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

TRANSELEC S.A AND SUBSIDIARY

Santiago, Chile
March 31, 2020

SUMMARY

As of March 31, 2020, revenues reached MCh$96,970 showing an increase of 13.9% compared to the same period of 2019 (MCh$85,169). The increase is mainly explained by macroeconomic effects, mostly due to USD/CLP exchange rate, services to third parties and commissioning of new projects.

As of March 31, 2020, Transelec obtained an EBITDA[1] of MCh$83,545, a 12.7% higher than the one obtained in the same period of 2019 (MCh$74,134), with an EBITDA Margin[2] of 86.2%. The EBITDA increase is almost totally due to higher Revenues explained above.

The loss in Non-Operating Income as of March 2020 was MCh$23,043, representing a rise of 61.6% compared to the same period of 2019 (MCh$14,257). This rise is mostly explained by the loss in indexed assets and liabilities, which was at minimum levels in 2019, because inflation was null in the first quarter of last year, and to a lesser extent, the rise is explained by higher Financial Costs.

Net Income recorded by the Company as of March 31, 2020, was MCh$33,329, which is 1.2% higher compared to the same period of 2019, in which a Net Income of MCh$32,948 was registered.

In 2020, the Company incorporated US$2.6 million of new facilities, which correspond to the commissioning of an expansion project of the national segment. In addition, in the last twelve months period ended in March 2020, facilities for US$ 32.8 million were incorporated.

[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:

- In January 2020, the international risk rating agency Fitch Ratings ratified Transelec's rating in BBB, Moody's, on the other hand, did so in March 2020, ratifying the classification in Baa1. The local risk rating agency Feller ratified the classification in AA- during January 2020.

- On January 17th, the Superintendency of Electricity and Fuels (SEC) notified a penalty to Transelec for failure on the 220kV Cóndores - Parinacota line for US$4.8 million. The failure was caused by the cut of a conductor that left the Arica zone without electricity for 21 hours. Transelec filed releases and an administrative complaint (still pending).

- According to the transmission law of 2016 as of January 2020, the rate of return on assets should fall from 10% before taxes to 7% after taxes, but because the tariff study to determine the remuneration of the transmission in the period 2020 – 2023 (valuation process) is delayed, the regulator (CNE) through resolution 815, has determined to stabilize the transmission rates until the rate study is complete (estimated within 2021), in order to advance the estimated reduction and not apply rises that are later reversed.

- In March 2020, Transelec drew from its committed credit line an amount of US$ 100,0 million. The objective is to strengthen our liquidity position to face the health crisis (Covid-19).

1- INCOME STATEMENT ANALYSIS

ITEMS	March 2020 MCh$	March 2019 MCh$	Variation 2020/2019 MCh$	Variation 2020/2019 %
Revenues	**96,970**	**85,169**	**11,801**	**13.9%**
Toll sales	93,681	83,576	10,105	12.1%
Services	3,289	1,593	1,696	106.4%
Operation Costs and Expenses	**-27,676**	**-25,175**	**-2,501**	**-9.9%**
Sales Costs	-7,719	-6,832	-887	-13.0%
Administrative Expenses	-6,517	-4,824	-1,693	-35.1%
Depreciation and Amortization	-13,441	-13,519	78	0.6%
Operating Income	**69,294**	**59,993**	**9,301**	**15.5%**
Financial Income	3,062	3,029	33	1.1%
Financial Costs	-18,943	-17,858	-1,085	-6.1%
Foreign exchange differences	77	184	-107	-58.3%
Gain (loss) for indexed assets and liabilities	-7,719	-1	-7,718	N/A
Other income (Losses)	480	389	91	23.3%
Non-Operating Income	**-23,043**	**-14,257**	**-8,786**	**-61.6%**
Income before Taxes	**46,250**	**45,737**	**513**	**1.1%**
Income Tax	-12,921	-12,789	-132	-1.0%
Net Income	**33,329**	**32,948**	**381**	**1.2%**
EBITDA[1]	**83,545**	**74,134**	**9,411**	**12.7%**
EBITDA Margin[2]	**86.2%**	**87.0%**		

[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

During 2020, Revenues reached MCh$96,970 increasing a 13.9% compared to the same period of 2019 (MCh$85,169). Given the delay in the 2020-2023 tariff study, Revenues for the quarter were recognized according to the decrees in force by the end of 2019. The increase in Revenues is explained by higher revenues from Toll Sales which as of March 2020, reached MCh$93,681 a 12.1% higher than the obtained in the same period of 2019 (MCh$83,576). The Services revenues as of March 31, 2020 reached MCh$3,289, a 106.4% higher than the same period of 2019 (MCh$1,593), mostly explained by construction services to third parties.

