of Colombia through Resolution 1555 of July 2010 and the Colombian table of mortality of invalids contemplated in Resolution 0585 of 1994 of the Financial Superintendence are considered. Actuarial gains and losses arising from adjustments based on actuarial assumptions of post-employment profit are recognized in other comprehensive results for the year. The foregoing is subject to the provisions of Law 100 of 1993, Law 797 of 2003, Legislative Act 01 of 2005 and Decree 1748 of 1995.

The post-employment benefits plan in force to date does not have any type of asset linked to it.

Based on the actuarial calculation for 2018, the Statement of Financial Position considered the quotas receivable from other entities. As of December 31, 2025, the projected value for installments receivable from other entities is \$2.583.460.

The actuarial calculation is updated at the end of each accounting period and was quantified in accordance with the estimate of implied inflation of 5,1%, a discount rate of 11,325% and a real rate of 5,923%.

The following are the future cash flows through 2031 and the sensitivity analysis as of December 31, 2025:

Future cash flows

<u>Year</u>	<u>COP \$(000)</u>	<u>USD \$(000)</u>
2026	22.409.275	5.965
2027	23.552.148	6.269
2028	24.753.308	6.588
2029	26.015.727	6.924
2030	27.342.529	7.278
2031	28.736.998	7.649

Sensitivity analysis

The following sensitivity analysis presents the effect of these potential changes on the obligation, all other assumptions being constant, as of December 31, 2025:

	<u>Interest rate</u>	<u>COP \$(000)</u>	<u>USD \$(000)</u>
Discount rate	11,325%	195.754.698	52.103
-50 basis points	10,825%	201.808.787	53.714
+50 basis points	11,825%	190.064.607	50.588
Inflation rate	11,33%	195.754.698	52.103
-50 basis points	10,83%	201.808.787	53.714
+50 basis points	11,83%	190.064.607	50.588

Source: report Actuarial Calculation reserve for retirement pensions as of December 31, 2025, prepared by Actuarial Calculations S.A.S.

The population considered in the study is 666 people, 547 with calculation of mathematical reserve for retirement pensions and 119 pension bonds.

- (3) It includes the incentive to employees for compliance and performance, which is expected to be paid in the first half of 2026. The estimate was made based on the current workforce and the estimated percentages of compliance with established objectives.

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- (4) As of December 31, 2024, it included provision for the voluntary retirement efficiency plan, which was executed during the 2025 period.
- (5) Includes costs associated with the dismantling and/or removal of property items, plant and equipment, and rights of use, when contractually agreed. To date, the Panel does not estimate the disposition of these sites, so there is no expected timetable for the outflow of resources. The variation corresponds to the provision in Unired for \$15.308 million and the financial update of the decommissioning costs during the year 2025.

The following is the movement of provisions as of December 31, 2025:

	Balance as of December 31, 2024	Provision	Application	Adjustment	Financial update	Transfer	Balance as of December 31, 2025
Current:							
							(In thousands of US\$)
For taxes and compensation	20.982	144.116	(142.491)	-	-	-	22.607
For voluntary retirement	15.738	367	(16.039)	-	-	-	66
For employee benefits	8.186	10.672	(12.826)	(179)	-	-	5.853
For pension liabilities	6.045	-	-	-	-	(80)	5.965
For third-party and labor claims (Note 29)	5.416	1.400	(2.707)	(89)	-	-	4.020
For tax claims	472	361	(435)	-	-	-	398
	56.839	156.916	(174.498)	(268)	-	(80)	38.909
Non-current:							
For pension liabilities	48.480	-	(5.097)	(2.028)	5.391	80	46.826
For dismantling	22.900	4.406	(757)	(233)	1.157	-	27.473
For third-party and labor claims (Note 29)	1.447	4.836	(2.041)	(683)	-	-	3.559
	72.827	9.242	(7.895)	(2.944)	6.548	80	77.858
	129.666	166.158	(182.393)	(3.212)	6.548	-	116.767
	Balance as of December 31, 2024	Provision	Application	Adjustment	Financial update	Transfer	Balance as of December 31, 2025
Current:							
							(In thousands of COP\$)
For taxes and compensation	78.831.068	541.455.379	(535.348.491)	-	-	-	84.937.956
For voluntary retirement	59.130.353	1.379.248	(60.257.089)	-	-	-	252.512
For employee benefits	30.754.175	40.095.252	(48.188.076)	(672.464)	-	-	21.988.887
For pension liabilities	22.709.955	-	-	-	-	(300.679)	22.409.276
For third-party and labor claims (Note 29)	20.346.812	5.258.262	(10.164.911)	(336.155)	-	-	15.104.008
For tax claims	1.772.410	1.357.092	(1.635.103)	-	-	-	1.494.399
	213.544.773	589.545.233	(655.593.670)	(1.008.619)	-	(300.679)	146.187.038
Non-current:							
For pension liabilities	182.143.630	-	(19.151.674)	(7.619.632)	20.255.879	300.679	175.928.882
For dismantling	86.035.434	16.554.826	(2.842.505)	(876.370)	4.347.299	-	103.218.684
For third-party and labor claims (Note 29)	5.437.393	18.168.113	(7.666.852)	(2.567.590)	-	-	13.371.064
	273.616.457	34.722.939	(29.661.031)	(11.063.592)	24.603.178	300.679	292.518.630
	487.161.230	624.268.172	(685.254.701)	(12.072.211)	24.603.178	-	438.705.668

The following is the movement of provisions as of December 31, 2024:

	Balance as of December 31, 2023	Endowment	Application	Reversion	Financial update	Transfer	Balance as of December 31, 2024
Current							
							(In thousands of US\$)
For taxes and compensation	23.695	134.353	(137.066)	-	-	-	20.982
For voluntary retirement	6.870	16.010	(7.143)	-	-	-	15.737
For employee benefits	6.276	14.255	(9.618)	(2.727)	-	-	8.186
For pension liabilities	6.287	-	-	-	-	(242)	6.045
For third-party and labor claims (Note 29)	1.343	4.956	(1.023)	(448)	-	588	5.416
For tax claims	123	435	(86)	-	-	-	472
	44.594	170.009	(154.936)	(3.175)	-	346	56.838
Non-current:							
For pension liabilities	51.553	-	(4.544)	(5.998)	7.227	242	48.480
For dismantling	20.015	-	-	-	1.715	-	22.900
For third-party and labor claims (Note 29)	2.214	2.025	(895)	(1.309)	-	(588)	1.447
	73.782	2.025	(5.439)	(7.307)	8.942	(346)	72.827
	118.376	172.034	(160.375)	(10.482)	8.942	-	129.665

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	Balance as of December 31, 2023	Provision	Application	Adjustment	Financial update	Transfer	Balance as of December 31, 2024
Current				(In thousands of COP\$)			
For taxes and compensation	89.024.046	504.774.473	(514.967.451)	-	-	-	78.831.068
For voluntary retirement	25.809.581	60.150.882	(26.830.110)	-	-	-	59.130.353
For employee benefits	23.578.260	53.556.163	(36.135.371)	(10.244.877)	-	-	30.754.175
For pension liabilities	23.619.092	-	-	-	-	(909.137)	22.709.955
For third-party and labor claims (Note 29)	5.042.371	18.621.013	(3.843.589)	(1.681.821)	-	2.208.838	20.346.812
For tax claims	462.088	1.632.614	(322.292)	-	-	-	1.772.410
	167.535.438	638.735.145	(582.098.813)	(11.926.698)	-	1.299.701	213.544.773
Non-current:							
For pension liabilities	193.691.152	-	(17.072.893)	(22.536.448)	27.152.682	909.137	182.143.630
For dismantling	75.197.479	-	-	-	6.444.478	-	86.035.434
For third-party and labor claims (Note 29)	8.315.515	7.609.335	(3.362.215)	(4.916.404)	-	(2.208.838)	5.437.393
	277.204.146	7.609.335	(20.435.108)	(27.452.852)	33.597.160	(1.299.701)	273.616.457
	444.739.584	646.344.480	(602.533.921)	(39.379.550)	33.597.160	-	487.161.230

21. EQUITY, NET

The authorized, subscribed and paid-in capital as of December 31, 2025, and 2024 are presented below:

	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Authorized capital	387.234	1.454.870.740
Subscribed and paid capital	908	3.410.076
Nominal value (in USD and COP \$)	0,00027	1

The equity interest as of December 31, 2025, and 2024 are presented below:

Shareholders	Number of Shares	Participation
Telefónica Hispanoamerica S.A.	2.301.779.819	67,49937427%
La Nación-Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público	1.108.269.271	32,49984282%
Radio Televisión Nacional de Colombia-RTVC	10.000	0,00029325%
Shirley Puentes Mercado	9.950	0,00029178%
Adriana Cepeda Rodríguez	2.488	0,00007296%
Patricia Cepeda Rodríguez	1.493	0,00004378%
Darío Cárdenas Navas	885	0,00002595%
Eduardo Cárdenas Caballero	826	0,00002422%
Jhon Jairo Gutiérrez Torres	498	0,00001460%
Kira Torrente Albor	349	0,00001023%
Canal Regional de Televisión Ltda.- TEVEANDINA	200	0,00000586%
Área Metropolitana de Bucaramanga	2	0,00000006%
Instituto de Vivienda de Interés Social y Reforma Urbana del Municipio de Bucaramanga — INVISBU	2	0,00000006%
Caja de Previsión Social Municipal	2	0,00000006%
Cooperativa de Empleados de las Empresas Públicas de Bucaramanga Ltda.	2	0,00000006%
Central de Inversiones S.A.- CISA	1	0,00000003%
	3.410.075.788	100,0000000%

Equity interest as of December 31, 2025, was unchanged compared to the end of December 2024.

Premium on share placement

Corresponds to the excess of the value received with respect to the nominal value of the shares in the issues that the Group has made from the time of creation to date. As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, its value is \$9.822.380.645.

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Reserves

The following are the details of the reservations as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	Reserves	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Voluntary reserves (1)	10.297	38.686.537
Statutory reserves (2)	7.000	26.298.376
Legal reserves (3)	1.609	6.045.752
	18.906	71.030.665

- (1) These reserves are constituted by decision of the Group's Shareholders' Meeting and correspond to:
- a) Occasional Reserve: The Shareholders' Meeting through Minute No. 068 of March 16, 2020, constituted a reserve of \$34.925.054 corresponding to the profits obtained during the year 2019 and through Minute No.074 of March 16, 2022, constituted a new reserve of \$101.588.959, corresponding to profits obtained during the year 2021. On July 21, 2022, the Shareholders' Meeting decreed to pay dividends, as follows: direct payment to shareholders for \$95.769.390 in December 2022 and \$5.819,569 for withholding tax for the payment of dividends to shareholders, an amount that was transferred to the National Directorate of Taxes and Customs (Dirección de Impuestos y Aduana Nacionales - DIAN), for a total of \$101.588.959.
 - b) Reserve for future extensions: Reserve constituted by the Group for future extensions, not distributable. The balance of said reserves as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 was \$3.730.162.
 - c) Stock Buyback Reserve: Non-distributable share repurchase reserve constituted by the Group and whose balance as of December 31, 2025, and 2024 is \$31.321.
- (2) For tax provisions: The Group, in accordance with tax regulations, when in its income tax return requests depreciation fees that exceed the value of the fees recorded in the accounts, constitutes a non-distributable reserve equivalent to 70% of the highest value requested as a deduction. When the depreciation requested for tax purposes is lower than that recorded in the accounts, the Group may release from said reserve an amount equivalent to 70% of the difference between the requested value and the accounted value; The profits that are released from the reserve may be distributed as income that does not constitute income. As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, reservations were for \$26.298.376. With the issuance of Law 1819 of 2016 (Tax Reform), the rule that established this reserve was repealed, so that, as of the taxable year 2017, it will not be mandatory to constitute such reserve.
- (3) Legal Reserve: The Reserve constituted by The Group as of December 31, 2025, and 2024 is \$6.045.752.

