

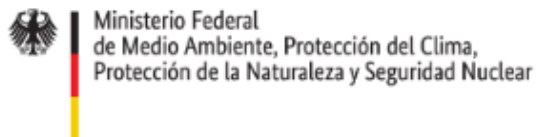
Financial model user manual

Energy communities in Colombia

Driving the energy transition from the territories
March 9, 2026

Authors: Amplo Kaya

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de la República Federal de Alemania



Content

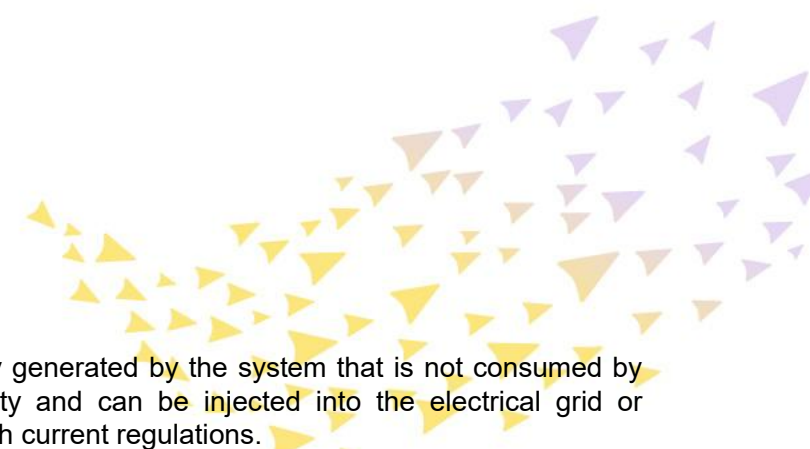
1. Glossary of terms
2. Control Panel
3. Pre-diagnosis
4. Data Entry – Economic Activity
5. Data entry – Energy project
6. Financial results
7. Recommendations additional





Glossary of terms

Glossary of terms



- **Energy transition:** Process of transforming the energy system towards cleaner, more sustainable and decentralized energy sources, with the aim of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting equitable access to energy.
- **Energy Community:** An organization or group of users who participate jointly in the generation, management and consumption of energy, with the objective of improving access to energy, reducing energy costs and generating economic, social and environmental benefits for its members.
- **RCSG – Collective Self-Generation:** A scheme in which several users join together to generate energy for their own consumption, sharing a common generation facility. The energy produced is distributed among the community members according to predefined participation percentages.
- **CDG – Collective Distributed Generation:** Distributed generation modality in which a generation facility supplies energy to multiple users connected to the electrical system, who receive an allocation of the energy produced or participate in its marketing under specific regulatory conditions.
- **Energy demand:** Total amount of energy required by the users of the community during a given period, usually expressed in kWh per month or per year.
- **Installed capacity:** Maximum power that an energy system can generate under standard operating conditions.
- **Energy surpluses:** Energy generated by the system that is not consumed by the users of the community and can be injected into the electrical grid or marketed in accordance with current regulations.
- **kWh (Kilowatt-hour):** Unit of measurement that represents the amount of energy consumed or generated in one hour by a system with a power of one kilowatt.
- **Energy tariff:** Price paid by users for electricity consumption, generally expressed in COP/kWh.
- **Subsistence rate:** Energy rate applicable to basic consumption as defined by regulations for residential users, which in some cases may include tariff subsidies.
- **Subsistence consumption:** Basic energy consumption level established by regulation for residential users, used as a reference for the application of subsidies or differentiated tariffs.
- **National Interconnected System (NIS):** System that integrates most of the infrastructure for the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy in Colombia, allowing the supply of electricity to most of the national territory through interconnected networks.
- **Non-Interconnected Zones (NIZ):** Areas of Colombian territory that are not connected to the National Interconnected System, where energy supply is provided through local generation systems, such as diesel plants or small-scale renewable energy projects.

Control Panel

Control Panel

Step 1. Access the model's control panel

The Control Panel allows you to navigate between the different sections of the financial model and access the diagnostic modules, assumption input, and results visualization.

Step 2. Access the project feasibility diagnosis

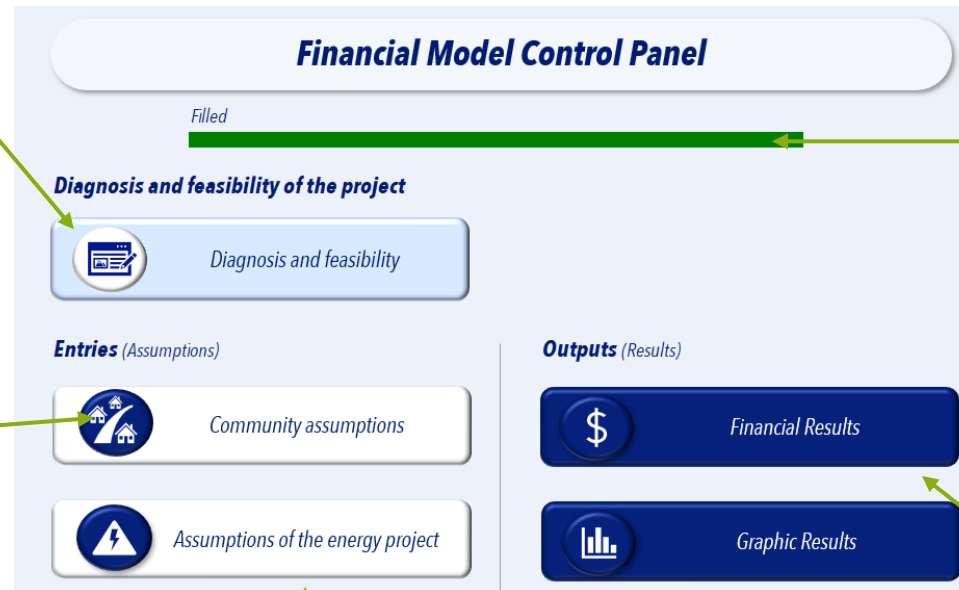
Select the “Diagnosis and Feasibility” button to enter the module that allows you to perform a preliminary assessment of the technical and financial feasibility of the project.

Step 3. Enter the community assumptions

Select the “Community Assumptions” button to register information related to economic activity, such as products or services, energy consumption, and socioeconomic characteristics.

Step 4. Enter the assumptions of the energy project

Select the “Energy Project Assumptions” button to register the technical and financial parameters of the generation system.



Step 5. Review the model's progress indicator

At the top of the panel is the progress bar, which shows the percentage of information completed within the model.

Step 6. Check the model results

Select the “Financial Results” or “Graphical Results” buttons to view the financial indicators and graphical representations generated by the model.



Energy Community Diagnosis

Decision tree

Aim

This decision tree aims to determine whether an Energy Community project is financially viable and bankable, meaning whether it can be structured and presented to financial institutions to obtain financing. Through a sequence of 11 evaluation criteria, ranging from territorial conditions to financial sustainability, the model guides the evaluator toward one of three possible outcomes: Viable and Bankable, Viable with Adjustments, or Not Viable.

✗ NOT VIABLE —
Exit from the process

The project meets all financial criteria and can be presented to financial institutions. Proceed with structuring the financial model, managing guarantees, and preparing the Information Memorandum.

⚠ VIABLE WITH
ADJUSTMENTS /
MITIGATORS —
Review structure

The project is technically feasible but requires changes to its cost structure, governance, revenue model, or access to subsidies before it can be bankable. Identify the specific gaps and design an action plan.

✓ VIABLE AND
BANKABLE — Proceed
with financial structuring

The project fails to meet one or more fundamental criteria (legality, revenue stream, demand). Proceeding is not recommended until the blocking conditions are resolved. Review the project's structure from the ground up.

Stage 1 – Entry conditions

DECISION TREE - ENERGY COMMUNITIES						
#	Condition/Question	YES →	Result (YES)	NO →	Result (NO)	Key notes
STAGE 1 – Entry conditions						
0	TERRITORIAL CONDITION Is the community in SIN or ZNI?	✓ YES	SIN → ZNI	✗ NO	NOT VIABLE	Define the applicable regulatory level
1	COMMUNITY LEGALITY Is the community legally constituted? • JAC / Already constituted associations • Communities must be formed under a legal structure	✓ YES	RCSG (Collective Self-Generator) CDG (Collective Distributed Generator)	✗ NO	NOT VIABLE	RCSG: Savings on tariffs CDG: Greater complexity Potential for selling surpluses
2	ASSOCIATED PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY Is there an anchor or productive activity? • Agriculture • Artisanal fishing • Other sectors	✓ YES	Evaluation continues	✗ NO	NOT VIABLE	Anchor activity guarantees stable demand and social viability
3	ACCESS TO PUBLIC RESOURCES Are there subsidies or financing available? • Subsidized CAPEX • MinEnergía Programs • Foreign Coupons	✓ YES	Evaluation continues	✗ NO	Continue with greater risk	Sources: Ministry of Energy, IDEAM, international cooperation

Node 0 | Territorial condition

Question (box): Is the community in SIN or ZNI?

YES → Classify SIN/ZNI (regulatory framework and baseline risk)

NO → Outside the regulatory scope of the instrument

Node 1 | Legality and authorization to contract

Question (box): Is there a legal/organizational structure for operating and contracting? (JAC, association, cooperative, ESAL, etc.)

