Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of the Financial Statements

TRANSELEC S.A.

Santiago, Chile
December 31, 2017

SUMMARY

As of December 31, 2017, Revenues reached MCh$278,599, showing a decrease of 1.1% compared to the same period of 2016 (MCh$281,715). The decrease of Revenues in 2017 are mainly explained due to an extraordinary revenue associated to the renegotiation of long term contracts with Enel Group in 2016. Without considering this extraordinary item, Revenues as of December 2017 would have been 3.0% higher than in 2016, mainly explained by new commissioned projects.

The loss in Non-Operating Income as of December 31, 2017 was MCh$69,050, representing a decrease of 6.0% compared to the same period of 2016 (MCh$73,460). The two main items that explain this decrease are lower losses for indexed assets and liabilities of MCh$10,408, which mostly measures the inflation impact on the UF denominated debt of the Company, partially offset by higher Financial Costs of MCh$3,867. Another highlight is the minimal impact in the Foreign Exchange Differences due to the application of the company's exchange rate flows risk coverage policy.

Net Income recorded by the Company as of December 31, 2017 was MCh$78,249, which is 3.4% lower compared to the same period of 2016 (MCh$80,983). This decrease is mainly explained by the Revenues effect explained above and to a lesser extent by higher Costs partly offset to a lower loss in the Non-Operating Income and lower Income Taxes.

During 2017, Transelec obtained an EBITDA[1] of MCh$232,382, a 2.9% lower than the obtained in the same period of 2016 (MCh$239,357), with an EBITDA Margin[2] of 83.4%. The EBITDA decrease is mainly explained by the Revenues effect explained before and higher Costs of Sales. If we do not consider the agreements renegotiation with Enel, Transelec EBITDA would be 1.8% higher than in 2016.

In 2017, the company incorporated US$142.2 million of new facilities, related to the commissioning of nine National system upgrade projects, three Zonal system project, three dedicated projects, and the acquisition of Don Héctor Substation and the company Transmisión del Melado SpA.

[1] EBITDA= Operating Revenues + Operating Fixed Costs + Administration and Sales Fixed Costs + Other Income + Finance Leases Amortization

[2] EBITDA Margin= EBITDA/Revenues

Relevant events of the period:

- On March 31, 2017 Transelec acquired 100% of shares of the company Transmisión del Melado SpA, which is now a subsidiary of Transelec. The operation of Transmisión del Melado started on the second quarter of 2017. Therefore, Financial Statements are consolidated.
- On May 30, 2017 Transelec did its first Investor Day, where the company met investors, banks and rating agencies as part of policy to maintain permanent contact with the company investors. Within the same initiative Transelec held a number of meetings with international investors in June.
- On July's first week, the Transmisión del Melado long-term debt was prepaid for an approximate amount of US$ 15 million.
- On August 03, 2017 Transelec subscribe a Promissory Note with Banco BCI for an amount of MCh$20,000, with a 2.77% interest rate and maturity on August 03, 2018. The funds were primary used to cover the prepayment of Transmisión del Melado made the previous month.
- On August 03, 2017 Transelec renegotiated its Revolving Credit Facility for 3 more years. The total amount was maintained in approximately US$250 million and some improvements were achivied, for example a local tranche of UF$2.5 million.
- Between August and October, Transelec transfer to Transelec Concesiones the construction of "2x500 KV Pichirropulli – Nueva Puerto Montt", "Nueva Charrúa" and "Los Changos – Nueva Crucero Encuentro" projects. Transelec started the development of the projects but Transelec Concesiones S.A. was the successful bidder.
- On September 14, 2017 Transelec acquired Don Héctor Substation from Total SunPower for UD$17.9 million.
- In December, Brookfield Asset Management reported that has signed a share purchase agreement with China Southern Power Grid International, which would take place in 2018.
- During 2017, international risk rating agencies Moody's, Fitch Ratings, and Standard & Poor's affirmed Transelec's ratings in Baa1, BBB and BBB, respectively. The same was done by the local risk rating agencies Feller, Humphreys and Fitch Ratings, maintaining all classifications in AA-. Additionally, Humphreys changed Transelec outlook from Stable to Positive (the other two local agencies kept it in Stable).
- In 2017, Transelec paid to their shareholders the following distributions:
    - MCh$19,757 as 2016's final dividend distributed on May 23, 2017.
    - MCh$19,222 as the 2017 first interim dividend distributed on June 15, 2017.
    - MCh$17,816 as the 2017 second interim dividend distributed on September 27, 2017.
    - MCh$22,499 as the 2017 third interim dividend distributed on December 22. 2017.

