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

TRANSELEC S.A AND SUBSIDIARY

Santiago, Chile
September 30, 2020

SUMMARY

As of September 30, 2020, revenues reached MCh$253,723 showing a decrease of 5.0% compared to the same period of 2019 (MCh$267,154). The decrease is mainly explained by a lower income provision associated with the effect that the entry into force of the new 2020-2023 tariff study (that is currently being prepared and it is expected to be issued the second semester of 2021) would have. Nevertheless, it will have a retroactive effect on the company's incomes since January 1st, 2020. Additionally, the Company's revenues also consider the effects of higher revenues associated to: (i) the entry into operation of new projects and (ii) the indexation adjustment applied to our sales.

As of September 30, 2020, Transelec obtained an EBITDA[1] of MCh$210,708, an 8.5% lower than the one obtained in the same period of 2019 (MCh$230,288), with an EBITDA Margin[2] of 83.0%. The EBITDA decrease is mainly due to the drop in income explained above.

The loss in Non-Operating Income as of September 2020 was MCh$58,321, representing a rise of 6.5% compared to the same period of 2019 (MCh$54,755). This increase is mostly explained by higher Financial Costs and lower financial income, partially compensated by lower losses in indexed assets and liabilities.

Net Income recorded by the Company as of September 30, 2020, was MCh$80,382, which is 16.6% less compared to the same period of 2019, in which a Net Income of MCh$96,414 was registered.

In 2020, the Company has incorporated US$47.4 million of new facilities, which correspond to the commissioning of four expansion projects of the national system. In addition, in the last twelve months period ended in September 2020, the amount of new facilities incorporated was the same, because in the fourth quarter of 2019 there was not commissioning of new projects.

[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 July 2020, ratifying the classification in Baa1. Standard and Poor's ratified the classification BBB in September.

- During January 2020, the local risk rating agencies Humphreys and Fitch, ratified the classification in AA and AA- respectively.

- On January 17th, the Superintendency of Electricity and Fuels (SEC) notified a penalty to Transelec for the 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 in progress).

- 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. Since the tariff study to determine the remuneration of the transmission in the period 2020 – 2023 (valuation process) is delayed; through resolution 815, the regulator (CNE) has determined to stabilize the transmission rates until the rate study is completed (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 have additional liquidity to face the potential effects of the health crisis.

- On April 24th, 2020, the Ordinary Shareholder's Meeting agreed to distribute a final 2019 dividend amounting Ch$43,852 million, which was paid in May 2020.

- This year, the Board of Directors has defined not to carry out interim dividend distributions associated with the first and second quarters of 2020, in order to have greater liquidity due to the potential effects of Covid-19.

- In June, Transelec made the CET payment to the generation companies. This amount does not affect the Income Statement. Free customers started to pay their corresponding CET in the third quarter of the year, while the CET from regulated customers will be recovered when the new decree comes into force.

- The next tariff studies for the National Interconnected System that regulate mostly the transmission rates in the country, are being prepared in accordance with the law and their results are expected to be published by the end of 2021. The applications of the new tariff studies will have a retroactive effect on the Company's revenues as of January 1, 2020, which implies that in the meantime, the previous tariff studies are transient until the new tariffs come into effect. At the closing of these financial statements, the Company continues to recognize revenues according to the previous tariff studies (DS23T and DS6T) pending the publication and the effective date of the new tariff study. Due to the all mentioned above, the Company has made an estimate of the impact that would have the entry into force of the new tariff study on revenues for the year 2020 considering the best information available to date and has proceeded to make a provision of less income as of September 30, 2020.

- So far, the situation of COVID-19 has had a limited impact on our Company in operational and financial aspects. The Company has taken preventive actions that allow maintaining the continuity of its operations, considering the impact of this situation on the market.

- On July 31, 2020, the Company entered into an agreement for a new committed revolving credit facility for an amount of US$250 million at a 3-month LIBOR rate, plus a margin of 150 basis points with maturity on July 31, 2021. This facility replaces the previous committed line, whose maturity was on August 3, 2020. The amount of US$100 million drawn in March 2020 was kept drawn when the line was renewed and remains in force at the end of September 2020.