YES → Define figure: RCSG (savings/self-consumption) or CDG (surplus/contracts)

NO → Prerequisite: legal formalization + representation + bank account

Node 2 | Demand and source of payment

Question (box): Is there stable demand and a traceable source of payment? (residential, commercial, services/tourism, institutional, industrial, mixed)

YES → Continue

NO → Prerequisite: structuring user base / anchor / collection mechanism

Stage 1 – Entry conditions

DECISION TREE - ENERGY COMMUNITIES						
#	Condition/Question	YES →	Result (YES)	NO →	Result (NO)	Key notes
STAGE 1 – Entry conditions						
0	TERRITORIAL CONDITION Is the community in SIN or ZNI?	✓ YES	SIN → ZNI	✗ NO	NOT VIABLE	Define the applicable regulatory level
1	COMMUNITY LEGALITY Is the community legally constituted? • JAC / Already constituted associations • Communities must be formed under a legal structure	✓ YES	RCSG (Collective Self-Generator) CDG (Collective Distributed Generator)	✗ NO	NOT VIABLE	RCSG: Savings on tariffs CDG: Greater complexity Potential for selling surpluses
2	ASSOCIATED PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY Is there an anchor or productive activity? • Agriculture • Artisanal fishing • Other sectors	✓ YES	Evaluation continues	✗ NO	NOT VIABLE	Anchor activity guarantees stable demand and social viability
3	ACCESS TO PUBLIC RESOURCES Are there subsidies or financing available? • Subsidized CAPEX • MinEnergía Programs • Foreign Coupons	✓ YES	Evaluation continues	✗ NO	Continue with greater risk	Sources: Ministry of Energy, IDEAM, international cooperation

Node 3 | Co-financing / public resources

Question (box): Does it have subsidies or co-financing (CAPEX, programs, cooperation)?

YES → Continue (reduces CAPEX and social risk)

NO → Mitigating factors: concession structure / guarantees / CAPEX optimization

Stage 2 – Operational viability and economic model

STAGE 2 – Operational feasibility and economic model						
4	INCOME STREAMS OR ECONOMIC BENEFITS Is there a positive revenue stream or economic benefit? • Savings on bill vs. current rate	✓ YES	Evaluation continues	✗ NO	NO → VIABLE WITH ADJUSTMENTS	Key: Compare RCSG tariff vs. current network operator tariff
5	DEMAND FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY Is the community's energy demand sustainable and quantifiable? • Stable historical demand • Reasonable growth projection	✓ YES	Evaluation continues	✗ NO	NO → VIABLE WITH ADJUSTMENTS	Use network operator data or direct measurement
6	GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY Is there community governance and corporate responsibility? • Defined management entity • Commitment to payment	✓ YES	Evaluation continues	✗ NO	NO → VIABLE WITH ADJUSTMENTS	Governance model: JAC, cooperative, service company
7	INCOME STREAMS OR ECONOMIC BENEFITS Does the revenue stream cover operating expenses and debt service? • Detailed post-subsidy review	✓ YES	Evaluation continues	✗ NO	NO → VIABLE WITH ADJUSTMENTS	Include O&M, replacement, and administrative costs
8	DEMAND FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY Is future demand assured? • Supply contracts signed • Operational continuity guaranteed	✓ YES	Evaluation continues	✗ NO	NO → VIABLE WITH ADJUSTMENTS	Demand risk is the main operational risk

Node 4 | Ex-ante economic benefit

Question (box): Is there a demonstrable positive economic benefit? (savings vs. tariff, service revenue, surplus if applicable)

YES → Continue

NO → Redesign: tariff/fee, CAPEX/scale, contractual model (RCSG/CDG)

Node 5 | Quantified demand and sizing

Question (box): Quantified demand (historical/measured) and consistent sizing?

YES → Continue

NO → Prerequisite: measurement + technical-financial design adjustment

Node 6 | Governance and management capacity

Question (box): Is there a managing entity and operating rules? (roles, collection, delinquency, decision-making)

YES → Continue

NO → Prerequisite: Strengthening governance + capabilities + O&M operator

Stage 2 – Operational viability and economic model

STAGE 2 – Operational feasibility and economic model						
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8	DEMAND FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY Is future demand assured? • Supply contracts signed • Operational continuity guaranteed	✓ YES	Evaluation continues	✗ NO	NO → VIABLE WITH ADJUSTMENTS	Demand risk is the main operational risk

Node 7 | Operational Sustainability
Question (box): Does the cash flow sustainably cover OPEX + replacement? post-subsidies?
YES → Continue
NO → Redesign: O&M, replacement fund, tariff/fee, CAPEX, concessionality

Node 8 | Future Demand Risk
Question (box): Is future demand reasonably assured? (agreements, contracts, anchor user, continuity)
YES → Continue
NO → Mitigating: agreements take-or-pay/ anchor / aggregation / diversification of uses

Stage 3 – Operational viability and economic model

STAGE 3 – Bankability and financial closure						
9	OPERATIONAL CONTINUITY Question (box): Is there a continuity plan in place? (O&M, critical spare parts, replacement plan, backup if applicable)	✓ YES	VIALE AND BANKABLE	✗ NO	NO → VIALE WITH ADJUSTMENTS	Revenue = OPEX + Replacement DSCR ≥ 1.2 (NPV 8% present)
10	DEBT SERVICE CAPACITY Question (box): Does the cash flow allow for debt service with a minimum buffer (if applicable)? • NPV positive	✓ YES	VIALE AND BANKABLE	✗ NO	NO → VIALE WITH ADJUSTMENTS	Revenue = OPEX + replacement DSCR ≥ 1.2 NPV > 0 at 8%
11	FINANCIAL CLOSE Question (box): Does the project achieve financial close? (Revenue ≥ OPEX + replacement; DSCR ≥ 1.2; NPV > 0 at 8%)	✓ YES	✓ VIALE AND BANKABLE	✗ NO	⚠ VIALE WITH MITIGATORS	Revenue = OPEX + replacement DSCR ≥ 1.2 NPV > 0 at 8%

Indicador	Umbral mínimo requerido	Interpretación
DSCR (Debt Service Coverage Ratio)	≥ 1.2x	El flujo de caja operativo debe cubrir al menos 1.2 veces el servicio de deuda anual. Por debajo de este nivel, el
VPN (Valor Presente Neto)	> 0 al 8% de descuento	El valor presente de los flujos futuros debe ser positivo
Ingreso mínimo requerido	OPEX + Reposición de activos	Los ingresos del proyecto deben cubrir, como mínimo, los
Tarifa de referencia	< Tarifa del operador de red	La tarifa cobrada a los usuarios de la comunidad debe ser

Node 9 | Operational Continuity

Question (box): Is there a business continuity plan? (O&M, critical spare parts, replacement plan, backup if applicable)
YES → Continue
NO → Prerequisite: O&M plan + replacement reserve + protocols

Node 10 | Debt service capacity

Question (box): Does the cash flow allow for debt service with minimal slack (if applicable)?
YES → Continue
NO → Mitigating factors: term/grace period, rate, guarantee, subordination/first-loss PBR

Node 11 | Financial Closure (Result)

Question (box): Does it close financially? (Income ≥ OPEX+replacement; DSCR ≥ 1.2; NPV > 0 to 8%)
YES → VIALE AND BANKLESS — proceed to formal structuring
NO → FINANCABLE WITH CONDITIONS — action plan + mitigation measures for closure

Data entry Economic Activity

General assumptions

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Menu

Community Assumptions

100% Complete
100%

General assumptions

Associates	100	No. of Associates
Productive activity	Yes	Si/No
Model Start Year	2026	Año
Growth Plan Select if growth is expected in the operation	No	Yes / No
Start of growth plan	2026	Year
Type of Non-Profit Entity	Corporate or Business	Select

Step 1. Enter the number of users in the community

Enter the number of community users who participate in or benefit from the economic activity considered in the model.

Step 2. Select the type of community or economic activity

In the “Type of community” field, select the type of community or predominant economic activity within the energy community project.

1. Corporate or business
2. Industrial
3. Urban residential
4. Tourism and Production.

This selection allows the model to characterize the energy consumption profile and the nature of the activities carried out by the community, which influences the energy demand projections and the financial analysis of the project.

General assumptions

Step 3. Define whether the community develops an economic activity

Select Yes or No to indicate whether there are economic or productive activities within the community that demand energy consumption, such as commercial, industrial, agro-industrial or service activities.

Step 4. Define the model's start year

Enter the year from which economic activity will be projected within the financial model. This year is used as the starting point for projections of energy consumption and financial results.

Community Assumptions

100% Complete

General assumptions

Associates	100	No. of Associates
Productive activity	Yes	Si/No
Model Start Year	2026	Año
Growth Plan	No	Yes / No
Select if growth is expected in the operation		
Start of growth plan	2026	Year
Type of Non-Profit Entity	Corporate or Business	Select

Step 5. Define whether the community will have a growth plan

In the "Growth Plan" field, select Yes or No to indicate whether the community's economic activity is expected to increase its scale of operation or energy consumption during the project horizon.

Step 6. Define the year the activity growth begins

If Yes was selected in the previous step, in the "Start growth plan" field enter the year in which economic activity is expected to begin expanding. This parameter will allow the model to project increases in energy demand associated with the growth of activity.

Income assumptions



Selling price of business line			
<i>Enter the corresponding sales price</i>			
<i>Product or Service</i>	<i>Goods</i>		<i>Service Provision</i>
Product or Service 1	0	COP/Unit	10
Product or Service 2	0	COP/Unit	0
Product or Service 3	0	COP/Unit	0
Product or Service 4	0	COP/Unit	0
Product or Service 5	0	COP/Unit	0
Product or Service 6	0	COP/Unit	0
Product or Service 7	0	COP/Unit	0
Product or Service 8	0	COP/Unit	0
Product or Service 9	0	COP/Unit	0

Step 7. Define the products or services considered in the model

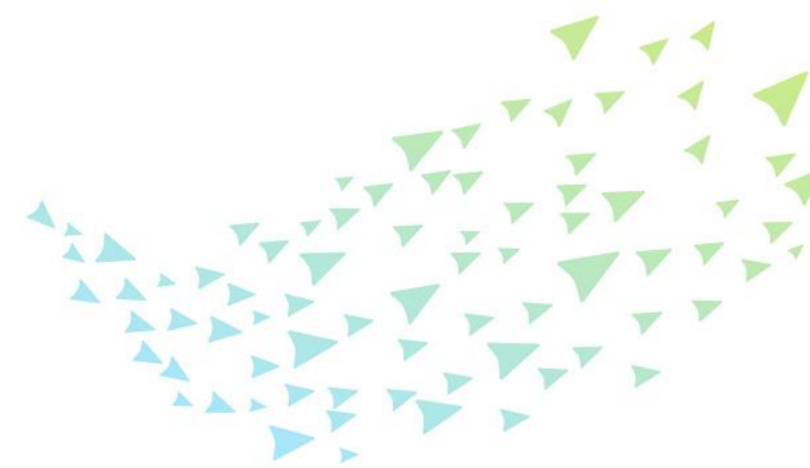
The template allows you to register up to nine different products or services associated with the community's economic activity. For each one, you must enter sales prices depending on the type of activity carried out.

