TRANSELEC S.A.

Consolidated financial statements for the years ended
december 31, 2021 and 2020 and
independent auditors report

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors and the Shareholders of
Transelec S.A.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Transelec S.A. and its subsidiary (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Information

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). This responsibility includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We performed our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Chile. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit includes performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making, those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the entity's consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express such opinion. An audit also includes assessing the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the significant estimates made by the Company's Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence that we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Transelec S.A. and its subsidiary as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

Other-matter – Translation into English

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English solely for the convenience of Shareholder's readers outside of Chile.

Deloitte

March 23, 2022
Santiago, Chile

Consolidated Financial Statements Audited

TRANSELEC S.A. AND SUBSIDIARY

Santiago, Chile
December 31, 2021 and 2020

Consolidated Financial Statements Audited

TRANSELEC S.A. AND SUBSIDIARY

Santiago, Chile
December 31, 2021 and 2020
(Translation of the Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish)

$	:	Chilean Pesos
ThCh$	:	Thousands of Chilean Pesos
UF	:	Unidad de Fomento or UF, is an inflation-indexed, Chilean-peso denominated monetary unit. The UF, is set daily in advance based on the changes in the Chilean Consumer Price Index (CPI) of the previous months.
US$	:	US Dollars
ThUS$	:	Thousands of US Dollars

ESTADOS FINANCIEROS CONSOLIDADOS
TRANSELEC S.A. Y FILIAL
Al 31 de dicembre de 2021 y 2020
Expresados en miles de pesos M$

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Consolidated Financial Statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
TRANSELEC S.A. AND SUBSIDIARY
As of December 31, 2021 and 2020
Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)
(Translation of financial statements originally issued in Spanish-See Note 2.1)

ASSETS	Note	12-31-2021 ThCh$	12-31-2020 ThCh$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	234,518,965	105,840,150
Other financial assets	8	1,649,550	1,149,191
Other non-financial assets	13	8,485,831	10,106,103
Trade and other receivables	6	83,703,176	119,373,154
Receivables from related parties	7	2,636,917	1,633,280
Inventory		644,500	428,238
Total Current Assets		**331,638,939**	**238,530,116**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Other financial assets	8	226,031,822	72,566,466
Other non-financial assets	13	8,193,431	8,052,091
Receivables from related parties	7	242,500,186	206,388,399
Intangible assets other than goodwill	9	186,073,067	183,143,503
Goodwill	10	343,059,078	343,059,078
Property, plant and equipment, net	11	1,815,852,103	1,687,657,119
Assets for rights of use	12	3,039,468	4,618,992
Total Non-Current Assets		**2,824,749,155**	**2,505,485,648**
TOTAL ASSETS		**3,156,388,094**	**2,744,015,764**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
TRANSELEC S.A. AND SUBSIDIARY
As of December 31, 2021 and 2020
Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)
(Translation of financial statements originally issued in Spanish-See Note 2.1)

LIABILITIES	Note	12-31-2021 ThCh$	12-31-2020 ThCh$
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Other financial liabilities	15	26,072,718	22,951,309
Liabilities for leases	16	1,575,598	1,557,403
Trade and other payables	17	176,411,700	56,778,382
Accounts payable related entities	7	17,404,007	28,722,472
Provisions for employee benefits	20	8,490,205	9,419,762
Other non-financial liabilities		3,606,708	5,288,022
Total Current Liabilities		**233,560,936**	**124,717,350**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Other financial liabilities	15	1,704,954,466	1,514,452,089
Liabilities for leases	16	1,533,445	3,184,558
Deferred tax liabilities	14	236,608,096	200,346,628
Provisions for employee benefits	20	3,468,299	3,472,839
Other non-financial liabilities		4,354,436	4,752,008
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**1,950,918,742**	**1,726,208,122**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**2,184,479,678**	**1,850,925,472**
EQUITY			
Paid -issued in capital	22	776,355,048	776,355,048
Retained earnings		175,578,953	134,234,420
Other reserves	22	19,974,415	(17,499,176)
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		**971,908,416**	**893,090,292**
Non-controlling interest		-	-
TOTAL EQUITY		**971,908,416**	**893,090,292**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**3,156,388,094**	**2,744,015,764**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME BY FUNCTION
TRANSELEC S.A. AND SUBSIDIARY
For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020
Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)
(Translation of financial statements originally issued in Spanish-See Note 2.1)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME BY FUNCTION	Note	01-01-2021 12-31-2021 ThCh$	01-01-2020 12-31-2020 ThCh$
Operating revenues	23	305,857,910	333,302,813
Cost of sales	24	(88,388,890)	(93,224,315)
GROSS MARGIN		**217,469,020**	**240,078,498**
Administrative expenses	24	(26,301,884)	(24,392,013)
Other gains	23	754,255	1,311,924
Financial income	24	10,646,541	11,130,297
Financial expenses	24	(70,228,788)	(75,998,128)
Foreign exchange differences	24	389,325	369,354
Income by indexed units	24	(51,560,390)	(20,473,442)
Profit Before Tax		**81,168,079**	**132,026,490**
Income tax expense	25	(22,419,011)	(35,761,105)
Profit from continuing operations		58,749,068	96,265,385
Profit from discontinued operations		-	-
Profit attributable to owners of the parent		**58,749,068**	**96,265,385**
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests		**-**	**-**
Profit		**58,749,068**	**96,265,385**

Earnings Per Share			
Basic/diluted earnings per share from continuing operations ($/a)	26	58,749	96,265
Basic/diluted earnings per share from discontinued operations ($/a)	26	-	-
Basic/diluted earnings per share ($/a)		**58,749**	**96,265**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME BY FUNCTION
TRANSELEC S.A. AND SUBSIDIARY
For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020
Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)
(Translation of financial statements originally issued in Spanish-See Note 2.1)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE RESULTS	Note	01-01-2021 12-31-2021 ThCh$	01-01-2020 12-31-2020 ThCh$
Profit		58,749,068	96,265,385
Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to income for the period, before taxes			
Foreign Currency Translation			
Gains (losses) on foreign currency translation differences, before taxes	22	-	(296,756)
Employee benefit plans	22	221,873	188,351
Cash flow hedges			
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	22	51,111,813	30,861,409
Total other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to income for the period, before taxes		**51,333,686**	**30,753,004**
Income taxes related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to the result of the period			
Income tax related to translation differences of other comprehensive income	22	-	80,124
Income tax related to cash flow hedges of other comprehensive income	22	(13,800,190)	(8,332,580)
Income tax related to actuarial calculation	22	(59,905)	(50,855)
Total income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to the result of the period		**(13,860,095)**	**(8,303,311)**
Total comprehensive income		**37,473,591**	**22,449,693**
Total comprehensive income		**96,222,659**	**118,715,078**

Comprehensive income attributable to:			
Comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent		96,222,659	118,715,078
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests		-	-
Total comprehensive income and expense result		**96,222,659**	**118,715,078**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
TRANSELEC S.A. AND SUBSIDIARY
For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020
Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)
(Translation of financial statements originally issued in Spanish-See Note 2.1)

Movements	Note	Paid-in capital	Reserve for foreign translation adjustment	Reserves for cash flow hedges	Actuarial Losses	Total reserves	Accumulated gains (losses	Equity attributable to owners of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
		ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Opening balance as of 01-01-2021		776,355,048	-	(18,042,030)	542,854	(17,499,176)	134,234,420	**893,090,292**	-	**893,090,292**
Changes in equity										
Comprehensive income										
Profit (loss)		-	-	-	-	-	58,749,068	**58,749,068**	-	**58,749,068**
Other comprehensive income		-	-	37,311,623	161,968	37,473,591	-	**37,473,591**	-	**37,473,591**
Total comprehensive income		-	-	37,311,623	161,968	37,473,591	58,749,068	**96,222,659**	-	**96,222,659**
Dividends	22.3	-	-	-	-	-	(17,404,535)	**(17,404,535)**	-	**(17,404,535)**
Total increase (decrease) in equity		-	-	37,311,623	161,968	37,473,591	41,344,533	**78,818,124**	-	**78,818,124**
Equity at the end of 12-31-2021	**22**	**776,355,048**	**-**	**19,269,593**	**704,822**	**19,974,415**	**175,578,953**	**971,908,416**	**-**	**971,908,416**

Movements	Note	Paid-in capital	Reserve for foreign translation adjustment	Reserves for cash flow hedges	Actuarial Losses	Total reserves	Accumulated gains (losses	Equity attributable to owners of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
		ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Opening balance as of 01-01-2021		776.355.048	216.632	(40.570.859)	405.358	(39.948.869)	110.543.991	**846.950.170**	-	**846.950.170**
Changes in equity										
Comprehensive income										
Profit (loss)		-	-	-	-	-	96,265,385	**96,265,385**	-	**96,265,385**
Other comprehensive income		-	(216,632)	22,528,829	137,496	22,449,693	-	**22,449,693**	-	**22,449,693**
Total comprehensive income		-	(216,632)	22,528,829	137,496	22,449,693	96,265,385	**118,715,078**	-	**118,715,078**
Dividends	22.3	-	-	-	-	-	(72,574,956)	**(72,574,956)**	-	**(72,574,956)**
Total increase (decrease) in equity		-	(216,632)	22,528,829	137,496	22,449,693	23,690,429	**46,140,122**	-	**46,140,122**
Equity at the end of 12-31-2020	**22**	**776,355,048**	**-**	**(18,042,030)**	**542,854**	**(17,499,176)**	**134,234,420**	**893,090,292**	**-**	**893,090,292**

The accompanying notes number 1 to 32 form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
TRANSELEC S.A. AND SUBSIDIARY
For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020
Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)
(Translation of financial statements originally issued in Spanish-See Note 2.1)

DIRECT METHOD CASH FLOW STATEMENT	Note	12-31-2021 ThCh$	12-31-2020 ThCh$
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities			
Classes of receipts from operating activities:			
Cash receipts from sales of goods and services		562,766,663	462,681,121
Cash receipts from related party for services rendered	7	6,897,521	2,562,432
Cash receipts from related party for interest received	7	8,954,870	8,537,233
Other proceeds from operating activities		571,476	612,255
Types of payments for operating activities:			
Payments to suppliers for goods and services		(18,891,240)	(115,564,715)
Payments of interest for rights of use		(88,469)	(114,239)
Other payments for operating activities		(90,587,975)	(60,476,858)
Payments to and on behalf of employees		(20,735,073)	(17,519,121)
Interest paid		(75,390,145)	(76,912,022)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities		**373,497,628**	**203,806,086**
Cash Flows Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities			
Additions of property, plant and equipment		(213,729,214)	(215,100,040)
Loan collection to related entities	7	-	29,180,023
Accounts receivable from related entities - mercantile	7	(2,301,755)	(120,799)
Collections to related entities	7	29,192,846	54,681,871
Payments made to related entities	7	(28,818,987)	(34,798,213)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(215,657,110)**	**(166,157,158)**
Cash Flows Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities			
Loan		-	75,706,000
Loan Payment		-	(73,158,000)
Payment for rights of use		(1,455,982)	(1,359,744)
Dividends paid	22.3	(28,723,000)	(43,852,484)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		**(30,178,982)**	**(42,664,228)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents, before the effect of changes in the exchange rate		**127,661,536**	**(5,015,300)**
Effects of changes in the exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents			
Effects of changes in the exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents		1,017,279	2,213,088
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		128,678,815	(2,802,212)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**5**	**105,840,150**	**108,642,362**
Cash and cash equivalents at the ending of the year	**5**	**234,518,965**	**105,840,150**

The accompanying notes number 1 to 32 form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements

1 - GENERAL INFORMATION

Rentas Eléctricas III Limitada was formed as a limited liability company by public deed on June 6, 2006. According to public deed dated May 9, 2007, the Company acquired 100 shares owned by Transelec Holdings Rentas Limitada, corresponding to 0.01% of the share capital of Transelec S.A. (formerly Nueva Transelec S.A.), leaving the Company with 100% ownership. Thus, the merger took place by absorption, and the assets, liabilities, rights and obligations of Transelec S.A. (formerly Nueva Transelec S.A.) passed to the Company. In this way, the Company directly assumed operation of the electricity transmission business previously conducted by the aforementioned subsidiary.

