



TRANSELEC S.A. AND SUBSIDIARY

REASONED ANALYSIS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30th, 2015

SUMMARY

As of September 30, 2015, Transelec S.A. and subsidiary obtained an EBITDA* of MCh\$179,883, a 15.6% higher than the comparison period of 2014 (MCh\$155,658), with an EBITDA* over revenues of 87.8% (84.6% in 2014). This increase is mainly explained by operating revenues that reached MCh\$204,833 as of September 2015, a 11.3% higher than the revenues obtained in the same period of 2014 (MCh\$184,047) and by an increase of MCh\$3,588 in other income. In addition, fixed costs had a minor variation between the periods compared, increasing in 3.3% for operating costs and in 2.5% for administration and sales expenses.

The net income recorded by the Company as of September 30, 2015 was MCh\$66,849, which is 55.4% higher respect to the comparison period (MCh\$43,010). This increase is mainly explained by lower loss in Non-Operating Income (17.5%) and a higher Operating Income (11.4%), partially offset by higher Income Tax (16.5%).

The loss in Non-Operating Income as of September 30, 2015 of MCh\$55,287, shows a decrease of 17.5% compared with the same period in 2014 (MCh\$66,978), mainly explained by lower loss for indexed assets and liabilities (25.7%), which measures the inflation impact on the UF denominated debt of the Company, and by lower loss in foreign exchange differences (116.8%).

During the first nine months of 2015, the company incorporated US\$94.7 million of new facilities, where US\$70.5 correspond to the commissioning of the trunk expansion project "S/E Lo Aguirre" and US\$20.3 million to the commissioning of five trunk upgrade projects; the remainder corresponds to acquisitions and subtransmission projects commissioned.

Relevant facts of the period:

- On January 23, 2015, an extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of Transelec S.A. was held. It was agreed to approve the merger of the subsidiary Inversiones Eléctricas Transam Chile with Transelec S.A., in the terms and conditions discussed at the meeting, delegating to the Board of Directors the establishment of the time the merger should be materialized.
- On January 30, 2015, Fitch Ratings has upgraded Transelec to 'BBB' from 'BBB-' internationally and 'AA-' from A+' locally, both corresponding to 1 notch increase from our previous standing.
- On April 2, 2015, Transelec S.A. subscribed a loan agreement with "Banco Estado" (1 year bullet, 3.8% rate), amounting MCh\$16,000, maturing on April 2, 2016, in order to prepay the debt of its subsidiary Transmisora Huepil Ltda.
- On April 10, 2015, the subsidiary Transmisora Huepil Ltda. totally prepaid the principal and interests related to its only outstanding debt, transaction required for the merger of its parent Inversiones Eléctricas Transam Chile Ltda. with Transelec S.A.
- In the first half of the year, Transelec made an intercompany loan to Transelec holdings Rentas Limitada for UF 1.76 million.
- As of August 1st, 2015, Inversiones Eléctricas Transam S.A. and its subsidiaries were merged.
- As of September 1st, 2015, Transelec S.A. and Inversiones Eléctricas Transam S.A. were merged.



- During the first nine months of the year, Transelec S.A. has distributed the following amounts to its shareholders:

\$24,845 million as definitive dividends for 2014

\$16,355 million as first provisional dividend for 2015

\$18,167 as second provisional dividend for 2015

Transelec S.A. and its subsidiary Inversiones Eléctricas Transam Chile Ltda. have prepared their financial statements as of September 30, 2015, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and correspond to the comprehensive, explicit and non-reserved adoption of the above mentioned international standard. The figures of this ratio analysis are expressed in millions of Chilean pesos (MCh\$) as the Chilean peso is the functional currency of Transelec S.A.