Step 8. Register other income associated with the community

In the "Other Income" section, enter the value corresponding to the community user participation fee, expressed in COP per user. This value represents periodic contributions or maintenance fees that community members make for the operation of the project or community organization.

Other income	
Membership Fee	0
<i>Enter the membership fee amount</i>	

Income assumptions



Quantities		
Product or Service 1	0	Unit/Year
Product or Service 2	0	Unit/Year
Product or Service 3	0	Unit/Year
Product or Service 4	0	Unit/Year
Product or Service 5	0	Unit/Year
Product or Service 6	0	Unit/Year
Product or Service 7	0	Unit/Year
Product or Service 8	0	Unit/Year
Product or Service 9	0	Unit/Year

Step 9. Record the quantities of production or services provided

Based on the products or services defined previously, enter the corresponding annual quantity for the last year of operation for each, expressed in units per year. These values represent the historical quantities of production or service provision and will be used as the basis for revenue projections for the economic activity in the model.

Income assumptions

Seasonality
Enter the percentage of sales expected each month

January	0%	%
February	0%	%
March	8%	%
April	12%	%
May	8%	%
June	12%	%
July	8%	%
August	12%	%
September	8%	%
October	12%	%
November	8%	%
December	12%	%

This box should always be checked ✓

☒

Step 10. Define the seasonality of sales

Enter the expected sales percentage for each month of the year, based on historical or estimated economic activity in the community. This distribution allows the model to allocate annual sales across the different months of the year.

The sum of the monthly percentages must equal 100%.

The system includes a verification indicator:

- If a ✓ appears, it means that the entered percentages correctly add up to 100%.
- If a ✗ appears, it means that the sum is not equal to 100%, so you should check and adjust the percentages before continuing.

Income assumptions

Step 11. Register your own growth criteria (if applicable)

Enter the expected annual growth rate for production quantities or services provided, expressed as a percentage, only if you select this option as your growth scenario. If another criterion will be used, this field can remain at 0%.

Step 12. Select the growth scenario applicable to the community's economic activity.

The model allows defining growth based on a market criterion or on a criterion entered by the user.

Criteria and Growth	
Annual Quantity Growth <i>Select a scenario</i>	Mercado
Custom Criterion <i>If you selected the "Custom Criterion" scenario, enter a value, otherwise leave 0%</i>	0%
Product Collected by the Community <i>Enter the quantity of product collected by the community</i>	0%
Goods or Products to Sell <i>Enter the quantity of goods or products to be sold</i>	80%

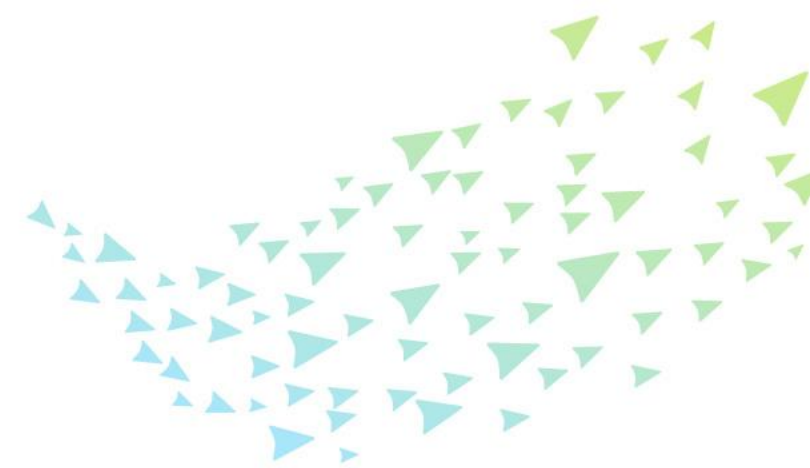
Step 13. Record the percentage of product that the community collects (If applicable)

Enter the percentage of total production that is collected or consolidated by the community, expressed as a %.
If the community gathers or consolidates all of the production, enter 100%. Otherwise, enter the percentage corresponding to the volume of product that is actually gathered by the community.

Step 14. Record the percentage of goods or products intended for sale

Enter the percentage of total production that will be allocated for sale, expressed as a %.
If all of the production is intended for sale, enter 100%. Otherwise, enter the percentage of production that will actually be sold.

Cost and Expense Assumptions



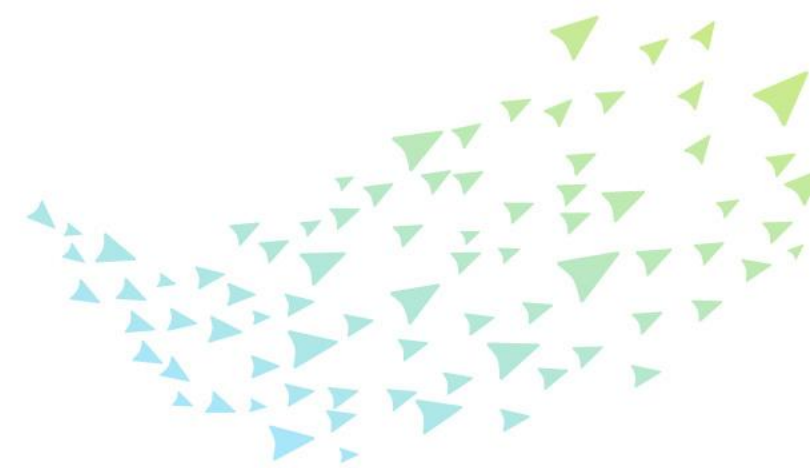
Raw material		
Enter the corresponding purchase price		
Product or Service 1	0	COP/Unit
Product or Service 2	0	COP/Unit
Product or Service 3	0	COP/Unit
Product or Service 4	0	COP/Unit
Product or Service 5	0	COP/Unit
Product or Service 6	0	COP/Unit
Product or Service 7	0	COP/Unit
Product or Service 8	0	COP/Unit
Product or Service 9	0	COP/Unit

Step 15. Record the cost of raw materials or supplies

Enter the purchase price per unit of the inputs or raw materials needed for the production of each product or the provision of each service, expressed in COP per unit.

These values will be used by the model to estimate the costs associated with the production or provision of services within the economic activity of the community.

Cost and Expense Assumptions



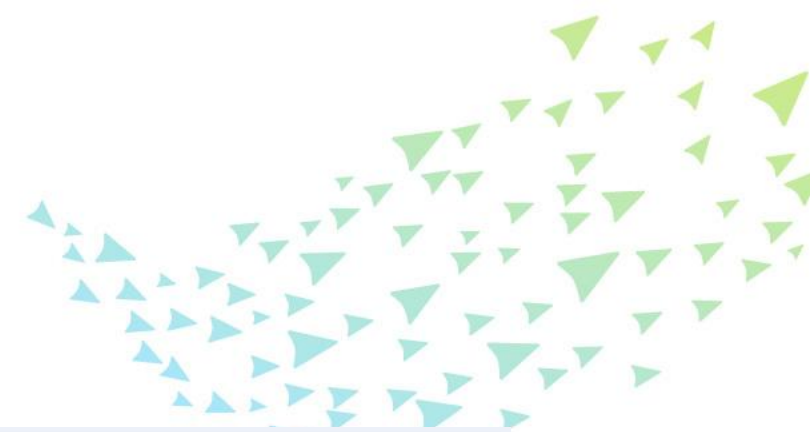
Raw material quantities		
<i>Enter the corresponding value</i>		
Product or Service 1	0	Unit
Product or Service 2	0	Unit
Product or Service 3	0	Unit
Product or Service 4	0	Unit
Product or Service 5	0	Unit
Product or Service 6	0	Unit
Product or Service 7	0	Unit
Product or Service 8	0	Unit
Product or Service 9	0	Unit

Step 16. Record the quantities of raw materials or supplies

Enter the quantity of raw materials or supplies required to produce one unit of each product or to provide each service, expressed in units.

These values allow the model to calculate the total production costs associated with each product or service of the community's economic activity.

Cost and Expense Assumptions



Step 17. Energy consumption of economic activity

Enter the energy consumption required by each piece of equipment or production unit, expressed in kWh per piece of equipment.

Step 18. Maximum operating capacity

Enter the maximum number of units or equipment that can operate within the economic activity, expressed in units per piece of equipment.

Step 19. Energy consumption per user

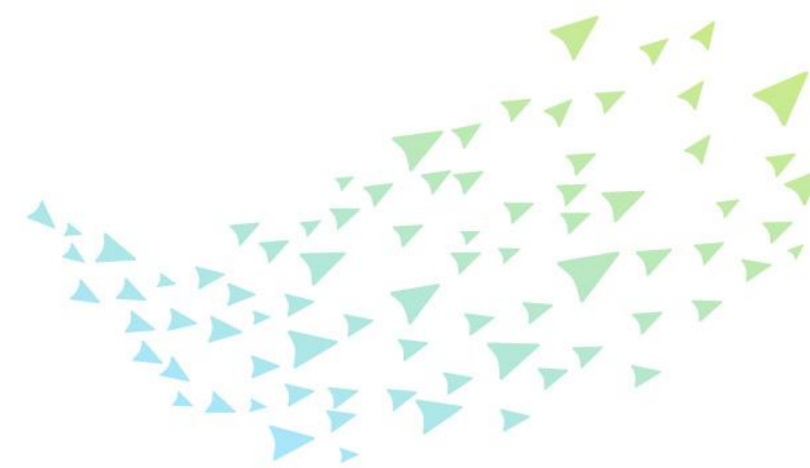
Enter the average monthly energy consumption per user or production unit, expressed in kWh per month.