On March 26, 2007, it changed its name to Rentas Eléctricas III S.A. and became a corporation and June 30, 2007, Rentas Eléctricas III S.A. changed its name to its current name, Transelec S.A. (here and after “the Company” or “Transelec”).

On May 16, 2007, the Company was listed under number 974 in the Securities Registry of the Commission for the Financial Market (CMF) and is subject to its supervision. Simultaneously, it registered 1,000,000 shares, which corresponds to the total number of shares issued, subscribed and fully paid.

On December 1, 2014, Transelec S.A., merged with its subsidiary Transelec Norte S.A. through an acquisition of 0.01% of the shares of Transelec Norte S.A. owned by Transelec Holdings Rentas Limitada, becoming the owner of the 100% shares.

On September 1, 2015, Transelec S.A merged with its subsidiary Inversiones Electricas Transam Chile Ltda., which on August 1, 2015, had absorbed its subsidiaries: Transmisora Huepil Ltda, Transmisora Abenor Ltda y Transmisora Araucana de Electricidad Ltda. Through the acquisition of the investment complement which completes 100% of the ownership, in the merger processes mentioned above.

On March 31, 2017, Transelec S.A acquired 100% shares of the company Transmisión Del Melado SpA.; thus, taking control of this entity during April 2017. For this reason, Transelec S.A. changes from preparing the individual financial statements as of December 31, 2016, to preparing Interim Consolidated Financial Statements as of June 30, 2017.
The Company is domiciled at Orinoco No. 90, floor 14, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile.
The Company has the exclusive objective of operating and developing electricity systems owned by the Company or by third parties designed to transport or transmit electricity and may, for these purposes, obtain, acquire and use the respective concessions and permits and exercise all of the rights and powers that current legislation confers on electric companies. Its line of business includes: commercializing the transport capacity of lines and transformation capacity of substations and equipment associated with them so that generating plants, both Chilean and foreign, may transmit the electricity they produce to their consumption centers; providing engineering or management consulting services related to the company’s line of business; and developing other business and industrial activities to use electricity transmission facilities. The Company may act directly or through subsidiaries or affiliates, both in Chile and abroad.

The Company is controlled directly by Transelec Holdings Rentas Limitada and indirectly by ETC Transmission Holdings S.L.

1 - GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the period ended December 31, 2021, were approved by the Board at its meeting N° 226 held on March 23, 2021.

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The principal accounting policies applied in preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements are detailed below. These policies have been based on IFRS in effect as of December 31, 2021 and applied uniformly for the periods presented

2.1 Basis of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

These Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), taking into account the presentation regulations of the CMF, which are not in conflict with IFRS.

These Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared from the accounting records maintained by the Company. The figures in these Consolidated Financial Statements and their notes are expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos.

In preparing these Consolidated Financial Statements, certain critical accounting estimates have been used to quantify some assets, liabilities, income and expenses. IFRS also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying Transelec's accounting policies. Areas involving a greater degree of judgment or complexity or areas in which assumptions and estimates are significant for these Consolidated Financial Statements are described in Note 4.

The information contained in these Consolidated Financial Statements is the responsibility of the Company's management.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements are consistent with those applied in the preparation of the annual individual financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2020, which did not materially affect the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Company made reclassifications to its financial statements regarding balances as of December 31, 2020. However, these reclassifications do not have a significant effect due to they were made only for comparative purposes.
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For the convenience of the reader, the financial statements and their accompanying notes have been translated from Spanish to English.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.2 Basis of Consolidation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Consolidated Financial Statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiary, including all its assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and cash flows after carrying out the amendments and eliminations related to the transactions between the companies that form part of the consolidation.

A subsidiary is a company over which Transelec S.A. exercises control in accordance with IFRS 10. In order to comply with the definition of control according to IFRS 10, three criteria must be complied with, namely: (a) an investor has the power over the relevant activities of the investee, (b) the investor is exposed, or has rights to, variable returns from the share in the investee, (c) the investor has the ability to use its power over the investee to exercise influence over the amount of income of the investor. Non-controlling interest represents the amount of net assets and profit or loss that are not property of the Parent Company, which is presented separately in the comprehensive income statement and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial situation.

Acquisition of a subsidiary is recorded in accordance with IFRS 3 “Business Combinations”, using the equity method. This method requires the recognition of identifiable assets (including intangible assets previously unrecognized and goodwill) and liabilities acquired at fair value on the acquisition date. Non-controlling interest is recognized by the portion owned by minority shareholders on the value of recognized assets and liabilities.

The excess of acquisition cost on the fair value of the share of the Company in the acquired identifiable net assets is recognized as goodwill. If the acquisition cost is less than the fair value of the net assets of the acquired subsidiary, the difference is recognized directly in the income statement.

The financial statements of the subsidiary have been prepared on the same date as those of the Parent Company and the accounting policies have been applied uniformly, considering the specific nature of each business unit.

The information regarding the entity in which the Company has control and that forms part of the consolidation is detailed as follows:

Rut	Subsidiary	Participation Share		Country of origin	Functional currency
		12-31-2021	12-31-2020		
76.538.831-7	Transmisión del Melado SpA	100%	100%	Chile	Ch$

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.3 New standards and interpretations accounting

The following new standards, amendments and interpretations has been adopted in this Consolidated Financial Statements:

IFRS	New standards, amendments and interpretations	Mandatory Effective Date
IFRS 4 - IFRS 7 - IFRS 9 - IFRS 16 - IAS 39	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16)	January 01, 2021
IFRS-16	COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 (Amendment to IFRS 16)	April 01, 2021

The standards and interpretations, as well as the improvements and amendments to IFRS, which have been issued but are not yet effective at the date of these Consolidated Financial Statements, are detailed below. The Company has not adopted these standards in advance::

IFRS	Nuevas Normas	Mandatory Effective Date
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	1 de enero de 2023

2.3.1 New Standards

IFRS 17 Insurance Policies

IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts and replaces IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. IFRS 17 establishes a general model, which is modified for insurance contracts with discretionary participation characteristics, described as the 'Variable Fee Approach'. The general model is simplified if certain criteria are met, by measuring the liability for remaining coverage using the 'Premium Allocation Approach'. The general model uses current assumptions to estimate the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and explicitly measures the cost of that uncertainty; takes into account market interest rates and the impact of policyholders' options and guarantees.

In June 2020, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 17 to address implementation considerations and challenges that were identified after IFRS 17 was published. The amendments defer the date of initial application of IFRS 17 (incorporating the amendments) to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. At the same time, the IASB issued Extension of the Temporary Exception to Apply IFRS 9 (Amendments to IFRS 4) that extend the fixed expiration date of the temporary exception to apply IFRS 9 in IFRS 4 to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

IFRS 17 should be applied retrospectively unless it is impracticable, in which case the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach is applied. For purposes of the transition requirements, the date of initial application is the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the Standard, and the date of transition is the beginning of the period immediately preceding the date of application. initial.

The Company's Management does not anticipate that the application of this regulation will have a significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.3 New standards and interpretations accounting (continued)

2.3.2 Enhancements and Modifications

The enhancements and modifications, which have been issued but are not yet effective at the date of these Consolidated Financial Statements, are detailed below:

Normative	Enhancements and Modifications	Date of obligatory application
IAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current	1 de enero de 2023
IFRS 3	Reference to the Conceptual Framework	1 de enero de 2022
IAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Used	1 de enero de 2022
IAS 37	Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract	1 de enero de 2022
IFRS 1 - IFRS 9 - IFRS 16 - IAS 41	Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020	1 de enero de 2022
IAS 1 y IFRS-Declaración Práctica 2	Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1	1 de enero de 2023
IAS 8	Definition of Accounting Estimates	1 de enero de 2023
NIC 12	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	1 de enero de 2023

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1)

The amendments to IAS 1 affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items.

The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of ‘settlement’ to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early application is permitted.

The Company's Management does not anticipate that the application of this regulation will have a significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.3.2 Enhancements and Modifications

Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)

The amendments update IFRS 3 so that it refers to the 2018 Conceptual Framework instead of the 1989 Framework. They also add to IFRS 3 a requirement that, for obligations within the scope of IAS 37, an acquirer applies IAS 37 to determine whether at the acquisition date a present obligation exists as a result of past events. For a levy that would be within the scope of IFRIC 21 Levies, the acquirer applies IFRIC 21 to determine whether the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay the levy has occurred by the acquisition date.

Finally, the amendments add an explicit statement that an acquirer does not recognize contingent assets acquired in a business combination.

The amendments are effective for business combinations for which the date of acquisition is on or after the beginning of the first annual period beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early application is permitted if an entity also applies all other updated references (published together with the updated Conceptual Framework) at the same time or earlier.

The Company's Management does not anticipate that the application of this regulation will have a significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16)

The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available for use, i.e. proceeds while bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Consequently, an entity recognizes such sales proceeds and related costs in profit or loss. The entity measures the cost of those items in accordance with IAS 2 Inventories.

The amendments also clarify the meaning of ‘testing whether an asset is functioning properly’. IAS 16 now specifies this as assessing whether the technical and physical performance of the asset is such that it is capable of being used in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes. If not presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income, the financial statements shall disclose the amounts of proceeds and cost included in profit or loss that relate to items produced that are not an output of the entity’s ordinary activities, and which line item(s) in the statement of comprehensive income include(s) such proceeds and cost.

The amendments are applied retrospectively, but only to items of property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements in which the entity first applies the amendments. The entity shall recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the beginning of that earliest period presented.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early application is permitted.

The Company's Management does not anticipate that the application of this regulation will have a significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.3.2 Enhancements and Modifications

Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37

The amendments specify that the ‘cost of fulfilling’ a contract comprises the ‘costs that relate directly to the contract’. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labor, materials) and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).

The amendments apply to contracts for which the entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments. Comparatives are not restated. Instead, the entity shall recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings or other component of equity, as appropriate, at the date of initial application.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early application is permitted.

The Company's Management does not anticipate that the application of this regulation will have a significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 (Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16 and IAS 41)

The annual improvements make amendments to four Standards:

IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of IFRS

The amendment provides additional relief to a subsidiary which becomes a first-time adopter later than its parent in respect of accounting for cumulative translation differences. As a result of the amendment, a subsidiary that uses the exemption in IFRS 1:D16(a) can now also elect to measure cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations at the carrying amount that would be included in the parent’s Consolidated Financial Statements, based on the parent’s date of transition to IFRS Standards, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary. A similar election is available to an associate or joint venture that uses the exemption in IFRS 1: D16(a).

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.3.2 Enhancements and Modifications (continued)

Mejoras anuales a las Normas IFRS, ciclo 2018-2020 (enmiendas a NIIF 1, NIIF 9, NIIF 16 y NIC 41) (continuación)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

The amendment clarifies that in applying the '10 per cent' test to assess whether to derecognize a financial liability, an entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf.

The amendment is applied prospectively to modifications and exchanges that occur on or after the date the entity first applies the amendment.