Other Comprehensive Income

The Group recognized a profit during the years 2025 and 2024 in the OCI of \$33.875.454 and \$2.195.617, respectively.

The variation between the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024 of hedging instruments is mainly due to the valuation of hedging derivatives, generated by the impact of the shift in the SOFR and IBR interest curves.

Surplus due to revaluation net of taxes

For the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Group directly charged the disposals and the associated depreciation expense of revalued assets, as well as the corresponding deferred tax expense of \$16.346.634 and \$51.093.729, respectively.

Actuarial result

For the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Group presented results for post-employment benefits of \$8.111.902 and \$22.569.553, respectively.

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22. REVENUE FROM CUSTOMER CONTRACTS

Revenue from contracts with customers is presented below:

	As of december, 31 of 2025			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Mobile Services (1)				
Mobile Data Services	427.209	1.605.058.283	420.634	1.580.355.704
Voice Services	150.900	566.943.713	149.104	560.196.026
Value-Added Services	41.422	155.627.123	49.667	186.602.382
Roaming Out	8.836	33.195.796	9.428	35.421.356
	628.367	2.360.824.915	628.833	2.362.575.468
Fixed Services (1)				
Capacity and technology solutions	135.738	509.978.800	209.944	788.776.445
Fixed data services	370.754	1.392.952.624	310.320	1.165.898.640
Television revenue	75.722	284.492.624	87.806	329.894.467
Fixed voice services	26.423	99.271.500	33.369	125.371.860
	608.637	2.286.695.548	641.439	2.409.941.412
Handset Sales (2)	160.049	601.316.827	139.137	522.749.276
Digital services (3)	138.110	518.889.284	170.709	641.368.590
Interconnection services (4)	13.667	51.347.587	35.686	134.075.330
Roaming revenue	8.948	33.616.984	8.974	33.717.831
Other data - virtual mobile operator	6.746	25.350.548	7.405	27.820.248
Sale of equipment for fixed services	-	-	563	2.107.944
	327.520	1.230.521.230	362.474	1.361.839.219
	1.564.524	5.878.041.693	1.632.746	6.134.356.099

Revenue from customer contracts is generated by the provision of services and sale of goods on an ongoing basis throughout the year.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, they include operating income with related parties of \$130.334.325 and \$373.206.136, respectively (Note 28).

- (1) During the year 2025, mobile services remain stable with a good performance in prepaid and a change in trend in postpaid despite the competitive offers in the market to capture new customers, in fixed services the growth is mainly due to the good performance in fiber with unique and convergent customers, partly offsetting the drop-in services with corporate clients.
- (2) Commercial activity during 2025 reacted positively, offsetting the impacts of the previous period, allowing an increase in the sale of terminals for acquisition and renewal.
- (3) During 2025, the Group offered digital transformation services and efficient developments by capturing new customers, offsetting the decrease recorded at the end of the previous period due to the completion of projects with corporate customers.
- (4) During the year 2025, the remuneration of network traffic decreases due to regulatory changes, including modifications in regulated tariffs and the recognition of the imbalance in bilateral traffic due to mobile access charges, as established in CRC Resolution 7753 of 2025.

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23. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

Other operating income is presented below:

	For the year ended december 31,			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Other operating income (1)	51.044	191.777.582	57.236	215.041.055
Sale of movable and immovable property (2)	19.383	72.822.994	75.121	282.235.800
Work performed on fixed assets (3)	14.337	53.865.247	13.510	50.756.832
Leasing of investment properties	43	161.985	42	157.621
	84.807	318.627.808	145.909	548.191.308

During the year ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, other income from related parties is included for \$50.122.883 and \$127.411.662, respectively (Note 28).

- (1) During the year 2025, the following are mainly included: i) Administrative management, billing and collection services for \$81.075 million; ii) For the commitment signed with Onnet Fibra Colombia S.A.S., with respect to homes connected by exclusivity \$35.245 million; iii) Compensation of expenses as part of the additional agreement between the parties of the Unión Temporal for \$27.262 million, associated with the renewal of the spectrums and iv) Leases mainly for sites ceded in the integrated operation of the single network for \$19.266 million; among others.

The decrease compared to the previous year is mainly due to the benefit generated at the end of 2024 by the integration of the Joint Operation, associated with the Single Mobile Access Network for \$142.328 million.

- (2) It includes the sale of copper material because of the technological transition to the fiber optic network for \$70.228 million, and the sale of assets such as pipeline channels and real estate for \$2.595 million.
- (3) The increase is mainly due to the work carried out by direct personnel where the work is related to projects and development of fixed assets in the operation of the Single Mobile Access Network.

24. OPERATING COSTS AND EXPENSES

The operating costs and expenses are presented below:

	As of december, 31 of 2025			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Equipment cost (1) (Notes 8 and 10)	244.764	919.596.372	234.557	881.249.903
Media rental and other network infrastructures (2)	189.350	711.401.975	156.431	587.721.977
Labor costs (3)	123.929	465.612.236	155.748	585.158.567
commissions for sales and obtaining contracts (4)	99.988	375.663.483	83.715	314.524.198
Operating costs and expenses (5)	97.155	365.020.119	122.466	460.115.051
Content providers	89.839	337.533.167	83.165	312.458.414
Taxes and compensation	87.135	327.374.899	83.393	313.314.288
Maintenance of equipment and installations (6)	57.203	214.915.722	68.250	256.419.983
Energy services	56.898	213.769.501	70.577	265.163.568
Contract fulfillment costs (7) (Note 8)	43.503	163.442.797	34.360	129.094.080
Advertising	42.080	158.099.276	40.891	153.630.916
Renting and third-party customer activities (8)	41.450	155.730.502	107.519	403.958.919
IT services	40.505	152.178.995	40.790	153.251.917
Portfolio impairment (9) (Note 7)	23.110	86.826.009	20.666	77.642.089
Interconnection and roaming (10)	19.183	72.071.135	40.111	150.700.261
Customer service (11)	17.232	64.743.262	20.544	77.183.490
Other non-recurring costs and expenses	6.347	23.848.003	3.820	14.349.044
Provision (recovery) of inventories (Note 10)	1.691	6.352.775	(1.317)	(4.946.604)
	1.281.362	4.814.180.228	1.365.686	5.130.990.061

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During the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, operating expenses with related parties are included for \$756.873.869 and \$683.595.760, respectively (Note 28).

During 2025, the variations compared to 2024 are mainly explained by greater commercial growth, in the sale of terminal equipment, fiber optic connectivity, TV content, IPTV (TV transmission over the Internet), SVOD (Video on Demand Subscription) and premium channels due to greater demand, increased portfolio impairment, legal costs for new processes before the SIC and the MinTIC. Partially offset by efficiencies due to the new workforce structure, lower maintenance costs and decrease in operational services leveraged with the activities carried out by the Unired Joint Operation and decrease in mobile interconnection rates.

The balance as of December 31, 2025, includes \$593.532 million for the integration of the Unired Joint Operation.

- (1) During the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, the consumption of inventories brought to cost of sales was recognized as \$705.396.815 and \$688.954.241 (Note 10), and the amortization of the costs of equipment at customers' homes for \$214.199.557 and \$192.295.662 (Note 8), respectively. The increase during 2025 compared to 2024 corresponds mainly to higher sales of mobile terminal equipment.
- (2) The increase during 2025 compared to 2024 corresponds mainly to greater connectivity services through fiber optics, associated with the growth of the customer fleet, in addition to costs for international traffic, capacity rental and last-mile links.
- (3) The decrease during 2025 is mainly explained by the reduction in the personnel structure, after the execution of the efficiency plan through voluntary retirement.
- (4) For the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, the amortization of contract procurement costs of \$163.442.797 and \$129.094.080, respectively, is included (Note 8). The net increase corresponds mainly to the strengthening of the commercial force associated with the preference for connectivity through fiber optics and mobile postpaid service.
- (5) It mainly includes digital services and products, portfolio collection management, copyrights, temporary work agency personnel expenses, surveillance and security, travel expenses, fees for consultancy and advisories, insurance and public services. The decrease during 2025 is due to lower costs in the management of portfolio collection and efficiencies derived from the Unired Joint Operation.
- (6) The decrease in 2025 is mainly due to lower external plant maintenance services and efficiencies derived from the progressive change from the copper network to fiber optics, as well as in the maintenance of 4G network infrastructure and service networks.
- (7) The increase during 2025 corresponds mainly to the amortization of installation costs at customers' homes, associated with the commercial activity of previous years and the current year.
- (8) The decrease in 2025 is due to lower fiber optic network deployment services, termination of contracts and lower demand for projects with corporate customers.
- (9) During the year 2025, net expense was \$86.819 million, consisting of: i) impairment of customers of \$96.433 million (Note 7), and ii) recovery of portfolio impairment of \$9.614 million. The net increase compared to 2024 is mainly due to portfolio sales expenses.
- (10) The variation during the year ended December 31, 2025, is mainly explained by the application of changes in regulated mobile interconnection tariffs and the recognition of the imbalance in bilateral traffic due to mobile access charges, in accordance with resolution 7753 of 2025 issued by the Communications Regulatory Commission.
- (11) The decrease in the year ended December 31, 2025, is due to lower execution of corporate projects, implementation of customer service strategies through efficient platforms and the reduction in customer service due to the change from copper to fiber optic technology.

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25. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

Depreciation and amortization are presented below:

	As of december, 31			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 14)	183.221	688.373.173	135.205	507.975.921
Amortization of intangible assets (Note 15)	109.185	410.217.917	109.237	410.410.728
Depreciation of assets for rights of use (Note 13)	108.086	406.089.560	36.964	138.876.758
	400.492	1.504.680.650	281.406	1.057.263.407

The amortization of intangible assets during 2025 includes \$97.441 million for the amortization of permits for the use of the radio spectrum assigned and assigned to the Unión Temporal Colombia Móvil S. A. E.S.P. - Colombia Telecomunicaciones S. A. E.S.P. BIC, as detailed in note 2.3. (a).

26. FINANCIAL EXPENSE, NET

The financial expenses, net are presented below:

	For the year ended december 31,			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Income:				
Financial income from transactions with related parties (1)	11.928	44.814.654	20.198	75.885.636
Customer late payment interest	9.787	36.770.780	10.762	40.434.614
Income from temporary and banking investments (2) (Note 5)	603	2.265.097	4.924	18.501.699
	22.318	83.850.531	35.884	134.821.949
Expenses:				
Interest on bond and debenture loans (3)	(99.325)	(373.171.536)	(99.288)	(373.031.815)
Expenses on loans from spectrum providers (4)	(76.503)	(287.429.260)	(15.268)	(57.364.902)
Interest hedging operations, net (5)	(56.735)	(213.159.273)	(24.451)	(91.864.199)
Financial expenses on leases (6)	(55.808)	(209.676.520)	(39.612)	(148.826.713)
Other financial expenses (7)	(45.250)	(170.008.235)	(32.008)	(120.255.487)
Financial restatement of liabilities	(7.016)	(26.361.500)	(11.078)	(41.622.742)
Tax on financial transactions	(377)	(1.415.176)	(987)	(3.709.414)
	(341.014)	(1.281.221.500)	(222.692)	(836.675.272)
Exchange difference (loss) gain, net	(1.985)	(7.452.058)	391	1.470.469
	(342.999)	(1.288.673.558)	(222.301)	(835.204.803)
	(320.681)	(1.204.823.027)	(186.417)	(700.382.854)

During the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, financial income with related parties of \$44.814.654 and \$75.896.788 and financial expenses with related parties of \$35.873.923 and \$38.031.995, respectively (Note 28) are included.