Step 20. Energy price

Enter the price of electricity applicable to the community, expressed in COP per kWh. This value will be used by the model to estimate the energy costs associated with the operation of the economic activity.

Energy	
<i>Enter the corresponding energy consumption data</i>	
Units	
Energy Consumption	0 kWh per Energy Generator
Maximum Capacity	0 Units per Energy Generator
Energy Consumption per Associate	0 Units per Month
Subsistence Level	0 kWh per Month
Price	
Subsistence Level	0 COP/Kwh
Base Price	0 COP/Kwh

Cost and Expense Assumptions



Step 21. Record other costs associated with the economic activity

In the “Other costs” section, enter any additional costs associated with the operation of the community's economic activity that have not been previously recorded.

For each cost, you must fill out:

- Price: unit value of the cost, expressed in COP.
- Quantity: number of units associated with that cost.

The model allows for the recording of up to four types of additional costs, which will be used to estimate the total operating costs of the economic activity.

Other costs		
Enter the corresponding purchase annual price		
	Price	Quantities
Cost 1	0 COP	0 Unit
Cost 2	0 COP	0 Unit
Cost 3	0 COP	0 Unit
Cost 4	0 COP	0 Unit

Cost and Expense Assumptions

Step 22. Record the operational expenses of the economic activity

In the “Operational Expenses” section, enter the estimated annual value of the expenses associated with the operation of the community's economic activity, expressed in COP.

These expenses include items such as:

- Fee
- Taxes
- Leases
- Contributions and affiliations
- Insurance
- Legal expenses services
- Maintenance and repairs
- Adaptations or installations
- Travel expenses and other miscellaneous expenses.

The recorded information will allow the model to estimate the total operating costs necessary for the functioning of the economic activity.

Operating expenses

Enter the corresponding annual value

Professional Fees	0	COP
Taxes	0	COP
Rent / Lease Expenses	0	COP
Contributions and Memberships	0	COP
Insurance	0	COP
Utilities	0	COP
Legal Expenses	0	COP
Maintenance and Repairs	0	COP
Setup and Installation	0	COP
Travel Expenses	0	COP
Diverse	0	COP

Working capital assumptions

Step 23. Define the current asset turnover days

Enter the average number of days of inventory turnover associated with accounts receivable and inventory sales. These values represent the time it takes the business to collect payment for sales and turn over its inventory. This allows for estimating the resources needed to finance the daily operation of the business.

Step 24. Define the current liabilities turnover days

Enter the average number of days it takes the community to pay its suppliers and cover its operating costs and expenses. These values allow the model to estimate the payment terms of short-term obligations and their effect on the project's working capital.

Working Capital	
Current Assets	
<i>Enter the number of rotation days</i>	
Accounts receivable from customers	0 Days
Inventory sales	0 Days
Current Liabilities	
<i>Enter the number of rotation days</i>	
Accounts payable	0 Days
Costs and expenses payable	0 Days

Assumptions of property, plant and equipment

Step 25. Investment in machinery and equipment

Enter the acquisition value of the equipment, tools, or machinery necessary for the development of the community's economic activity, expressed in COP. The form allows you to register up to five types of machinery or equipment associated with the operation.

Property, Plant and Equipment Assumptions

Machinery and Equipment

Enter the corresponding purchase price

Machinery and Equipment 1	0	COP
Machinery and Equipment 2	0	COP
Machinery and Equipment 3	0	COP
Machinery and Equipment 4	0	COP
Machinery and Equipment 5	0	COP

Step 26. Investment in fleet and transport equipment

Enter the acquisition value of the vehicles or transport equipment used for the operation, distribution, or logistics of the economic activity, expressed in COP. The form allows you to register up to five types of transport assets.

Fleet and Transportation Equipment

Enter the corresponding purchase price

Fleet and Transportation Equipment 1	0	COP
Fleet and Transportation Equipment 2	0	COP
Fleet and Transportation Equipment 3	0	COP
Fleet and Transportation Equipment 4	0	COP
Fleet and Transportation Equipment 5	0	COP

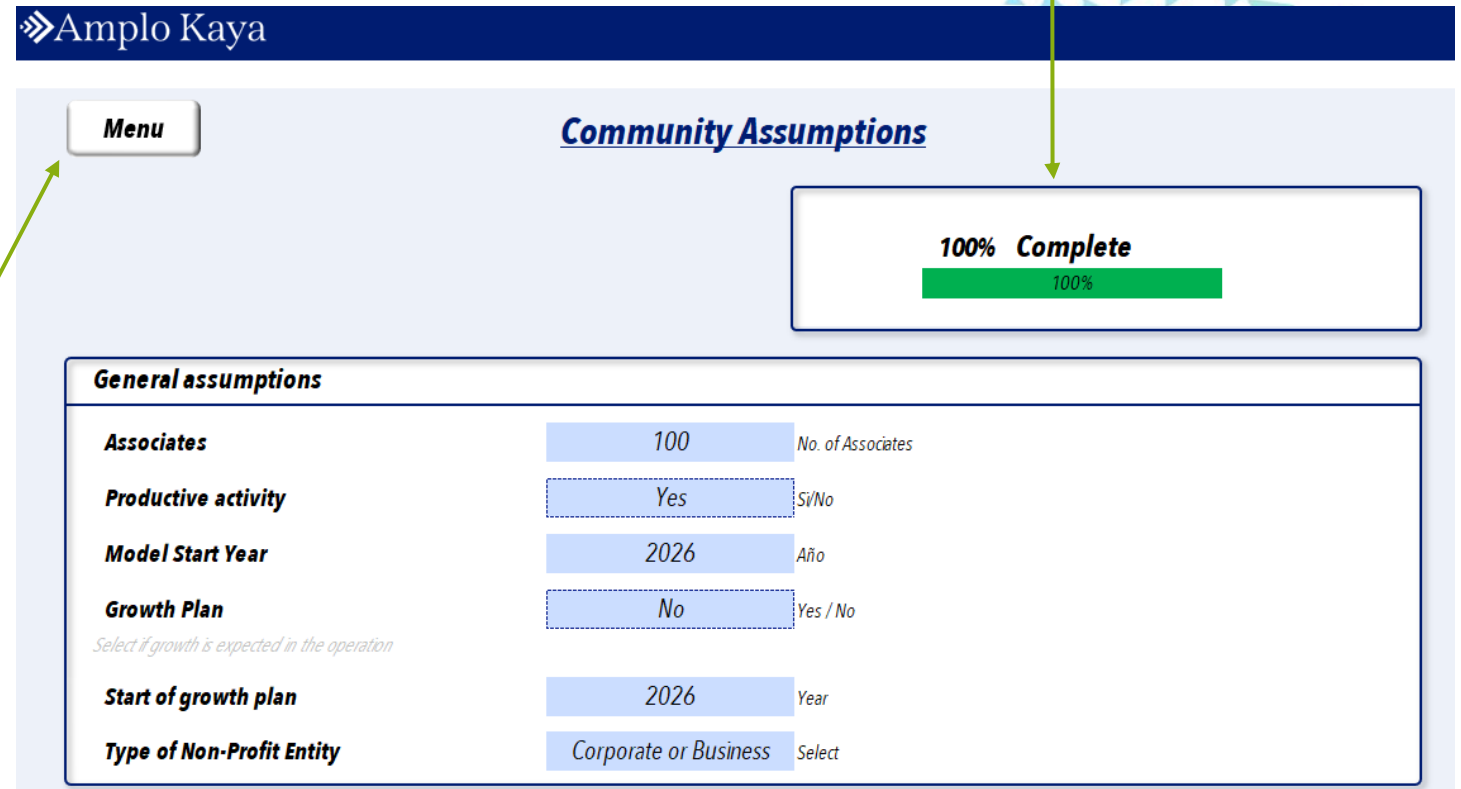
Verification of assumptions of economic activity

Step 27. Verify the completion progress

Check the progress indicator located on the right side of the screen, which shows the percentage of information completed in the energy project assumptions module. This indicator allows you to verify that all required fields have been filled out.

Step 28. Return to the main menu

Select the "Menu" button located at the top left of the screen to return to the model's control panel and continue to the next section.



Amplo Kaya

Menu

Community Assumptions

100% Complete
100%

General assumptions

Associates	100	No. of Associates
Productive activity	Yes	Si/No
Model Start Year	2026	Año
Growth Plan	No	Yes / No
<i>Select if growth is expected in the operation</i>		
Start of growth plan	2026	Year
Type of Non-Profit Entity	Corporate or Business	Select



Data entry Energy project

General assumptions

Step 1. Select the power source

In the “Energy Source” field, select the type of technology for the energy project. The available options include:

1. Solar
2. Wind
3. Geothermal
4. Hydroelectric
5. Biomass

This selection automatically adjusts the technical assumptions of the model.

Step 2. Select the project modality

In the “Modality” field, select the type of scheme under which the energy community will operate.