IFRS 16 Leases

The amendment removes the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements. As the amendment to IFRS 16 only regards an illustrative example, no effective date is stated.

IAS 41 Agriculture

The amendment removes the requirement in IAS 41 for entities to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value. This aligns the fair value measurement in IAS 41 with the requirements of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement to use internally consistent cash flows and discount rates and enables preparers to determine whether to use pretax or post-tax cash flows and discount rates for the most appropriate fair value measurement.

The amendment is applied prospectively, i.e. for fair value measurements on or after the date an entity initially applies the amendment.

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early application is permitted.

The Company's Management does not anticipate that the application of this regulation will have a significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.3.2 Enhancements and Modifications (continued)

Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)

The amendments change the requirements in IAS 1 with regard to disclosure of accounting policies. The amendments replace all instances of the term 'significant accounting policies' with 'material accounting policy information'. Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.

The supporting paragraphs in IAS 1 are also amended to clarify that accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed. Accounting policy information may be material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial. However, not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material.

The Board has also developed guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the 'four-step materiality process' described in IFRS Practice Statement 2.

The amendments to IAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with earlier application permitted and are applied prospectively. The amendments to IFRS Practice Statement 2 do not contain an effective date or transition requirements.

The Company's Management does not anticipate that the application of this regulation will have a significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)

The amendments replace the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty".

The definition of a change in accounting estimates was deleted. However, the Board retained the concept of changes in accounting estimates in the Standard with the following clarifications:

- A change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error
- The effects of a change in an input or a measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors.

The Board added two examples (Examples 4-5) to the Guidance on implementing IAS 8, which accompanies the Standard. The Board has deleted one example (Example 3) as it could cause confusion in light of the amendments.

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.3.2 Enhancements and Modifications (continued)

Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8) (continued)

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the beginning of that period, with earlier application permitted

The Company's Management does not anticipate that the application of this regulation will have a significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)

The amendments introduce a further exception from the initial recognition exemption. Under the amendments, an entity does not apply the initial recognition exemption for transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

Depending on the applicable tax law, equal taxable and deductible temporary differences may arise on initial recognition of an asset and liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit. For example, this may arise upon recognition of a lease liability and the corresponding right-of-use asset applying IFRS 16 at the commencement date of a lease.

Following the amendments to IAS 12, an entity is required to recognize the related deferred tax asset and liability, with the recognition of any deferred tax asset being subject to the recoverability criteria in IAS 12.

The Board also adds an illustrative example to IAS 12 that explains how the amendments are applied.

The amendments apply to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period an entity recognizes:

- A deferred tax asset (to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized) and a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:
    - Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities
    - Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities and the corresponding amounts recognized as part of the cost of the related asset
- The cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at that date

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with earlier application permitted.

The Company's Management does not anticipate that the application of this regulation will have a significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.4 Foreign currency translation

2.4.1 Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional currency is the Chilean peso. These Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in Chilean pesos.

2.4.2 Transactions and balances

Transactions carried out by each company in a currency other than its functional currency are recorded using the exchange rates in effect as of the date of each transaction. During the period, any differences that arise between the exchange rate recorded in accounting and the rate prevailing as of the date of collection or payment are recorded as exchange differences in the income statement. Likewise, as of each period end, balances receivable or payable in a currency other than each company's functional currency are converted using the period-end exchange rate. Losses and gains in foreign currency arising from settling these transactions and from converting monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency using period-end exchange rates are recorded in the income statement, except when they should be deferred in equity, such as the case of cash flow.

2.4.3 Exchange rates

As of each year end, assets and liabilities in foreign currency and UF have been converted to Chilean pesos using the following exchange rates:

Currency or indexing unit	Chilean pesos per unit	
	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
Unidad de Fomento	30,991.74	29,070.33
US$	844.69	710.95
Euro	955.64	873.30

2.5 Financial reporting by operating segments

The Company manages its operations and presents information in the Consolidated Financial Statements based on a single operating segment: Electricity transmission.

The source of the revenues that generates the company and its assets are located in Chile.

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.6 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are valued at acquisition cost, net of its corresponding accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses it may have experienced. In addition to the price paid to acquire each item, the cost also includes, where appropriate, the following items:

a) All costs directly related placing the asset in the location and condition that enables it to be used in the manner intended by management.

b) Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualified assets, which require a substantial period of time before being ready for use are capitalized. The interest rate used is that of the specific financing or, if none exists, the average financing rate of the company carrying out the investment.

c) Future disbursements that Transelec S.A. and its subsidiary must make to close their facilities are incorporated into the value of the asset at present value, recording the corresponding provision. On an annual basis both existences of such obligations as well as estimate of future disbursements are reviewed, increasing or decreasing the value of the asset based on the results of this estimate.

Assets under construction are transferred to operating assets once the testing period has been completed when they are available for use, at which time depreciation begins.

Expansion, modernization and improvement costs that represent an increase in productivity, capacity or efficiency or an extension of useful life are capitalized as a greater cost of the corresponding assets. Replacement or overhauls of whole components that increase the asset's useful life, or its economic capacity, are recorded as an increase in value for the respective assets, derecognizing the replaced or overhauled components. Periodic maintenance, conservation and repair expenses are recorded directly in income as an expense for the period in which they are incurred.

Property, plant and equipment, net of its residual value, is depreciated by distributing the cost of its different components on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life, which is the period during which the companies expect to use them. The useful lives and residual values of fixed assets are reviewed on a yearly basis. The land has an indefinite useful life and is not depreciated. The following table details the ranges of useful lives periods applied to principal classes of assets and used to determine depreciation expense:

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.6 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Items	Range of estimated useful life	
	Minimum	Maximum
Buildings and infrastructure	20	50
Machinery and equipment	15	40
Other assets	3	15

The depreciation of these assets is recorded in the Statement of Income under the categories of Cost of Sales and Administrative and Sales Expenses

2.7 Intangible assets

2.7.1 Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of acquisition cost on the fair value of net assets acquired in a business combination. Goodwill is not amortized, it is annually tested for impairment, regardless if there is any indication of impairment.

For impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a Business combination is assigned as of the acquisition date to the cash generation units that are expected to benefit from said combination.

During the periods covered by those Consolidated Financial Statements, there were no impairment losses of goodwill.

2.7.2 Rights of way

Rights of way are presented at historical cost. These rights have no defined useful life and, therefore, are not amortized. However, these indefinite useful lives are reviewed during each reporting year to determine if they remain indefinite. These assets are tested for impairment at each year end and if there are indicator of impairment.

2.7.3 Computer software

Purchased software licenses are capitalized based on the costs incurred to purchase them and prepare them for use. These costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives that range from three to five years.

Expenses for developing or maintaining computer software are expensed when incurred. Costs directly related to creating unique, identifiable computer software controlled by the Company that is likely to generate economic benefits in excess of its costs during more than one year are recognized as intangible assets, and its amortization is included in the income statement under costs of sales and administrative expenses.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets with an indefinite useful life, such as land and rights of way, are not amortized and are tested annually for impairment. Amortized assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognized for the difference between the asset's carrying amount and its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use this being the present value of the expected future cash flows.

The Company has defined its only operating segment the Transmission of Electricity as a Cash Generating Unit (CGU) for the purposes of impairment tests and, therefore, both goodwill and intangible assets with an indefinite useful life existing at the date of the impairment test are completely assigned to this CGU.

The variable to which the value in use model is most sensitive is the discount rate. The main variables considered in the impairment test are:

Variable	12-31-2021	12-31-2020	Descripction
Discount rate	8,49%	4,90%	The discount rate used is the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) of the Company, measured before taxes.
Growth rate	3,00%	3,00%	The growth rate is applied to the perpetuity and is based on the estimation of the long-term inflation expectation established by the Central Bank of Chile.
Período de estimación de flujos	5 años	5 años	The estimation period is 5 years, based on the Company's internal business plan plus perpetuity.

Impairment losses from continuing operations are recognized in the income statement in the expenses categories in accordance with the function of the impaired assets. In the case of goodwill see Note 2.7.1.

Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment loss are reviewed at each reporting date for possible reversal of the impairment, in which case the reversal may not exceed the amount originally impaired less accumulated depreciation.

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.9 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that generates, at the same time, a financial asset in an Entity and a financial liability or an equity instrument in other Entity.

1) Non-derivatives Financial Assets

The Company classifies its non-derivatives financial assets into the following categories:

a) Amortized Cost

In this category are classified the financial assets within the Business Model of the Company whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Non-derivatives financial assets that that accomplish with the conditions stated in IFRS 9 to be classified at amortized cost are: account receivables, loans granted and cash equivalents. This assets are recorded at amortized cost which is its initial fair value, minus the payments of principal, plus the non-collected accrued interests calculated according to the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability.

b) Fair value through other comprehensive income (Equity):

In this category are classified the financial assets within the Business Model of the Company whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These financial assets are recognized into the Consolidated Financial Statement at its fair value when it can be feasible determined. Changes in its fair value, net of tax effect, are recorded into the Other Comprehensive Income Statement until those financial assets are derecognized which is the moment when the accumulated effect is recycle into the Profit or Loss of the period. If the fair value of the financial assets is lower than the acquisition cost, and if there is objective evidence that the financial assets has an impairment that is not reversible, the difference has to be recorded as a loss of the period.

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.9 Financial instruments (continued)

1) Non-derivatives Financial Assets (continued)

c) Fair value through profit or loss

For financial assets that were defined as such at the moment of their initial recognition and those that are not measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

These financial assets are measured in the Consolidated Financial Statement at its fair value and the changes on its fair value are recorded directly in profit or loss at the moment when they occurred, Purchases or sales of financial assets are recorded at the date of the transaction.

2) Cash and Cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, bank balances, time deposits and other deposits short-term, whose term is equal to or less than 180 days from the investment date, highly-liquid investments that are easily convertible into known amounts of cash and that they are subject to negligible risk of changes in value. The balance of this account does not differ from that presented in the statement of cash flows. There is no restricted cash.

3) Impairment of financial assets

According to IFRS 9, the Company the impairment model based of expected credit losses. These model is used on the financial assets measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, except for the investments in equity instruments. The Company uses a simplify scope for account receivables, contractual assets and account receivables for leasing in order to ensure that any impairment recorded is made in reference to the expected losses for all the life of the asset.

4) Non-derivatives financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recognized at its fair value. In the case of loans they also include the direct transactions costs. For its subsequent measurement, these liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. For the fair value of debt calculation it has been performed using the discounted cash flows method according to the interest rate curves available in the market depending on the payment currency.

5) Derivatives and Hedge activities

The Company selectively uses derivative and non-derivative instruments, to manage its exposure to exchange rate risk (See Note 18).

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.9 Financial instruments (continued)

5) Derivatives and Hedge activities (continued)

Derivatives instrument used by the Company are mainly related to hedge the interest rate/exchange rate risks. Derivatives instruments are recorded at its fair value at the date of the transaction on the Consolidated Financial Statements. If the fair value of the derivative instrument is positive, it is recorded into the "Other financial assets" item and in case that the fair value of the derivative instrument is negative it is recorded into the "Other financial liabilities" item. Changes in the fair value of the derivative instruments are recorded into profit or loss unless the derivative had been designated as a hedge instrument and comply with all the requirement stated in IFRS 9 in order to use Hedge Accounting. Regarding to hedge accounting, the Company is still under the IAS 39 scope. The different types of hedge accounting that the Company perform are:

5.1) Fair value Hedge: Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the income statement, along with any change in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that is attributable to the hedged risk. The Company has not used fair value hedges during the years presented.