The balance as of December 2025 includes \$822 million for the integration of the Unired Joint Operation.

The net increase is mainly explained by: i) financial updating / indexation of spectrum assignments within the framework of the joint operation between the Unión Temporal Colombia Móvil S.A. E.S.P and Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P BIC; ii) new debt for reprofiling and working capital at current market rates and iii) increase in the expense associated with the cost of hedging due to movements in the IBR and SOFR curves mainly associated with swap derivatives due to the appreciation of the peso against the dollar of 14,79% during 2025.

- (1) The decrease during the year 2025 compared to 2024 is mainly due to a lower financial discount associated with the result of the Earn out measurement and the loss of portfolio associated with the deployment of network and digital services with Onnet Fibra.
- (2) During the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, the interest generated by the financial obligations of \$260.417.661 and \$245.811.012, respectively, the interest on the senior bond of \$99.841.305 and \$101.407.353, and those of the local

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bond of \$12.912.570 and \$25.813.450 respectively, are included. The increase is due to the acquisition of new debts for the refinancing of loans with maturity during the year at market rates and for working capital.

- (3) The increase during 2025 compared to 2024 corresponds mainly to the financial update of the spectrum licenses assigned in favor of the Unión Temporal Colombia Móvil S.A. E.S.P. – Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC for the 1.900 MHz and 700 MHz bands.
- (4) The increase during 2025 corresponds mainly to the liquidation of hedges, appreciation of the Colombian peso against the dollar of 14,79% and fluctuations in the SOFR and IBR rate curves.
- (5) The increase during 2025 compared to the previous year is mainly due to the recognition of contracts and renewals associated with the Joint Operation with Unired.
- (6) The increase during 2025 corresponds mainly to the recognition of the decrease in Earn out by \$101.806.565, due to non-compliance with the conditions associated with tranche 3 and the financial discount of the exclusive contract related to fiber optics for \$17.824.217.

27. RISK MANAGEMENT

The most significant risks and uncertainties facing The Group that could affect the business, its financial condition, its results and/or cash flows, are described below and should be considered together with the information contained in these consolidated financial statements.

Currently, the Group has identified these risks as material, specific and relevant to informed investment decision-making. However, there are other risks that, after evaluating their specificity and importance – based on their probability of occurrence and potential magnitude of impact – have not been included in this section.

The assessment of the potential impact of risks is carried out quantitatively and qualitatively, considering economic, compliance, reputational and environmental, social and governance ("ESG") and technological aspects.

In line with the global risks identified by the World Economic Forum, and in view of the increase in legal disclosure requirements and stakeholder expectations, the Group monitors risks directly related to sustainability, as well as other risks with a potential impact on ESG. The most relevant in the context of the Group's operation stands out, such as adaptation to ESG reporting expectations and requirements and climate change. The risks presented in this section are grouped into four categories: business, operational, financial, legal and compliance.

These categories are not presented in order of importance. The Group may modify its assessment of the relative relevance of each at any time, especially in the event of new internal or external events.

27.1. Business-related risks

Service Development and Regulation Costs

The Group is exposed to changes in the regulation of retail and wholesale services. Possible changes in the price regulation of retail services could limit the ability to market services, generating losses or restricting the Group's ability to differentiate itself and compete in the market.

In this regard, the legislature approves Law 2485 of 2025 related to charges for reconnection of telecommunications services after the suspension, for which the Communications Regulatory Commission publishes the maximum values to be charged for this concept in fixed and mobile services.

The Group requires enabling titles and licenses for the provision of a large part of its services, as well as for the use of spectrum, which is a scarce and expensive resource.

The telecommunications sector is subject to sector-specific regulation. The fact that the Group's activity is highly regulated has a direct impact on revenues, operating profit before depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) and investments.

Many of the Group's activities – such as the provision of telephone services, subscription television, installation and operation of telecommunications networks, among others – require licenses or authorizations issued by government authorities. These licenses are usually conditional on compliance with specific obligations, such as minimum levels of quality, service and

coverage. Failure to comply with these obligations may lead to financial penalties or other consequences that, in the worst case, could affect business continuity.

Exceptionally, in certain jurisdictions, concessions may be modified before expiration, new obligations may be imposed at the time of renewal, or even not renewed.

Access to new spectrum licenses.

The Group needs to have sufficient spectrum to offer its services. Failure to obtain adequate spectrum capacity to operate, or the inability to bear the associated costs, could have an adverse impact on your ability to maintain the quality of existing services, as well as your ability to launch and deliver new services. This could significantly affect the Group's business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

The Group's objective is to secure the spectrum capacity necessary to maintain and expand its services, particularly by participating in future spectrum auctions. These auctions could generate cash outflows for the acquisition of an additional spectrum or for compliance with coverage requirements associated with some of these licenses.

Existing licences: processes for renewing and modifying the conditions of operation of the services

The renewal or non-renewal of licenses, authorizations or concessions currently in force, as well as any challenge or modification of their terms, could significantly affect the Group's business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

The Group operates in a highly regulated market, so changes in regulation or the introduction of new provisions could adversely affect its operations

The Group is exposed to changes in the regulation of retail and wholesale services. Possible changes in the price regulation of retail services could limit the ability to market services, generating losses or restricting the Group's ability to differentiate itself and compete in the market.

In this regard, two bills are being submitted to the legislature related to: i) Law No. 219 that proposes to eliminate charges for reconnection of all services (VoIP telephony, mobile and fixed, internet and television) and ii) Bill No. 269 that obliges Mobile Telecommunications Network and Service Providers (PRSTM) and financial institutions to properly identify the owners of their products, in order to prevent crimes such as fraud or impersonation. This initiative would involve additional investments and establish joint and several liability between the PRSTM and financial institutions in the event of crimes committed through their services.

The competitive position could be affected by the evolution of competition

The Group operates in highly competitive markets, which implies the risk of not reacting in a timely manner to the different commercial actions carried out by competitors, affecting the fulfillment of growth objectives, customer retention, future revenues and profitability. Since the announcement of the non-binding agreement between Telefónica and Millicom, which contemplates the possible sale of Telefónica's shares and added to the lack of regulatory elements to contain portability between operators, the market has increased its commercial aggressiveness, causing a negative impact on customer portability.

Supplier dependency and supply chain risks

The Group depends on a network of suppliers, some of them critical within the supply chain, especially in areas such as network infrastructure, information systems and terminals, where there is a high concentration in a small number of suppliers. This situation poses risks that could affect operations, generate legal contingencies or damage the Group's image if any of these suppliers do not meet acceptable standards or established performance expectations. This includes delays in project completion or deliveries, low-quality executions, cost deviations, and inappropriate practices.

As of December 31, 2025, the Group awarded 9 mobile terminal providers and 30 infrastructure providers. The amount awarded for mobile terminals corresponds to 32% of the total awards made in the fourth quarter of 2025 and for infrastructure providers it corresponds to 18%.

The supplier, with the largest share of the mobile terminals category, accounted for 26% of the total awarded, and the main infrastructure provider reached a share of 66%. These suppliers may, among other things, extend lead times, increase prices, or limit supply due to out-of-stock, business requirements, or other reasons. If suppliers do not comply with the agreed deadlines or if the products and services do not comply with the established requirements, they could compromise the network deployment

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and expansion plans, which in certain cases could affect compliance with the terms and conditions of the enabling titles under which the Group operates or compromise business and operating results.

The semiconductor industry is facing challenges stemming from global supply issues, which have affected multiple sectors, including technology. These issues have led to delivery delays and price increases, which could impact on the Group as well as other key players in its ecosystem, including its customers, suppliers and partners.

In addition, the imposition of trade restrictions and any disruption in the supply chain, such as those related to international transport, could result in higher costs, lower margins or affect the Group's ability to offer its products and services, negatively impacting on its business, financial condition, operating results and/or cash flows.

Markets Subject to Continuous Technological Evolution

The Group's success depends, to a certain extent, on its ability to adapt to technological developments in the times that the market demands, to anticipate technological changes and to respond to the new demands demanded by the market. Technological evolution is constant, offering the market new products, services and technologies, which require permanent updating. The development of constant technological innovation also generates the obsolescence of some of the products and services offered by the Group, as well as its technology, significantly reducing revenue margins by having the obligation to invest in the development of new products, technology and services and at the same time continue to provide maintenance in technologies, technologies, and services. which will remain in force until we achieve the migrations of all users, or the regulation allows their shutdown in a controlled manner. In addition, the convergence of new technologies allows new entrants the possibility of not being subject to the regulatory standards that have been in force since the past, leaving us at a disadvantage in the face of these new players in the sector.

The development of products and technologies necessary to compete efficiently can be costly, and the increase in these costs could negatively impact the business, financial condition, economic results and cash generation.

The Group, as a major player in the communications market, must continue to update its networks associated with the mobile and fixed line service in a timely and efficient manner, to maintain and expand its customer base in each of its markets to promote its financial performance, as well as to comply with the requirements demanded by the applicable regulation. Among other things, the Group may need to upgrade the operation of its networks to increase the customization of its services, the virtualization of equipment, the increase of data processing and storage capacities, as well as the increase in coverage in some of its markets. In the same way and no less important, it is necessary to expand and maintain the level of customer service, the management of networks and administrative systems.

One of the key technologies today is FTTx, which allows broadband access over fiber optics to be offered at high speeds. However, its deployment – which involves the total or partial replacement of copper in the access loop – requires significant investments. Although there is a growing demand for these services, the high level of investment requires continuous analysis of the return, with no guarantee of profitability.

The adaptability of the Group's information systems, both operational and supportive, is a critical factor for business development, customer satisfaction and operational efficiency. While automation and digital transformation can lead to savings and efficiency improvements, they also come with significant risks.

Any failure in the development or implementation of IT systems that adequately respond to the Group's operational requirements could have a negative impact on the business, financial condition, operating results and/or cash generation.

27.2 Operational risks.

Information technology is an essential component of our business and is exposed to significant cybersecurity risks.

These risks are considered among the most relevant, given the dependence on technological systems for the successful operation of products and services. Despite advances in network modernization, and in replacing aging systems, the Group operates in an environment of increasing cyber threats. All its products and services rely on technology platforms susceptible to cyberattacks. A successful attack could prevent affecting the provision, operation, and marketing of products and services, as well as affect customer usage. Therefore, it is essential to continue strengthening the identification of technical vulnerabilities, security weaknesses in operational processes, and capabilities for detection, reaction, and recovery from incidents.

In addition, a successful cyberattack could involve non-compliance with personal data protection regulations or stakeholder expectations, as well as the effects that it could entail, in terms of investment, cost increases, obstacles in the development of new services, loss of customer or investor confidence and regulatory sanctions.

Risks Associated with Unforeseen Network or System Outages

Network interruptions are situations inherent to the operation of any element that constitutes it and can generate dissatisfaction in users due to the impossibility of communication, as well as requirements by control entities that could lead to significant sanctions. The mitigation of these risks depends on the efficient and periodic implementation of preventive and corrective maintenance models, as well as investment in the renewal of equipment that has reached its useful life and in the guarantee of redundancy to ensure continuity of service in the event of failures.

Additionally, information technology is a relevant element of our business and could be affected by cybersecurity risks: Our networks transport and store large volumes of confidential, personal and business data must be prepared to detect and react in a timely manner to cyber threats preventing their materialization.

Information technology can also be affected by these risks. The Group's networks transport and store large volumes of confidential, personal and business data, so they must be prepared to detect and respond in a timely manner to cyber threats, preventing them from materializing.

In addition, external factors such as natural disasters, climate change and other events beyond the Group's control may cause network failures, service interruptions or loss of quality. These interruptions can be caused by system failures, extreme weather events, power outages, hardware or software failures, theft of network elements or cyberattacks, affecting the quality or continuity of the service.