1. INCOME STATEMENT ANALYSIS

Items	YTD September 2015 MCh\$	YTD September 2014 MCh\$	Variation 2015/2014 MCh\$	Variation 2015/2014 %
Operating Revenues	204.833	184.047	20.785	11,3%
Toll sales	201.816	180.954	20.862	11,5%
Work and services	3.017	3.093	-77	-2,5%
Operating costs	-61.554	-54.073	-7.482	13,8%
Fixed costs	-20.350	-19.697	-653	3,3%
Depreciation	-41.204	-34.376	-6.828	19,9%
Administraton and sales expenses	-10.903	-11.195	292	-2,6%
Fixed costs	-10.024	-10.279	255	-2,5%
Depreciation	-879	-916	37	-4,0%
Operating Income	132.375	118.779	13.596	11,4%
Interest from Leasing	249	0	249	-
Other Financial Income	5.476	7.668	-2.192	-28,6%
Financial Costs	-43.998	-40.360	-3.638	9,0%
Foreign exchange differences, net	825	-4.903	5.728	-116,8%
Gain (loss) for indexed assets and liabilities	-23.015	-30.971	7.956	-25,7%
Other income	5.176	1.588	3.588	226,0%
Non-Operating Income	-55.287	-66.978	11.691	-17,5%
Income before Income Taxes	77.088	51.801	25.287	48,8%
Income tax	-10.239	-8.791	-1.448	16,5%
Net Income	66.849	43.010	23.839	55,4%
EBITDA	179.883	155.658	24.225	15,6%

(*) EBITDA= Operating Revenues + Operating Fixed Costs + Administration and Sales Fixed Costs + Other Income

a) Operating income

During the first nine months of 2015, operating revenues reached MCh\$204,833, which is 11.3% higher compared with the same period in 2014 (MCh\$184,047). This increase is mainly explained by higher Toll sales that reached MCh\$201,816 as of September 2015, a 11.5% higher than 2014 (MCh\$180,945). This increase is mainly explained by MCh\$13,650 generated



by macroeconomic factors (indexation and Foreign Exchange), MCh\$2,566 higher regulated subtransmission revenues, MCh\$3,020 of additional revenues from new projects commissioned and MCh\$1,834 lower revenues in September 2014 due to forward contracts. Revenues from services rendered to others reached MCh\$3,017 in September 2015, 2.5% lower than 2014 (MCh\$3,093).

During this period, the operating costs reached MCh\$61,554, a 13.8% higher than 2014 (MCh\$54,073). These costs are mainly related to the maintenance and operation of the Company's facilities and, in percentage terms, 66.9% of the company's costs correspond to property, plant and equipment depreciation (63.6% in 2014) and the remaining 33.1% corresponds to personnel, supplies and contracted services (36.4% in 2014). As of September 2015, fixed costs were slightly higher than the costs reached in the same period in 2014 (3.3% increase), while the depreciation was 19.9% higher, which is mainly explained by the fixed assets retirement as a result of sinister occurred during 2015.

Administrative and selling expenses amounted to MCh\$10,903, a 2.6% lower than 2014 (MCh\$11,195), and primarily consist in 91.9% of personnel and work expenses, supplies and contracted services (91.8% in 2014), and 8.1% of depreciation (8.2% in 2014).

b) Non-operating income

Despite net income for the first three quarters of 2015 being negatively impacted by the non-operating loss of MCh\$55,287, this result was a 17.5% lower than recorded in the same period of 2014 (MCh\$66,978), and is mainly explained by gains for indexed assets and liabilities (MCh\$7,956), lower losses in income from foreign exchange differences (MCh\$5,728) and an increase of MCh\$3,588 in other gains, which include a raise of MCh\$2,692 for various extraordinary gains. These effects were partially offset by higher financial costs (MCh\$3,638).

Loss from indexed assets and liabilities of MCh\$23,015, compared with the loss of MCh\$30,971 recorded in the same period of 2014, is mainly explained by the variation in the UF or Chilean inflation-indexed currency, which grew 2.8% during the first nine months of the year as opposed to 3.3% in the same period of the previous year. The UF-denominated outstanding debt at this date is also lower than at the same date last year.

Gains from Foreign exchange differences as of September, 2015, reached MCh\$825 which is 116.8% higher in comparison with the same period of 2014 (MCh\$4,903). Losses recorded as of September 2014, are mainly explained by the negative impact of higher exchange rate on the Senior Notes bond issued in July 2013 (MCh\$9,009) and by losses from forward contracts (MCh\$2,098), partially offset by gains related to receivables from related companies (MCh\$5,305) and in capital market investments (MCh\$1,420). As of September 2015, the impact of a higher exchange rate was made visible by the dollarization of the intercompany loan between Transelec S.A. and its subsidiary, Transam. This loan was originally denominated in UF.

The "Other gains" item had a MCh\$5,176 positive impact on the non-operating income, 226% higher than last year's comparison at the same date, and it consists mainly of subtransmission reassessments from previous years.