5.2) Cash Flow Hedge: Changes in the fair value of the effective portion of derivatives are recorded in equity account "Reserve for cash flow hedges". The cumulative loss or gain in this account is transferred to the income statement to the extent that the underlying item impacts the income statement because of the hedged risk, netting the effect in the same income statement account. Gains or losses from the ineffective portion of the hedge are recorded directly in the income statement. A hedge is considered highly effective when changes in the fair value or the cash flows of the underlying item directly attributable to the hedged risk are offset by changes in the fair value or the cash flows of the hedging instrument, with effectiveness ranging from 80% to 125%.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the Company revokes the hedging relationship, the hedged item expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any cumulative gain or loss deferred in equity is retained and is recognized when the forecasted transaction is ultimately recognized in the income statement.

5.3) Hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation (hedge of a net investment): Hedges of net investments in foreign operations are accounted for to similarly to cash flow hedges. The exchange differences originated by a net investment in a foreign entity and those derived from the hedging operation must be recorded in a reserve of the Equity, under the item Other reserves until the disposal of the investment occurs.

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.9 Financial instruments (continued)

5) Derivatives and Hedge activities (continued)

Gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognized immediately in the income statement in the line item “Other gains (losses)”.

The Company has not used hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation in the periods of time.

At the inception of the transaction, the Company documents the relationship existing between the hedge instruments and the hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and its strategy for handling various hedge transactions. The Company also documents its assessment, both at inception and subsequently on an ongoing basis, of the effectiveness of the hedge instruments in offsetting movements in the fair values or cash flows of the hedged items. A derivative is presented as a non-current asset or liability if its maturity is greater than 12 months and it is not expected to be realized within 12 months. Other derivatives are presented as current assets or liabilities..

6) Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in other financial instruments or other contracts are treated as derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to the principal contracts and the principal contracts are not measured at fair value through profit and loss. In the case that they are not closely related, they are recorded separately, and any changes in value are recognized in the income statement. In the periods presented in these Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company did not identify any contracts that met the conditions for embedded derivatives

7) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets are derecognized when, and only when:

a) The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or, the Company retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to one or more entities.

b) The Company has substantially transferred the risks and benefits derived from its ownership or, if it has not substantially transferred or retained them, when it does not retain control of the assets.

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.9 Financial instruments (continued)

8) Compensation of financial assets and liabilities

The Company compensate financial assets and liabilities, presenting the net amount in its Consolidated Financial Statements, only when:

a) Exist a legal right to compensated both amounts; and
b) Exist the intention of settle the transaction on a net basis, or to collect the asset and pay the liability simultaneously.

These rights can only be legally enforceable during the normal course of the business, or in case insolvency, payment problems or bankruptcy, of any one or all of the parties involved in the transaction.

2.10 Inventory

Inventory is valued at acquisition cost using the weighted average price or net realizable value if this is lower.

2.11 Paid-in capital

Paid-in capital is represented by one class of ordinary shares with one vote per share. Incremental costs directly attributable to new share issuances are presented in equity as a deduction, net of taxes, from issuance proceeds.

2.12 Income tax and deferred taxes

The result for income tax for the year is determined as the sum of the current tax arising from the application of the tax rate on taxable income, after allowed deductions, plus the change in assets and liabilities for deferred tax and tax credits, both for tax losses and other deductions.

Differences between the book value and tax base of assets and liabilities generate deferred tax asset and liability balances, which are calculated using tax rates expected to be in effect when assets are realized and liabilities are settled.

Current taxes and changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities not from business combinations are recorded in income or in equity accounts in the statement of financial position, depending on where the gains or losses originating them were recorded.

Deferred tax assets and tax credits are recognized only when it is likely that there are future taxable profits sufficient enough against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credit can be utilized.
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2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.12 Income tax and deferred taxes (continued)

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date consolidated financial statement and written off to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences, except those derived from the initial recognition of goodwill and those that arose from valuing investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly-controlled companies in which Transelec can control their reversal and where it is likely that they are not reversed in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date

2.13 Employee benefits

2.13.1 Staff severance indemnity

The Company records liabilities for staff severance indemnity obligations based on collective and individual employment contracts, payable when their employees cease to provide services.

This benefit is recorded at nominal value.

The Company records liabilities for severance obligations personnel services for their employees, based on the provisions of the collective and individual staff contracts. If this benefit is contractual, the obligation is treated in the same way as defined benefit plans in accordance with IAS 19 and is recorded using the projected unit credit method.

Defined benefit plans define the amount of the benefit that an employee will receive upon termination of employment, which usually depends on one or more factors such as the employee’s age, rotation, years of service and compensation.

The liability recognized in the statement of financial position represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation plus/minus adjustments for unrecorded actuarial gains or losses and past service costs. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting cash outflows estimated using as a reference BCU (rate of Chilean Central Bank bonds denominated in Unidades de Fomento) interest rates for terms similar to the maturity of the staff severance indemnity obligation.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in other comprehensive income.

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.13 Employee benefits (continued)

2.13.2 Profit sharing

The Company recognizes a liability and an expense for profit sharing arrangements based on respective collective and individual contracts with its employees and executives, using a formula that takes into account the net income attributable to the Company's shareholders after certain adjustments. Transelec recognizes a provision when it has a contractual obligation or when a past practice has created a constructive obligation of agreement to IAS 19.

2.14 Provisions

Provisions for environmental restoration, asset retirement, restructuring costs, onerous contracts, lawsuits and other contingencies are recognized when:

- The Company has a present obligation, whether legal or implicit, as a result of past events;
- It is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation;
- The amount can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditures required to settle the obligation. The discount rate used to determine the present value reflects current market assessments, as of the reporting date, of the time value of money, as well as the specific risk related to the particular liability, if appropriate. Increases in provisions due to the passage of time are recognized in interest expense.

As of the date of issuance of these Consolidated Financial Statements, Transelec have no obligation to establish provision for environmental restoration and similar expenses.

2.15 Classification of current and non-current balances

In the statement of financial position, balances are classified based on maturity i.e., current balances mature in no more than twelve months and non-current balances in more than twelve months.

Should the Company have any obligations that mature in less than twelve months but can be refinanced over the long term at the Company's discretion, through unconditionally available credit agreements with long-term maturities, such obligations may be classified as non-current liabilities.

2.16 Revenue recognition

The regulatory framework that governs electrical transmission activity in Chile comes from the by - Law of the Electric Services dated 1982 (DFL (M) No. 1/82), and subsequent amendments thereto, including Law 19.940 (called also the "Short Law") enacted on March 13, 2004, Law 20,018 ("Short Law II"), enacted on May 19, 2005 and Law 20,257 (Generation with Non-Conventional Renewable Sources of Energy), enacted on April 1, 2008. These are complemented by the by - Law of the Electric Services Regulations dated 1997 (Supreme Decree No. 327/97 of the Mining Ministry), and its amendments, and by the Technical Standard for Liability and Quality of Service (R.M.EXTA No. 40 dated May 16, 2005) and subsequent amendments there to. On July 11, 2016, the new Transmission Law was enacted,

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.16 Revenue recognition (continued)

which creates an Independent Coordinating entity of the National Electrical System (NES), called National Electrical Coordinator (CEN, according to the Spanish acronym), which groups the previous DEC SIC and CDEC SING; in addition, it establishes a new Electrical Transmission System in which the trunk transmission system, the subtransmission system and additional systems now form part of National, Zone and Committed Transmission System, respectively. To the remuneration received from the transmitter, a variable discount rate will be applied with a minimum of 7% and a maximum of 10% after taxes. The las enters into effect immediately and gradually until its full application as of 2020.

Company's revenues are generated by the remuneration from customers for the use of its transmission facilities. The Company has two types of contracts with customers: regulated and contractual. The first one is subject to regulatory rates while the second one is related to contractual agreements with the user of the transmission facilities.

The total revenues for the use of the transmission facilities for both regulated and contractual arrangements includes in general two components: i) the AVI, which is the annuity of the Investment Value (VI), calculated in such a way that the present value of these annuities, using an annual real discount rate and the economic useful life of each of the facilities equals the cost of replacing the existing transmission facilities with new facilities with similar characteristics at current market prices, plus, ii) the COMA, which corresponds to the cost required to operate, maintain and administrate the corresponding transmission facilities.

The Company has the right to collect from its customers a "toll" which is composed by an "AVI+COMA" related to the use of its transmission facilities. The Electrical Law stablishes these "AVI+COMA" as integral components in rendering the transmission service. Therefore, due to these services are substantially the same and they have the same stream of transference to customers, in other words, both services are satisfied through the time with a similar progress measurement; The company has defined that there is a unique performance obligation and it is satisfied during a period of time, therefore revenues are recognized in the same base.

Revenues from both regulatory and contractual arrangements are recognized and invoiced on a monthly basis, using fixed monthly amounts resulting from values stipulated in the contracts or resulting from the regulated tariffs and indexed as applicable. The transmission service is invoiced usually at the beginning of the month following the month when the service was rendered and thus the revenue recognized each month includes transmission service provided but not invoiced up to the month end

2.17 Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date, whether fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or whether or not the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.17 Leases (continued)

2.17.1 The Company as lessor

The assets held under a finance lease are presented in other financial assets at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease, being the aggregate of: (i) minimum lease payments receivable and (ii) any unguaranteed residual value accruing to the Company discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. The income (interest) is recognized on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in the lease; this income is presented in the statement of income in operating revenues. Lease payments relating to the period, excluding costs for any separate services, are applied against the gross investment in the lease to reduce both the principal and the unearned finance income.

Assets subject to operating leases are presented in the statement of financial position according to the nature of the asset. Lease income from operating leases is recognized in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another
systematic basis is more representative to reflect time pattern in which use benefit derived from the leased asset is diminished

2.17.2 The Company as lessee

Finance leases in which acts as lessee are recognized when the agreement begins, recording an asset based on the nature of the lease and a liability for the same amount, equal to the lesser of the fair value of the leased asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Subsequently, the minimum lease payments are divided between finance expense and reducing the debt. The finance expense is recorded in the income statement and distributed over the period of the lease term so as to obtain a constant interest rate for each period over the balance of the debt pending amortization. The asset is amortized in the same terms as other similar depreciable assets, as long as there is reasonable certainty that the lessee will acquire ownership of the asset at the end of the lease. If no such certainty exists, the asset will be amortized over the lesser term between the useful life of the asset and the term of the lease.

2.17.3 Rights from Use of Lease

The company has lease agreements on several Property, Plant and Equipment items. Under IAS 17, the Company classified each of its assets on the date of origin as a finance lease or an operating lease. Leases were classified as finance leases if they substantially transferred to the company all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset; otherwise, they were classified as operating leases.

In adopting IFRS 16, the Company applied a single recognition and measurement approach to all leases (in which the Company acts as lessee), except for short-term leases and low-value assets. In addition, the standard provides specific transition requirements and practical solutions, which the Company has applied.

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.17 Leases (continued)

2.17.3 Rights from Use of Lease (continued)

2.17.3.1 Leases previously classified as operating leases

The Company recognized assets for right of use and lease liabilities in regards to leases previously classified as operating leases (in which the Company acts as lessee), except in the case of short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

The right-of-use assets in the case of most leases were recognized based on book value as if the Standard had always been applied, except for the use of the passive rate on the date of initial application. In some leases, the right-of-use assets were recognized based on the amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted for the amount of any advance or accumulated (accrued) lease payment that has been previously recognized. Lease liabilities were recognized based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted through the use of the increasing passive rate at the date of initial application.