1. INCOME STATEMENT ANALYSIS

ITEMS	September 2020 MCh$	September 2019 MCh$	Variation 2020/2019 MCh$	Variation 2020/2019 %
Revenues	**253,723**	**267,154**	**-13,431**	**-5.0%**
Toll sales	240,631	261,230	-20,599	-7.9%
Services	13,092	5,924	7,168	121.0%
Operation Costs and Expenses	**-84,998**	**-80,989**	**-4,009**	**-5.0%**
Sales Costs	-30,238	-23,950	-6,288	-26.3%
Administrative Expenses	-14,407	-15,373	966	6.3%
Depreciation and Amortization	-40,353	-41,666	-1,312	3.1%
Operating Income	**168,725**	**186,165**	**-17,440**	**-9.4%**
Financial Income	8,881	10,570	-1,689	-16.0%
Financial Costs	-57,754	-54,378	-3,376	-6.2%
Foreign exchange differences	521	844	-323	-38.2%
Gain (loss) for indexed assets and liabilities	-10,669	-12,894	2,225	17.3%
Other income (Losses)	700	1,103	-403	-36.6%
Non-Operating Income	**-58,321**	**-54,755**	**-3,566**	**-6.5%**
Income before Taxes	**110,404**	**131,410**	**-21,006**	**-16.0%**
Income Tax	-30,022	-34,996	4,974	14.2%
Net Income	**80,382**	**96,414**	**-16,032**	**-16.6%**
EBITDA[1]	**210,708**	**230,288**	**-19,580**	**-8.5%**
EBITDA Margin[2]	**83.0%**	**86.2%**		

[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$253,723 decreasing a 5.0% compared to the same period of 2019 (MCh$267,154). The decrease is mainly explained to a lower income provision associated with the impact that would have the entry into force of the new 2020-2023 tariff study that is currently being prepared and it will have a retroactive effect on the company's incomes as of January 1st, 2020. Specifically, the decrease in Revenues is mainly explained by lower revenues from Toll Sales (due to the provision) which as of September 2020, reached MCh$240,631, 7.9% lower than the obtained in the same period of 2019 (MCh$261,230). The Services revenues as of September 30, 2020 reached MCh$13,092, a 121.0% higher than the same period of 2019 (MCh$5,924), mostly explained by exceptional services with third parties (which are also presented as costs).

As a whole, the drop in Revenues is mainly explained by the recognition of the provision explained above, partially offset by new revenues in 2020 from projects commissioned in last 12 months, macroeconomic effects (mainly associated with exchange rate) and income from exceptional services to third parties.

Total Transelec Operational Costs and Expenses as of September 30, 2020 were MCh$84,998, a 5.0% higher than the comparison period in 2019 that reached MCh$80,989. Total Costs and Expenses are composed by the following main items.

Cost of sales during the analysis period totaled MCh$30,238, a 26.3% higher than the same period of 2019 (MCh$23,950). The increase is mainly explained by provision for fines, costs for exceptional services to third parties (amount also presented as income), early payments for maintenance works (preventative) associated with the health emergency, higher insurance premiums, the payment of a bonus for collective bargaining with one of the unions and greater security implemented due to the contingency.

Administrative Expenses amounted to MCh$14,407 in September 2020, 6.3% lower than those obtained in the same period in 2019 (MCh$15,373). The decrease is mainly explained by higher payments for consultancy in 2019, partly offset by an increase associated with the payment of a bonus for collective bargaining with one of the unions and the maintenance of software systems.

Total Depreciation and Amortization as of September 30, 2020 reached MCh$40.353, a 3,1% lower than the same period in 2019 (MCh$41,666). The decrease is mainly explained by lower depreciation associated with the review of useful life carried out by the end of 2019 and largest withdrawal of equipment in 2020, partially offset by higher depreciation due to equipment renewal and the commissioning of new projects.

b) Non-Operating Income

The Non-Operating Income at the end of September 2020, was a loss of MCh$58,321, a 6.5% higher than the same period of 2019 (MCh$54,755). This is mainly explained by higher Financial Costs and lower financial income, partially offset by lower losses for indexed assets and liabilities.