Financial costs as of September, 2015, reached MCh\$ 43,998, 9.0% higher than the same period of 2014 (MCh\$40,360). This increase is mainly explained by interest paid on US\$-denominated debt issued in July 2014 (MCh\$7,024) to pay for E, F, L and I bonds series, plus the mark-to-market of the swap to hedge the US\$-denominated debt (MCh\$3,411). This is partially offset by lower financial expenses related to a smaller amount of UF-denominated debt (MCh\$3,124) and a smaller amount of CLP-denominated debt (MCh\$1,119) after payment of the F series; by lower interest paid to related parties (MCh\$1,371) in comparison to the same period in 2014 and other minor items.



Other financial income as of September, 2015, reached MCh\$5,476, a 28.6% lower than the same period in 2014 (MCh\$7,668), mainly explained by lower interest accrued to related companies (Transelec Holding Rentas Ltda.).

2. BALANCE SHEET ANALYSIS

The increase in the total assets between December 2014 and September 2015 is explained by higher non-current assets (MCh\$110,901), partially offset by a decrease in current assets (MCh\$29,270). This is mainly explained by dividend payment made during 2015 and the payment of loans from related companies.

The increase in total liabilities between December 2014 and September 2015 is explained by the reclassification of the C series bond, which is due in September 2016.

Items	YTD September 2015 MCh\$	December 2014 MCh\$	Variation 2015/2014 MCh\$	Variation 2015/2014 %
Current assets	99.243	128.514	-29.270	-22,8%
Non-current assets	2.139.453	2.028.552	110.901	5,5%
Total Assets	2.238.696	2.157.066	81.630	3,8%
Current liabilities	243.144	96.930	146.215	150,8%
Non current liabilities	1.189.323	1.254.884	-65.561	-5,2%
Equity	806.229	805.252	977	0,1%
Total Liabilities & Equity	2.238.696	2.157.066	81.630	3,8%

VALUE OF THE MAIN PP&E IN OPERATION

Assets	YTD September 2015 MCh\$	December 2014 MCh\$	Variation 2015/2014 MCh\$	Variation 2015/2014 %
Land	20.630	20.060	571	2,8%
Building, Infraestructure, works in progress	866.710	1.046.214	-179.504	-17,2%
Work in progress	68.227	73.169	-4.942	-6,8%
Machinery and equipment	403.945	546.349	-142.405	-26,1%
Other fixed assets	6.442	4.394	2.048	46,6%
Depreciation (less)	-370.014	-338.275	-31.739	9,4%
Total	995.941	1.351.911	-355.970	-26,3%

CURRENT DEBT

Debt	Currency or index	Interest rate	Type of rate	Maturity Date	Amount in original currency (million)	
					Unpaid capital	
					YTD September 2015	December 2014
Series C bond	UF	3,50%	Fixed	01 September, 2016	6,0	6,0
Series D bond	UF	4,25%	Fixed	15 December, 2027	13,5	13,5
Series H bond	UF	4,80%	Fixed	01 August, 2031	3,0	3,0
Series K bond	UF	4,60%	Fixed	01 September, 2031	1,6	1,6
Series M bond	UF	4,05%	Fixed	15 June, 2032	3,4	3,4
Series N bond	UF	3,95%	Fixed	15 December, 2038	3,0	3,0
Series Q bond	UF	3,95%	Fixed	15 October, 2042	3,1	3,1
Series Senior Notes bond	USD	4,625%	Fixed	26 July, 2023	300,0	300,0
Series Senior Notes bond	USD	4,250%	Fixed	14 January, 2025	375,0	0,0
Revolving Credit Facility	USD	1,58%	Variable		0,0	0,0
Huepil Loan	USD	-	Variable	04 April, 2015	0,0	19,1
Local Note	USD	3,80%	Variable	02 April, 2016	16.000,0	0,0

Although increases in inflation can impact the cost of debt denominated in UF and, therefore, on the financial costs of the Company, these impacts are mitigated by the revenues of the Company, which are also indexed to the inflation by indexing the polynomials revenues.