The practical solutions used by the Company in the application of IFRS 16 were:

a) Single discount rate for a lease portfolio with reasonably similar characteristics.

b) Evaluation of onerous leases before the date of initial application.

c) Application of the exceptions for short-term leases (maturity less than 12 months) on the date of the initial application.

d) Exclusion of the initial direct costs of measuring the right of use asset on the date of initial application.

Retrospective evaluation to determine the term of the lease in those cases in which the contracts contain renewal options or termination of the lease

2.17.3.2 Right of Use Assets

The Company recognizes right of use assets at the inception date of the lease (i.e., the date on which the underlying asset is available for use). The right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, and are adjusted for any new measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of the right of use assets includes the amount of the recognized lease liabilities, the initially incurred direct costs and the lease payments on or before the inception date minus any received lease incentives.

Recognized right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis for the shortest of their estimated useful life and the term of the lease and are subject to impairment review.

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2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.17 Leases (continued)

2.17.3 Rights from Use of Lease (continued)

2.17.3.3 Lease Liabilities

On the inception date of the lease, the Company recognizes the lease liabilities at the present value of the lease payments that must be made during the term of the lease. In calculating the present value of the lease payments, the Company uses the incremental indebtedness rate at the inception date of the lease if the interest rate implicit in the lease can not be determined. After the inception date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accrued interest and is reduced as per the lease payments made. In addition, the book value of the lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a revision, a change in the term of the lease, a substantial change in the fixed lease payments or a change in the evaluation of the purchase of the underlying asset.

2.17.3.4 Short-term leases and lease of low-value assets

The Company applies the exception for recognition of short-term leases to its leases that have a term of 12 months or less from the inception date and that do not contain a renewal option. The lease recognition exception also applies for contracts that involve low value assets (less than USD 5,000). Short-term lease payments and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Significant judgment in determining the lease term for contracts with renewal options. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancelable term of the lease, along with any period covered by an option to extend the lease if there is reasonable assurance that it will be exercised, or any period covered by an option to terminate the lease, if there is reasonable assurance that it will not be exercised.

The Company includes the renewal period as part of the term of the lease in the case of leases of assets of significant importance for its operations. These leases have a short non-cancelable period (i.e., three to five years) and there would be a significant negative effect on production if a replacement is not available.

At the time of initial recognition as of January 1, 2019, right of use assets and lease liabilities (net of deferred interest) were recognized for an amount of ThCh$ 6,032,968.

2.18 Distribution of dividends

Dividends payable to the Company’s shareholders are recognized as a liability in the Consolidated Financial Statements in the period in which they are approved by the Company’s shareholders.

Company makes a provision at the end of each year for the 30% of the profit of the year, in accordance with Law N° 18,046.
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2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.18 Distribution of dividends (continued)

On the Company's Board meeting No. 57 held on December 31, 2010, the policy used for the determination of distributable net profit was approved. This policy does not contemplate adjustments to the "Profit (Loss) attributable to Holders of Equity Participation instruments of the Controller ".

The distribution of dividends as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 is reported in Note 22.3.

3 - RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

3.1 Financial risk

Transelec is exposed to the following risks as a result of the financial instruments it holds: market risk stemming from interest rates, exchange rates and other prices that impact market values of financial instruments, credit risk and liquidity risk. The following paragraphs describe these risks and how they are managed.

3.1.1 Market risk

Market risk is defined for these purposes as the risk of changes in the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument as a result of changes in market prices. Market risk includes the risk of changes in interest and exchange rates, inflation rates and variations in market prices due to factors other than interest or exchange rates such as commodity prices or credit spread differentials, among others.

Company policy regulates investments and indebtedness, in an attempt to limit the impact of changes in the value of currencies and interest rates on the Company's net results by:

a) Investing cash surpluses in instruments maturing within no more than 180 days.

b) Entering into swap contracts and other instruments to maintain a balanced foreign exchange position.

c) Entering into long-term fixed rate indebtedness thus limiting risk from variable interest rates.

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.

3.1.1.1 Interest rate risk

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.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

3 - RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY (continued)

3.1 Financial risk (continued)

3.1.1 Market risk (continued)

3.1.1.1 Interest rate risk (continued)

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.

A comparative table of the Company's debts is shown below, in which it can be seen that all of the Company's debt as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 was at a fixed rate until maturity. In addition, in the case of UF and Dollar indexed debt, variations in inflation and exchange rate could potentially impact the Company's financial expenses, which is mitigated by indexed income to inflation and exchange rate.

Debt	Currency or	Interest	Type of	Amount in Original Currency (thousand)	
				12-31-2021	12-31-2020
Bono Serie D	UF	4,25%	Fija	13.500	13.500
Bono Serie H	UF	4,80%	Fija	3.000	3.000
Bono Serie K	UF	4,60%	Fija	1.600	1.600
Bono Serie M	UF	4,05%	Fija	3.400	3.400
Bono Serie N	UF	3,95%	Fija	3.000	3.000
Bono Serie Q	UF	3,95%	Fija	3.100	3.100
Senior Notes	USD	4,625%	Fija	300.000	300.000
Senior Notes	USD	4,250%	Fija	375.000	375.000
Senior Notes	USD	3,875%	Fija	350.000	350.000
Revolving Credit Facility	USD	1,20913%	Flotante (*)	-	-

(*) The floating interest rate of 1.20913% of the committed line of credit is broken down into a 3-month LIBOR rate plus a margin of 1.00%. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company does not maintain amounts drawn by this line.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

3 - RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY (continued)

3.1 Financial risk (continued)

3.1.1 Market risk (continued)

3.1.1.1 Interest rate risk (continued)

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

The following table shows the effects of the debt indexed to the UF (Transmission of Melado SpA is excluded since it was prepaid) on the company's financial result.

Serie	Position in UF	Annual Effect on income (ThCh$)		
		Inflation (3%)	Inflation (4%)	Inflation (2%)
Bono D	(13,422,201)	(12,478)	(16,638)	(8,319)
Bono H	(3,000,707)	(2,790)	(3,720)	(1,860)
Bono K	(1,598,982)	(1,487)	(1,982)	(991)
Bono M	(1,474,165)	(1,370)	(1,827)	(914)
Bono M1	(1,864,178)	(1,733)	(2,311)	(1,155)
Bono N	(2,881,353)	(2,679)	(3,571)	(1,786)
Bono Q	(3,074,723)	(2,859)	(3,812)	(1,906)
Total	(27,316,309)	(25,396)	(33,861)	(16,931)

3.1.1.2 Exchange rate risk

Transelec's exposure to the risk of exchange rate variations is due to the following:

- Transelec carries out several types of transactions in U.S. dollars (certain construction contracts, import purchases, etc.).
- Transelec Maintains accounts receivables in US dollars.
- Transelec maintains Cross Currency Swap contracts, which offset exchange rate risks of international emissions made in 2014 and 2016, for notional amounts equivalent to US$ 375 million and US$ 350 million, respectively (Long-term position).
- Maintains lease contracts that generate income indexed to US dollars.

The exposure to exchange rate risk is managed through an approved policy that includes fully covering the net balance sheet exposure, which is carried out through various instruments such as positions in US dollars, forward contracts and cross currency swaps.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

3 - RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY (continued)

3.1 Financial risk (continued)

3.1.1 Market risk (continued)

3.1.1.2 Exchange rate risk (continued)

Concepts	Liabilities		Assets	
	12-31-2021 MCh$	12-31-2020 MCh$	12-31-2021 MCh$	12-31-2020 MCh$
U.S. dollar (amounts associated with balance sheet items)	875.783	729.075	868.719	733.240
Chilean peso	2.275.571	2.007.075	2.282.636	2.002.910

Indexation formulas semiannual application incorporated into contracts tolls and subtransmission tariffs, as well as monthly application for trunk regulated revenues, allowing reflect changes in the value of the facilities and operating costs, maintenance and management. Generally, these indexation formulas contemplate the variations in the international equipment prices, material prices and national manpower prices.

3.1.1.2.1 Sensivity análisis

The following chart shows the sensitivity analysis of various items to a 10% increase or decrease in exchange rates (US Dollar) and their effect on income or equity. This exchange rate sensitivity (10%) is used to internally report the Company's foreign exchange risk to key management personnel and represents management's valuation of the possible change in US Dollar exchange rate. The sensitivity analysis includes asset and liability balances in currencies other than the Company's functional currency. A positive number indicates an increase in income or other comprehensive income when the Chilean peso is strengthened with respect to the foreign currency. A negative percentage implies a weakening of the Chilean peso with respect to the foreign currency, which negatively impacts the income statement or in other comprehensive income.

Item (Currency)	Position	Net income (gain)/loss		Position	OCI	
	Long /(Short)	Change (-10%)	Change (+10%)	Long /(Short)	Change (-10%)	Change (+10%)
Cash (US$)	459	(1)	1	-	-	-
Leasing (US$)	35,706	(47)	47	-	-	-
Forwards (assets) (US$)	7,926	-	-	88	-	-
Senior Notes (US$)	(875,783)	1,152	(1,152)	-	-	-
Swaps	605,831	(797)	797	191,846	(252)	252
Intercompany loan (US$)	218,798	(288)	288	-	-	-
Total	(7,063)	19	(19)	191,934	(252)	252

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

3 - RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY (continued)

3.1 Financial risk (continued)

3.1.2 Credit risk

With respect to credit risk related to accounts receivable from the electricity transmission activity, this risk is historically very low in the industry given the nature of business of the Company's customers and the short-term period of collection of receivables from clients leads to the situation in which they do not accumulate significant amounts.

However, revenues are highly concentrated in major customers as shown in the following table:

Concept	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Grupo Enel	106,657,350	101,185,263
Grupo AES Gener	51,178,496	57,645,432
Grupo CGE	47,700,907	49,745,907
Grupo Colbún	37,121,869	34,326,740
Grupo Engie (E-CL)	27,689,610	26,966,883
Otros	35,509,678	63,432,588
Total	305,857,910	333,302,813
% of concentration of top customers	88.39%	80.97%

One-time charges, Tolls and tariff revenues that these companies must pay to use the transmission system will generate significant future cash flows of Transelec and a substantial change in their assets, financial conditions and / or results of operations could adversely affect the Company.

Regarding the credit risks associated with financial assets of the Company other than accounts receivable (time deposits, mutual funds, bonds, covenants, active position derivative), the policy of the Treasury establishes limits on exposure to a
particular institution, and this limit depends on the risk classification and capital of each institution. Additionally, in the case of investments in mutual funds, only the ones having risk classification qualify.

3.1.3 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

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

3 - RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY (continued)

3.1 Financial risk (continued)

3.1.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

(a) Risk associated to Company's management

To guarantee that it is able to respond financially both the investment opportunities and to the timely payment of its obligations. Transelec has, separely from its cash and short-term accounts receivables, a committed credit line of the revolving type (RC) for the use of working capital for an equivalent amount of US$250 million. This line has been in force since July 2012 and the current conditions according to the last renewal are as follows:

(a) Amount committed : MMUS$250
(b) Cost for unused amount (Commitment Fee) : 0,30%
(c) The margin or spread per amount used : 1,00%

This committed line of credit was contracted on July 9, 2012, initially granted for a period of 3 years by Scotiabank, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi and DnB NOR. It was renegotiated and extended on October 15, 2014 with a new expiration date of October 15, 2017. Subsequently, a new extension was made with the group of banks Scotiabank, Banco Estado, The bank of Nova Scotia, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, DnB Bank and Export Development Canada due August 3, 2020. In July 2020 the line was renewed until July 31, 2021 with the group of banks The Bank of Nova Scotia, Bank of China, Santander, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, BNP Paribas, JP Morgan Bank, China Construction Bank. In May 2021, the line was renewed until May 28, 2024 with The Bank of Nova Scotia, Bank of China, Santander, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, JP Morgan Bank and Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation.