1. INCOME STATEMENT ANALYSIS

ITEMS	December 2017 MCh$	December 2016 MCh$	Variation 2017/2016 MCh$	Variation 2017/2016 %
Revenues	**278.599**	**281.715**	**-3.116**	**-1,1%**
Toll sales	271.771	276.865	-5.094	-1,8%
Services	6.828	4.850	1.978	40,8%
Operation Costs and Expenses	**-106.272**	**-100.273**	**-5.999**	**-6,0%**
Sales Costs	-31.513	-27.440	-4.073	-14,8%
Administrative Expenses	-19.380	-20.296	916	4,5%
Depreciation	-55.379	-52.537	-2.842	-5,4%
Operating Income	**172.327**	**181.442**	**-9.115**	**-5,0%**
Financial Income	9.138	9.610	-472	-4,9%
Financial Costs	-69.326	-65.459	-3.867	-5,9%
Foreign exchange differences	-138	558	-696	N/A
Gain (loss) for indexed assets and liabilities	-12.279	-22.687	10.408	45,9%
Other income (Losses)	3.555	4.518	-963	-21,3%
Non-Operating Income	**-69.050**	**-73.460**	**4.410**	**6,0%**
Income before Taxes	**103.278**	**107.982**	**-4.704**	**-4,4%**
Income Tax	-25.029	-26.998	1.969	7,3%
Net Income	**78.249**	**80.983**	**-2.734**	**-3,4%**
EBITDA[1]	**232.382**	**239.357**	**-6.975**	**-2,9%**
EBITDA Margin[2]	**83,4%**	**85,0%**		
Total Costs and Expenses	**-129.225**	**-122.864**	**-6.361**	**-5,2%**
Fixed Costs and Expenses	**-50.892**	**-47.736**	**-3.156**	**-6,6%**
Total Depreciation	**-55.379**	**-52.537**	**-2.842**	**-5,4%**

[1] EBITDA= Operating Revenues + Operating Fixed Costs + Administration and Sales Fixed Costs + Other Income + Finance Leases Amortization

[2] EBITDA Margin= EBITDA/Revenues

a) Operating Income

As of December 31, 2017, Revenues reached MCh$278,599 decreasing by 1.1% over the same period of 2016 (MCh$281,715). The decrease is mainly explained due to the Enel agreements renegotiation in 2016, without considering this extraordinary item, Revenues as of December 2017 would be 3.0% higher than the same period of 2016. A portion of Revenues has been reclassified between Toll sales and Services accounting wise changing the results presented in 2016. Considering this reclassification in both periods, the decrease in Revenues is mainly explained by lower income from Toll Sales, which as of December 31, 2017 reached MCh$271,771, a 1.8% lower than that obtained in the same period of 2016 (MCh$276,865). Services Revenues reached MCh$6,828 as of December 31, 2017, a40.8% higher than 2016 (MCh$4,850), mainly explained by an extraordinary service to a related company (also presented as cost).

The decrease in Toll Sales is explained by MCh$7,200 of lower income associated to the National segment partially offset by an increase of MCh$1,675 in the Zonal segment and an increase of MCh$431 in the Dedicated segment.

As a whole, the lower Revenues are mainly explained due to the renegotiation agreements with Enel previously mentioned which meant MCh$11,134 of higher revenues in 2016. If we do not consider that effect, Toll Sales as of December 31, 2017 would be MCh$8,018 higher than the obtained as of December 31, 2016 and the rise is explained by new revenues in 2017 due to the commissioning of new projects between 2016 and 2017 for MCh$10,020, higher income associated to indexation in the Zonal System by MCh$2,525 and an extraordinary income of MCh$1,599 of services to a related company (also presented as cost). This was partially offset by the maturity of transmission agreements with Enel that became regulated by MCh$5,278 and lower macroeconomic effects of MCh$1,026.