3. MAIN CASH FLOWS DURING THE YEAR

Items	YTD September 2015 MCh\$	YTD September 2014 MCh\$	Variation 2015/2014 MCh\$	Variation 2015/2014 %
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	126.077	135.504	-9.427	-7,0%
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	-103.916	-78.348	-25.568	32,6%
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	-55.753	16.405	-72.158	6,0%
Net increase (decrease) of cash and cash equivalent	-33.592	73.561	-107.153	-145,7%
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the period	65.913	52.422	13.491	25,7%
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the period	32.321	125.983	-93.662	-74,3%

As of September, 2015, cash flows provided by operating activities reached MCh\$126,077, which is 7.0% lower than the same period of 2014 (MCh\$135,504), mainly explained by lower costs in operation-related charges for one time (MCh\$3,627), and a lower amount of interest charged (MCh\$3,650). This is partially offset by a higher charge from sales of goods and services rendered (MCh\$304,077) and higher payments made to providers due to goods and services rendered (128,445) and higher interest paid in comparison to the previous year.

During this period, cash flow used in investing activities reached MCh\$103,916, 32.6% higher than the amount used in the same period of 2014 (MCh\$78,348), which is mostly explained by the rise in loans to related parties (MCh\$66,628), partially offset by charges made to related parties (MCh\$20,133) and a decrease in advance payments and loans made to other parties (MCh\$462,322).

During the same period, cash flows used in financing activities reached MCh\$55,753, an 6.0% higher than the amount used in the same period of 2014 (MCh\$16,405), mainly explained by proceeds from the loan agreement subscribed by Transelec S.A. with Banco Estado on April, 2015 (MCh\$16,000), partially offset by the prepayment of Transmisora Huepil Ltda. loan.

In addition, the Company has secured the following committed credit line to ensure funds are immediately available to cover working capital needs:



Bank	Amount (up to)	Maturity	Type of Credit
Scotiabank, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, DnB NOR, Citibank, JP Morgan Chase Bank and Export Development Canada	US\$250,000,000	Oct 15th, 2017	Working Capital

4. INDICATORS

Bonds	Covenant	Limit	YTD September 2015	December 2014
All local Series	Distribution Test (**)	FNO(*)/Financial Expenses > 1,5	4,02	4,35
	Capitalization Ratio	< 0,7	0,62	0,61
	Shareholder's Equity (million UF) (***) > ThUF15.000		32,79	33,71

(*) FNO = Cash flow from operating activities plus the absolute value of finance costs, plus the absolute value of the expenditure for Income Taxes.

(**) This is only a test to distribute restricted payments such as dividends.

(***) Equity = Total equity attributable to owners of the parent plus accumulated amortization of Goodwill. The accumulated amortization of Goodwill between June 30, 2006 and September 30, 2015 amounted to MCh\$24.970.

Ratios	YTD September 2015	December 2014	Variation 2015/2014
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*Figures as of September are annualized

Profitability

Shareholders' Equity profitability *	11,1%	8,3%	33,3%
Assets profitability *	4,0%	3,1%	28,4%
Operating assets profitability *	7,6%	4,4%	73,3%
Earnings per share (\$) *	89.132	66.773	33,5%

Liquidity & Indebtedness

Current Ratio	0,41	1,33	-69,2%
Acid-Test Ratio	0,41	1,33	-69,2%
Debt to Equity	1,78	1,68	6,0%
% Short term debt	16,97	7,17	136,7%
% Log term debt	83,03	92,83	-10,6%
Financial expenses coverage	4,09	3,79	7,8%

* Yearly basis

5. THE MARKET

Transelec S.A. develops its activities in the electricity market, which has been divided into three sectors: generation, transmission and distribution. The generation sector includes companies that are dedicated to generate electricity that will subsequently be used throughout the country by end users. The purpose of the distribution sector is to carry electricity to the physical location where each end user will use this electricity. Finally, the primary goal of the transmission sector is to transport the generated electricity from where it is produced (electrical power plants) to the "points of entry" of the distribution companies' networks or of the large end users.

Transelec's business mainly focuses on commercializing the capacity of its facilities to transport and transform electricity, in accordance with established safety and quality standards. The transmission system of Transelec S.A. and its subsidiary, which stretches between "Arica y Parinacota" Regions to "Los Lagos" Region, encompasses the majority of the trunk transmission lines and substations in the Central Interconnected System (SIC) and the Great North Interconnected System (SING). This transmission system transports the electricity that supplies



approximately 98.5% of Chile's population. The Company owns all of the 500 kV electricity transport lines, approximately 47% of the 220 kV lines, 85% of the 154 kV lines and 10% of the 110kV and 66kV lines.