The increase in Toll Sales Revenues is explained by an increase of MCh$7,280 in the National segment, MCh$2,013 in the Zonal segment and MCh$813 in the Dedicated segment.

As a whole, the increase in Revenues is mainly explained by macroeconomic effects for MCh$11,626, mainly associated with exchange rate, and new revenues in 2020 of projects commissioned in last 12 months for MCh$1,144.

Total Transelec Operational Costs and Expenses as of March 31, 2020 were MCh$27,677, a 9.9% higher than the comparison period in 2019 that reached MCh$25,175. Total Costs and Expenses are composed by the following main items.

Cost of sales during the analysis period totaled MCh$7,719, a 13.0% higher than the same period of 2019 (MCh$6,832). The increase is mainly explained by advances in maintenance due to precaution associated with the health emergency and higher insurance premiums.

Administrative Expenses amounted to MCh$6,517 in March 2020, 35.1% higher than those obtained in the same period in 2019 (MCh$4,824). The increase is mainly explained by fine provision.

Total Depreciation and Amortization as of March 31, 2020 reached MCh$13.441, a 0,6% lower than the same period in 2019 (MCh$13,519). The decrease is mainly explained by lower depreciation associated with the review of useful life carried out in 2019, partially offset by higher depreciation due to equipment renewal and the commissioning of new projects.

b) Non-Operating Income

The Non-Operating Income of the first quarter of the year 2020 was a loss of MCh$23,043, a 61.6% higher than the same period of 2019 (MCh$14,257). It is mainly explained by losses for indexed assets and liabilities, which were at minimum levels in 2019. Also, this is partially offset by higher Financial Costs.

Financial Income registered as of March 2020 reached MCh$3,062, staying similar to what was recorded in the same period of 2019 (MCh$3,029).

The exchange differences as of March 2020 reached MCh$77, while during the first quarter of 2019, the balance was MCh$184. The Foreign Exchange Differences keep controlled, associated with the hedging policy of our balance sheet.

The loss for Indexed Assets and Liabilities was MCh$7,719 as of March 31, 2020. The loss in the same period of 2019 was MCh$1. This is mainly explained by the revaluation of the local debt denominated in UF due to the variation in the value of the UF which for the first quarter of 2020 corresponds to 1.02% compared to 0.00% for the first quarter of 2019, since in that period there was no inflation registered.

The Financial Costs registered to March 2020 amounted to MCh$18,943, increasing by 6.1% compared to the same period of 2019 (MCh$17,858). The increase is mainly due to higher interest payments on USD and UF bonds, since the average exchange rate for the first quarter of 2020 increased by 20.36% compared to the same period in 2019, likewise, the average UF value of 2020 increased by 3.12% compared to the previous year.

Other Income, as of March 2020, were MCh$480, 23.3% higher than the same period of 2019 (MCh$389). As of March 31, 2020, the result is explained by accounting regularization of historical items. As of March 31, 2019, the gain is mainly explained by regularizations with suppliers.

c) Income tax

Income Tax as of March 31, 2020 was MCh$12,921, increasing by 1.0% in relation to the same period of 2019 (MCh$12,789). The increase is mainly due to higher Income before Taxes.

2. BALANCE SHEET ANALYSIS

ITEMS	March 2020 MCh$	December 2019 MCh$	Variation 2020/2019 MCh$	Variation 2020/2019 %
Current assets	356,724	222,198	134,526	60.5%
Non-current assets	2,505,520	2,390,537	114,983	4.8%
Total Assets	**2,862,244**	**2,612,735**	**249,509**	**9.5%**
Current liabilities	143,876	64,758	79,118	122.2%
Non current liabilities	1,828,492	1,701,027	127,465	7.5%
Equity	889,877	846,950	42,927	5.1%
Total Liabilities & Equity	**2,862,244**	**2,612,735**	**249,509**	**9.5%**

The increase in Assets between December 2019 and March 2020 is explained both by an increase in Non-Current Assets and Current Assets. The increase in Non-Current Assets is mostly due to an increase in financial assets associated to hedging agreements and a higher balance in property, plant and equipment. While higher Current Assets are mainly due to a higher cash balance associated mostly with the Revolving Credit Facility used in the period, which is kept entirely in cash.