Total Transelec Operational Costs and Expenses as of December 31, 2017 were MCh$106,272, a 6.0% higher than the comparison period in 2016 that reached MCh$100,273. Operational Costs and Expenses presented an account reclassification affecting the exposed in 2016. Total costs are composed by the following main items.

Cost of sales during the analysis period totaled MCh$31,513, a 14.8% higher than the same period of 2016 (MCh$27,440). The increase is mainly explained by higher costs of personnel, maintenance associated to vegetation control, an extraordinary maintenance service to a related company (also presented as income), higher payments associated to the coordinator functioning and also project studies.

Administrative Expenses amounted MCh$19,380 in December 2017, 4.5% lower than those obtained in the same period in 2016 (MCh$20,296). The decrease is mainly due to payment of a performance bond related to Nogales – Polpaico project in 2016.

Total Depreciation (considering Costs and Expenses) as of December 31, 2017 is 5.4% higher than the same period in 2016. The increase is mainly by new commissioning which is partly offset by the end of a number of assets' useful life in 2016, which meant a lower depreciation in 2017.

b) Non-Operating Income

The Non-Operating Income of the twelve months of 2017 was a loss of MCh$69,050, a 6.0% lower than the same period of 2016 (MCh$73,460), mainly explained by lower Losses for Indexed Assets and Liabilities partly offset by higher Financial Costs.

Losses for Indexed Assets and Liabilities were MCh$12,279 in December 2017, a 45.9% lower than the same period of 2016 (MCh$22,687). This is mostly explained due to the maturity and payment of the Local Series C Bond (UF 6 million) in September, 2016, which decreased the UF company debt, and on the other hand the readjustment of local UF bonds due to inflation. In 2017 this variation corresponds to 1.71% compared with a 2.80% for the same period of 2016, due to higher inflation in that period.

Financial Costs recorded as of December 2017 amounted MCh$69,326, a 5.9% higher than the same period of 2016 (MCh$65,459). This increase is mainly explained higher debt because the new issuance in July 2016 was higher than the maturity of September 2016. Specifically, the main items that explained higher Financial Costs are, (i) higher USD interests paid of MCh$4,200 due to the accrued interest for the new dollar debt issuance in July partly offset by the effect of a 4.15% appreciation of the Chilean peso (average exchange rate between periods), (ii) higher interests paid due to Swap agreements of MCh$3,027, mainly due to the new bond hedge, and (iii) lower interests paid due to UF bonds of MCh$3,490 associated to lower UF debt (due to the Series C payment), partly offset with the effect of the UF variation of 2.11% average between both years.

Other Income as of December, 2017 were MCh$3,555, a 21.3% lower than the same period of 2016 (MCh$4,518). The difference is mainly because in 2016 a fire insurance payment due to the accident occurred in Pan de Azúcar Substation was registered.

Foreign Exchange Differences as of December, 2017 resulted a loss of MCh$138, maintained at minimum levels as a result of the foreign currency hedge policy.

Financial Income as of December, 2017 amounted MCh$9,138, a 4.9% lower than the same period of 2016 (MCh$9,610). The decrease is mainly explained by higher interests earned in 2016 associated to higher cash stock. International debt was issued approximately two months before than the Series C payment.

c) Income tax

The Income Tax as of December 31, 2017 were MCh$125,029, decreasing by 7.3% compared to the same period of 2016 (MCh$26,998). This decrease is mainly explained by lower profits before taxes of 4.4% and the consolidation with Transmisión del Melado, company that shows financial losses in it´s Income Statement.