The legal framework that governs the electrical transmission business in Chile is contained in DFL No. 4/2006, which establishes the modified, coordinated and systemized text of Decree with Force of Law No. 1 from the Ministry of Mining, issued in 1982; and the General Electricity Services Law. (DFL No. 1/82) and its subsequent modifications, including Law 19,940 ("Ley Corta I") published on March 13, 2004, Law 20,018 ("Ley Corta II") published on May 19, 2005, Law 20,257 (Generation with Non-Conventional Renewable Energy Resources) published on April 1, 2008, Law 20,701 (Procedure to grant Electrical Concessions) published on October 14, 2013, Law 20,698 (Contribute with the Generation mix expansion through Non-Conventional Renewable Energy) published on October 22, 2013 and the Law 20,726 (that promote the interconnection of independents electrical systems) published on February 7, 2014. These standards are complemented by the Regulations of the General Electricity Services Law of 1997 (Supreme Decree No. 327/97 from the Ministry of Mining) and its respective modifications, the Regulations that establish the Structure, Functioning and Financing of Load Dispatch Centers (Supreme Decree No. 291/2007), the Regulations of Complementary Services in 2012 (Supreme Decree No. 130, Ministry of Energy) and also the Technical Standard on Reliability and Service Quality (Exempt Ministerial Resolution No. 40 of May 16, 2005) and its subsequent modifications.

Law 19,940, also called "Ley Corta I", modified the General Electricity Services Law of 1982 in matters related to electricity transmission activity, subdividing the transmission network into three types of systems: trunk transmission, sub-transmission and additional transmission. It also establishes that electricity transmission – both by trunk transmission as well as sub-transmission systems – is considered a public service and is subject to regulated tariffs and to the open access regime.

Finally, Law 19,940 establishes that the new payment regime for using trunk facilities would become effective as of March 13, 2004 and determines a transitory period that was in effect until the first trunk transmission decree was issued. Thus, from 2004 to 2007, collection and payment for using transmission facilities was carried out provisionally using subsequent recalculations in accordance with legal and regulatory standards in effect until "Ley Corta I" was published.

On January 15, 2008, a decree from the Ministry of Economy, Development and Reconstruction was published, and set the new Investment Value (VI), the Annuity of the Investment Value (AVI), the Operation, Maintenance and Administration Costs (COMA) and the Annual Transmission Value per Segment (VATT) for trunk facilities for the period from March 14th, 2004 to December 31, 2010, as well as the indexation formulas applicable during that period. New rates for the trunk transmission system began being applied in April 2008, and during 2008 trunk income was recalculated for the period from March 13, 2004 to December 31, 2007. The determination of trunk facilities and their Annual Transmission Value (VATT) is updated every four years using an internationally-tendered study. During 2010, the second Trunk Transmission Study was conducted which allowed setting the tariffs and the corresponding indexation formulas for the period 2011 - 2014.

Decree No. 61, published on November 17, 2011 contains the tariffs that will be retroactively applicable from January 1, 2011. During 2012 and 2013 the new tariffs have been applied and particularly the assessment process form 2011 was published in March and April for SING and SIC respectively. The SIC assessment for 2011 was modified in December 2012 according to the Expert Panel Report N°2-2012. According to what is indicated in the third article of Law 20,805 published on January 29, 2015, and to what is established in the Decree No. 8T of April 22, 2015, the validity of the Decree No. 61/2011, which fixes the qualification of its trunk facilities and the tariffs, is extended until December 31, 2015, except for the values associated with Annual Value of Investment (AVI) of upgrade works.



Currently, the third Transmission Trunk Study is under development, which will set the basis for determining the tariffs and indexation formulas corresponding to the period 2016 - 2018, that are expected to be published by Decree of the Minister of Energy towards the end of 2015.