Financial Costs registered as of September 2020 reached MCh$57,754, increasing by 6.2% compared to the same period of 2019 (MCh54,378). The increase in mainly due to higher interest payments on USD and UF bonds, as the average exchange rate so far in 2020 increased by 17.00% compared to the same period of 2019, also the average UF value for the first 9 months of 2020 increased by 3.05% over the previous year. Added to the above, there are interests on the drawn of the committed line in 2020.

The Financial Income registered to September 2020 amounted to MCh$8,881, decreasing by 16.0% compared to the same period of 2019 (MCh$10,570). The drop is mainly due to the lower rates in the financial market.

Other Income, as of September 2020, were MCh$700, 36.6% lower than the same period of 2019 (MCh$1.103). The difference is mainly explained by regularizations with suppliers that occurred in the previous period.

The Exchange Differences as of September 2020 reached MCh$521, while during the same period of 2019, the balance was MCh$844. The Exchange Differences remain limited, associated with the foreign currency hedging policy.

The loss for Indexed Assets and Liabilities was MCh$10,669 as of September 30, 2020. The loss in the same period of 2019 was MCh$12.894. This is mainly due to the readjustment of the local UF bonds because of the variation in the value of the UF that for the first 9 months of the year 2020 corresponds to 1.41% compared to 1.75% for the same period of 2019.

c) Income tax

Income Tax as of September 30, 2020 was MCh$30,022, decreasing by 14.2% in relation to the same period of 2019 (MCh$34,996). The decrease is mainly due to lower earnings before Taxes.

2. BALANCE SHEET ANALYSIS

ITEMS	September 2020 MCh$	December 2019 MCh$	Variation 2020/2019 MCh$	Variation 2020/2019 %
Current assets	299,926	222,198	77,728	35.0%
Non-current assets	2,522,104	2,390,537	131,567	5.5%
Total Assets	**2,822,031**	**2,612,735**	**209,296**	**8.0%**
Current liabilities	156,680	64,758	91,922	141.9%
Non current liabilities	1,769,980	1,701,027	68,953	4.1%
Equity	895,371	846,950	48,421	5.7%
Total Liabilities & Equity	**2,822,031**	**2,612,735**	**209,296**	**8.0%**

The increase in Assets between December 2019 and September 2020 is explained both by an increase in Non-Current Assets and Current Assets. The increase in Non-Current Assets is mostly due to a higher balance in property, plant and equipment and an increase in financial assets associated to hedging agreements. While higher Current Assets are mainly due to a higher balance of accounts receivable from customers, higher cash and cash equivalents.

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 use of the Revolving Credit Facility line (MM US$ 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 profits and a lower negative balance in other reserves.

Value of the Main PP&E in Operation

ASSETS	September 2020 MCh$	December 2019 MCh$	Variation 2020/2019 MCh$	Variation 2020/2019 %
Land	20,999	20,984	15	0.1%
Building, Infraestucture, works in progress	1,211,885	1,210,139	1,746	0.1%
Work in progress	259,122	135,552	123,570	91.2%
Machinery and equipment	740,389	726,472	13,917	1.9%
Other fixed assets	5,918	5,932	-14	-0.2%
Right of use	7,857	6,721	1,136	16.9%
Depreciation (less)	-599,839	-562,466	-37,373	-6.6%
Total	**2,246,170**	**2,105,801**	**140,369**	**6.7%**

Current Debt

Debt	Currency or index	Interest rate	Type of rate	Maturity Date	Amount in original currency (million) (unpaid capital) September 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	1.7338%	Floating	03-Aug-20	100.00	-

[1] Revolving Credit Facility of US$250 million: The floating rate of 1.7338% breaks down in 3 months Libor rate plus a margin of 1.50%. As of September 30, 2020, the Company maintain drew this line for an amount of US$ 100.00 million.