Changes in temperature and precipitation patterns associated with climate change can increase the energy consumption of networks or cause service interruptions due to heat waves, floods or other extreme events. To this end, the Group has established internal processes that allow it to respond in a timely manner to this type of situation.

27.3. Financial Risk Factors

Breach of contractual obligations by the counterparty may generate impairment of revenues impacting cash flow

This risk is associated with the loss of value of an asset or the failure or delay in the contractual payment obligations of the counterparty, either due to: (i) insufficient financial capacity, or (ii) unwillingness to pay.

Due to business reorganization processes of the counterparty, the agreed payments may be affected, affecting the expected income schedule in the contracts, with which the judicial decision on the debts could restructure the agreed payment terms, affecting cash flow.

The Group is exposed to risks due to commercial loans granted to customers that impact the expected collection.

The Group is exposed to possible losses in the value of assets associated with the non-compliance or delay in the contractual payment obligations of its counterparties, either due to: (i) insufficient financial capacity, or (ii) unwillingness to pay, putting the associated future income at risk.

The deterioration of the economic or political environment may adversely affect the Group's business.

The Group is exposed to local legislation, the political and economic environment of the country and the world, so its financial situation and operational results may be affected by factors such as significant variations in the exchange rate, the perception of country risk and/or the tightening of geopolitical tensions. The Colombian economy is highly exposed to capital flows from other economies due to its dependence on raw materials and the high proportion of foreign currency debt to the country's total debt.

As a result, its macroeconomic and financial stability can be affected by changes in commodity prices and global financial conditions.

The Group faces risks related to its level of financial indebtedness, financing capacity and ability to carry out the business plan.

The operation, expansion and improvement of the Group's networks, the development and distribution of services and products, the execution of the general strategic plan, the development and implementation of new technologies, the renewal of licenses, and expansion, may require substantial financing. The Group is a relevant and frequent issuer of debt in the capital markets. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the financial debt amounted to \$5.176.979.808 and \$4.751.480.722, respectively (Note 17).

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A decrease in liquidity in the Group, a difficulty in refinancing debt maturities or in raising new funds such as debt or equity, could force the Group to use resources already allocated to investments or other commitments for the payment of its financial debt, which could have a negative effect on the Group's business, financial condition, operating results and/or cash flows.

Financing could become more difficult and costly in the face of a significant deterioration in conditions in international or local financial markets, for example, due to monetary policies set by central banks, both possible interest rate hikes and decreases in the supply of credit, increased global political and trade uncertainty and oil price volatility, or a possible deterioration in solvency or of operational behavior.

In addition, given the interrelationship between economic growth and financial stability, the materialization of any of the economic, political and exchange rate risk factors discussed above could adversely affect the Group's ability and cost to obtain financing and/or liquidity. This in turn could therefore have a significant adverse effect on the business, financial condition, operating results and/or cash flows. Finally, any downgrade in credit ratings could lead to an increase in its borrowing costs and could also limit its ability to access credit markets.

Rating of Colombia Telecomunicaciones S. A. E.S.P BIC and its long-term debt.

As of December 31, 2025, the Group has ratings in force on an international scale made by two rating agencies. Standard & Poor's has assigned Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC. a B+ rating both as an issuer and for bond issuances in the international market, with a stable outlook. Additionally, the rating agency Fitch Ratings has assigned a BB+ rating with a stable outlook.

On the Local scale, the Company as issuer, as well as bonds issued in the local market, with a rating of AA+, accompanied by a stable outlook.

The Group's financial condition and results could be affected if we do not effectively manage our exposure to foreign currency exchange rates or interest rates.

Interest rate risk arises mainly from changes in interest rates that affect: (i) the financial costs of variable-rate debt (or debt with a short-term maturity, and foreseeable renewal); and (ii) the value of long-term liabilities with fixed interest rates.

Risk Management Policy

The Group may be exposed to various financial market risks as a result of: i) the normal course of its business and ii) the financial debt contracted to finance its businesses. The main risks are exchange rate, interest rate, liquidity and credit. No significant impacts were identified in the financial risk assessment process.

Interest Rate Risk

It arises mainly due to variations in interest rates that affect: i) the financial costs of variable-rate debt and/or short-term debt negotiations at fixed interest rates and, ii) long-term liabilities at fixed interest rates.

Liquidity Risks

The Group is exposed to liquidity risk mainly due to imbalances between fund needs and funding sources. As a mitigation strategy, the Group has highly liquid assets and unused credit lines available, in addition to the alternative of rollover on financial obligations.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents (deposits in banks and financial institutions), as well as from the credit exposure of wholesale and retail customers, which includes outstanding balances of accounts receivable and committed transactions.

No significant impacts were identified in the valuation of credit risk, based on the foregoing, Management does not expect the Group to incur significant losses due to the performance of its counterparties.

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As of December 31, 2025, the Group had the following portfolio of exchange rate and interest rate financial derivatives expressed in their currency of origin, in the following instruments:

Amounts in millions Underlying	NDF		IRS SORF	IRS IBR	IRS IPC	CCIRS (margen)	CCIRS
	USD	EUR	USD	COP	IPC	USD	USD
Senior Bond	-	-	500	-	-	500	500
Debt in USD/COP	207	-	-	-	152.410	-	70
Commercial Accounts	77	12	-	-	-	-	-
Future Cash Flows	116	-	-	-	-	-	-
	400	12	500	-	152.410	500	570

NDF: Non delivery forwards

IRS: Interest rate swap

CCIRS: Cross currency interest rate swap

Exchange Rate Risk

The fundamental objective of the exchange rate risk management policy is to protect the value of the records of assets and liabilities denominated in dollars and euros against changes in the exchange rate of the Colombian peso with respect to these currencies.

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Group's debt in U.S. dollars, including the senior note due 2030, is USD788 million (equivalent to \$2.959.448.050) and USD580 million (equivalent to \$2.555.387.312), respectively, including interest.

In addition, considering the ordinary cash flow of the business, hedging commercial accounts was carried out, corresponding to the OPEX (Operating Expenses) and CAPEX (Capital Expenditure) invoices in foreign currency that were recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position. Finally, hedging of highly probable future cash flows was contracted through NDF (Non-Delivery Forwards) with terms of up to one year to cover a portion of the OPEX and CAPEX in the foreign currency of the budget during the following year. The following is the summary of the balances of assets and liabilities held in dollars and expressed in thousands of Colombian pesos, respectively at the end of each period:

The following is the summary of the balances of assets and liabilities held in dollars and expressed in thousands of Colombian pesos respectively at the end of each year:

Figures in thousands of dollars:

	As of december, 31	
	2025	2024
	(In thousands of US\$)	
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	3.237	19.949
Debtors and other receivables (Note 7)	2.396	3.136
Related Parties (Note 28)	20.533	45.159
Total assets	26.166	68.244
Liabilities		
Financial obligations (Note 17)	768.622	581.666
Financial obligations related parties (Note 28)	21.214	-
Suppliers and accounts payable (Note 19)	58.053	108.584
Related Parties (Note 28)	41.573	42.092
Total liabilities	889.462	732.342
Passive, net position	(863.296)	(664.098)

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Figures in thousands of Colombian pesos:

	As of december, 31	
	2025	2024
	(In thousands of COP\$)	
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	12.161.668	87.958.133
Debtors and other receivables (Note 7)	9.001.964	13.827.094
Related Parties (Note 28)	77.144.124	199.112.805
Total assets	98.307.756	300.898.032
Liabilities		
Financial obligations (Note 17)	2.887.774.344	2.564.652.644
Financial obligations related parties (Note 28)	79.702.695	-
Suppliers and accounts payable (Note 19)	218.109.765	478.763.144
Related Parties (Note 28)	156.193.087	185.589.942
Total liabilities	3.341.779.891	3.229.005.730
Passive, net position	(3.243.472.135)	(2.928.107.698)

Interest Rate Risk

After applying the contracted hedges, the Group's exposure to variable rates represents 3,28% of total financial debt, within the framework of a risk management policy aligned with Banco de la República's expansive monetary policy stance in the medium term.

As of December 31, 2025, fixed-rate and variable-rate debt was as follows:

Figures in millions of pesos:

	Financial Obligations		Participation	Index
	Value(1)	Value(1)		
Fixed-rate bonds	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)		
COP Debt	41	152.410	3,30%	Fixed rate
	41	152.410	3,28%	Fixed rate
Floating-Rate Bonds				
Senior Bond	500	1.878.540	40,45%	Floating
USD Debt	256	961.812	20,71%	Sofr3M
EUR Debt	20	75.976	1,64%	Eurlbr3M
COP Debt	419	1.575.423	33,92%	lbr3M
	1.195	4.491.751	96,72%	
	1.236	4.644.161	100%	

(1) Interest rate exposure after hedging.

Debt sensitivity to interest rate changes

A sensitivity analysis was performed considering a positive and negative interest rate movement of 100 basis points (bps) in the interest rate. The calculation was made on the portion of the debt exposed at a variable rate, which represents 56,27% of the Total. The sensitivity result was as follows:

Sensitivity(1)	
Impact on results	
(USD \$000)	
+ 100 pb	(6.955)
- 100 pb	6.955
Sensitivity(1)	
Impact on results	
(COP \$000)	
+ 100 pb	(26.132.118)
- 100 pb	26.132.118

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Derivative Financial Instruments and Risk Management Policy

The breakdown of the Group' s derivatives as of December 31, 2025, as well as their fair value as of that date and the expected schedule of maturities by notional value and depending on the type of hedging is as follows:

Derivatives	Fair value (1)	Notional value (2) - Maturities			Total
		2026	2027	Posteriores	
<i>(Figures in millions of dollars)</i>					
Interest Rate Hedges:					
Cash flow	(66)	-	-	1.000	1.000
	(66)	-	-	1.000	1.000
Exchange rate hedges:					
Cash flow	(30)	318	5	-	323
Fair value	(10)	91	0	-	91
	(40)	409	5	-	414
Interest rate and Exchange Rate Hedging					
Cash flow	(18)	70	0	541	611
	(18)	70	0	541	611
	(124)	479	5	1.541	2.025

Derivatives	Fair value (1)	Notional value (2) - Maturities			Total
		2026	2027	Subsequent	
<i>(Figures in millions of pesos)</i>					
Cash flow	(248.520)	-	-	3.757.080	3.757.080
	(248.520)	-	-	3.757.080	3.757.080
Exchange rate hedges:					
Cash flow	(111.409)	1.194.596	18.737	-	1.213.333
Fair value	(37.995)	342.449	-	-	342.449
	(149.404)	1.537.045	18.737	-	1.555.782
Interest rate and Exchange Rate Hedging					
Cash flow	(68.557)	262.996	-	2.030.950	2.293.946
	(68.557)	262.996	-	2.030.950	2.293.946
	(466.481)	1.800.041	18.737	5.788.030	7.606.808

(1) Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) and Debit Valuation Adjustment (DVA) are presented.

(2) For interest rate hedging the positive sign amount is in terms of fixed payment, for exchange rate hedging, a positive amount means payment in functional currency versus foreign currency.

Country Risk

The Colombian economy continues to consolidate, with annual growth of 3,6% in 3Q25, driven by the dynamism of private consumption (4,2% YoY) and the recovery of fixed investment (4,8% YoY). Annual inflation closed 2025 at 5,1%, like the 2024 record (5,2%), and is still above the target range of 2% - 4%. Due to persistent inflation, the Central Bank's capacity for further rate reductions has been constrained. As a result, the rate was held at 9.25% in December, following a single 25 basis point cut in April. A rate increase is likely due to the 23.7% rise in minimum wage, higher energy deficit, and domestic demand pressure, with end-2026 inflation projected at 6.0%–6.4%.