1. Collective Self-Generation (RCSG)
2. Collective Distributed Generation (CDG).

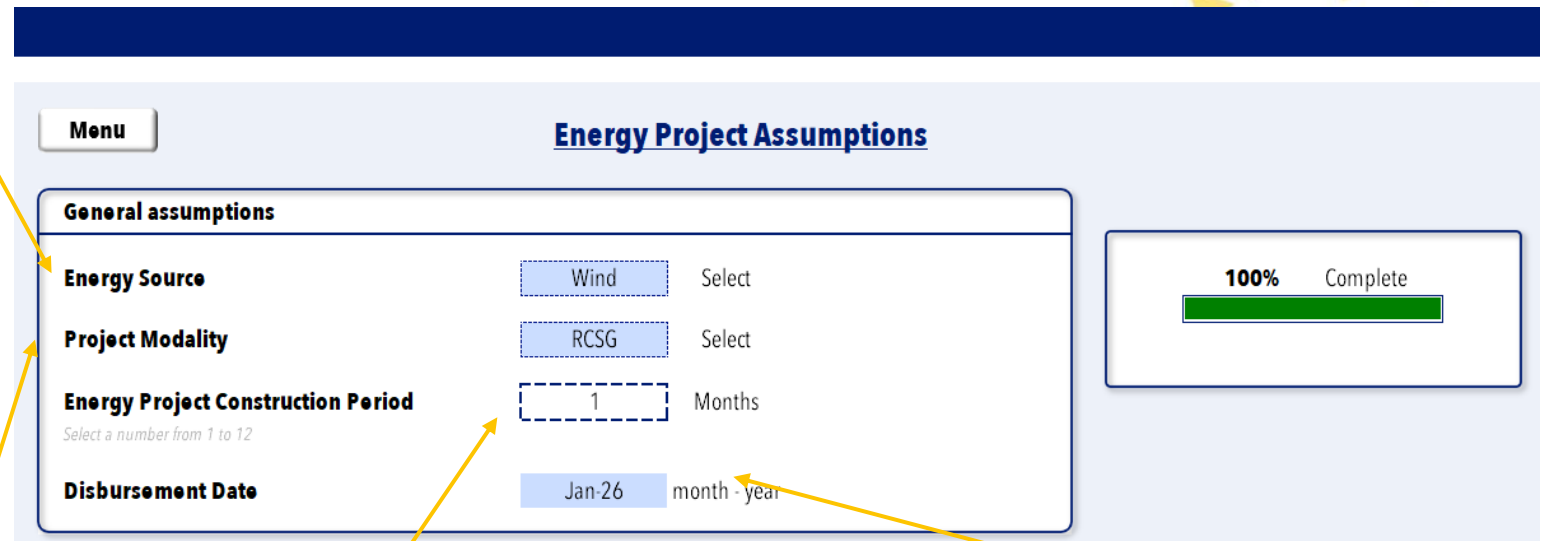
This selection defines how energy is generated and distributed among community members, as well as how the model calculates the project's energy savings or revenue.

Step 3. Define the project construction time

Enter the estimated construction time for the energy project in months.

Step 4. Define the disbursement date

Select the month and year of the initial financing disbursement. This date will be used by the model to calculate the project's financial schedule.



The screenshot shows a web interface titled "Energy Project Assumptions" with a "Menu" button. The form contains the following fields:

- Energy Source:** A dropdown menu with "Wind" selected and "Select" as a placeholder.
- Project Modality:** A dropdown menu with "RCSG" selected and "Select" as a placeholder.
- Energy Project Construction Period:** A text input field with "1" entered, followed by "Months". Below the field is the text "Select a number from 1 to 12".
- Disbursement Date:** A date picker showing "Jan-26" and "month - year".

On the right side of the form, there is a progress indicator showing "100% Complete" with a green bar.

Yellow arrows point from the text boxes to the corresponding fields in the form: from Step 1 to "Energy Source", from Step 2 to "Project Modality", from Step 3 to "Energy Project Construction Period", and from Step 4 to "Disbursement Date".

Technical profile of the energy project

Step 5. Complete the project's technical profile

According to the previously selected generation source, the model will automatically enable the corresponding "Technical Profile of the Project" module (e.g., solar, wind, biomass, among others).

In this section you must enter the technical parameters of the generation system, such as:

- Average Wind speed: level of the energy resource available at the project site (m/s).
- Efficiency: estimated efficiency of the generation system (%).
- Installed capacity: total capacity of the energy system (kWp).
- Hectares per MWp: approximate area required for the installation of the project (Ha).

These values allow the model to estimate the energy generation potential of the project.

Technical Profile of the Project Wind

Average wind speed

Enter the value of the available energy resource at the project site

- m/s

Efficiency

Enter the estimated efficiency of the generation system

0% %

Installed Capacity

Enter the total installed capacity of the project

- MW

Hectares per MWp

Enter the approximate land area required for the installation of the energy project

- Ha

Community building capacity

Step 6. Define the number of users in the community

In the "Community Users" field, enter the total number of users who will be part of the energy community and who will consume the energy generated by the project.

Step 7. Record monthly energy consumption per user

Enter the average monthly energy consumption per user, expressed in kWh/month.

Step 8. Register the buyer or consumer demand

Enter the estimated annual energy demand, expressed in kWh/year.

- If the model corresponds to Collective Self-Generation (RCSG), this value must reflect the total annual consumption of the community.
- If the model corresponds to Collective Distributed Generation (CDG), this value should reflect the estimated annual demand of the buyer or consumer of the energy generated.

Community building capacity

Community users	-	Users
<i>Enter a number from 1 to 100,000, representing the number of families that will use the energy from the energy community.</i>		
Monthly energy consumption per user	-	KWh/month
<i>Enter the average monthly energy consumption per user in kWh</i>		
Buyer demand	-	KWh/year
<i>Enter the buyer's estimated annual energy consumption in kWh</i>		

Income or savings assumptions | RCSG

Step 9. Define the annual degradation of power generation

Enter the estimated annual percentage reduction in system power generation. This value reflects the natural efficiency loss of the technology over time.

Step 10. Define the annual growth of energy consumption

Enter the estimated annual percentage growth of energy consumption by community users, expressed as %.

Step 11. Select the socioeconomic stratum

Select the predominant socioeconomic stratum of the users of the energy community.
This selection allows the model to identify the applicable energy tariffs.

Step 12. Register the official energy tariff

Enter the energy rate applicable to the selected socioeconomic stratum, expressed in COP/kWh.

Assumptions of revenue from energy project

Annual energy generation degradation

%

Enter a percentage from 0% to 1%, reflecting the annual reduction in energy generation

Growth in annual energy consumption

%

Establish the percentage growth in energy consumption of community users

Socioeconomic stratum

Selection

Select the socioeconomic stratum of the community in which the project will be carried out

Official Rate

COP/kWh

Enter the energy rate applicable to the selected socioeconomic stratum

Subsistence consumption

kWh/month

Enter the number of kWh applicable to the selected socioeconomic stratum

Subsistence rate

COP/kWh

Enter the energy tariff value applicable to basic or subsistence consumption

Type I surplus

COP/kWh

Enter the applicable tariff value for the sale of type I surplus energy

Type II surplus

COP/kWh

Enter the applicable rate for the sale of type II surplus energy

Income or savings assumptions | RCSG

Step 13. Record subsistence consumption

Enter the amount of energy corresponding to basic or subsistence consumption, expressed in kWh/month, according to the selected socioeconomic stratum.

Step 14. Register the subsistence rate

Enter the applicable rate for basic or subsistence consumption, expressed in COP/kWh.

Step 15. Register the Type I surplus rate

Enter the applicable rate for the sale of Type I energy surpluses, expressed in COP/kWh, corresponding to the energy injected into the grid under the current regulatory conditions.

Step 16. Register the Type II surplus rate

Enter the applicable rate for the sale of Type II energy surpluses, expressed in COP/kWh, according to the compensation scheme applicable to generation surpluses.

Assumptions of revenue from energy project

Annual energy generation degradation

%

Enter a percentage from 0% to 1%, reflecting the annual reduction in energy generation

Growth in annual energy consumption

%

Establish the percentage growth in energy consumption of community users

Socioeconomic stratum

Selection

Select the socioeconomic stratum of the community in which the project will be carried out

Official Rate

COP/kWh

Enter the energy rate applicable to the selected socioeconomic stratum

Subsistence consumption

kWh/month

Enter the number of kWh applicable to the selected socioeconomic stratum

Subsistence rate

COP/kWh

Enter the energy tariff value applicable to basic or subsistence consumption

Type I surplus

COP/kWh

Enter the applicable tariff value for the sale of type I surplus energy

Type II surplus

COP/kWh

Enter the applicable rate for the sale of type II surplus energy

Income or savings assumptions | CDG

Step 9. Define the annual degradation of power generation

Enter the estimated annual percentage reduction in system power generation. This value reflects the natural efficiency loss of the technology over time.

Step 10. Define the annual growth of energy consumption

Enter the estimated annual percentage growth of energy consumption by community users, expressed as %.

Step 11. Select the socioeconomic stratum

Select the predominant socioeconomic stratum of the users of the energy community.
This selection allows the model to identify the applicable energy tariffs.

Step 12. Register the official energy rate

Enter the energy rate applicable to the selected socioeconomic stratum, expressed in COP/kWh.

Assumptions of revenue from energy project

Annual energy generation degradation

%

Enter a percentage from 0% to 1%, reflecting the annual reduction in energy generation

Growth in annual energy consumption

%

Establish the percentage growth in energy consumption of community users

Socioeconomic stratum

Selection

Select the socioeconomic stratum of the community in which the project will be carried out

Official Rate

COP/kWh

Enter the energy rate applicable to the selected socioeconomic stratum

Subsistence consumption

kWh/month

Enter the number of kWh applicable to the selected socioeconomic stratum

Subsistence rate

COP/kWh

Enter the energy tariff value applicable to basic or subsistence consumption

Energy sales to the grid

COP/kWh

Enter the selling price of the surplus energy that will be injected into the electricity grid

Energy sales to buyer

COP/kWh

Enter the agreed price for the direct sale of energy to the buyer

Income or savings assumptions | CDG

Step 13. Record subsistence consumption

Enter the amount of energy corresponding to basic or subsistence consumption, expressed in kWh/month, according to the selected socioeconomic stratum.

Step 14. Register the subsistence rate

Enter the applicable rate for basic or subsistence consumption, expressed in COP/kWh.

Step 15. Record the price of energy sold to the grid

Enter the estimated selling price of the surplus energy that will be injected into the electricity grid, expressed in COP/kWh.

Step 16. Record the energy sale price to the buyer

Enter the agreed price for the direct sale of energy to the buyer or consumer, expressed in COP/kWh. This value corresponds to the marketing price of the energy generated by the energy community.