2. BALANCE SHEET ANALYSIS

ITEMS	December 2017 MCh$	December 2016 MCh$	Variation 2017/2016 MCh$	Variation 2017/2016 %
Current assets	145.800	124.719	21.081	16,9%
Non-current assets	2.199.835	2.182.103	17.732	0,8%
Total Assets	**2.345.635**	**2.306.822**	**38.813**	**1,7%**
Current liabilities	116.590	92.253	24.337	26,4%
Non current liabilities	1.442.685	1.442.089	596	0,0%
Equity	786.360	772.481	13.879	1,8%
Total Liabilities & Equity	**2.345.635**	**2.306.822**	**38.813**	**1,7%**

The increase in Assets between December 2016 and December 2017 is explained by an increase in Current Assets and in Non-Current Assets. The increase in Current Assets is mostly explained due to higher short term accounts receivable from related parties and higher cash and cash equivalent, partially offset by lower commercial short term accounts receivable. The increase in Non-Current assets is mainly explained by an increase in property, plant and equipment due to the acquisition of Transmisión del Melado SpA, Don Héctor Substation and the commissioning of other projects and to a lesser extent due to higher financial assets.

The increase in Total Liabilities and Equity as of December 31, 2017 is due to an increase in Current Liabilities, Equity and to a lesser extent to Non-Current Liabilities. The increase in Current Liabilities is explained by higher financial liabilities associated to the Promissory Note agreement with BCI and higher commercial short term accounts payable. The increase in Equity is explained due to lower negative balance in Other Reserves partly offset due to lower Accumulated Earnings. Higher Non-Current Liabilities are explained by higher liabilities for deferred taxed offset almost totally by lower long term financial liabilities, both effects associated to Transmisión del Melado SpA acquisition.

Value of the Main Pp&E in Operation

ASSETS	December 2017 MCh$	December 2016 MCh$	Variation 2017/2016 MCh$	Variation 2017/2016 %
Land	20.696	20.625	71	0,3%
Building, Infraestucture, works in progress	1.160.963	1.118.249	42.714	3,8%
Work in progress	92.667	107.900	-15.233	-14,1%
Machinery and equipment	643.509	610.065	33.444	5,5%
Other fixed assets	5.843	5.736	107	1,9%
Depreciation (less)	-467.409	-421.337	-46.072	-10,9%
Total	**1.456.268**	**1.441.237**	**15.031**	**1,0%**

Current Debt

Debt	Currency or index	Interest rate	Type of rate	Maturity Date	Amount in original currency (million) (unpaid capital) December 2017	December 2016
Series D bond	UF	4,25%	Fixed	15-Dec-27	13,50	13,50
Series H bond	UF	4,80%	Fixed	01-Aug-31	3,00	3,00
Series K bond	UF	4,60%	Fixed	01-Sep-31	1,60	1,60
Series M bond	UF	4,05%	Fixed	15-Jun-32	3,40	3,40
Series N bond	UF	3,95%	Fixed	15-Dec-38	3,00	3,00
Series Q bond	UF	3,95%	Fixed	15-Oct-42	3,10	3,10
Series Senior Notes bond @2023	USD	4,625%	Fixed	26-Jul-23	300,00	300,00
Series Senior Notes bond @2025	USD	4,25%	Fixed	14-Jan-25	375,00	375,00
Series Senior Notes bond @2029	USD	3,875%	Fixed	12-Jan-29	350,00	350,00
Revolving Credit Facility[1]	USD	2,94%	Floating	03-Aug-20	-	-
Revolving Credit Facility[2]	UF	1,18%	Fixed	03-Aug-20	-	-
Local Promissory Note	CLP	2,77%	Fixed	03-Aug-18	20,00	-

[1] Revolving Credit Facility: USD Tranche MM US$150: The floating rate of 2.94% breaks down in 3 months Libor rate plus a margin of 1.25%. At December 31, 2017, the Company did not utilize this line therefore does not pay interest of 2.94% and currently is paying a fixed commission of 0.4375% per annum of the committed amount undrawn.

[2] Revolving Credit Facility: UF Tranche MM UF$2.5: The floating rate of 1.18% breaks down in TAB UF 180 rate plus a margin of 0.25%. At December 31, 2017, the Company did not utilize this line therefore does not pay interest of 1.18% and currently is paying a fixed commission of 0.15% per annum of the committed amount undrawn.