On the fiscal front, the suspension of the Fiscal Rule for three years (until 2028) has continued to generate uncertainty in the markets. This led to a downgrade by Fitch (from BB+ to BB), adding to the previous decisions of Moody's (from Baa2 to Baa3) and S&P (from BB+ to BB). Although the fiscal outlook could lead the country to register one of the largest deficits in its history, the Colombian peso appreciated 14,8% in 2025, supported by the marked global weakening of the dollar, the wide rate differential with the United States—which drives the carry trade—, the monetization of Debt Management Operations by the MinHacienda and the expectation of repatriation of AFP (Administradoras de Fondos de Pensiones, the Spanish acronym) resources invested abroad.

27.4. Legal and compliance risks

The Panel is a party to litigation, tax, competition and other judicial proceedings.

The Group operates in highly regulated sectors and, in the ordinary course of its business, has been and could continue to be a party to litigation, tax claims, competition claims and other judicial proceedings, the outcome of which is uncertain and could be unfavorable, not only in economic terms, but also because of their impact on the corporate image and reputation, especially if they have media repercussions. Management evaluates these situations based on their probability of occurrence (probable, possible and remote) and the amounts involved, to determine the amounts to be recognized and/or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

An adverse outcome or out-of-court settlement of these or other present or future litigation or litigation could affect the Group's financial condition, results or cash generation. Currently, the Group is a party to joint and several proceedings, lawsuits for acts of unfair competition filed by other operators, group actions promoted by users and tax proceedings in relation to CREE Income and Income taxes, as well as individual customer processes related to advertising, habeas data and data protection, which are being handled in accordance with the established procedures.

Further details of litigation, fines and penalties can be found in Note 29 of these consolidated financial statements.

The Group is exposed to risks in relation to compliance with anti-corruption legislation and economic sanctions programs

In Colombia, anti-corruption legislation establishes a series of specific obligations and prohibitions, both for companies and for their partners, administrators, managers and collaborators, mainly provided for in Laws 599 of 2000 (Penal Code), 1474 of 2011 (Anti-Corruption Statute), 1778 of 2016 (Law against Transnational Bribery) and 2195 of 2022.

Among other conducts, these regulations prohibit offering any object of value to public or private officials, to obtain or maintain business or ensure any undue business advantage. In addition, it is prohibited to maintain books and records that do not adequately and accurately reflect transactions.

However, with the issuance of Law 2195 of 2022, there was a broadening of the spectrum of behaviors considered as acts of corruption, including crimes against the public administration, the environment, economic and social order, financing of terrorism and organized crime groups, administration of resources related to terrorist activities and organized crime, those enshrined in Law 1474 of 2011 or any punishable conduct related to public property. In this order of ideas, according to the meaning given by the legislator, corruption includes various punishable behaviors that range from agreements restricting competition to environmental pollution, including crimes of private corruption and unfair administration.

In this regard, due to the nature of its activity and the breadth of the scope of what is understood as acts of corruption in Colombia, the Group's exposure to this risk has increased and, consequently, its probability of occurrence within the framework of the relationship between the Group and its different stakeholders.

This risk acquires relevance in the relationship between the Group and public officials and/or entities in the institutional regulatory (it is an activity regulated in different orders), operational (in the deployment of its network, it is subject to obtaining multiple activity permits) and commercial (it provides services directly and indirectly to the Public Administrations).

In addition to presenting a high exposure to the risk of corruption, the Group is subject to the authority of different regulators and to compliance with various regulations, national or extraterritorial, sometimes with shared competences, so it is very difficult to quantify the possible impacts of any non-compliance, taking into account that such quantification must consider, not only the economic amount of the penalties, but also the potential negative impact of the same on the business, on reputation and/or brand, and even, if necessary, on the ability to contract with the Public Administrations.

Additionally, the Group is committed to carrying out its activity in compliance with the international sanctions regimes that may be applicable to it at any time and, consequently, to respect the restrictions and/or prohibitions that are imposed by governments, regulators, and/or other international organizations against governments/countries, individuals, entities and/or sectors of activity on the occasion of the development of activities that represent a danger to the environment, international security, peace or human rights, among others.

To this end, the Board of Directors of the Telefónica Group published the Corporate Regulations on sanctions, the purpose of which is to define the main control elements to ensure compliance with such regimes in the framework of the relationship with its counterparties, including due diligence processes and controls of payments to suppliers and/or third parties, protection through contractual clauses, training and advice and monitoring of the control model.

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The Group has internal regulations and procedures in place to ensure compliance with the anti-corruption laws and sanctions regulations mentioned above, and cannot guarantee that these will eliminate sources of risk, or that the Group's employees, directors, partners, agents and service providers will be able to do not act in breach of regulations and procedures (or, equally, in breach of relevant anti-corruption and sanctions laws). For this reason, the Group is currently cooperating with government authorities (where appropriate, conducting the relevant internal investigations) on requests for information potentially related, directly or indirectly, to possible breaches of anti-corruption laws. The Panel finds that any potential sanctions under these specific requests would not materially affect the Group's financial situation, considering its size.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, non-compliance with anti-corruption laws and sanctions could lead not only to financial sanctions but also to the termination of public contracts, the revocation of authorizations and licenses, and the generation of a material negative effect on the Group's reputation or business, as well as on its financial situation. operating results and/or cash flows.

28. RELATED PARTIES

MinHacienda holds a 32.5% stake in Colombia Telecomunicaciones S. A. E.S.P. BIC., The Ministry is an agency attached to the Colombian Government. The Group provides mobile and fixed telephone services to the Colombian Government under normal market conditions and prices.

During 2025 and 2024, the Group made payments to the Colombian Government in the form of contributions to MinTIC for \$80.311.390 and \$88.305.530 and to the CRC for \$7.663.660 and \$8.177.288, respectively, on the revenues obtained from the provision of network and telecommunications services.

28.1. Accounts Receivable

The balances of accounts receivable between the Group and its shareholders, subsidiaries, economic-related companies and associated companies are as follows:

Current

a) Shareholders

	As of december, 31			
	2025		2024	
From outside	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Telefónica Hispanoamérica S.A. (1)	1.281	4.814.109	3.905	14.669.812
	1.281	4.814.109	3.905	14.669.812

(1) The decrease corresponds to lower support, support and advisory services for the Group's personnel, due to the change in the structure of the model in Hispam.

b) Economic links

	As of december, 31			
	2025		2024	
National	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Telefónica Global Solutions Colombia, S.A.S. (1)	2.955	11.103.295	4.675	17.562.662
Telxius Cable Colombia S.A.	300	1.126.687	157	588.721
Telefónica Tech Colombia S.A.S	180	676.670	110	414.868
Wayra Colombia S.A.S.	26	99.334	35	130.502
	3.461	13.005.986	4.977	18.696.753

(1) The decrease corresponds to lower virtual private networks, cloud and international data services.

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	As of december, 31			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
From outside				
Telefónica S.A. (1)	1.039	3.903.239	624	2.345.627
Telefónica Global Roaming GmbH (2)	348	1.306.785	202	760.480
Telefónica Global Solutions S.L.U.	335	1.258.799	472	1.774.079
Telefónica Móviles España S.A.	309	1.160.477	435	1.633.808
Telefónica Brasil S.A.	118	443.112	90	339.575
Telefónica Móviles Chile S.A.	68	255.315	35	133.006
Pegaso PCS, S.A. DE C.V.	47	175.172	4	16.694
Telefónica Innovación Digital, S.L.	36	135.513	36	135.513
Telefónica Venezolana C.A.	16	58.745	50	187.178
Telefónica Germany GMBH & CO OHG	12	46.229	2	6.306
Telefónica Móviles Argentina S.A. (3)	-	-	180	677.362
Otecel S.A.(3)	-	-	112	422.201
Telefónica del Perú S.A.A. (3)	-	-	74	277.397
Terra Networks México, S.A. de C.V.	-	-	31	115.857
Telefónica Móviles del Uruguay S.A. (3)	-	-	5	19.861
	2.328	8.743.386	2.352	8.844.944
Total national and foreign affiliates	5.789	21.749.372	7.329	27.541.697

- (1) The increase corresponds to the request for a refund of taxes associated with the 2022-2024 action plan with employees.
- (2) As of December 2025, the increase corresponds to the agreement with the operator for international roaming services, there is greater use of SIM cards abroad.
- (3) The variation corresponds to the sales of these Group companies in 2025.

c) Associated Companies

National	As of december, 31			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Onnet Fibra Colombia S.A.S. (1)	22.631	85.026.190	36.048	135.436.331
Telefónica Factoring Colombia S.A.	-	-	23	85.742
Unired Colombia S.A.S.	-	-	20	75.000
	22.631	85.026.190	36.091	135.597.073
From outside				
Telefónica UK Ltd.	43	161.211	147	555.708
Telefónica Factoring España S.A.	1	2.478	-	2.570
	44	163.689	147	558.278
Total associated companies	22.675	85.189.879	36.238	136.155.351
Total accounts receivable from related parties (Note 7)	29.745	111.753.359	47.472	178.366.860

	As of december, 31			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Alamo Holdco, S.L. (3)	146.064	548.775.662	136.022	511.044.754
Onnet Fibra Colombia S.A.S. (1)	10.854	40.779.865	17.006	63.884.430
Total accounts receivable from related parties (Note 7)	156.918	589.555.527	153.028	574.929.184
	186.663	701.308.886	200.500	753.296.044

- (1) As of December 31, 2025, the current portion includes \$15.654 million for Earn Out associated with corporate links and in accordance with payment commitments, with an expectation of collection in 2026, additionally includes \$69.372 million for pre-feasibility services for the deployment and maintenance of the fiber optic network. The decrease compared to the end of 2024 corresponds mainly to the reversal of tranche 03 of the Earn Out due to the non-compliance with the conditions associated with mass customers and third parties. The non-current portion mainly includes \$36.493 million for Earn Out associated with corporate links, in accordance with payment commitments between 2027 and 2029 and \$4.286 million.
- (2) The balance as of December 31, 2025, corresponds to the loan granted within the framework of the negotiation of fiber optic assets in 2022. The increase of \$37.554 million corresponds to the capitalization of the financial interests associated with the loan, as contractually agreed.

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The foreign currency balances of domestic receivables with related parties as of December 31, 2025, and 2024 are USD\$20.533 thousand (\$77.144.124) and USD\$45.159 thousand (\$199.112.805) respectively, (Note 27).

28.2. Financial liabilities, lease debts and accounts payable.

The balances of accounts payable between the Group and its shareholders, subsidiaries and economic related parties are as follows:

28.2.1. Financial liabilities

Current

Shareholders

	As of december, 31			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
From outside				
Telefónica Hispanoamérica S.A. (1) (Nota 17, literal 1)	21.214	79.701.929	-	-
Total with related parties (Note 17, lit 1)	21.214	79.701.929	-	-

(1) Corresponds to the loan acquired and associated interest (13,82% EA) (Note 17, paragraph 1).

28.2.2. Debts for Leasing

Economic links

	As of december, 31			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Nationals				
Telxius Cable Colombia S.A. (1) (Nota 18 literal d)	17	62.912	14	51.944

(1) It corresponds to the annual increase of the CPI, for the lease contract of the Puerto Colombia technical site.

28.2.3. Accounts to be paid

Shareholders

	As of december, 31			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
From outside				
Telefónica Hispanoamérica, S.A. (1)	2.223	8.351.938	7.744	29.095.103
	2.223	8.351.938	7.744	29.095.103

(1) The decrease compared to the end of 2024 corresponds to payments during 2025, for support, support and advisory services for personnel in the region to the Group.