Assumptions of revenue from energy project

Annual energy generation degradation

%

Enter a percentage from 0% to 1%, reflecting the annual reduction in energy generation

Growth in annual energy consumption

%

Establish the percentage growth in energy consumption of community users

Socioeconomic stratum

Selection

Select the socioeconomic stratum of the community in which the project will be carried out

Official Rate

COP/kWh

Enter the energy rate applicable to the selected socioeconomic stratum

Subsistence consumption

kWh/month

Enter the number of kWh applicable to the selected socioeconomic stratum

Subsistence rate

COP/kWh

Enter the energy tariff value applicable to basic or subsistence consumption

Energy sales to the grid

COP/kWh

Enter the selling price of the surplus energy that will be injected into the electricity grid

Energy sales to buyer

COP/kWh

Enter the agreed price for the direct sale of energy to the buyer

Cost assumptions - OPEX

Step 17. Define the operation and maintenance (O&M) costs

Enter the estimated percentage of annual operating and maintenance costs for the energy system, expressed as a % of the project's asset value.

Step 18. Energy project insurance costs

Enter the estimated percentage of the project's annual insurance cost, expressed as a % of the value of the energy system assets.

Step 19. Lot rental cost

Enter the annual value corresponding to the lease or use of the land where the energy project will be installed, expressed in COP per year.

Step 20. Cost of representation before the control body

Enter the annual cost associated with representing the energy community before regulatory or control entities, expressed in COP per year.

Energy project cost assumptions - OPEX

Operation and Maintenance

 %

Enter a percentage from 0% to 1% that reflects the annual cost relative to total assets

Energy Project Insurance

 %

Enter a percentage from 0% to 1% that reflects the annual cost relative to total assets

Land Lease

 COP

Enter the annual cost value in Colombian pesos (COP)

Representation before the Regulatory Author

 COP

Enter the annual cost value in Colombian pesos (COP)

Non-Profit Entity Administration

 COP

Enter the annual cost value in Colombian pesos (COP)

Accountant

 COP

Enter the annual cost value in Colombian pesos (COP)

Legal Expenses

 COP

Enter the annual cost value in Colombian pesos

Accounting Software

 COP

Enter the annual cost value in Colombian pesos

Asset Recovery

 %

Enter a percentage from 0% to 0.5% that reflects the recovery of fixed assets through replacement.

Cost assumptions - OPEX

Step 21. Record community administration costs

Enter the annual cost associated with the management and administration of the energy community, expressed in COP per year.

Step 22. Record the cost of accounting services

Enter the annual cost corresponding to the accounting service for the project or energy community, expressed in COP per year.

Step 23. Record legal expenses

Enter the estimated annual cost for legal services associated with the operation of the project, expressed in COP per year.

Step 24. Record the cost of accounting software

Enter the annual cost of the software or tools used for the accounting and administrative management of the project, expressed in COP per year.

Step 25. Define the asset recovery rate

Enter the estimated percentage of recovery or replacement of energy system assets, expressed as a percentage, which represents the costs associated with replacing components during the useful life of the project.

Energy project cost assumptions - OPEX

Operation and Maintenance

 %

Enter a percentage from 0% to 1% that reflects the annual cost relative to total assets

Energy Project Insurance

 %

Enter a percentage from 0% to 1% that reflects the annual cost relative to total assets

Land Lease

 COP

Enter the annual cost value in Colombian pesos (COP)

Representation before the Regulatory Author

 COP

Enter the annual cost value in Colombian pesos (COP)

Non-Profit Entity Administration

 COP

Enter the annual cost value in Colombian pesos (COP)

Accountant

 COP

Enter the annual cost value in Colombian pesos (COP)

Legal Expenses

 COP

Enter the annual cost value in Colombian pesos

Accounting Software

 COP

Enter the annual cost value in Colombian pesos

Asset Recovery

 %

Enter a percentage from 0% to 0.5% that reflects the recovery of fixed assets through replacement.

Assumptions for investment in fixed assets – CAPEX

Assumptions for investment in fixed assets - CAPEX		
Energy system Enter the investment amount in Colombian pesos	-	COP
Connection study Enter the investment amount in Colombian pesos	-	COP
Meter replacement Enter the investment amount in Colombian pesos	-	COP
Investment 4 Enter the investment amount in Colombian pesos	-	COP

Step 26. Record the system installation cost

Enter the estimated value of the investment required for the installation of the energy generation system, expressed in COP.

Step 27. Record the cost of the connection study

Enter the estimated value of the technical study required for the project's connection to the electrical grid, expressed in COP.

Step 29. Record the cost of changing meters

Enter the estimated value of the investment needed for the adaptation or replacement of users' electric meters, expressed in COP.

Step 30. Register additional project investments

In the "Additional Investment" field, enter other investment costs associated with the development or implementation of the energy project, expressed in COP. These may include technical upgrades, complementary infrastructure, or other implementation costs.

Project funding assumptions

Step 31. Define community contributions

Enter the percentage of the investment that will be financed with the community's own resources, expressed as a %.

Step 32. Define capital contributions

Enter the percentage of the investment that will be financed with non-reimbursable resources, such as subsidies or donations, expressed as a %.

Step 33. Calculation of the amount to be financed

Based on community contributions and capital contributions, the model will automatically calculate the remaining percentage of CAPEX that will need to be financed through debt.

Project funding assumptions		
Community contributions	30%	%
Enter the percentage of capex financed with own resources		
Capital contributions	70%	%
Enter the percentage of capex financed with non-reimbursable resources		
Debt conditions		
Disbursement date	Jan-26	COP
Term in months	-	Months
Annual interest rate	0.0%	EA
Enter or select the assumptions that correspond to the financing of the loan		

Step 34. Select the disbursement date

Select the date on which the loan disbursement will be made.

Step 35. Define the debt term

Enter the total loan term, expressed in months.

Step 36. Define the annual interest rate

Enter the annual interest rate of the loan, expressed in % EA.

Verification of assumptions of the energy project

Step 37. Verify the completion progress

Check the progress indicator located on the right side of the screen, which shows the percentage of information completed in the energy project assumptions module. This indicator allows you to verify that all required fields have been filled out.

Step 38. Return to the main menu

Select the "Menu" button located at the top left of the screen to return to the model's control panel and continue to the next section.

Menu

Energy Project Assumptions

General assumptions

Energy Source	Wind	Select
Project Modality	RCSG	Select
Energy Project Construction Period	1	Months
Select a number from 1 to 12		
Disbursement Date	Jan-26	month - year

100% Complete

Financial results

Financial results

Once you have completed all the fields on the "Community Assumptions" and "Energy Project Assumptions" sheets, proceed to the financial results and graphs sheets. These will display the results of the information you entered.

Amplo Kaya

Menu **Financial Results**

Community

Income Statement		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Operating Revenue	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost of Sales	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Profit	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Margin	%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Operating Expenses	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Profit	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Margin	%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Depreciation	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EBITDA	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EBITDA Margin	%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Non-Operating Income	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Operating Expenses	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit Before Taxes	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Income	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Margin	%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

Step 1. Select between the two options in the initial drop-down list (community or energy community)

- Community: the results that will be presented will be those related to the productive activity of the community.
- Energy community: the results to be presented will be those related to the union between productive activity and the energy project.

Return to main menu

To return to the control panel, select the menu button.

Income statement

The income statement presents the profitability of the energy community or production activity in accounting terms. This table presents the annual revenues, costs, expenses, and profits.

Income Statement		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Operating Revenue	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost of Sales	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Profit	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Margin	%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Operating Expenses	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Profit	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Margin	%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Depreciation	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EBITDA	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EBITDA Margin	%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Non-Operating Income	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Operating Expenses	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit Before Taxes	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Income	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Margin	%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

It is recommended to review the operating and net margins. If these are positive and increasing over time, it means the project is profitable and efficiencies are being generated. Conversely, if they are negative, it demonstrates that despite the revenue, more is being spent than earned.

Cash flow

Cash flow is the financial statement that presents the actual results of money coming in or going out of a project. It shows how much money is available or how much has been spent on operations, financing, and investment.

Cash Flow		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
(=) Gross Cash Flow	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Δ Working Capital	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(=) Operating Cash Flow	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(-) Other Non-Operating Expenses	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(+) Other Non-Operating Income	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(=) Non-Operating Cash Flow	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(=) Cash Flow after Non-Operating Items	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAPEX	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(=) Investment Cash Flow	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(=) Cash Flow after Investment	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(=) Financing Cash Flow	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(=) Net Cash Flow	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(+) Opening Balance	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(=) Closing Balance	COP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

It is recommended to review the operating cash flow; a positive result indicates that the project is generating revenue. Additionally, the investment cash flow, if positive, demonstrates the sale of assets, while a negative flow indicates the purchase of fixed assets. The financing cash flow represents the inflows and outflows of money from debt or equity contributions. Finally, a positive net cash balance at the end of the period demonstrates the project's liquidity.