Although increases in inflation may have an impact on the costs of debt denominated in UF and therefore on the Company's finance expenses, these impacts are slightly lessened by accounts receivable denominated in UF.

3. CASH FLOWS ANALYSIS

ITEMS	December 2017 MM$	December 2016 MM$	Variation 2017/2016 MM$	Variation 2017/2016 %
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	187.507	187.466	41	0,0%
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	-111.028	-129.485	18.457	14,3%
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	-69.498	-27.492	-42.006	-152,8%
Net increase (decrease) of cash and cash equivalent	**6.982**	**30.490**	**-23.508**	**-77,1%**
Cash and cash equivalent at the begining of the period	54.647	24.157	30.490	126,2%
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the period	**61.628**	**54.647**	**6.981**	**12,8%**

As of December 31, 2017, cash flows provided by operating activities reached MCh$187,507, which maintain stable in comparison with the same period of 2016 (MCh$187,466).

During the same period, cash flow used in investing activities reached MCh$111,028, a 14.3% lower than in the same period of 2016 (MCh$129,485). The decrease is mainly explained by the transfer to Transelec Concesiones of the construction of "2x500 KV Pichirropulli – Nueva Puerto Montt", "Nueva Charrúa" and "Los Changos – Nueva Crucero Encuentro" projects. This is partially offset by higher net loan to related entities of MCh$27,094, higher cash flow used in purchases of property, plant and equipment of MCh$8,919 and MCh$6,407 associated to the acquisition of Transmisión del Melado SpA.

As of December 2017, the cash flow used in financing activities reached MCh$69,498 a 126.2% higher than the comparison period in 2016 (MCh$27,492). As of December 2016 the mainly cash flows are the debt issuance of MCh$226,979, the Series C payment of MCh$163,225 and dividends payment of MCh$80,894. As of December 2017 the manly cash flows are MCh$20,000 associated to the Local Promissory Note with Banco BCI, the prepayment of Transmisión del Melado long term debt of MCh$10,203 and dividends payment of MCh$79,294.

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

Bank	Amount (up to)	Maturity	Type of Credit
Scotiabank, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, DnB NOR and Export Development Canada	US$150,000,000	03-Aug-2020	Working Capital
Scotiabank and Banco Estado	UF$2,500,000	03-Aug-2020	Working Capital

4. INDICATORS

Financial restrictions contained in local bonds issuances are presented in the next table:

Covenants	Agreement	Limit	December 2017	December 2016
Capitalization Ratio*	All local Bonds	< 0.70	0,63	0,64
Shareholder's Equity* MMUF	D, H, K, M and N local Bonds	> 15.00	30,28	30,27
Shareholder's Equity* MCh$	Q local Bond and Revolving Credit Facility	> 350,000	811.330	797.451
Net Debt/Ebitda	Revolving Credit Facility	<= 7,0x	5,78	5,69

Test	Bonds	Limit	December 2017	December 2016
Distribution Test** FNO***/Financial Expenses	D, H, K, M and N local Series	> 1.50	4,07	4,28

[1]Equity= Total equity attributable to owners of the parent plus accumulated amortization of Goodwill. The accumulated amortization of Goodwill between June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2017 amounted to MCh$24.970.

[2]Test to distribute restricted payments such as dividends.

[3]FNO= Cash flow from operating activities plus the absolute value of finance costs, plus the absolute value of the expenditure for Income Taxes.

Rates of profitability, liquidity and indebtedness of the company are presented in the next table:

RATIOS		December 2017	December 2016	Variation 2017/2016
Profitability				
Shareholders' Equity profitability*	(%)	10,0%	10,5%	-50 pbs
Assets profitability*	(%)	3,3%	3,5%	-20 pbs
Operating assets profitability*	(%)	5,4%	5,6%	-20 pbs
Earnings per share*	($)	78.249	80.983	-3,4%
Liquidity & Indebtedness				
Current Ratio	(times)	1,25	1,35	-7,4%
Acid-Test Ratio	(times)	1,25	1,35	-7,4%
Debt to Equity	(times)	1,98	1,99	-0,5%
Short term debt/Total debt	(%)	7,5%	6,0%	150 pbs
Log term debt/Total debt	(%)	92,5%	94,0%	-150 pbs
Financial expenses coverage	(times)	3,35	3,66	-8,5%

[1] Profitability ratios are presented under last twelve months criteria.