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Economic links

	As of december, 31			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Telxius Cable Colombia S.A. (1)	12.414	46.641.193	12.667	47.592.641
Telefónica Tech Colombia S.A.S. (2)	8.019	30.126.922	5.953	22.364.079
Telefónica Global Solutions Colombia, S.A.S.	5.728	21.522.167	6.332	23.789.854
	26.161	98.290.282	24.952	93.746.574

	As of december, 31			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
From outside				
Telefónica S.A. (1)	12.316	46.273.520	7.573	28.453.140
Telefónica Innovación Digital, S L (2)	3.265	12.268.551	8.621	32.389.041
Telefónica Global Solutions S.L.U. (3)	2.598	9.760.872	5.530	20.775.170
Telefónica Global Solutions Usa, Inc.	2.342	8.797.350	2.374	8.918.333
Telefónica Global Technology S.A.U. (4)	1.677	6.299.154	4.049	15.213.347
Telefónica Chile Servicios Corporativos Ltda.	1.400	5.258.196	1.786	6.710.568
Terra Networks México, S.A. de C.V.	867	3.257.873	585	2.199.760
Telefónica IoT & Big Data Tech, S.A.	658	2.473.493	884	3.320.069
Telefónica Móviles España S.A.	554	2.082.470	954	3.582.726
Telefónica Servicios Audiovisuales S.A.U.	211	791.633	163	613.283
Telefónica Brasil S.A.	148	556.001	93	350.550
Pegaso PCS, S.A. DE C.V.	111	418.172	199	747.395
Telefónica Global Roaming GmbH	107	400.735	315	1.184.966
Telefónica Cybersecurity & Cloud Tech S.L.	71	266.230	-	-
Telefónica Venezolana C.A.	66	247.833	43	161.545
Telefonica Germany GMBH & CO OHG	42	156.812	31	116.040
Telefónica Global Services GmbH	39	146.030	58	219.631
Telefónica Móviles Chile S.A.	36	136.442	48	179.822
Acens Technologies S.L.	19	73.156	31	117.821
TELEFONICA EDUCACION DIGITAL	19	72.721	-	-
Telefónica Ingeniería de Seguridad SAU	13	50.213	-	-
Telefónica Compras Electrónicas, S.L. (5)	8	29.181	2.120	7.964.393
Telefónica Móviles del Uruguay S.A. (6)	-	-	432	1.624.294
Telefónica Móviles Argentina S.A. (6)	-	-	158	592.622
Telefónica del Perú S.A. (6)	-	-	674	2.532.970
Otecel S.A.	-	-	57	215.903
	26.567	99.816.638	36.778	138.183.389
Total national and foreign economic associates	52.728	198.106.920	61.730	231.929.963

- (1) It includes obligations for brand use services (Brand Fee) and action plans with employees. The increase corresponds mainly to the Brand Fee recognized during the second half of 2025.
- (2) It corresponds to the quarterly Internet Protocol Television (IPTV) licensing services during the year 2025.
- (3) The decrease corresponds to payments made in the second half of the year, for VPN services, international messaging, access platform licenses.
- (4) Including Global SAP services, the decrease corresponds to payments made in the second half of the year.
- (5) The decrease corresponds to payments made and the termination of the contract with the operator at the beginning of 2025 of the services of Adquira (supplier management platform).
- (6) The variation corresponds to the sales of these Group companies in 2025.

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Associated Companies

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	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Nationals				
Onnet Fibra Colombia S.A.S. (1)	35.751	134.317.636	19.364	72.750.264
From outside				
Telefónica UK Limited	194	730.076	149	560.738
Total with related parties	35.945	135.047.712	19.513	73.311.002
Total with related parties (Note 19)	90.897	341.506.570	88.988	334.336.068

(1) The increase corresponds mainly to the increase in customer connectivity services through fiber optics.

Not ordinary

	As of december, 31			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Nationals				
Telxius Cable Colombia S.A. (Nota 18 literal d)	140	526.820	149	560.574
	140	526.820	149	560.574
Share-based payments				
Telefónica S.A.	863	3.243.562	829	3.114.879
Total with related parties (Note 19)	863	3.243.562	829	3.114.879

The foreign currency balances of accounts payable with related parties as of December 31, 2025, and 2024 are USD41.573 thousand (\$156.193.087) and USD42.092 thousand (\$185.589.942) respectively, (Note 27).

28.3. Related Party Revenues, Costs, and Expenses

The Group carries out transactions with its related parties under the same market conditions and mutual independence. The following is the summary of the Panel's income, costs and expenses with related parties:

a) Shareholders

	As of december, 31			
	Income		Costs and expenses	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(In thousands of US\$)			
From outside				
Telefónica Hispanoamérica, S.A. (1)	2.187	4.964	3.261	5.265
	Income		Costs and expenses	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(In thousands of COP\$)			
From outside				
Telefónica Hispanoamérica, S.A. (1)	8.217.499	18.649.836	12.253.508	19.782.132

(1) As of December 2025, there was a decrease in both income and expenses linked to the personnel support, support and advice contract, the variation corresponds to the reduction in the scope of the contract and a lower demand for services by Hispam.

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b) Economic Links

	As of december, 31			
	Income		Costs and expenses	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(In thousands of US\$)			
National				
Telxius Cable Colombia S.A. (1)	413	3.562	12.345	10.480
Telefónica Global Solutions Colombia, S.A.S.	2.683	3.454	3.162	3.549
Telefonica Cybersecurity Tech Colombia	492	428	19.305	17.647
Wayra Colombia S.A.S.	66	119	-	-
	3.654	7.563	34.812	31.676

	As of december, 31			
	Income		Costs and expenses	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(In thousands of COP\$)			
National				
Telxius Cable Colombia S.A. (1)	1.551.496	13.382.474	46.382.458	39.372.817
Telefónica Global Solutions Colombia, S.A.S.	10.080.360	12.975.338	11.879.491	13.334.547
Telefonica Cybersecurity Tech Colombia	1.846.881	1.608.699	72.529.128	66.302.189
Wayra Colombia S.A.S.	248.580	445.998	-	-
	13.727.317	28.412.509	130.791.077	119.009.553

- (1) During the first half of 2024, the increase in revenues is due to the sale of dark fiber, ducts and real estate, costs increase due to greater international exit services (submarine cable rental).

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	As of december, 31			
	Income		Costs and expenses	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(In thousands of US\$)			
From outside				
Telefónica Global Solutions S.L.U. (1)	2.312	3.091	7.448	8.426
Telefónica Global Roaming GAMBÁ	1.382	1.030	344	305
Telefónica Compras Electrónicas, S.L. (2)	441	-	-	3.047
Telefónica Móviles Chile S.A.	326	215	92	60
Telefonica Brasil S.A	324	221	248	122
Telefónica Chile Servicios Corporativos LTDA	322	-	-	2.036
Telefónica Móviles España S.A.	295	192	348	284
Telefónica Móviles del Uruguay S.A. (3)	246	12	-	416
Otecel S.A.	154	161	75	111
Telefónica del Perú S.A.A. (3)	79	209	46	272
Terra Networks México, S.A. de C.V.	54	55	1.342	1.175
Pegaso PCS, S.A. DE C.V.	34	22	209	247
Telefónica Móviles Argentina S.A. (3)	12	62	16	88
Telefónica Venezolana C.A.	5	2	88	69
Telefonica Germany GMBH & CO OHG	2	2	45	42
Telefónica Innovación Digital, S.L.	-	30	7.427	8.726
Telefónica Ingeniería de Seguridad S.A.	-	-	15	-
Acens Technologies S.L.	-	-	-	15
Telefónica Global Services GmbH	-	-	167	264
Telefónica S.A.(1)	-	-	13.066	12.996
Media Networks Latin America S.A.C.	-	-	-	-
Telefónica Global Technology S.A.U.	-	-	4.883	5.110
Telefónica Global Solutions Usa, Inc	-	-	3.180	3.713
Telefónica IoT & Big Data Tech, S.A.	-	-	2.669	2.550
Telxius Cable América S.A.	-	-	-	-
Telefónica Servicios Audiovisuales S.A.U.	-	-	351	261
TELEFONICA EDUCACION DIGITAL	-	-	22	-
Telefónica Cybersecurity & Cloud Tech S.L.	-	-	78	-
Telxius Cable España S.L.U.	-	-	-	-
	5.988	5.304	42.159	50.335
Total national and foreign economic associates	9.642	12.867	76.971	82.011

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	Income		Costs and expenses	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(In thousands of COP\$)			
From outside				
Telefónica Global Solutions S.L.U. (1)	8.686.880	11.612.692	27.980.960	31.658.964
Telefónica Global Roaming GAMBÁ	5.190.416	3.868.191	1.293.396	1.147.711
Telefónica Compras Electrónicas, S.L. (2)	1.658.053	-	-	11.447.175
Telefónica Móviles Chile S.A.	1.226.500	809.517	346.720	225.497
Telefonica Brasil S.A	1.216.258	829.769	931.756	457.436
Telefónica Chile Servicios Corporativos LTDA	1.210.573	-	-	7.647.951
Telefónica Móviles España S.A.	1.107.457	722.750	1.309.194	1.068.122
Telefónica Móviles del Uruguay S.A. (3)	924.804	44.741	-	1.562.368
Otecel S.A.	579.421	605.814	281.270	418.566
Telefónica del Perú S.A.A. (3)	298.224	785.458	171.331	1.022.409
Terra Networks México, S.A. de C.V.	201.468	205.457	5.041.453	4.415.255
Pegaso PCS, S.A. DE C.V.	126.215	82.814	785.394	928.902
Telefónica Móviles Argentina S.A. (3)	45.933	232.600	59.096	329.215
Telefónica Venezolana C.A.	17.232	6.164	331.625	258.718
Telefonica Germany GMBH & CO OHG	6.800	7.561	167.820	159.237
Telefónica Innovación Digital, S.L.	-	113.876	27.903.130	32.786.031
Telefónica Ingeniería de Seguridad S.A.	-	-	56.008	-
Acens Technologies S.L.	-	-	-	54.836
Telefónica Global Services GmbH	-	-	625.796	992.607
Telefónica S.A.(1)	-	-	49.090.461	48.827.596
Media Networks Latin America S.A.C.	-	-	-	-
Telefónica Global Technology S.A.U.	-	-	18.347.263	19.198.653
Telefónica Global Solutions Usa, Inc	-	-	11.948.973	13.950.091
Telefónica IoT & Big Data Tech, S.A.	-	-	10.027.270	9.579.077
Telxius Cable América S.A.	-	-	-	-
Telefónica Servicios Audiovisuales S.A.U.	-	-	1.317.182	982.201
TELEFONICA EDUCACION DIGITAL	-	-	83.554	-
Telefónica Cybersecurity & Cloud Tech S.L.	-	-	292.437	-
Telxius Cable España S.L.U.	-	-	-	-
	22.496.234	19.927.404	158.392.089	189.118.618
Total national and foreign economic associates	36.223.551	48.339.913	289.183.166	308.128.171

- (1) The decrease in revenues due to lower international traffic services, costs and expenses presents a lower provision of corporate activities and leasing.
- (2) Since January 2025, the services have been managed directly by T. Compras Electrónicas, without intermediation from the Group. As of December 2025, income is recognized from the recovery of expenses for 2024 for services through the Procura supplier management platform.
- (3) The decrease in both income and costs and expenses in roaming services corresponds to the sale of this company of the Group.