The increase in Liabilities and Equity is due to an increase in all the items that make up this balance sheet. The increase in Current Liabilities is mainly due to the liability acquired by the use of the Revolving Credit Facility line (MCh$ 100.0). The rise in Non-Current Liabilities is mainly due to the valuation of debt in foreign currency. The increase in Equity is mainly due to higher accumulated earnings.

Value of the Main PP&E in Operation

ASSETS	March 2020 MCh$	December 2019 MCh$	Variation 2020/2019 MCh$	Variation 2020/2019 %
Land	20,984	20,984	0	0.0%
Building, Infraestucture, works in progress	1,210,630	1,210,139	491	0.0%
Work in progress	169,187	135,552	33,635	24.8%
Machinery and equipment	728,297	726,472	1,825	0.3%
Other fixed assets	5,921	5,932	-11	-0.2%
Right of use	6,721	6,721	0	0.0%
Depreciation (less)	-574,641	-562,466	-12,175	-2.2%
Total	**2,141,739**	**2,105,801**	**35,938**	**1.7%**

Current Debt

Debt	Currency or index	Interest rate	Type of rate	Maturity Date	Amount in original currency (million) (unpaid capital) March 2020	December 2019
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	2.44%	Floating	03-Aug-20	100.00	-
Revolving Credit Facility[1]	UF	0.35%	Fixed	03-Aug-20	-	-

[1] Revolving Credit Facility: USD Tranche MM US$150: The floating rate of 2.4403% breaks down in 3 months Libor rate plus a margin of 1.25%. At March 31, 2020, the Company drew this line for an amount of US$ 100.00 million. The difference pays 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 0.35% breaks down in TAB UF 180 rate plus a margin of 0.25%. At March 31, 2020, the Company did not utilize this line therefore does not pay interest of 0.35% 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 Revenues indexed to inflation.

3. CASH FLOWS ANALYSIS

ITEMS	March 2020 MM$	March 2019 MM$	Variation 2020/2019 MM$	Variation 2020/2019 %
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	38,276	31,353	6,923	22.1%
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	-8,344	-21,910	13,566	61.9%
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	83,275	-341	83,616	N/A
Net increase (decrease) of cash and cash equivalent	**113,207**	**9,101**	**104,106**	**1143.9%**
Cash and cash equivalent at the begining of the period	108,642	104,059	4,583	4.4%
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the period	**221,849**	**113,160**	**108,689**	**96.0%**

As of March 31, 2020, cash flow from activities of the operation reached MCh$38,276, which increased by 22.1% compared to the same period of 2019 (MCh$31,353). The increase is due to higher payments from customers.

During the same period, the cash flow used in investment activities was MCh$8,344, a 61.9% higher than the amount allocated as of March 31, 2019 (MCh$21,910). The increase is mainly explained by loan collections from related entities and the fact that in 2020 no additional loans were made. This is offset by higher investments in Property, Plant and Equipment.

As of March 2020 the cash flow used in financing activities was MCh$83,605 which corresponds almost totally to the line of credit. As of March 2019, the cash flows used in financing activities corresponds to the implementation of IFRS 16.

As of March 31, 2020 the company has the following committed credit line (Revolving Credit Facility) to ensure the immediate availability of funds to cover working capital needs:

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 debt agreements are presented in the next table:

Covenants	Debt Contract	Limit	March 2020	December 2019
Capitalization Ratio[1]	All local Bonds	< 0.70	0.66	0.64
Shareholder's Equity[1] MMUF	D, H, K, M and N local Bonds	> 15.00	31.99	30.80
Shareholder's Equity[1] MCh$	Q local Bond and Revolving Credit Facility	> 350,000	914,846	871,920
Net Debt/Ebitda	Revolving Credit Facility	<= 7,0x	4.52	4.41

Test	Bonds	Limit	March 2020	December 2019
Distribution Test[2] FNO[3]/Financial Expenses	D, H, K, M and N local Series	> 1.50	4.73	4.69