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 and estimated interest payments corresponding to the Company's financial liabilities (debt), according to their maturity date, as of December 31, 2021 and 2020

Debt maturity (equity and interest)	Less than 1 Years	1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	5 to 10 Years	More than 10 years	Total
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
December 31, 2021	67.424.478	360.358.375	389.692.333	923.181.181	336.558.443	2.077.214.810
December 31, 2020	67.424.478	371.293.957	402.253.474	818.114.099	485.553.281	2.144.639.289

The maturity of derivatives is presented Note 18.2.

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 of the trunk system generated for every period.

3 - RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY (continued)

3.1 Financial risk (continued)

3.1.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

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

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, monthly reliquidation of the tariff income received provisionally in accordance with the payment tables prepared by the CDEC (load economic dispatch center) through the collection or payment to the different companies, owners of generation facilities.

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

3.2 Situation of COVID-19

Current situation of COVID-19 has had a minor impact so far on the financial and operative aspects of the Company. However, the Company has been making preventive decisions in order to keep the operative performance according to our pre-pandemic standard.

From a Financing perspective, the Company has been cautious about its liquidity position, considering actions to save costs and, if needed, even some delay in investments and distributions. As of December 2021, the liquidity position of the Company is solid and there is a revolving credit line available for US$250m if needed.

The Basic Services Interruption Law, which prohibits the interruption of basic services to a particular group of clients that had some delay in the payments of their monthly bills for the next 90 days after that Law is enacted, is currently in force. On January 5th 2021, an extension to this Law was enacted which increases from 90 days to 270 days the mentioned deadlines and increases the number of installments to pay the outstanding debt from 12 to 36. On May 22nd 2021, Law n°21.340 was enacted which extends the period to of applicability of the Basic Services Interruption Law until December 31st 2021 or up to 60 days after the finalization of the Catastrophe State due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It also extends the number of installments from 36 to 48 and increase the scope of vulnerable population which could benefit from it from 60% to 80%.

This situation should have no effect on Company collections, as current regulation state that non-collectability risk is not a cost of the transmission industry. At the date of issuance of this Financial Statements, the collection of Single Charge from client through Distributions Companies has had not delay for the Company.

3 - RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY (continued)

3.2 Situation of COVID-19 (continued)

From an Operational perspective, the facilities of the Company keep performing as usual and just minor adjustment had to be made in order to prioritize critical activities due to the pandemic. Main risks identified are related to the availability of personnel (internal and external) in order to keep the continuity of schedule tasks regarding the critical maintenance to ensure the continuous performance in Lines, Substations and Control & Telecommunications. In this regards, our Operations Center has also been reinforced in order to keep operational continuity.

From a Personnel perspective, the Company has implemented a hybrid modality of teleworking and on office work in all administrative and managing tasks maintaining the quality in its performance in this regard.

4 - CRITICAL ESTIMATES, JUDGMENTS OR CRITERIA EMPLOYED BY MANAGEMENT

The estimates and criteria used by the Company are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are considered reasonable based on the circumstances.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions about the future. By definition, the resulting accounting estimates will rarely be equal to the real outcomes. Estimates and assumptions with a significant risk of causing an important risk to the Company during the upcoming year are detailed below:

- The estimates of recoverable values of assets and goodwill to determine potential existence of impairment losses;

  Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets;
- The assumptions used to calculate the fair value of financial instruments;
- The actuarial assumptions used to calculate obligations with employees;
- Future tax results for the purposes of determining the recoverability of deferred tax assets.
- Contingent assets and liabilities.
- Determination of existence and classification of financial or operating leases based on the transfer of risks and rewards of the leased assets (IFRS16), considerate the following:
  - Identification of whether a contract (or part of a contract) includes a lease.
  - Estimate the lease term.
  - Determine if it is reasonably true that it is an extension or termination option will be exercised.
  - Determination of the appropriate rate to discount lease payments.

Although the estimates mentioned above were made according to the best information available at the date of issuance of these Consolidated Financial Statements, it is possible that future events oblige to modify them (upside or downside) in further periods, those modifications to each estimate will be recorded prospectively and recognized on those respective Consolidated Financial Statements.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

5 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(a) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, this account is detailed as follows:

Cash And Cash Equivalents	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Bank and cash	8,092,654	3,875,016
Short term deposits	140,957,540	-
Reverse repurchase agreements and mutual funds	85,468,771	101,965,134
Total	234,518,965	105,840,150

Cash and cash equivalents included in the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 does not differ from those presented in the statement of cash flows.

b) The following table details the balance of cash and cash equivalents by type of currency:

Detail	Currency	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
		ThCh$	ThCh$
Amount of cash and cash equivalents	U.S. dollars	478,354	2,282,670
Amount of cash and cash equivalents	Euros	11,612	10,612
Amount of cash and cash equivalents	Chilean pesos	234,028,999	103,546,868
Total		234,518,965	105,840,150

Fair values are not significantly different from book values due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

6 - TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

The detail As of December 31, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

Concept	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Trade receivables	83,537,861	119,247,383
Miscellaneous receivables	165,315	125,771
Total trade and other receivables	83,703,176	119,373,154

Refer to Note 7 for the amounts, terms and conditions of receivables from related parties.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the aging of trade and other receivables is as follows:

Concept	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Maturing in less than 30 days	78,616,886	73,695,790
Maturing in more than 30 days up to 1 year	5,086,290	45,677,364
Total	83,703,176	119,373,154

Fair values do not differ significantly from book values due to the short term maturity of these instruments.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

7 - BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

7.1 Balances and transactions with related parties

The balances of accounts receivables and payables between the company and its unconsolidated related companies are as follows:

Account receivables from related companies

Tax ID Number	Company	Country	Description	Start	Relation	Currency	Current		Non-current	
							12-31-2021	12-31-2020	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
							ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
76,560,200-9	Transelec Holding Rentas Ltda.	Chile	Loan	09-21- 2015/ 11-28-2027	Parent Company	UF	-	-	23,702,564	22,233,065
76,560,200-9	Transelec Holding Rentas Ltda.	Chile	Loan	06-30-2015/ 11-28-2027	Parent Company	USD	-	-	218,797,622	184,155,334
76,560,200-9	Transelec Holding Rentas Ltda.	Chile	Accounts receivable	Not defined	Parent Company	Ch$	1,964,559	-	-	-
76,524,463-3	Transelec Concesiones S,A,	Chile	Accounts receivable	Not defined	Indirect	Ch$	279,805	1,159,468	-	-
76,248,725-K	CyT Operaciones SpA	Chile	Accounts receivable	Not defined	Indirect	Ch$	144,362	314,845	-	-
20604938300	Conelsur SV	Perú	Accounts receivable	Not defined	Indirect	Ch$	18,725	158,967	-	-
20601047005	Conelsur LT SAC	Perú	Accounts receivable	Not defined	Indirect	Ch$	167,036	-	-	
76,920,929-8	Transmisora del Pacifico SA	Chile	Accounts receivable	Not defined	Indirect	Ch$	62,430	-	-	-
Total							2,636,917	1,633,280	242,500,186	206,388,399

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

7 - BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

7.1 Balances and transactions with related parties (continued)

Account payable to related companies

Tax ID Number	Company	Country	Description	Start	Relation	Currency	Current		Non-current	
							12-31-2021	12-31-2020	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
							ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
76.560.200-9	Transelec Holding Rentas Ltda.	Chile	Dividends payable	Parent Company	Matriz	Ch$	17,402,267	28,719,600	-	-
76.559.580-0	Rentas Eléctricas I Limitada	Chile	Dividends payable	Parent Company	Matriz	Ch$	1,740	2,872	-	-
Total							17,404,007	28,722,472	-	-

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

7 - BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

7.1 Balances and transactions with related parties (continued)

Most significant transactions and their effect on income

Transactions with unconsolidated related parties had the following effects on the income statement:

Tax ID Number	Company	Country	Description	Relation	12-31-2021		12-31-2020	
					Amount	Effect on income	Amount	Effect on income
					ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
76.560.200-9	Transelec Holdings Rentas Ltda.	Chile	Indirect	merchant current account charged	28,818,987	-	48,362,512	-
76.560.200-9	Transelec Holdings Rentas Ltda.	Chile	Indirect	Commercial current account granted	28,818,987	-	34,798,213	-
76.560.200-9	Transelec Holdings Rentas Ltda.	Chile	Indirect	Commercial current account granted	1,964,559	-	-	-
76.560.200-9	Transelec Holdings Rentas Ltda.	Chile	Indirect	loans collected	-	-	29,180,023	-
76.560.200-9	Transelec Holdings Rentas Ltda.	Chile	Indirect	interest charged	8,954,870	-	8,537,233	-
76.560.200-9	Transelec Holdings Rentas Ltda.	Chile	Indirect	Interest gained	8,553,554	8,553,554	9,101,798	9,101,798
76.560.200-9	Transelec Holdings Rentas Ltda.	Chile	Indirect	exchange rate	35,033,300	35,033,300	(10,060,869)	(10,060,869)
76.560.200-9	Transelec Holdings Rentas Ltda.	Chile	Indirect	UF Reset	1,479,803	1,479,803	585,194	585,194
76.560.200-9	Transelec Holdings Rentas Ltda.	Chile	Indirect	dividends payable	17,402,267	-	28,719,600	-
76.559.580-0	Rentas Eléctricas I Ltda	Chile	Parent Company	dividends payable	1,740	-	2,872	-
76.559.580-0	Rentas Eléctricas I Ltda	Chile	Parent Company	Commercial current account granted	337,196	-	-	-
76.559.580-0	Rentas Eléctricas I Ltda	Chile	Parent Company	merchant current account charged	373,859	-	-	-
76.524.463-3	Transelec Concesiones S.A.	Chile	Indirect	monthly services	2,629,641	2,629,641	1,128,169	1,128,169
76.524.463-3	Transelec Concesiones S.A.	Chile	Indirect	amounts collected	3,394,893	-	370,428	-
76.524.463-3	Transelec Concesiones S.A.	Chile	Indirect	Commercial current account granted	-	-	120,799	-
76.524.463-3	Transelec Concesiones S.A.	Chile	Indirect	merchant current account charged	-	-	120,799	-

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

7 - BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

7.1 Balances and transactions with related parties (continued)

Most significant transactions and their effect on income

Tax ID Number	Company	Country	Description	Relation	12-31-2021		12-31-2020	
					Amount	Effect on income	Amount	Effect on income
					ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
76.920.929-8	Transmisora del Pacífico S.A.	Chile	Indirect	Monthly services	934,917	934,917	-	-
76.920.929-8	Transmisora del Pacífico S.A.	Chile	Indirect	Amounts charged	840,413	-	-	-
76.920.929-8	Transmisora del Pacífico S.A.	Chile	Indirect	Merchant checking account collected	-	-	391,128	-
76.248.725-K	CYT Operaciones SpA	Chile	Indirect	Monthly services	1,816,566	1,816,566	1,921,547	1,921,547
76.248.725-K	CYT Operaciones SpA	Chile	Indirect	Amounts charged	1,993,752	-	1,601,823	-
76.248.725-K	CYT Operaciones SpA	Chile	Indirect	Merchant checking account collected	-	-	5,807,432	-
20604938300	Conelsur SV	Perú	Indirect	Monthly services	607,253	607,253	668,955	668,955
20604938300	Conelsur SV	Perú	Indirect	amounts charged	598,500	-	509,989	-
20601047005	Conelsur LT	Perú	Indirect	Monthly services	88,688	88,688	40,165	40,165
20601047005	Conelsur LT	Perú	Indirect	Amounts charged	69,963	-	80,192	-

These operations are in accordance with the provisions of Articles No. 44 and 49 of Law No. 18.046, on Corporations.