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 partially offset by inflation-indexed revenues.

3. CASH FLOW ANALYSIS

ITEMS	September 2020 MM$	September 2019 MM$	Variation 2020/2019 MM$	Variation 2020/2019 %
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	101,772	155,664	-53,892	-34.6%
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	-118,144	-80,517	-37,627	-46.7%
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	30,766	-63,549	94,315	N/A
Net increase (decrease) of cash and cash equivalent	**14,394**	**11,597**	**2,797**	**24.1%**
Effect of changes in the exchanges rate	7,851	-652	8,503	N/A
Net increase (decrease) of cash and cash equivalent	**22,245**	**10,946**	**11,299**	**103.2%**
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	**130,888**	**115,005**	**15,883**	**13.8%**

As of September 30, 2020, cash flow from activities of the operation reached MCh$101,776, which decreased by 34.6% compared to the same period of 2019 (MCh$155,664). The decrease is mainly due to higher payments to suppliers associated with the CET payment.

During the same period, the cash flow used in investment activities was MCh$118,144, a 46.7% higher than the amount allocated as of September 30, 2019 (MCh$80,517). The increase is mainly due to higher investment in PP&E.

In September 2020, the cash flow from financing activities was MCh$30,766 which mainly corresponds to the drawn on the committed credit line for US$100 million compensated in part by the payment of dividends. In September 2019, the cash flow used in financing activities was MCh$63,559, which corresponds almost entirely to the payment of dividends.

The Company made reclassifications to its cash flow statements regarding balances that affect the year 2019. However, these reclassifications do not have a significant effect as they are made for comparison purposes only. These reclassifications are not considered for the calculation of covenants reported in 2019.

It should also be noted that, in order to ensure the immediate availability of funds to cover working capital needs, as of September 30, 2020 the company has the following committed line of credit (Revolving Credit Facility) which is partially drawn and it was renegotiated and extended during July 2020 for one year in the amount of US$ 250 million.

Bank	Amount (up to)	Maturity	Type of Credit
Scotiabank, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, DnB NOR and Export Development Canada	US$250,000,000	31-Jul-21	Working Capital

4. INDICATORS

Financial restrictions contained in local debt agreements are presented in the next table:

Covenants	Debt Contract	Limit	September 2020	December 2019
Capitalization Ratio[1]	All local Bonds	< 0.70	0.65	0.64
Shareholder's Equity[1] MMUF	D, H, K, M and N local Bonds	> 15.00	32.06	30.80
Shareholder's Equity[1] MCh$	Q local Bond and Revolving Credit Facility	> 350,000	920,341	871,920
Net Debt/Ebitda	Revolving Credit Facility	<= 7,0x	4.73	4.27

Test	Bonds	Limit	September 2020	December 2019
Distribution Test[2] FNO[3]/Financial Expenses	D, H, K, M and N local Series	> 1.50	3.73	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 September 30, 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		September 2020	December 2019	Variation 2020/2019
Profitability[1]				
Shareholders' Equity profitability[2]	(%)	13.9%	16.6%	-270 pbs
Assets profitability[3]	(%)	4.4%	5.4%	-100 pbs
Operating assets profitability[4]	(%)	5.5%	6.7%	-120 pbs
Earnings per share[5]	($)	124,580	140,612	-11.4%
Liquidity & Indebtedness				
Current Ratio	(times)	1.91	3.43	-44.3%
Acid-Test Ratio	(times)	1.91	3.43	-44.3%
Debt to Equity	(times)	2.15	2.08	3.4%
Short term debt/Total debt	(%)	8.1%	3.7%	440 pbs
Log term debt/Total debt	(%)	91.9%	96.3%	-440 pbs
Financial expenses coverage	(times)	3.65	4.48	-18.5%

[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 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 relation to the state of catastrophe due to COVID19, on August 8^{th}, Law 21,249 was published in the Official Gazette, which exceptionally provides for measures in favor of end users of health services, electricity and network gas (Basic Services Law).
The law stablishes the following:

- It prohibits the cut of basic services to a group of customers, including residential users, hospitals, prisons, etc., for late payment of this type of service during the ninety days following the publication of the law.
- For certain types of customers, such as customers who are within the 60% most vulnerable population, they may choose whether the debts generated between March 18, 2020 and up to ninety days after the publication of this law, will be prorated in a number of equal and successive monthly installments determined by the user, which may not exceed twelve and may not incorporate fines, interest or associated costs.