[2] Shareholders' Equity profitability is calculated as Net Income over Equity.

[3] Assets profitability is calculated as Net Income over Total Assets.

[4] Operating assets profitability is calculated as Net Income over total value of the Main Pp&E.

[5] Earnings per share is calculated as Net Income over total shares.

5. THE TRANSMISSION MARKET

5.1. The transmission activity and its regulation

Transelec develops its activities in Chile in the electricity market, which has been divided into three sectors: generation, transmission and distribution. The generation sector includes companies that are dedicated to produce 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 (the only sector in which it participates Transelec) 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.

The transmission system of Transelec which stretches between 'Arica y Parinacota' Regions to 'Los Lagos' Region, encompasses the majority of the national 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 the 66% of all of the 500 kV electricity transport lines, 39% of the 220 kV lines, 83% 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, and the recently published, Law 20.936 issued on July 20, 2016, which stablishes a new electric transmission system and creates an independent coordinator of the National Electric System. Additionally, those who explodes and operates transmission facilities must follow at every time the Technical Standard on Reliability and Service Quality (Exempt Ministerial Resolution No. 40 of May 16, 2005) and its subsequent modifications.
The new Law 20,936/2016 redefines transmission systems classifying them into five segments: National Transmission System (previously trunk), the Transmission Systems Zonal (previously subtransmission) Systems Dedicated (previously additional transmission), Systems for Development Poles and International Systems Interconnection. Additionally the bill of law addresses the transmission planning a long-term horizon and regulates the pricing of national, zonal and for development poles systems and payment for use of transmission facilities dedicated by users liable to price regulation.

Transelec's business is focused on the economic retribution that can obtain for tolls by use of the transport and transformation capacity of its facilities, aligned to the security and quality service standards.

5.2. Valuation and pricing of facilities

Prices associated to transmission activity are determined by the Commission every four years by conducting an internationally tendered study, and processes that include the participation of companies, users and interested institutions and the Panel of Experts in the event of any discrepancies.

Pricing of the existing facilities recognizes the efficient acquisition and installation costs according to market prices, which are annualized considering the assets life determined every three tariff periods and whit a variable discount rate. The owners of regulated transmission facilities must receive the Annual Transmission Value from the sum of the real tariff revenues and a single charge associated to each segment and applied directly to end users.

During 2014 and 2015 were developed the third trunk facilities tariff process in order to determinate the tariffs and indexation formulas corresponding to the period 2016 - 2019, that were fixed by Decree N° 23T by the Minister of Energy on February 3, 2016 and its application is retroactive from January 1, 2016. These regulations established the trunk transmission facilities and the new Investment Values (VI), the Annuity of the Investment Value (AVI) and the Operating, Maintenance and Administration Costs (COMA), plus the VATT of the trunk facilities, and the Indexation formulas applicable during that period.

The Law 20,936 establishes a new payment regime for using national facilities that would become effective as of January 1, 2019 starting on that date and a transitory period that will extend until December 31, 2034, period during which the payments of the generating companies for the associated use to the supply agreements for free and regulated customers, concluded prior to the publication of enactment of this new law, will apply the same general rules for calculating the payment of the trunk transmission with some adjustments. These resulting injections tolls will be reduced year by year and the payment of the corresponding amounts will be transferred to the demand.

In relation to the Zonal transmission system facilities (previously subtransmission), 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 were 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 transitory 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.