7 - BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

7.2 Board of Directors and management

In accordance with the Company's by-laws, the Board of Directors is composed of nine members appointed by shareholders at the respective shareholders' meeting. They hold their positions for two years and may be re-elected. For each Board Member there is an alternate Board Member.

The current Board of Directors was elected at the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting dated April 30, 2021, which was composed as follows: Mr. Scott Lawrence as Director and Mr. Alfredo Ergas Segal as his alternate Director, Mr. Ganxiang Tang as Director and Mr. Tao He as her alternate Director, Mr. Richard Cacchione as Director and Mr. Michael Rosenfeld as his alternate Director; Mr. Jordan Anderson as Director and Mr. Jon Perry as his alternate Director, Mr. Mario Valcarce Durán as Director and Mr. José Miguel Bambach Salvatore as his alternate Director; Mr. Blas Tomic Errázuriz as Director and Mr. Patricio Reyes Infante as his alternate Director; Mr. Juan Benabarre Benaiges as Director and Mr. Roberto Munita Valdés as his alternate Director; and Mrs. Patricia Núñez Figueroa as Director and Mr. Claudio Campos Bierwirth as her alternate Director and Mrs. Andrea Butelmann Peisajoff as Director and Mr. Juan Agustín Laso Bambach as her alternate Director.

At the Board meeting held on May 26, 2021 was elected Mr. Scott Lawrence Chairman of the Board.

On May 17, 2021, the Board of Directors accepted the renounce of the Director Ms. Patricia Núñez Figueroa. The Alternate Director, Mr. Claudio Campos Bierwirth assumed on that same date on an basis, until the next Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting.

Currently, the Board of Directors is composed of eight Regular Directors, an acting Director and their respective alternate Directors.

The Board of Directors of Transelec S.A. It has a fixed monthly calendar that considers all the ordinary sessions to be held during this year. This administrative body has met systematically from January to December 2021 and has had two extraordinary sessions in the fourth quarter.

7.2.1 Board of Directors' compensation

According to Article No. 33 of Law No. 18,046 on Corporations, at the fourteenth Ordinary Shareholders' Board Meeting of Transelec S.A., held on April 30, 2021, it was agreed to maintain annual directors' allowance of US$ 90,000, gross value, regardless of the number of meetings actually attended or held. The allowance is paid quarterly.

The Directors, Mr. Scott Lawrence, Mr. Richard Cacchione, Mr. Jordan Anderson, and Mr. Ganxiang Tang renounced their respective diets for the 2020 and 2021 period.

At the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting for 2021, it was decided that the alternate directors would not receive an allowance.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

7 - BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

7.2.1 Board of Directors' compensation (continued)

Director	12-31-2021 ThCh$	12-31-2020 ThCh$
Scott Lawrence (Presidente)*	-	-
Brenda Eaton	-	14,963
Blas Tomic Errázuriz	66,880	72,145
Mario Alejandro Valcarce Durán	66,880	72,145
Patricia Angelina Nuñez Figueroa**	43,154	72,145
Juan Ramon Benabarre Benaiges	66,880	72,145
Andrea Butelmann Peisajoff	66,880	42,518
Jordan Anderson*	-	-
Ganxiang Tang*	-	-
Richard Cacchione*	-	-
Claudio Campos Bierwirth	-	-

* Mr. Scott Lawrence (President), Ganxiang Tang, Richard Cacchione, and Jordan Anderson resigned their respective allowances for the period 2020 and 2021.

** Mrs. Patricia Núñez submitted her resignation to the Board of Directors, which was approved on May 17, 2021. The alternate Director, Claudio Campos, assumed that same date as Director until the next Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting.

7.3 Board expenses

As of December 31, 2021, Transelec's board of directors received training on Compliance, held on October 6, 2021, for 15 UF. As of December 31, 2020, expenses were incurred in the In Company Program training given by the PUC Corporate Government Center on September 2, 2020, for UF 200.

7.4 Audit committee

In April 2007, the Company approved creation of an Audit Committee, separate from that established in the Corporations Law. Its functions include, among others, reviewing the reports of the external auditors as well as the Company's balance sheets, other Consolidated Financial Statements and internal systems.

Transelec's Audit Committee is composed of five Directors, all of whom are qualified in financial matters and apply their specialized knowledge to diverse topics of interest to the Company, Committee members are appointed by the Board of Directors. They hold their positions for two years and may be re-elected.

The Committee appoints a Chairman from among its members and a Secretary, who may be one of its members or the Secretary of the Board. The Audit Committee has held four sessions during 2021.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

7 - BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

7.4 Audit committee (continued)

Through a mandate from the Board , Mr. Director Mario Valcarce Durán, who is also its President, was elected as members of the Audit Committee, and the Directors, Mr. Juan Ramón Benabarre Benaiges and Mr. Alfredo is also a member. Ergas Segal and Mr. Richard Cacchione and Mr.Tao He as well as the Secretary, Mr. Arturo Le Blanc Cerda.

As of the date of these Consolidated Financial Statements, the Audit Committee is maintained. At the fourteenth Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting of Transelec S.A., held on April 30, 2021, it was agreed to keep as compensation of the members of the Committee, the gross amount of US$ 10,000 per year regardless of the number of meetings that they actually attend or that are actually held.

The following compensation was received by members of the Audit Committee as of December 31, 2021 and 2020:

Director	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Mario Alejandro Valcarce Duran	7,110	7,487
Patricia Angelina Nuñez Figueroa *	7,110	7,487
Juan Ramón Benabarre Benaiges	7,110	7,487
Alfredo Ergas Segal	-	-
Richard Cacchione	-	-
Tao He	-	-

* Mrs. Patricia Núñez submitted her resignation to the Board of Directors, which was approved on May 17, 2021. The alternate Director, Carlos Campos, assumed that same date as Director until the next Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting.

7.5 Compensation of key management that are not Directors

Members of Key Management

Andrés Kuhlmann Jahn	Chief Executive Officer
Sebastian Fernandez Cox	Vice-President of Business Development
Francisco Castro Crichton	Vice-President of Finance
Bernardo Canales Fuenzalida	Vice President of Engineering and Project
Claudio Aravena Vallejo	Vice-President of Human Resources
Arturo Le Blanc Cerda	Vice-President of Legal Matters
Rodrigo López Vergara	Vicepresidente de Operaciones
David Noe Scheinwald	Vice-President of Corporate Affairs and

* In the Ordinary Board Session of December 16, 2021, it was decided to initiate a succession process for the company's General Manager, given the expression of interest of Mr. Andres Kuhlmann to generate a process to replace his position after 15 years in the position. Management estimates that the process will end during the first half of 2022.

The foregoing was reported by the Company to the Financial Market Commission through an essential event dated December 16, 2021.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

7 - BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

7.5 Compensation of key management that are not Directors (continued)

The Company has established an incentive plan for its executives based on meeting certain individual goals that contribute to the Company's results, which are structured in a minimum and maximum of gross remuneration. The detail of remuneration of key management personnel for the periods 2020 and 2021 is as follows:

Concept	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Salaries	2,121,140	2,026,983
Short-term employee benefits	797,950	819,401
Long-term employee benefits	720,250	1,602,254
Total compensation received by key management personnel	3,639,340	4,448,638

8 - OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS, LEASES

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, this account is detailed as follows:

Concept	12-31-2021		12-31-2020	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Finance lease receivables	1.561.768	34.144.266	1.149.191	27.682.949
Swap Contracts (see note 18)	-	191.845.804	-	44.841.765
Forward Contracts (see note 18)	87.782	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	41.752	-	41.752
Total Other financial assets	1.649.550	226.031.822	1.149.191	72.566.466

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

8 - OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS, LEASES (continued)

8.1 Finance lease receivables

Within current and non-current other assets receivable, the Company includes assets that have been constructed at the express request of the lessee. Therefore, substantially all risks and benefits have been transferred when the assets are commissioned. Nominal value (gross investment in the lease) and present value of the minimum lease payments to be received are presented in the following tables:

Period in years	12-31-2021		
	Present Value	Interest receivable	Gross investment
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Less than 1	1,561,768	4,010,834	5,572,602
1-5	6,136,983	15,048,774	21,185,757
Over 5	28,007,283	41,745,908	69,753,191
Total	35,706,034	60,805,516	96,511,550

Period in years	12-31-2020		
	Present Value	Interest receivable	Gross investment
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Less than 1	1,149,191	3,249,529	4,398,720
1-5	4,792,431	12,239,822	17,032,253
Over 5	22,890,518	36,621,263	59,511,781
Total	28,832,140	52,110,614	80,942,754

Movements in finance leases:

Concept	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Opening balance	28.832.140	31.492.896
Additions	2,678,127	24,811
Amortization	(1,492,458)	(1,125,974)
Translation difference	5,688,225	(1,559,593)
Ending balance	35,706,034	28,832,140

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

9 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS OTHER THAN GOODWILL

The following tables detail the balances within this account as of December 31, 2021 and 2020:

Intangible assets, net	12-31-2021 ThCh$	12-31-2020 ThCh$
Rights of way	181,321,476	179,394,850
Software	4,751,591	3,748,653
Total identified intangible assets	186,073,067	183,143,503

Intangible assets, net	12-31-2021 ThCh$	12-31-2020 ThCh$
Rights of way	181,321,476	179,394,850
Software	22,925,698	20,160,583
Total intangible assets	204,247,174	199,555,433

Accumulated amortization and impairment	12-31-2021 ThCh$	12-31-2020 ThCh$
Software	(18,174,107)	(16,411,930)
Total accumulated amortization	(18,174,107)	(16,411,930)

The easements of Transelec S.A. represent intangible assets with an indefinite useful life.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

9 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS OTHER THAN GOODWILL (continued)

The composition and movements of intangible assets As of December 31, 2021 and 2020 are the following:

Movements in intangible assets	Rights of way	Software	Net intangible assets
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Opening balance as of 01-01-2021	179,394,850	3,748,653	183,143,503
Additions	2,105,465	2,765,116	4,870,581
Retirements	(178,839)	-	(178,839)
Amortization	-	(1,762,178)	(1,762,178)
Final balance as of 12-31-2021	181,321,476	4,751,591	186,073,067

Movements in intangible assets	Rights of way	Software	Net intangible assets
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Opening balance as of 01-01-2020	176,327,213	5,875,156	182,202,369
Additions	3,246,476	695,196	3,941,672
Retirements	(178,839)	-	(178,839)
Amortization	-	(2,821,699)	(2,821,699)
Final balance as of 12-31-2020	179,394,850	3,748,653	183,143,503

Based on estimates made by Management, projections of cash flows attributable to intangible assets allow the carrying value of these assets recorded as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 to be recovered.

10 - GOODWILL

Goodwill represents the excess of the acquisition cost over the fair value of the group's identifiable net assets acquired.

The Company has defined its only operating segment of Electric Power Transmission as the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) for the purpose of performing the impairment tests and therefore the surplus value at the date of the impairment test is fully assigned to this CGU.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

10 – GOODWILL (continued)

10.1 Measurement of the recoverable value of goodwill

The breakdown of this item as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

Detail	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Goodwill	343,059,078	343,059,078
Total	343,059,078	343,059,078

10.2 Movement of goodwill in the Consolidated Financial Statements

The goodwill movements as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 are:

Concept	12-31-2021
	ThCh$
Opening balance as of 01-01-2021	343,059,078
Final balance as of 12-31-2021	343,059,078

Concepto	12-31-2020
	ThCh$
Opening balance as of 01-01-2020	343,059,078
Final balance as of 12-31-2020	343,059,078

10. 3 Impairment test

Management considers that the value in use approach, determined by the discounted cash flow model, is the most reliable method for determining the recoverable values of the CGU. (The variables used by the Company are found in Note 2.8 Impairment of non-financial assets).