Decree No. 320 from the Ministry of Economy, Development and Reconstruction, which sets tariffs for subtransmission facilities, was published in the Official Gazette on January 9, 2009. The new tariffs began to be applied on January 14th, 2009 and were in effect until December 31, 2010. On April 9, 2013, the Supreme Decree No. 14 was published by the Ministry of Energy, setting subtransmission tariffs from January 2011 to December 2014. The difference between invoiced amounts using these provisional tariffs since January 2011 until the publishing date of this decree will be reassessed by the CDEC based on the difference between the provisional tariff and the definitive values established by Decree No. 14. According to what is indicated in the third article of Law 20,805 published on January 29, 2015, and to what is established in the Decree No. 7T of April 22, 2015, the validity of the Decree No. 121/2010, which fixes the tariffs of subtransmission facilities, and of the Exempt Decree No. 14/2013, which fixes the qualification of subtransmission facilities, is extended until December 31, 2015, except for the values associated with Annual Value of Investment (AVI) of upgrade works.

The new Subtransmission Systems Studies that will set the basis for determining the tariffs and indexation formulas corresponding to the period 2016 - 2018 were finished during December 2014. These tariffs are expected to be published by Decree of the Minister of Energy during the first half of 2016.

6. MARKET RISK FACTORS

Due to the nature of the electrical market and the legislation and standards that regulate this sector, the Company is not exposed to significant risks in developing its principal business. However, the following risk factors should be mentioned and considered:

6.1 Regulatory Framework

Electricity transmission tariffs are set by law and are indexed in order to guarantee real annual returns for the operator. The nature of the industry enables transmission income to be stable over time. In addition, this income is complemented with income obtained from private contracts with large clients.

However, the fact that these tariffs are revised every four years in Trunk Transmission and Subtransmission Studies could place the Company at risk of new tariffs that are detrimental or less attractive given the investments it has made.

Since both Trunk Transmission and Subtransmission Systems are subject to the regime of unrestricted open access, as provided by the law that regulates our industry, there is a risk that the authority attempt to extend this access not only to the network connection - connecting a bay to a busbar of a substation - but also a physical access to the transmission facilities, meaning to force the transmitter, owner of such facilities, to share assets or areas inside some substations. The same may happen with additional systems that are subject to the open access regime when these facilities use ways of rights or national public goods in its layout and have available technical capacity.

The Company cannot guarantee that other regulatory changes will not negatively affect it or its clients or creditors, thus compromising Transelec's income.

6.2 Operating Risks



Although the Company's management believes it has adequate risk coverage, in line with industry practices, it cannot guarantee the sufficiency of its insurance policy coverage for certain operating risks to which it is exposed, including forces of nature, damages to transmission facilities, on-the-job accidents and equipment failure. Any of these events could negatively affect the Company's financial statements.

6.3 Application of regulations and / or Environmental Law

The operations of Transelec are subject to Law No. 19.300, on Chilean general basis of the environment ("Environmental Law"), enacted in 1994 and modified through the Law No. 20.417 published in the Official Gazette on January 26, 2010. This modification considered an institutional change, creating new institutions with environmental competencies: (i) the Ministry of Environmental Affairs; (ii) the Minister Council for Sustainability; (iii) the Environmental Assessment Service; and (iv) the Superintendence of Environmental Affairs; these institutions are in charge of the regulation, evaluation and inspection of the activities that are likely to generate environmental impacts. Afterwards, the Law No. 20.600 was published on June 28, 2012, creating the Environmental Courts, whose function is to resolve environmental disputes within its jurisdiction. This institutional specialization generates a scenario of greater control and supervision in the Company's actions.

The Environmental Impact Assessment System (SEIA) Bylaw, modified through the Supreme Decree No. 40/2012, has introduced changes in the assessment process of the projects, implying the adaption of the formulation of these projects to the new scenario, mainly regarding the level of details in its description and the impacts assessment.

Furthermore, the enactment of the Supreme Decree No. 66/2013 of the Minister of Social Development, which regulates the indigenous consultation procedure for the Chilean State and the participation and consultation procedure considered in the Supreme Decree No. 40/2012 for the investment projects in the Environmental Impact Assessment System, has generated a new scenario of high uncertainty. Both decrees have not obtained the overall validation from indigenous communities' representatives, thereby causing consultation processes with low effectiveness, implying delays in the management of projects and even the prosecution of some environmental authorizations.

Investment projects in Chile are facing a more informed and organized citizenry, therefore, the challenge is to formulate projects that include people's concerns and approaches in an early stage. The risk of not considering the citizenry in this early stage, results in a greater complexity scenario regarding the environmental approval and the prosecution of the matters in conflict.