In accordance with the provisions of the eleventh transitory article of Law 20,936, during the period between the January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2017, remain in force Decree No. 14 and subtransmission tariffs in it are fixing, excluding payment corresponding to the generating companies. These payments will not be covered or absorbed by the subtransmission users. The Ministry of Energy shall issue a decree to may make adjustments to the Decree No. 14 (Decree No. 14 adjusted) to implement the exemption from power plants and for harmonious and consistent implementation of Decree No. 14 with the application decree 23T. This decree No. 14 adjusted has not yet been issued and subtransmission revenues that have been collected since is 1 January 2016 shall be reassess under the provisions containing the decree.

The Subtransmission Systems Studies that were set the basis for determining the tariffs and indexation formulas corresponding to the period 2016 - 2018 were finished during December 2014. In accordance with the twelfth article of the law 20,936, during the duration of the extended term of the decree No.14, it will continuity and term given to the process of setting new subtransmission tariffs which will be effective from January 1, 2018 until December 31, 2019.

6. MARKET RISK FACTORS

Due to the nature of the electrical market and the legislation and standards that regulate this sector, Transelec 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

As mentioned above, 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 National and Zonal Transmission Studies, could place the Company at risk of new tariffs that are detrimental or less attractive given the investments it has made.

The law 20,936 considers the promulgation of several regulations, which are in development and publication is expected in the second half of 2017. Notwithstanding that for the elaboration of the great majority of these regulations, the authority has contemplated the participation of the private agents of the sector through workshops and of the citizenship in general through the procedures of public consultation, the authority is not obliged to incorporate the comments and observations made to the preliminary versions of the regulations, and finally may include what it deems pertinent or necessary, always in accordance with the law.

Additionally, in virtue of the regime of unrestricted open access that the new law stablishes about the National, Zonal, International Interconnection, Development Poles Transmissions Systems and Dedicated Systems when technical capacity is available, it is possible to detect a risk directly associated to scope and application of this reform, since the authority will be the one stablishing the particular conditions of implementation of this regime in the respective bylaw. Notwithstanding this, the National Energy Commission issued on March 30 a resolution that regulates in detail this matter, in a transitional way until the issuance of the definitive regulation.

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 its principal modification is 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, analysis of alternatives and the impacts assessment.

In April 2015 by Decree No. 20 from the Ministry of Environment, the President of the Republic created the Presidential Advisory Commission to evaluate the SEIA to find the structural weaknesses of the system and elaborate proposals that contribute to correct implementation and operation of the process and environmental management tool. The Final Report of the referred Presidential Commission issued in July 2016, 25 measures aimed at strengthening and improving the SEIA through legal, policy and procedural changes are proposed. However, at this time the Ministry of Environment has not established any priority on modifications to be introduce in Law 19,300 and Decree 40/2012 as result of the report.

The enactment of the Supreme Decree No. 66/2013 of the Minister of Social Development, which regulates the indigenous consultation procedure and its application considered in the Supreme Decree No. 40/2012 for the projects in the SEIA, has had results of relative effectiveness, implying delays in the management of some projects and even the prosecution of some environmental authorizations. However, during the past few months there has been a relative decline in the prosecution of the environmental licenses.

It should be mentioned that, projects that could be materialize in Chile are facing a more informed and organized citizenry, therefore, the challenge is include early people's concerns and proposals of the community through participatory and informational processes a in an early stage pre environmental project processing. 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 environmental licenses.

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 (since Chilean peso is the functional currency):

- Transelec carries out several types of transactions in U.S. dollars (construction contracts, import purchases, etc.).
- Maintains lease contracts that generate income indexed to US dollars.
- Maintains accounts payables in US dollars associated to debt issued in U.S. America.
- Maintains accounts receivables in US dollars associated to intercompany loans.
- Maintains Cross Currency Swap contracts that compensates the risks of exchange rates on the international issuances.