[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 March 31, 2020 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		March 2020	December 2019	Variation 2020/2019
Profitability[1]				
Shareholders' Equity profitability[2]	(%)	15.8%	16.6%	-80 pbs
Assets profitability[3]	(%)	4.9%	5.4%	-50 pbs
Operating assets profitability[4]	(%)	6.6%	6.7%	-10 pbs
Earnings per share[5]	($)	140,993	140,612	0.3%
Liquidity & Indebtedness				
Current Ratio	(times)	2.48	3.43	-27.7%
Acid-Test Ratio	(times)	2.48	3.43	-27.7%
Debt to Equity	(times)	2.22	2.08	6.7%
Short term debt/Total debt	(%)	7.3%	3.7%	360 pbs
Log term debt/Total debt	(%)	92.7%	96.3%	-360 pbs
Financial expenses coverage	(times)	4.41	4.48	-1.6%

[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 TRANSMISION 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 transmission lines and substations in the National Electrical System. This transmission system transports the electricity that supplies approximately 98.5% of Chile's population. The Company owns the 35% of all of the 500 kV electricity transport lines, 40% 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 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 Resolution No. 299 of April 26, 2018).

The last reform to the LGSE for the Transmission segment was the enactment of Law 20.936 / 2016, which introduced the following relevant modifications:

- A single Coordinator of the National Electric System independent of the market players, replacing the Economic Load Dispatch Centers.
- The redefinition of the transmission systems qualifying them as the National Transmission System (formerly trunk), the Zonal Transmission Systems (formerly sub-transmission), the Dedicated Systems (formerly additional), and will incorporate two new segments: Transmission Systems for Development Poles and International Interconnection Systems. Further.
- The incorporation of energy and transmission planning with a long-term horizon, which considers gaps in the systems and where it seeks to achieve a more robust and secure system.
- Preliminary definition of routes for new works, through a procedure of Strip Study by the Ministry for electrical transmission routes of public interest.
- Universal open access to regulated Transmission Systems and dedicated Transmission Systems when technical capacity is available.
- Regulates the pricing of National, Zonal Transmission Systems for Development Poles and payment for use of Dedicated Transmission System facilities by users subject to price regulation, among other matters.

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. Transelec has the right to annually receive the annual transmission value (VATT) for its facilities belonging to the National and Zonal Transmission Systems, defined in the tariff processes or in the Decree for the award of expansion works, as the case may be. In the case of the installations of the Dedicated Transmission System, Transelec agrees private transport contracts with the respective users, to define the payment for the use of this type of facilities.

5.2. Valuation and pricing of facilities

Prices associated to transmission activity are determined by the Commission every four years by conducting internationally tendered studies, 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 values, which are annualized considering the assets life determined every three tariff periods and whit a variable discount rate, which will not be less than 7% or higher than 10%. 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 Transmission Law 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 a single charge of transmission paid by 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 the Transmission Law, during the period between the January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2017, remain in force Decree No. 14 and subtransmission tariffs, excluding payment corresponding to the generating companies. The Ministry of Energy issued on May 27, 2017 the 1T Decree where the Decree No. 14 adjustments were defined to implement the exemption from power plants and for harmonious and consistent implementation with the application decree 23T. Because of this the subtransmission revenues that have been collected since is 1 January 2016 were reassessed under the provisions containing the decree.

On the other hand, in accordance with the provisions of the twelfth article of the Transmission Law, during the period of the extended term of Decree 14 or Decree 1T, continuity and termination of the process of setting the new subtransmission rates were given which will have valid from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2019. Thus, on July 19, 2018, the CNE published Exempt Resolution No. 531 which replaces the technical report that defines the VATT of the Zonal Transmission Systems and the proportion of use of the dedicated transmission of users subject to price regulation in the 2018-2019 biennium, approved through CNE Exempt Resolution No. 414 of July 31, 2017, in accordance with the provisions of the new Transmission Law. This technical report served as the basis for the enactment of Decree 6T, published in the official gazette on October 5, 2018, which establishes annual value per tranche of the zonal and dedicated transmission facilities used by users subject to price regulation, their rates and indexation formulas for the 2018-2019 biennium.