6.4 Delays in the Construction of New Transmission Facilities

The success of the program for extending the trunk transmission network and building new facilities will depend on numerous factors, including cost and availability of funding. Although Transelec has experience with large-scale construction projects, the construction of new facilities could be negatively affected by factors commonly associated with such projects including delays in obtaining regulatory authorizations, scarcity of equipment, materials or labor, etc. Any of these factors could cause delays in the partial or total completion of the capital investment program, and could increase the costs of the projects.

6.5 Technological Changes

Transelec is compensated for investments that makes in electrical transmission facilities through an annual valuation of the existing facilities (AVI), which is performed every four years using current market prices. Any significant technological advance in the equipment that are part of Transelec' facilities could lower this valuation, which would prevent partial recovery of the investments made.



6.6 Foreign Exchange Risk

The following factors expose Transelec to foreign exchange risk:

- The revenues of its subsidiary are denominated in U.S. dollars.
- Transelec carries out several types of transactions in U.S. dollars (construction contracts, import purchases, etc.).
- Maintains accounts receivables in UF and US dollars.
- Maintains a Cross Currency Swap contract that compensates the risks of exchange rates on the last international issuance, amounting to a notional amount equivalent to US\$375 million.
- Maintains lease contracts that generate income indexed to US dollars.

Exchange rate exposure is managed using a policy that involves fully hedging the Company's net balance sheet exposure using diverse instruments such as foreign exchange forward contracts and cross currency swaps.

The following table details the amounts of monetary assets and liabilities as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

In million pesos	YTD September 2015		December 2014	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Dollar (amounts associated with balance sheet items)	469.808	469.630	405.821	420.498
Dollar (amounts associated with income statement items)	0	0	0	0
Chilean peso	1.728.890	1.729.068	1.728.024	1.713.348

(*) Indexing polynomials of the Company's revenues contain formulas for setting these revenues in the short term, differing from the long-term indexing. In order that the short-term indexing is consistent with long-term indexing, the Company, periodically (every six months) and until 2014, sold a percentage of their semi-annual fixed dollar income using currency forwards. These forwards were considered as cash flow hedges and therefore, changes in fair value, while they were not done, were included in other comprehensive income.

EXCHANGE RATES (Observed exchange rates)

Month	Average 2015 (\$)	Last Day 2015 (\$)	Average 2014 (\$)	Last Day 2014 (\$)
January	620,91	632,03	537,03	553,84
February	623,62	618,76	554,41	559,38
March	628,50	626,58	563,84	551,18
April	614,73	611,28	554,64	564,59
May	607,60	616,66	555,40	550,72
June	629,99	639,04	553,06	552,72
July	650,14	671,11	558,21	573,14
August	688,12	695,25	579,05	590,91
September	704,68	698,72	593,47	599,22
Average of the period	640,92	645,49	561,01	566,19

The indexation formulas, updated semiannually for toll contracts and sub-transmission fees and updated monthly for regulated trunk income, take into account variations in the value of the facilities and operating costs, maintenance and administrative costs. In general, those



indexation formulas take into consideration variations in the international prices of equipment, materials and local labor.

6.7 Credit Risk

Credit risk corresponding to receivables from commercial activities, is historically very low due to the nature of the business of the Company's clients and the short term of collection of receivables from clients, which explain the fact of not having significant accumulated amounts.

As of June 30, 2015, the company has five main clients which represent individually between 3% and 43% of the total revenues. These are Endesa Group (MCh\$57,895), AES Gener Group (MCh\$28,076), Colbún Group (MCh\$20,697), E-CL Group (MCh\$4,893) and Pacific Hydro-LH-LC Group (MCh\$4,167). The total revenues recognized for these clients represent an 85.7% of the total revenues of the company. In the period of comparison, the company had the same structure of clients which revenues reached to MCh\$58,662, MCh\$17,330, MCh\$20,202, MCh\$1,072 and MCh\$8,389 respectively, with a percentage of the total incomes of 87.2%.

The toll agreements signed with these clients, including its subsidiaries, will generate a large part of the Company's future cash flows and, therefore, a substantial change in their assets, financial condition and/or operating income could negatively affect the Company.

In terms of the Company's credit risk associated with financial assets (time deposits, fixed-return mutual funds and sell-back agreements), its treasury policy establishes certain limits on a particular institution's exposure; such limits depend on the risk rating and capital of each institution. Likewise, for investments in mutual funds, only funds with a risk rating qualify.