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c) Associated Companies

	As of december, 31			
	Income		Costs and expenses	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(In thousands of US\$)			
National				
Onnet Fibra Colombia (1)	35.938	114.735	121.123	94.598
Telefónica Factoring Colombia S.A.	106	109	-	-
	36.044	114.844	121.123	94.598

From outside

Telefónica UK Ltd	159	572	98	73
	159	572	98	73
	48.032	133.247	201.453	181.947

	As of december, 31			
	Income		Costs and expenses	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(In thousands of COP\$)			
National				
Onnet Fibra Colombia (1)	135.021.151	431.069.793	455.069.178	355.411.895
Telefónica Factoring Colombia S.A.	397.306	410.695	-	-
	135.418.457	431.480.488	455.069.178	355.411.895

From outside

Telefónica UK Ltd	597.701	2.147.561	368.017	273.562
	597.701	2.147.561	368.017	273.562
	180.457.208	500.617.798	756.873.869	683.595.760

- 1) The decrease in revenues is mainly due to lower fiber optic network deployment. The increase in costs corresponds to the growth in demand for connectivity services through fiber optics.

The following is the summary of the transactions for income, costs and expenses that were presented for the years 2025 and 2024 with related parties, according to the nature of the good or service provided between the parties, as follows:

Incomes:

	For the year ended december 31,			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Fixed services (1)	30.031	112.830.208	92.922	349.114.756
Roaming revenue	1.759	6.607.271	2.500	9.392.533
Fixed interconnection	-	-	1.106	4.156.244
Mobile services	2.754	10.345.914	2.684	10.082.924
Digital services	144	540.190	116	437.085
Handset sales	3	10.742	6	22.594
	34.691	130.334.325	99.334	373.206.136
Other operating income (2)	13.341	50.122.883	33.913	127.411.662
Total operating income	48.032	180.457.208	133.247	500.617.798
Operating income - Associated Companies (3)	11.927	44.814.654	20.201	75.896.788
Total income	59.959	225.271.862	153.448	576.514.586

- 1) The decrease is mainly due to lower network deployment services with Onnet Fibra and digital services T. Global Solutions Colombia, S.A.S.

- 2) It corresponds mainly to the recognition of exclusivity with Onnet for the agreement for the sale of fiber optic assets for \$56.095 million (\$30.710 million in amortization and \$25.385 million for over-compliance update). In 2024, the sale of submarine cable and a property with Telxius is presented, which generates a variation of \$-11.830 million and by 2025 the

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income from administrative management services and platforms for third parties with Telefónica Hispam decreases by \$-10.432 million, due to the change in the operating model.

- 3) It corresponds mainly to the recognition for the update of over-compliance of \$25.385 million with Onnet, and update for the settlement of the tranches corresponding to the links for the concept of the earn out for \$57.074 million.

Operating Costs and Expenses:

	For the year ended december 31,			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Media rentals (1)	137.365	516.092.241	109.748	412.333.383
Other operating income (2)	21.456	80.611.564	27.313	102.618.846
Leasing and third-party activities for clients (3)	16.912	63.541.033	13.206	49.615.547
Advertising	13.195	49.573.946	13.323	50.056.746
Interconnection and roaming	7.037	26.439.250	7.837	29.444.268
Handset costs (4)	3.722	13.983.901	5.484	20.603.234
Content providers (5)	1.253	4.705.945	4.743	17.820.334
Equipment and facility maintenance	509	1.913.027	283	1.061.478
Amortization	3	12.962	-	-
Labor costs	-	-	11	41.924
Total transactions with related parties	201.452	756.873.869	181.948	683.595.760
Financial expenses	9.549	35.873.923	10.123	38.031.995
Total costs and expenses with related parties	211.001	792.747.792	192.071	721.627.755

- (1) The increase corresponds to greater demand for FTTH connectivity services, digital services.
- (2) The decrease corresponds to lower labor services in network installations and deployments, cybersecurity services, licenses and lower demand for corporate projects.
- (3) The decrease corresponds to lower provision of Procura platform services, network deployment services and corporate services of the Hispam model.

28.4. Information on compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration received by the Group's key employees according to their hierarchies is presented below:

	For the year ended december 31,			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
wages, salaries and and other allowances	3.636	13.659.251	4.517	16.971.594
Institutional plans	2.277	8.556.580	776	2.915.989
Executive remuneration plan (shares and annual bonus)	1.954	7.339.996	1.959	7.360.377
Other benefits	106	400.084	162	607.133
Bonus for voluntary withdrawal	27	99.808	-	-
	8.000	30.055.719	7.414	27.855.093

29. CONTINGENCIES

The Group is subject to claims for regulatory, labor, tax settlements and other proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. The Group evaluates these situations based on their likely, possible and remote nature, that they will materialize and the amounts involved, to decide on the amounts recognized and/or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements. This analysis, which may require significant litigation, includes reviewing legal proceedings instituted against and claims not yet initiated, all supported by reports and evaluation by the Group's legal advisors. A provision is recognized when the Group has a current obligation due to a past event, it is likely that resources will be required to meet that obligation and it is possible to reliably estimate its amount.

As of December 31, 2025, 2.021 processes are underway, 108 correspond to probable contingencies, 1.012 qualified as possible and 901 qualified as remote.

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1. Probable Processes

The following is the detail of the processes classified as high probability (Note 20).

	As of december, 31			
	2025		2024	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Current:	(In thousands of US\$)			
Legal proceedings (1)	2	2.613	3	4.355
Administrative investigations of users (2)	17	1.407	25	1.060
	19	4.020	28	5.415
Non-current:				
Labor proceedings (5)	6	1.786	42	612
Other investigations (4)	46	738	3	332
Administrative and regulatory investigations (3)	6	815	4	280
Legal proceedings (1)	31	220	25	223
	89	3.559	74	1.447
	108	7.579	102	6.862

	As of december, 31			
	2025		2024	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Current:	(In thousands of COP\$)			
Legal proceedings (1)	2	9.818.358	3	16.363.930
Administrative investigations of users (2)	17	5.285.650	25	3.982.882
	19	15.104.008	28	20.346.812
Non-current:				
Labor proceedings (5)	6	6.710.882	42	2.299.911
Other investigations (4)	46	2.771.894	3	1.247.804
Administrative and regulatory investigations (3)	6	3.061.639	4	1.050.317
Legal proceedings (1)	31	826.649	25	839.361
	89	13.371.064	74	5.437.393
	108	28.475.072	102	25.784.205

1. It mainly includes petitions for civil and administrative proceedings. As of December 31, 2025, the resolution in favor of the third Radio Televisión Nacional de Colombia was recognized.
2. It includes processes related to customer requests, complaints and claims (PQRs, the Spanish acronym), which are in the process of review with the regulatory body.
3. It includes judicial proceedings that originate in a direct or indirect employment relationship with the Group, which are carried out before the labor jurisdiction.
4. It includes processes related to the protection of users and the proper handling of information in accordance with Habeas Data regulations.
5. It mainly includes requests for administrative and regulatory processes before the SIC and the MinTIC.

2. Possible Contingencies

The Group is a party to low-probability qualified litigation which is currently being processed before judicial, administrative and arbitral bodies.

Taking into consideration the reports of the Group's legal advisors in these proceedings, it is reasonable to appreciate that these litigations will not significantly affect the economic and financial situation or the solvency of the Group.

a. Judicial Proceedings

Proceedings aimed at obtaining a decision from the jurisdiction authority called upon to resolve the disputed issue. They include processes of civil, contentious-administrative, criminal, and constitutional jurisdictions, among others. 598 open processes are filed qualified as possible for \$19.639.818.

b. Labor Processes

Labor lawsuits through which the payment of labor rights derived from the relations that the plaintiffs have or have had directly with the Group or with a third party is sought, in the latter case, seeking the solidarity of Colombia Telecomunicaciones S. A. E.S.P. BIC, 346 open processes are filed classified as possible for \$42.480.421.

c. Administrative Investigations

Proceedings initiated by administrative authorities through the formulation of charges, ex officio or by complaints from third parties, aimed at determining the responsibility of the investigated party in the violation of rules.

Contingencies for administrative investigations are classified as:

- ii. Fiscal: Processes under discussion for taxes with different municipalities of the country, which correspond to claims, such as industry and commerce tax (ICA, the Spanish acronym), public lighting tax, among others. There are 13 administrative and judicial processes with possible qualifications, valued at \$3.448.820.
- iii. Petitions, Complaints and Claims: Administrative proceedings initiated by SIC, for positive administrative silences, habeas data, or for non-compliance with resolutions. 37 possible processes are reported for \$5.609.979.
- iii. Regulatory: Control procedures for alleged breaches in compliance with telecommunications regulatory standards. There are 10 possible processes for \$63.301.865.
- iv. Administrative: Administrative processes initiated by investigative oversight authorities by the SIC and other administrative entities. 8 possible processes are reported for \$8.300.000.

30. COMMITMENTS

Infrastructure Sharing with Colombia Móvil S.A.

Resolution 449 of 2013, including its modifications and additions, as well as the resolutions on the assignment of frequencies to each of the telecommunications service operators in Colombia, established that in the interest of an efficient use of the infrastructure, the assignees of the radio spectrum must share elements of active and/or passive infrastructure, including that related to the communications network's own equipment (Core Network and Access Network) whenever they do not a spectrum assignment is constituted.

In line with the provisions of these resolutions, Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC and Colombia Móvil S.A. E.S.P. signed an Alliance on December 2, 2013, to jointly execute the deployment of the Telecommunications Network, under 4G LTE technology. On October 18, 2022, Addendum (*Otrosí*) No. 5 was signed to the Alliance to extend its validity until December 2, 2028. This alliance allows Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC, and Colombia Móvil S.A. E.S.P, to share the 4G access network as a support for the provision of their telecommunications services, under conditions of freedom and competition without this meaning sharing or ceding the spectrum.

Significant Contracts

The following are the contracts signed with suppliers in force as of December 31, 2024, and which are considered significant:

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No.	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	COMPLETION DATE	CONTRACT VALUE (COP)	CONTRACT VALUE (USD)
1	TELFÓNICA TECH COLOMBIA S.A.S	Contract the supply, installation, configuration, commissioning and support of electronic security solutions.	31/12/2027	11.892.232.494	3.165.286
2	ATP FIBER COLOMBIA SAS	Connectivity services using a PON.	21/05/2030	1.274.709.231	339.282
3	CARIBEMAR DE LA COSTA SAS ESP	Supply of electricity through an unregulated market for the facilities of Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P BIC	31/12/2029	627.068.223	166.903
4	ATC Fibra de Colombia S.A.S	Connectivity service over a PON.	18/12/2029	571.055.572	151.995
5	YEAPDATA SAS	To supply the goods, licenses and services of design, configuration, implementation, maintenance and support, for the telecommunications solutions required by the end customers of the contracting party with the Avaya brand. And provide managed services for Avaya-branded telecommunications solutions and complementary products.	30/07/2026	357.923.364	95.266
6	PHOENIX TOWER INTERNATIONAL COLOMBIA LTDA	Tower Space Leasing	29/05/2029	330.732.987	88.029
7	NOKIA SOLUTIONS AND NETWORKS COLOMBIA LTDA	To supply the goods and services of integration, operation, operation and maintenance of the equipment of the hl2, hl3, hl4 and hl5 layers of the IP network.	31/12/2027	318.971.984	84.899
8	ENERGIA INTEGRAL ANDINA S.A.	Carrier services through its network of the submarine fiber optic cable system called San Andrés Islas - Tolú Colombia.	30/06/2030	308.900.820	82.218
9	SECURITY ATLAS LTDA	To provide private security services for the goods, infrastructure and facilities used by the contractor.	30/06/2026	303.058.506	80.663
10	CISCO SYSTEMS INC	Cisco equipment agreement for customers, goods and services.	30/04/2026	263.657.003	70.176
11	COBRA INSTALACIONES Y SERVICIOS SUCURSAL S.A	Contracting the service called Client Loop	31/05/2028	188.953.617	50.293
12	COMFICA COLOMBIA S.A.S	Contracting the service called Client Loop	31/05/2028	183.069.694	48.727
13	TECHNOLOGICAL AND COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS OPTECOM S.A.S	Contracting the service called Client Loop	31/05/2028	173.784.037	46.255
14	INFINERA COLOMBIA SAS	Supply of technology equipment and integration, operation and maintenance services of DWDM equipment.	31/12/2026	164.270.850	43.723
15	PROSEGUR VIGILANCIA Y SEGURIDAD PRIVADA LTDA	Provision of physical security services for technical and administrative headquarters and centers of expertise, which	30/06/2026	159.467.927	42.445