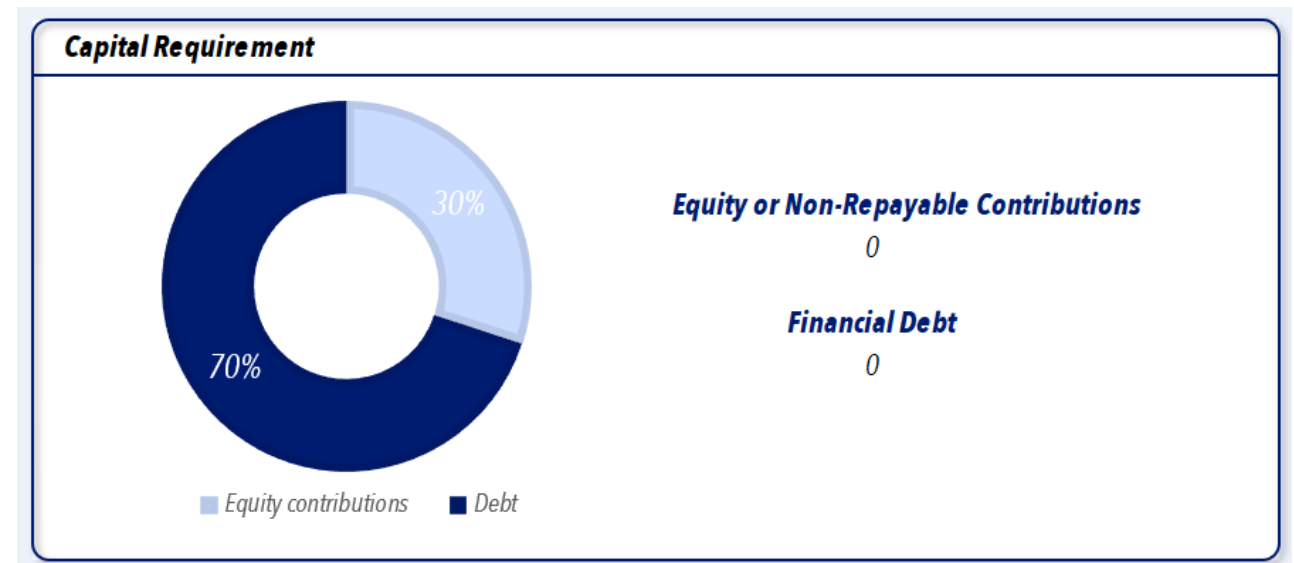
Capital Requirement

The capital requirement represents the total investment needed to carry out the project. This defines the total value and the financing mechanisms through which the capital will be received. These can be: financial debt, equity, or non-reimbursable resources (donations).

If most of the project is financed by debt, it's considered a leveraged project. This money is typically provided by a bank, and interest must be paid along with the principal.

If most of it is financed with own resources, it means that in order to carry out the project, the users of the community must contribute money to be able to execute the project.

If most of it is financed by non-refundable resources, it means that a philanthropic institution provided the capital, so there is no need to repay the money.



Contributions own

Own contributions are financial resources that must be provided by the users of the energy community for the development, maintenance and operation of both the energy project and the productive activity in which they work.

Operating contributions are those that community members participating in and benefiting from the energy project must provide. This money is used for the operation and maintenance of the energy-producing assets.

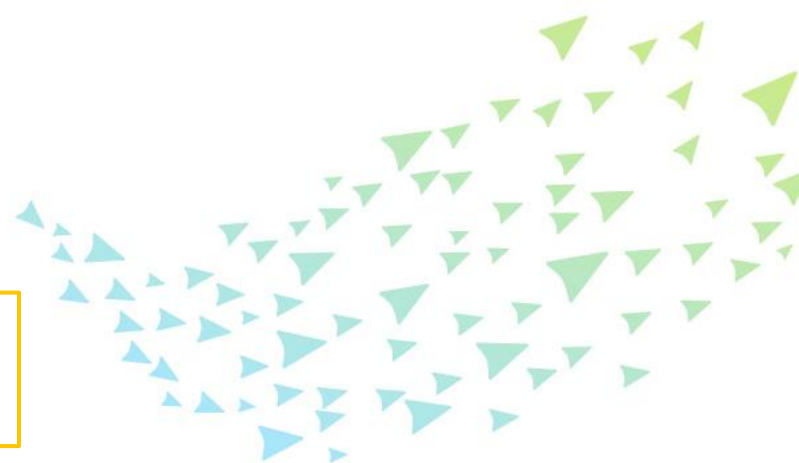
Community contributions are those that must be given by the users of the community who participate in the productive activity together and who benefit monetarily from it.

The financing quota is the contribution that the beneficiaries of the energy project can make to cover the investment in fixed assets.

Equity Contributions	
Average Annual Operating Contribution	0
Average Annual Community Fee	0
Average Annual Financing Payment	0

Graphical results

The graphical results sheet visually supports the financial results of both the productive activity that supports the energy project and the energy community. Like the financial results sheet, this sheet is only useful once the data in the input sheets has been completed.



Step 1. Confirm the selected scenario. This is chosen on the financial results sheet.

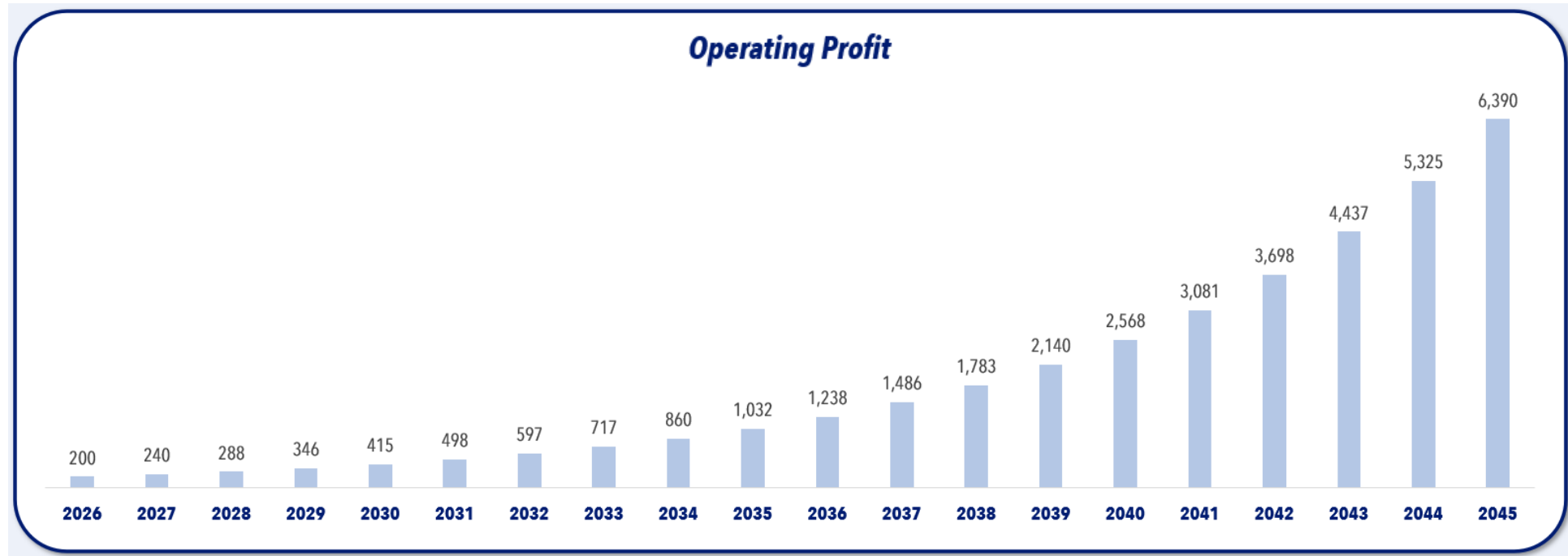
- Community: the results that will be presented will be those related to the productive activity of the community.
- Energy community: the results to be presented will be those related to the union between productive activity and the energy project.

Return to main menu

To return to the control panel, select the menu button.

Operating profit chart

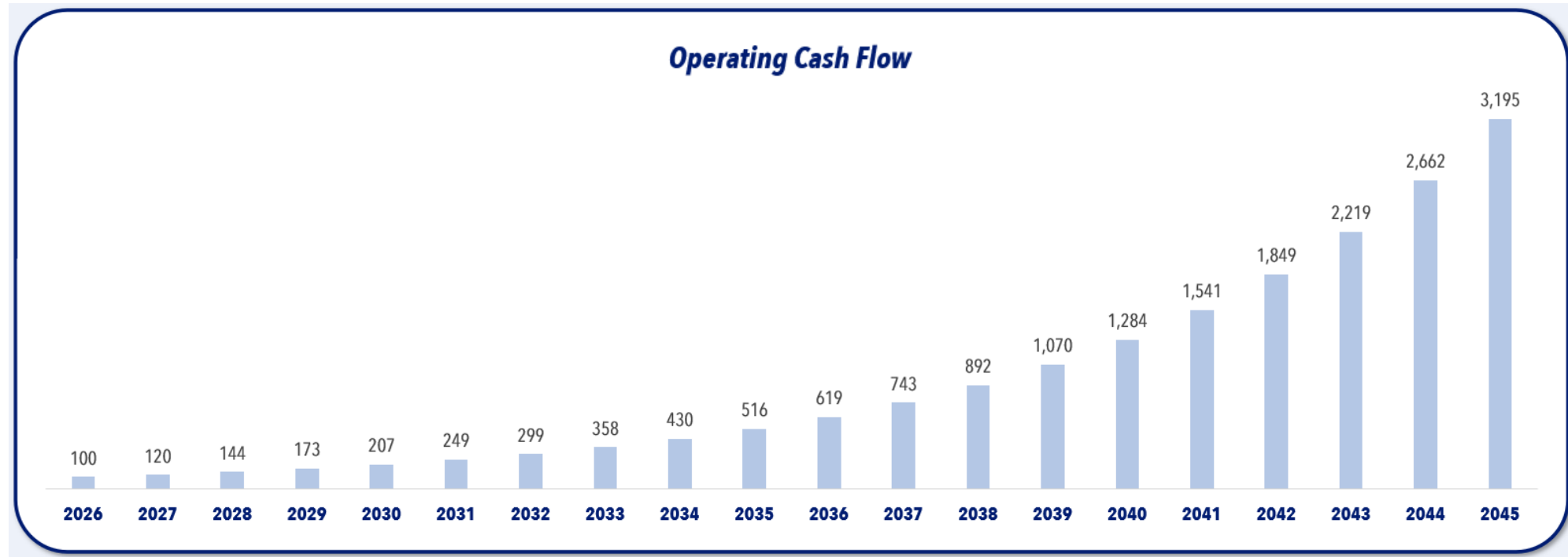
This graph complements the income statement shown in the financial results sheet. It can be stated that the first sign of project profitability is that all values are greater than zero.



It is recommended to review the entire timeline graph, as operational efficiencies can be identified if the graph shows an upward trend. Conversely, operational inefficiencies can be identified as the years progress if the graph shows a downward trend.