6.8 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of the Company not satisfying a need for cash or debt payment upon maturity. Liquidity risk also includes the risk of not being able to liquidate assets in a timely manner at a reasonable price.

a) Risk associated to Company's Management

In order to guarantee that Transelec is able to quickly react financially to investment opportunities and pay its obligations by their maturity dates, in addition to its cash balances and short-term receivables, the Company has committed line of credit for working capital of US\$250 million, equivalent to MCh\$159,760. As of the balance sheet date, does not register balance of used amounts. This committed line of credit was contracted on July 9, 2012, is granted for a period of three years by a bank syndicate consisting of Scotiabank, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi and DnB NOR. Additionally, this line was renegotiated and extended on October 15, 2014 until October 15, 2017. This time, the bank syndicate was formed by the following banks: Scotiabank, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, DnB NOR, Citibank, JP Morgan Chase Bank and Export Development Canada. In that renovation, has been improved: (i) the costs not committed (Commitment Fee) from 0.6% to 0.4375%, (ii) the margin or spread for use from 2.35% to 1.25% by withdrawn amount and (iii) other restrictions clauses that resulted more favorable to Transelec.

The Company is exposed to risks associated with indebtedness, including refinancing risk when its debt matures. These risks are mitigated by using long-term debt and appropriately structuring maturities over time.

The following table presents the capital amortizations corresponding to the Company's financial liabilities, according to their maturity date, as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014.



Debt Maturity (Capital) MCh\$	0 to 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	More than 10 years	Total
June 30, 2015	69,797	248,453	95,954	657,938	876,359	1,948,500
December 31, 2014	53,259	249,539	97,061	410,285	1,110,499	1,920,643

b) Associated risk to the settlement of trunk transmission system tariff revenues

According to Decree N°4/20.018 from the Ministry of Economy, Fomentation and Reconstruction, in its articles 81, 101, 104 and 106, and complementary rules, Transelec has the right to perceive on a provisory basis the real tariff income (IT for its name in Spanish) of the trunk transmission system generated for every period. In order to get their own revenues set up in the first paragraph of article N°101 of the above mentioned Decree N°4/20.018, the real tariff income perceived on a provisory basis must be settled by Transelec according to the repayment schedule prepared by the respective CDEC (Center of Economic Dispatch of Charge) through the collection or payment to the different companies, owners of generation facilities.

Transelec could face the risk of not timely collecting the IT that some of the companies owners of generation facilities should pay as determined in the energy balances prepared by CDEC, what may temporarily affect the Company's liquidity position. In this sense, and in the opinion of the Company, the function that Transelec fulfills in the above-mentioned collection process consists not of the collection of amounts for its own benefit, but it is merely collection and subsequent transfers to third parties of credits and debts that belong to the generating companies, with the exception of the expected IT.

6.9 Interest Rate Risks

Significant changes in fair values and future cash flows of financial instruments that can be directly attributable to interest rate risks include changes in the net proceeds from financial instruments whose cash flows are determined in reference to floating interest rates and changes in the value of financial instruments with fixed cash flows.

The Company's assets are primarily fixed and long-lived intangible assets. Consequently, financial liabilities that are used to finance such assets consist primarily of long-term liabilities at fixed rates. This debt is recorded in the balance sheet at amortized cost.

The objective of interest rate risk management is to achieve a balanced debt structure, decrease the impact on costs due to interest rate variations and, reduce volatility in the income statement.

The majority of the debt as of June 30, 2015, and as of December 31, 2014, was at a fixed rate, corresponding to 100.0% y 99.1% respectively. However, in the case of UF indexed debt, variations in inflation rates could potentially impact the Company's financial expenses.

UF Values



Month	Average 2014 (\$)	Last Day 2014 (\$)	Average 2013 (\$)	Last Day 2013 (\$)
January	24,597.3	24,557.2	23,369.9	23,435.9
February	24,536.8	24,545.2	23,482.2	23,508.5
March	24,582.5	24,622.8	23,552.5	23,607.0
April	24,693.8	24,754.8	23,685.1	23,773.4
May	24,842.3	24,904.8	23,860.5	23,931.7
June	24,961.0	24,983.0	23,986.2	24,023.6
Average of the period	24,702.3	24,727.9	23,656.1	23,713.3