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		corresponds to the departments of Colombia.			
16	ANDEAN TOWER PARTNERS COLOMBIA S A S	Framework contract for the sale of rooftop towers	28/07/2032	142.972.126	38.054
17	HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES COLOMBIA S.A.S	Supply of fiber passives, pre-connectorized fiber cable and optical splitter.	31/03/2026	135.095.503	35.958
18	ANDEAN TOWER PARTNERS COLOMBIA S A S	Buying and selling towers	27/05/2029	134.015.471	35.670
19	ANDEAN TOWER PARTNERS COLOMBIA S A S	Delivery by lease to Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P BIC, which receives it under the same title, for its use and enjoyment, the area subject to lease, for the accommodation of equipment and computer networks of Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P BIC; and (ii) provision of related services.	29/12/2034	126.773.497	33.743
20	BRIGHTCELL LOGISTICS COLOMBIA S.A. S	Logistics operation, mobile warehouse, mobile transport and B2B and B2C delivery	31/08/2029	120.038.051	31.950
21	ATC SITIOS DE COLOMBIA S.A.S	(i)To incorporate into this Framework Agreement the Contracts for Telefónica Assigned Sites transferred to this Framework Agreement through the Agreement of Termination, Termination, Clarification of Subsistence and Assignment, which are expressly accepted by the Parties through this Framework Agreement, and which are identified in Annex 4 of this Framework Agreement. It is agreed that this Master Agreement shall govern and set forth all terms that shall be applicable to the Telefonica Assigned Sites and the Telefonica Assigned Site Agreements, entirely superseding any enforceability of the Existing Agreements, which were terminated pursuant to the Termination, Termination, Termination of Subsistence and Assignment Agreement. (ii) Establish the rules and procedures so that the Client can request the contracting of Leased Space on the Sites that are not Telefónica Assigned Sites (the "New Sites").	01/01/2040	119.521.459	31.812
22	AZTECA COMUNICACIONES COLOMBIA SAS	By means of this contract, the contractor undertakes to grant the contractor the irrevocable right of use (iru) over four (4) fiber optic strands for telecommunications in infrastructure (channeling, poles and/or cameras) and to provide the operation and maintenance services of the fiber optics.	31/01/2035	118.796.525	31.619

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23	LITEYCA DE COLOMBIA S A S	Contracting the service called Client Loop	31/05/2028	112.815.836	30.028
24	ZTE COLOMBIA SAS	Supply cards, modules, racks and other goods with the services of installation, implementation and integration of NBJ management system SDN solution	31/12/2026	109.144.392	29.050
25	HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES COLOMBIA S.A.S	Supply of goods and services necessary for the expansion of the Huawei network (hl3 and hl4 layers) to serve mass and corporate customers	30/04/2028	100.119.142	26.648
26	ATENTO COLOMBIA S.A.	Comprehensive multi-channel Contact Center service to Telefónica's customers and potential customers, from the territorial scope detailed in clause 3.2.1 below, for the attention, management and effective solution of their requests, requirements, complaints, claims, technical support, cross-selling, sales and/or any other service transaction,	30/04/2026	94.378.009	25.120
27	BECALL OUTSOURCING SAS	Provision of services for offering, supporting, and formalizing sales, through outbound, inbound, and digitally assisted channels.	28/02/2027	90.626.898	24.122
28	OPERACIÓN Y GESTION INTEGRAL S.A.S	Contracting the service called Client Loop	31/05/2028	87.579.781	23.311
29	COMWARE S.A.	Provision of an SDWAN, LAN, WLAN connectivity solution includes routing infrastructure, firewall, switching campus, switching datacenter, wifi, fiber modules, management tool, professional services for installation, migration, configuration and commissioning of the solution. 2025 - 2030.	31/12/2030	87.562.091	23.306
30	INMEL INGENIERIA SAS	Contracting the service called Client Loop	31/05/2028	85.926.921	22.871

31. FINANCIAL INDICATORS - NOT DEFINED IN THE ACCEPTED FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING STANDARDS IN COLOMBIA

The following are the financial indicators calculated by the Group and which are an integral part of the financial analysis carried out:

1) EBITDA

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	For the year ended december 31,			
	2025		2024	
	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)	(In thousands of US\$)	(In thousands of COP\$)
Net profit for the period	(428.872)	(1.611.308.290)	(125.080)	(469.936.070)
More:				
Depreciation and amortization (Note 25)	400.492	1.504.680.650	281.405	1.057.263.407
Financial expense, net (Note 26)	320.680	1.204.823.027	186.417	700.382.854
Equity method (Note 12)	(928)	(3.487.040)	20.350	76.455.886
Income and complementary taxes (Note 11)	76.597	287.780.926	49.877	187.391.269
EBITDA	367.969	1.382.489.273	412.969	1.551.557.346

EBITDA: corresponds to profit before depreciation and amortization, financial expense, equity method and taxes, income and deferred.

2) Financial Indicators

The following are the financial indicators calculated by the Group and which are an integral part of the financial analysis carried out:

31.1. Indebtedness Ratios

This indicator measures the extent and manner of participation of short- and long-term creditors in the Group's financing.

	As of december, 31	
	2025	2024
a) Total debt level (1)	86,637%	75,896%
b) Level of short-term debt (2)	42,065%	38,099%

(1) The level of indebtedness shows an increase as of December 31, 2025, mainly due to the acquisition of new debt for reprofiling and working capital at current market rates.

31.2. Solvency Index:

The solvency ratio indicates how many resources are in assets compared to liabilities.

	For the year ended december 31,	
	2025	2024
Solvency ratio (1)	1,154	1.318

(1) The solvency ratio measures a company's ability to meet the payment of its debts. As of December 31, 2025, there is a variation mainly due to the acquisition of new loans such as debt reprofiling and working capital at current market rates.

31.3. Profitability Indices:

Profitability is an index that measures the relationship between profits or profits, the investment or the resources that were used to obtain them.

	For the year ended december 31,	
	2025	2024
a) Operating margin (1)	(1,972)%	7,397%
b) OIBDA margin	22,310%	23,218%

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- (1) The decrease at the end of 2025 is mainly due to the increase in depreciation of assets for rights of use and property, plant and equipment from the integration of the Unired Joint Operation.

31.4. Liquidity Ratios

It indicates short-term availability to meet their short-term commitments.

	For the year ended december 31,	
	2025	2024
a) Net working capital (In thousands of US\$)	(730.138)	(250.807)
a) Net working capital (In thousands of COP\$)	(2.743.188.671)	(942.300.769)
b) Current ratio	0,473 times	0,775 times
c) Acid test	0,447 times	0,744 times

These indicators are static measures of the resources available at any given time to meet short-term obligations. In this sense, the analysis of liquidity and solvency in the short term are enriched by incorporating future cash flows, thus ensuring the continuity of an ongoing business.

This indicator is influenced by the Group's strategies such as the investment execution cycle, changes in the business strategy such as the deployment of fiber optics where important resources are executed in the transformation of the fixed business for the capture and loyalty of customers.

31.5. Organizational Capacity

	For the year ended december 31,	
	2025	2024
a) Return on equity (1)	(84,451%)	(13,483%)
b) Return on assets (2)	-0,856%	3,418%
c) Net profitability	(26,003%)	(7,032%)

- (1) The variation at the end of 2025 compared to the same year in 2024 is mainly explained by the decrease in net profit, caused by the reduction in the deferred tax asset associated with the adjustment in the useful lives of the assets related to the single grid project. In addition, the increase in financial expenses due to the interest derived from the new loans acquired during the year was influential.

- (2) The variation at the end of 2025 compared to 2024 corresponds mainly to the operating result impacted by the depreciation of assets for rights of use and property, plant and equipment from the integration of the Unired Joint Operation.

31.6. Interest coverage

It allows the Group's ability to meet its obligations associated with financial interests to be measured.

	For the year ended december 31,	
	2025	2024
Interest coverage (1)	-0,208 times	3,029 times

- (1) The variation in the indicator at the end of 2025 compared to 2024 is explained by: i) the operating result that includes the incorporation of the Unired Joint Operation with higher depreciation expense and ii) the increase in financial expenses derived from the acquisition of new financial obligations during the year.

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31.7. Operational Information

31.7.1. Access

	2025				2024
	Dec-31	Sep-30	Jun-30 (Units 000)	Mar-31	Dec-31
End Clients Access	26.509	25.904	25.212	24.586	24.373
Basic Line (1)	3.440	3.502	3.545	3.594	3.601
Data	1.068	1.095	1.127	1.172	1.203
TV	1.600	1.597	1.584	1.578	1.549
Mobile Services	772	810	834	844	849
Prepaid	23.069	22.402	21.667	20.992	20.772
Postpaid	17.714	17.104	16.417	15.830	15.638
	5.355	5.298	5.250	5.162	5.134

(1) It includes fixed wireless and voice over IP accesses.

31.7.2. Average revenue per user (ARPU)

	2025				2024
	Dec-31	Sep-30	Jun-30 (USD\$)	Mar-31	Dec-31
LB-BA-TV (1)	12	12	11	10	11
Total Mobile (2)	3	3	3	3	3
Prepaid	1	1	1	1	1
Postpaid	8	9	9	9	9

	2025				2024
	Dec-31	Sep-30	Jun-30 (COP\$)	Mar-31	Dec-31
LB-BA-TV (1)	43.815	43.449	42.774	38.952	39.531
Total Mobile (2)	9.446	9.512	9.757	10.208	10.224
Prepaid	2.659	2.455	2.414	2.574	2.714
Postpaid	31.827	32.220	32.482	33.585	32.959

(1) It includes fixed monthly rates for traditional products and connectivity.

(2) Excludes revenues from Mobile Virtual Network Operators (MVNOs).

32. EVENTS AFTER THE DATE OF THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Between January 1, 2026, and the date of issuance of the consolidated financial statements, we presented the following events that do not affect the Group's financial condition.

a) Agreement with Millicom Spain, S.L. and process of sale of the Nation's stake in Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P BIC

On January 15, 2026, the Nation – MinHacienda, published a notice of public offer for the sale of the shares it owns in the Group to the solidarity sector, in accordance with Law 226 of 1995.

On January 15, 2026, Millicom Colombia Holding S.A.S. submitted a takeover bid, OPA, to purchase ordinary shares of Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P. BIC for a minimum amount of 1.864.694.494 ordinary shares, representing 54,68% of the subscribed, paid-up and outstanding shares of the company and a maximum of 2.330.868.118 ordinary shares, representing 68,35% of the subscribed, paid-up and outstanding shares of the Group.

On February 4, Telefónica Hispanoamérica accepted the takeover bid, presented by Millicom Colombia Holding S.A.S. to purchase ordinary shares of Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S. BIC equivalent to 2.301.779.819, representing 67,5% of

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the subscribed, paid and outstanding shares of the company. The price agreed in the takeover bid was USD 0,0932 per ordinary share, under the terms of the takeover bid documents.

On February 6, 2026, Millicom Colombia Holding S.A.S. ("Millicom Colombia"), whose parent company is Millicom International Cellular S.A., acquired control of the Company. On the same date, a general meeting of shareholders was held for the purpose of electing and appointing the new members of the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee of the Company, proposed by Millicom Colombia and replacing the previous members.