Operating cash flow chart

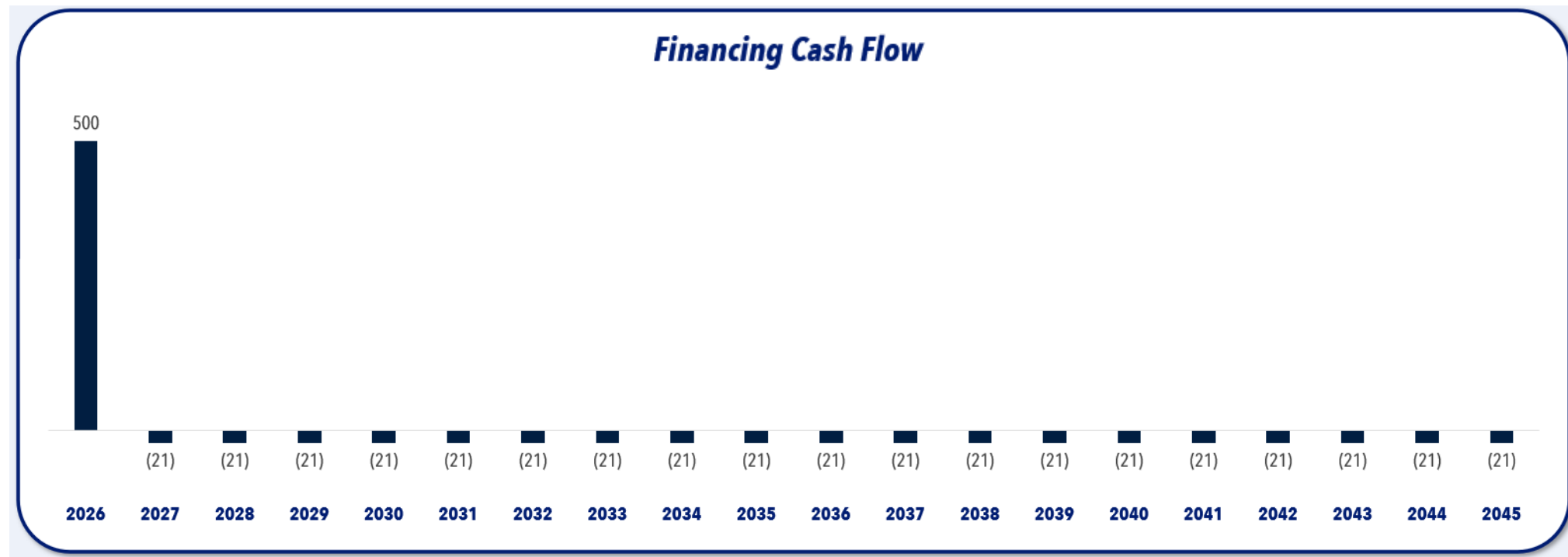
This chart complements the project's cash flow, shown in the financial results tab. It illustrates the money generated by the operation.



It is recommended to review the entire timeline graph, as it allows you to identify increases in income received over time. This could be due to increased revenue or reduced costs. Conversely, if income is decreasing, it could be due to reduced revenue or increased operating costs.

Financing cash flow chart

This chart complements the project's cash flow, shown in the financial results tab. It illustrates the money that came in or went out due to debt or equity contributions.



It is recommended to review the entire time series graph. If the graph is positive in some periods, it indicates that money was received during that period due to a bank loan or capital contributions. Conversely, if the graph is negative, it shows principal payments on the debt.

Financial KPIs

The selected indicators reflect the overall profitability of the project. These show us how investable it is, as they indicate whether it will generate a return for investors.

The initial investment reflects the total value invested in the project; this must be the same as that presented in the capital requirement.

The IRR represents the average annual rate of return that an investor has after providing capital for the project.

Net present value (NPV) reflects the value of a project today, taking into account the initial investment plus the returns generated. If it is positive, it means that the returns cover the investment risk.

The return on investment is the time it takes to recover the invested capital.

Financial KPIs	
Initial Investment	-
IRR	0.0%
NPV	-
Return on Investment	-

Social and environmental KPIs

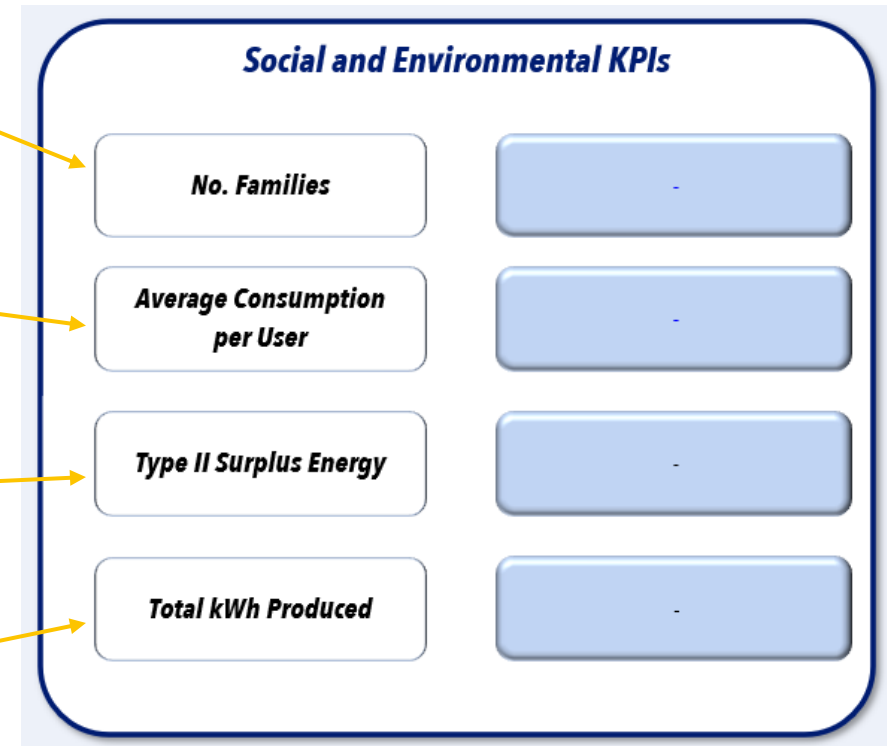
Implementing an energy community brings with it a positive social and environmental impact. Therefore, it is important to measure its effects.

The number of families represents the family units that will have access to the energy service thanks to the project.

The average consumption per user represents the kWh per family unit that will be used thanks to the energy project.

Type 2 surpluses represent the available kWh that are estimated to be sold to the grid, and therefore generate additional income for the community.

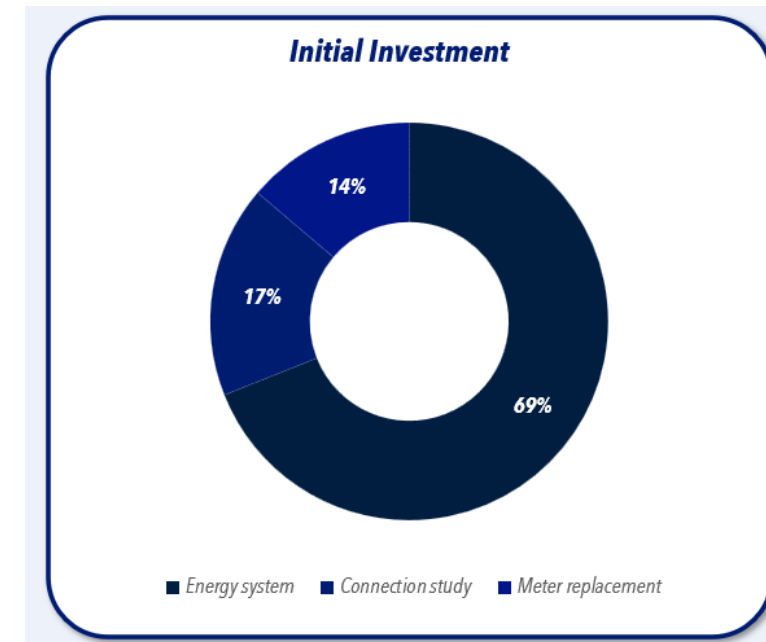
The total kW produced represents the total energy that the solar project can generate, for consumption and sale to the population.



Initial Investment chart

This chart represents the detailed use of funds for which the investment will be used.

- The energy system represents the entire capex necessary for the development of the energy project infrastructure.
- The connection study is a preliminary investment, which provides the guidelines to facilitate installation and connection with users and the network.
- Meter replacements are an investment that can vary in cost, depending on the user's current connections. If the users are receiving electricity for the first time, or if the existing meters are not compatible with the grid, replacements are necessary.



Reference image – the data presented are sample variables

Additional recommendations

1

Complete the pre-diagnosis before entering assumptions

Verify the decision tree (feasibility and bankability) before completing the model. A non-feasible project should not proceed to the financial assumptions stage.

2

Review the DSCR and VPN before concluding feasibility

The threshold of bankability $DSCR \geq 1.2$ and $NPV > 0$ at 8%. If the results do not meet these thresholds, review CAPEX, energy tariff or financing structure before submitting to financing entities.

3

Analyze Growth Scenarios with Prudence

Activate the growth plan only if there is evidence of future demand. Define the start year based on realistic projections of the community's economic activity.

4

Validate Seasonality and Quantities with Real Data

Seasonality percentages must add up to 100% (check the ✓/✗ indicator). Production quantities must be based on historical records or demand studies, not optimistic assumptions.

5

Using the Model as a Tool for Dialogue with the Community

Financial and graphical results must be explained to community members in accessible language. Collective understanding of the indicators is essential for the project's governance and sustainability.

6

Consult the Technical Manual to understand the relationships between variables.

To understand in depth the logic of the model and how the assumptions, costs, income and financial indicators are interrelated, refer to the Technical Manual of the instrument.



Financial Model Guide

Deliverable 3
TCF Energy Communities

February 5, 2026

Contract No: 83500837
Project: Transformative Climate Finance
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