Through Exempt Resolution No. 815 of December 26, 2019, the CNE established that, from January 2020 and until such time as the final values that are established in the valorization decree of the facilities of National and Zonal transmission corresponding to the 2020-2023 four-year period, the Commission will fix the single charges for the use of the transmission based on those established in the semi-annual resolution in force in the second half of 2019 (stabilization of Transmission Charges). For the above, the CNE took into consideration that: i) the process of valorization of the transmission facilities that is currently underway will have a validity (retroactive) to January 1, 2020, and ii) that in said process a relevant reduction of charges, among other reasons, due to the decrease in the discount rate calculated in accordance with the provisions of article 118 of the General Law of Electric Services. In accordance with the provisions of Exempt Resolution No. 815, the CNE decided to make these adjustments to the charges transferable to final customers “in order to preserve the principle of procedural economy established in Article 9 of Law No. 19,880, according to the which, the Administration must respond to the maximum economy of means effectively, avoiding delaying procedures ", since not doing it" the charges to the final clients should suffer an increase, to later originate a reduction, giving rise to re-liquidations when they come into force the new process of valorization ”. The CNE indicates that the above has the final objective of reducing the risk of affectation to end customers. Once the valorization decree for the period 2020-2023 has been published, the re-liquidations established in article 113 of the Law must be carried out and, therefore, the companies that own the transmission facilities will receive the remuneration (VATT) in accordance with the provisions of Article 114 of the same, in order to ensure that the transmission companies receive an annual value of the transmission per section (VATT) that constitutes the total of their remuneration.

Finally, in the face of the state of catastrophe due to COVID19, a series of initiatives have been presented in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate that seek to prohibit the cut of basic services due to default and postpone payment for these services to the most vulnerable clients over time. May this exceptional situation last. In the case of the Senate initiative, it also seeks to make the benefit applicable to an even broader universe than the House proposal, since it not only focuses on the most vulnerable 40% of the population, but also extends it to anyone who cannot pay for the service. In the case of the electricity sector, these initiatives directly affect distribution companies with financial costs due to deferred payments, however, in practice it could affect the payment chain with the rest of the agents in the sector: generating companies and companies. transmitters.

6. MARKET RISK FACTORS

Due to the characteristics of the Chilean electricity market and strict standards regulating the sector, Transelec S.A. is not exposed to substantial risk in the course of operating its main line of business.

Transelec manages its risks through a corporate program, including the vision and information from the board of directors and employees in direct contact with the risks, with in the company strategy, workshops are utilized to analyzed past and potential risks. Carrying out concrete actions to prevent and / or mitigate them, to lower their probability of occurrence or its impact.

At project level, the company develop the process of Stages and Decisions, which ensures that projects are guided by stablished protocols from develop of a business idea, going through the proposal presentation, adjudication and later construction or acquisition, even its launch, to ensure that the decision makers have the necessary information available and mitigate the risks in the different parts of the projects.

The main risks of the company are presented and discussed quarterly in the Board of Directors. However, the following risk factors should be mentioned and taken into consideration:

6.1. Regulatory Framework

Power transmission tariffs are established by law and include readjustments in order to guarantee actual annual profitability for operators. The nature of this industry means that power transmission company revenue is stable over the long term. This revenue is complemented by revenue from private contracts with large customers.

However, the fact that these tariffs are revised once every four years in the National and Zonal Power Transmission Studies could mean new tariffs that could be detrimental or less attractive for the Company in terms of investment made.

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. Environmental Institutionalism and the Application of Environmental Standards and / or Policies

Transelec projects are subject to Law N° 19,300/1994 on General Environmental Guidelines ("Environmental Law") and its subsequent amendments. Transelec may run the risk of environmental permit lobbying taking longer than expected, which would delay project construction and open the possibility of fines being applied.

6.4. Construction Delays for New Transmission Facilities

Success of the upgrades and expansion program for the power transmission network will depend on several factors, including the cost and availability of financing. Although Transelec has experience with large-scale construction projects, the construction of new facilities could be hampered by factors commonly associated with projects, including delays for the approval of regulatory authorizations such as power concessions, lack of equipment, materials or labor, or price variation, adverse weather conditions, natural disasters or unforeseen circumstances or difficulties when it comes to taking out loans under favorable conditions and at reasonable rates. Any of the aforementioned factors could lead to delays in the partial or total completion of the capital investment program, while increasing the cost of the projects considered in this program.