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 denominated into dollar and Chilean pesos in the periods indicated below:

	December 2017		December 2016	
In million pesos	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Dollar (amounts associated with balance sheet items)	637.899	632.905	689.947	691.075
Chilean peso	1.704.719	1.709.713	1.616.432	1.615.304

EXCHANGE RATES (Observed exchange rates)

MONTH	Average 2017 ($)	Last Day 2017 ($)	Average 2016 ($)	Last Day 2016 ($)
January	661,19	646,19	721,95	711,72
February	643,21	648,88	704,08	689,18
March	661,20	663,97	682,07	675,10
April	655,74	665,41	669,93	663,40
May	671,54	672,35	681,87	690,27
June	665,15	664,29	681,07	661,49
July	658,17	652,23	657,57	664,94
August	644,24	628,89	658,89	673,17
September	625,54	637,93	668,63	659,08
October	629,55	636,80	663,92	651,65
November	633,77	645,32	666,12	675,48
December	636,92	614,75	667,17	667,29
Average of the period	**648,85**	**648,08**	**676,94**	**673,56**

Semiannual Indexation formulas included into toll contracts and subtransmission tariffs as well as the monthly Indexation formulas for regulated trunk revenues, allow to reflect changes in the value of the facilities and operating, maintenance and administration costs. In general, those indexation formulas contemplate variations in international prices of equipment, supply prices and domestic 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 December 31, 2017, the company has five main clients which represent individually between 2.3% and 40.4% of the total revenues. These are Enel Group (MCh$112,481), Colbún Group (MCh$49,706), AES Gener Group (MCh$43,930), Engie (MCh$13,763) and Pacific Hydro-LH-LC Group (MCh$6,418). The total revenues recognized for these clients represent an 81.2% 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$128,777, MCh$47,391, MCh$46,007, MCh$13,897 and MCh$7,285 respectively, with a percentage of the total incomes of 86.4%.

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$162,331,475. As of the balance sheet date, does not register balance of used amounts. This committed line of credit was contracted on July 9, 2012, being renegotiated in 2014 and 2017. The last renovation was on August 03, 2017 maintains the total amount but it includes a local tranche and a USD tranche with others improvements. Is granted for a period of three years by a bank syndicate consisting of Scotiabank, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, SMBC, EDC DnB NOR and Banco Estado. This line does not include any material clause of adverse change.

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 December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

Debt Maturity (capital and interests) MCh$	0 to 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	More than 10 years	Total
December 31, 2017	77.923	115.384	115.384	1.006.579	728.358	2.043.629
December 31, 2016	59.544	119.089	119.089	705.743	1.135.496	2.138.961

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 Sistema Nacional (Ex Troncal) 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 CEN (National Electrical Coordinator) 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 CEN, what may temporarily affect the Company's liquidity position. In this sense, and in the opinion of the Company, the "clearing house" 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.

All the debt as of December 31, 2017, and as of December 31, 2016, was at a fixed rate. However, in the case of UF indexed debt, variations in inflation rates could potentially impact the Company's financial expenses.

UF Values

MONTH	Average 2017 ($)	Last Day 2017 ($)	Average 2016 ($)	Last Day 2016 ($)
January	26.340,76	26.318,21	25.629,09	25.629,09
February	26.336,93	26.392,09	25.661,05	25.717,40
March	26.442,88	26.471,94	25.772,43	25.812,05
April	26.512,42	26.561,42	25.858,01	25.906,80
May	26.603,14	26.630,98	25.954,31	25.993,05
June	26.651,22	26.665,09	26.025,99	26.052,07
July	26.643,94	26.597,33	26.093,10	26.141,65
August	26.584,37	26.604,10	26.181,82	26.209,10
September	26.631,13	26.656,79	26.222,27	26.224,30
October	26.656,66	26.634,90	26.238,10	26.261,51
November	26.662,41	26.731,12	26.288,20	26.313,53
December	26.779,99	26.798,14	26.334,19	26.347,98
Average of the period	**26.570,49**	**26.588,51**	**26.021,55**	**26.050,71**

Subsequent Events:

- On March 15 the ownership sale transaction for the 27.7% of BIP Holdings II Limited as indirect partner of Transelec S.A. to Coron Investments, S.L.U ("CSGI") has been materialized. In this regard, CSGI is the new indirect shareholder of the Company

Between December 31, 2017, closing date of these consolidated financial statements and the date of issuance, there have been no significant financial and accounting events that may affect the equity of the Company or the interpretation of these financial statements.