- During the ninety days following the publication of this law, the power generation and transmission companies shall continue to provide their services normally to the domestic energy distribution companies and to the electricity cooperatives.

- Within a period of thirty days prior to the publications of this law and ninety days thereafter, exceptionally, the payment by electric cooperatives to generating and transmission companies may be made in installments, in the same number of months in which the accounts of their beneficiaries will be prorated, without fines, interest or associated expenses.

In the case of electricity sector, this law directly affects the 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 transmission companies.

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:

In million pesos	September 2020		December 2019	
	Assets	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Dollar (amounts associated with balance sheet items)	884,740	886,891	773,997	774,341
Chilean peso	1,933,857	1,931,706	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
April	853.39	837.92	667.40	678.71
May	821.81	806.32	692.00	709.80
June	793.72	821.23	692.41	679.15
July	784.73	754.45	686.06	700.82
August	784.66	779.92	713.70	720.20
September	773.40	784.46	718.44	728.21
Average of the period	**802.24**	**805.97**	**685.67**	**689.45**

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	September 2020 MM$	September 2020 %	September 2019 MM$	September 2019 %
Enel Group	71,561	28.2%	103,631	38.8%
CGE Group	42,137	16.6%	47,160	17.7%
AES Gener Group	30,884	12.2%	43,112	16.1%
Colbún Group	20,955	8.3%	41,661	15.6%
Engie Group	17,302	6.8%	6,299	2.4%
Others	70,884	27.9%	25,291	9.5%
Total	**253,723**		**267,154**	
% Concentration	**72.06%**		**90.53%**	

As of September 30, 2020, the Company has five main clients which represent individually between 6.8% and 28.2% of total revenues. These are Enel Group (MCh$71,561), CGE Group (MCh$42,137), AES Gener Group (MCh$30,884), Colbún Group (MCh$20,955) and Engie Group (MCh$17,302). The total sum of these main customers corresponds to a 72.06% 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$103,631, MCh$47,160, MCh$43,112, MCh$41,661 and MCh$6,299 respectively, with a percentage of total incomes of 90,53%.

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 US$250 million. On

March 27, 2020 Transelec used the line on US$100 million due to the COVID19 contingency leaving unused an amount of US$150 million. This committed line of credit was first contracted on July 9, 2012, being renegotiated in 2014, 2017 and 2020. The last renovation was on July 31, 2020 modifying the total amount, eliminating the peso tranche, leaving only a unique amount available of US$250 million, between other improvements. Is granted for a period of one year by a bank syndicate consisting of Scotiabank, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, BNP, Banco Santander, Bank of China, China Construction Bank y JP Morgan. 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 September 30, 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
September 30, 2020	146,477	371,294	402,253	826,264	490,935	2,237,224
December 31, 2019	65,254	130,509	344,742	1,108,425	495,527	2,144,457

b) Risk associated 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 Risk

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 June 30, 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
April	28,648.24	28,690.73	27,601.09	27,662.17
May	28,713.19	28,716.52	27,720.11	27,762.55
June	28,709.15	28,696.42	27,826.20	27,903.30
July	28,681.36	28,667.44	27,946.95	27,953.42
August	28,667.73	28,679.45	27,968.13	27,993.08
September	28,694.02	28,707.85	28,021.53	28,048.53
Average of the period	**28,596.19**	**28,617.53**	**27,750.36**	**27,776.88**

6.10. Other Risks

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

7. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

Since September 30, 2020, closing date of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements until 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.