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

Transelec has Chilean peso as its functional currency, therefore the following factors expose Transelec to foreign exchange risk:

- Transactions in U.S. dollars (construction contracts, import purchases, etc.).
- Leasing contracts that generate income indexed to US dollars.
- Accounts payables in US dollars associated to debt issued in U.S. America.
- Accounts receivables in US dollars associated to intercompany loans.
- 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:

	March 2020		December 2019	
In million pesos	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Dollar (amounts associated with balance sheet items)	952,780	954,593	773,997	774,341
Chilean peso	1,906,515	1,904,703	1,596,884	1,596,539

Below are the exchange rates (Observed Dollar) in Chilean pesos to the United States dollar; in the periods indicated.

MONTH	Average 2020 ($)	Last Day 2020 ($)	Average 2019 ($)	Last Day 2019 ($)
January	772.65	799.11	677.06	657.81
February	796.38	818.32	656.30	651.79
March	839.38	852.03	667.68	678.53
Average of the period	**802.80**	**823.15**	**667.01**	**662.71**

The income that Transelec is entitled to receive for its facilities belonging to the national and zonal transmission systems (VATT) and for the installations of the dedicated systems (toll contracts), are indexed in order to maintain their real values during the period of validity of these rates or tolls. These revenues are expressed in accordance with their base value, in dollars, and are updated according to components whose cost variation over time correlates with national or international economic indicators, considering the availability and stability of the source that issues it.

6.7. Credit Risk

Credit risk corresponding to receivables from commercial activities, is historically very limited in the industry given the nature of the stable regulatory framework, and the business of the Company's customers, which also have excellent credit level; and the short term payment of customers, which does not accumulate significant amounts.

BILLING	March 2020 MM$	March 2020 %	March 2019 MM$	March 2019 %
Enel Group	27,397	28.3%	28,772	33.8%
CGE Group	15,744	16.2%	9,741	11.4%
AES Gener Group	9,662	10.0%	10,669	12.5%
Colbún Group	7,581	7.8%	13,630	16.0%
Engie Group	6,527	6.7%	3,740	4.4%
Others	30,059	31.0%	18,617	21.9%
Total	**96,970**		**85,169**	
% Concentration	**69.00%**		**78.14%**	

As of March 31, 2020, the Company has five main clients which represent individually between 6.7% and 28.3% of total revenues. These are Enel Group (MCh$27,397), CGE Group (MCh$15,744), AES Gener Group (MCh$9,662), Colbún Group (MCh$7,581) and Engie Group (MCh$6,527). The total sum of these main customers corresponds to an 69.00% of the total income of the Company. In the same period of 2019, the Company had a similar structure of clients, whose revenues reached to MCh$28,772, MCh$9,741, MCh$10,669, MCh$13,630 and MCh$3,740 respectively, with a percentage of total incomes of 78.14%.

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. This risk is compensated by the excellent credit level of these clients, together with the "take or pay" type of payment of the Transelec transmission income.

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 approximately US$234 million. On March 27, 2020 Transelec used the line on US$100.00 million due to the COVID19 contingency leaving unused and available an amount equivalent to MCh$114,095,150. 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 other improvements. Is granted for a period of three years by a bank syndicate consisting of Scotiabank, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, 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 March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

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
March 31, 2020	155,293	140,135	697,522	863,578	497,484	2,354,013
December 31, 2019	65,254	130,509	344,742	1,108,425	495,527	2,144,457

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 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 March 31, 2020, and as of December 31, 2019, was at a fixed rate, with the exception of the amount drawn on the committed line, which is at a variable rate. However, in the case of UF indexed debt, variations in inflation rates could potentially affect the Company's financial expenses.

UF Values

MONTH	Average 2020 ($)	Last Day 2020 ($)	Average 2019 ($)	Last Day 2019 ($)
January	28,324.55	28,338.25	27,558.53	27,546.22
February	28,387.75	28,463.67	27,546.04	27,556.90
March	28,539.73	28,597.46	27,564.62	27,565.76
Average of the period	**28,417.34**	**28,466.46**	**27,556.39**	**27,556.29**

6.10. Other Risks

In addition to the aforementioned, the company faces other risks such as cybersecurity, legal, market, counterpart and reputational risks.

Subsequent Events:

On April 24, 2020, the Ordinary Shareholders meeting of the company was celebrated, where they agreed to distribute a 2019 final dividend, amounting of ThCh$43,852,484, which will be paid during May 2020.

Since March 31, 2020, closing date of these Interim consolidated financial statements and their issuance date, there has been no significant financial and accounting events that may affect the equity of the Company or the interpretation of these Interim consolidated financial statements.