The result of the impairment test at December 31, 2020 which includes a sensitivity analysis of its main variables, showed that the calculated recoverable values exceed the book value of the net assets of the respective cash-generating unit, and therefore no impairment was detected.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

11 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

11.1 Detail of accounts

The composition corresponds to the following detail:

Property, plant and equipment, net	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Land	22,070,900	20,998,917
Buildings and infrastructure	906,740,407	899,288,460
Work in progress	402,151,009	252,585,609
Machinery and equipment	479,078,128	508,949,881
Other property, plant and equipment	5,811,659	5,834,252
Total Property, plant and equipment	1,815,852,103	1,687,657,119

Property, plant and equipment, gross	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Land	22,070,900	20,998,917
Buildings and infrastructure	1,270,051,622	1,236,281,672
Work in progress	402,151,009	252,585,609
Machinery and equipment	769,601,252	778,737,992
Other property, plant and equipment	5,811,659	5,834,252
Total property, plant and equipment, gross	2,469,686,442	2,294,438,442

Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Buildings and infrastructure	(363,311,215)	(336,993,212)
Machinery and equipment	(290,523,124)	(269,788,111)
Total accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(653,834,339)	(606,781,323)

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

11 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

11.2 Reconciliation of changes in property, plant and equipment

The following table details the reconciliation of changes in property, plant and equipment by class during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

Movement period 2021	Land	Buildings and infrastructure	Machinery and equipment	Work in progress	Other property, plant and equipment	Property, plant and equipment, net
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Opening balance 01-01-2021	20,998,917	899,288,460	508,949,881	252,585,609	5,834,252	1,687,657,119
Additions	-	-	-	183,358,967	121,589	183,480,556
Retirements	-	(1,159,232)	(715,177)	(114,770)	-	(1,989,179)
Transfer	1,071,983	34,424,024	(3,637,588)	(31,714,237)	(144,182)	-
Depreciation expense	-	(25,450,456)	(23,740,568)		-	(49,191,024)
Other decrements	-	(362,389)	(1,778,420)	(1,964,560)	-	(4,105,369)
Closing balance as of 12-31-2021	22,070,900	906,740,407	479,078,128	402,151,009	5,811,659	1,815,852,103

Movement period 2020	Land	Buildings and infrastructure	Machinery and equipment	Work in progress	Other property, plant and equipment	Property, plant and equipment, net
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Opening balance 01-01-2020	20,983,646	896,902,191	478,838,192	135,552,321	5,932,186	1,538,208,536
Additions		-	-	202,420,526	238,110	202,658,636
Retirements		(1,367,993)	(1,426,773)	(1,059,733)	-	(3,854,499)
Transfer	15,271	28,779,134	55,869,144	(84,327,505)	(336,044)	-
Depreciation expense		(25,024,872)	(24,330,682)	-	-	(49,355,554)
Closing balance as of 12-31-2020	20,998,917	899,288,460	508,949,881	252,585,609	5,834,252	1,687,657,119

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

11 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

11.3 Additional information on property, plant and equipment

Transelec has insurance policies to cover possible risks subject to various items of property, plant and equipment and possible claims that might be filed by exercising its activities, understanding that such policies cover sufficiently the risks to which they are taken.

The Company held as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 commitments to purchase items of property, plant and equipment arising from construction contracts under EPC (Engineering-Procurement-Construction) in the amount of ThCh$145,306,082 and ThCh$165,474,322, at the end of each period, respectively

The following table details capitalized interest costs in property, plant and equipment:

Concepts	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
Capitalization rate (Annual basis)	4.82%	4.88%
Capitalized interest costs (ThCh$)	11,392,079	6,894,242

Work in progress balances as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, amounts to ThCh$402,151,009 and ThCh$252,585,609, respectively.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

12 - LEASE RIGHT OF USE

The composition of the item of Assets for rights of use as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, corresponds to the following detail

Lease right of use	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Land use right	55,296	70,535
Right of use Buildings	2,510,990	3,696,729
Right to use Vehicles	473,182	851,728
Total Lease right of use	3,039,468	4,618,992

Lease right of use, gross	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Land use right	101,788	101,788
Right of use Buildings	6,010,917	6,010,917
Right to use Vehicles	1,744,202	1,744,202
Total Lease right of use, gross	7,856,907	7,856,907

Accumulated depreciation of assets for rights of use	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Land use right	(46,492)	(31,253)
Right of use Buildings	(3,499,927)	(2,314,188)
Right to use Vehicles	(1,271,020)	(892,474)
Total Accumulated depreciation of assets for rights of use	(4,817,439)	(3,237,915)

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

12 - LEASE RIGHT OF USE (continued)

12.1 Movements in Assets for rights of use

The book values of right-of-use assets and their movements as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 are detailed below:

Movement period 2021	Land use right	Right of use Buildings	Right to use Vehicles	Lease right of use
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Opening balance 01-01-2021	70,535	3,696,729	851,728	4,618,992
Additions	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(15,239)	(1,185,739)	(378,546)	(1,579,524)
Closing balance as of 12-31-2021	55,296	2,510,990	473,182	3,039,468

Movement period 2020	Land use right	Right of use Buildings	Right to use Vehicles	Lease right of use
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Opening balance 01-01-2020	86,162	4,888,529	152,141	5,126,832
Additions	-	-	1,135,639	1,135,639
Depreciation expense	(15,627)	(1,191,800)	(436,052)	(1,643,479)
Closing balance as of 12-31-2020	70,535	3,696,729	851,728	4,618,992

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020 one of the main assets for use rights and liabilities for leases (Note 16), comes from the contract between Seguros Vida Security vision S.A and Transelec S.A. This contract has a duration of 5 years from January 2019 and accrues interest at an annual rate of 2.3%.

13 - OTHER NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

The composition of the item as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

Concept	Current		Non-Current	
	12-31-2021	12-31-2020	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Funds for yielding easements and land	2,479,899	1,538,806	-	-
Advances to suppliers	2,054,195	1,481,012	-	-
Advance insurance	636,300	3,954,794	-	-
Consignments and guarantees	1,553,428	1,353,826	-	-
Deferred Contracts	-	-	6,977,358	6,042,418
Other non-financial assets	1,762,009	1,777,665	1,216,073	2,009,673
Total other non-financial assets, current	8,485,831	10,106,103	8,193,431	8,052,091

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

14 - DEFERRED TAXES

14.1 Detail of deferred tax liabilities

The origin of deferred taxes recorded as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 corresponding to the company Transelec is detailed as follows:

Temporary Difference Assets / (Liabilities)	Net deferred taxes	
	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Depreciable fixed assets	(210,868,982)	(191,266,541)
Financial expenses	-	(59,678)
Leased assets	(8,330,563)	(6,125,453)
Materials and spare parts	323,545	196,310
Tax losses	5,634,406	7,128,387
Staff severance indemnities provision	(183,577)	(173,307)
Deferred income	1,229,146	1,336,491
Obsolescence provision	1,723,366	1,482,154
Work in progress	(67,427,672)	(26,562,161)
Vacation provisions	774,821	659,438
Intangible assets	89,141	(2,742,874)
Adjustment of effective interest rate of bonds	(2,313,177)	(2,456,278)
Land	2,546,597	2,008,106
Provision Tariff Review	39,632,665	15,521,245
Goodwill	562,188	707,533
Total deferred tax liabilities	(236,608,096)	(200,346,628)

Presentation in the Statement of Financial Position:		
Deferred tax Assets	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	(236,608,096)	(200,346,628)
Deferred taxes, net assets / (liabilities)	(236,608,096)	(200,346,628)

Tax losses balances recorded as deferred tax liabilities as of December 31, 2021, correspond to Transelec S.A. for ThCh$17,367,507 (ThUS$23,510,626 as of December 31, 2020) and Transmisión del Melado SpA for ThCh$3,500,663 (ThUS$2,890,804 as of December 31, 2020).

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

14 - DEFERRED TAXES (continued)

14.2 Deferred tax movements

The movements of balances of "deferred taxes" in the statement of financial position for the periods as on December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

Deferred tax movements	Assets ThCh$	Liabilities ThCh$
Balance as of 01-01-2020	-	156,348,593
Increase (decrease)	-	43,998,035
Balance as of 12-31-2020	-	200,346,628
Increase (decrease)	-	36,261,468
Balance as of 12-31-2021	-	236,608,096

Recovery of deferred tax assets will depend on whether sufficient tax profits are obtained in the future. Based on its projections the Company believes that its future profits will allow these assets to be recovered.

15 - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The current and non-current portion of this account as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

Concept	12-31-2021		12-31-2020	
	Current ThCh$	Non-Current ThCh$	Current ThCh$	Non-Current ThCh$
Bonds payable	22,002,230	1,704,954,466	18,701,867	1,514,452,089
Swap contract (see note 18)	4,070,488	-	4,070,488	-
Forward contract (see note 18)	-	-	178,954	-
Total Other financial liabilities	26,072,718	1,704,954,466	22,951,309	1,514,452,089

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

15 - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

15.1 Bonds payable

The obligations with the public by series, currency, effective rate and expiration as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 are shown below:

Taxpayer ID number	Debtor name	Country	Placement in Chile or abroad	Instrument registration number	Series	Indexation unit	Nominal interest rate	Effective interest rate	Interest payments	Periodicity principal payments	Final maturity	12-31-2021 ThCh$	12-31-2020 ThCh$
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	Chile	Chile	480	D	UF	4.37%	4.25%	At maturity	Semiannually	12-15-2027	416,876,163	390,625,246
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	Chile	Chile	599	H	UF	4.79%	4.80%	At maturity	Semiannually	08-01-2031	94,908,657	89,009,052
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	Chile	Chile	599	K	UF	4.61%	4.60%	At maturity	Semiannually	09-01-2031	48,514,221	47,211,060
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	Chile	Chile	599	M	UF	4.26%	4.05%	At maturity	Semiannually	06-15-2032	45,771,109	42,878,671
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	Chile	Chile	599	M-1	UF	4.23%	4.05%	At maturity	Semiannually	06-15-2032	57,882,413	54,217,986
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	Chile	Chile	599	N	UF	4.29%	3.95%	At maturity	Semiannually	12-15-2038	89,410,309	83,731,059
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	Chile	Chile	744	Q	UF	4.02%	3.95%	At maturity	Semiannually	12-15-2027	97,919,640	90,115,371
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	Chile	Foreign	1st issuance	Sr N	US$	5.10%	4.63%	At maturity	Semiannually	08-01-2031	257,967,389	216,639,226
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	Chile	Foreign	2nd issuance	Sr N	US$	4.66%	4.25%	At maturity	Semiannually	09-01-2031	321,200,875	269,730,293
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	Chile	Foreign	3rd issuance	Sr N	US$	4.31%	3.88%	At maturity	Semiannually	06-15-2032	296,505,920	248,995,992
Total												1,726,956,696	1,533,153,956

The fair value of current and non-current bonds payable, both secured and unsecured, amounts to ThCh$1,793,970,669 and ThCh$1,687,850,187 as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively (it does not include other current and non-current liabilities such as swap agreements which are presented in the Consolidated Financial Statements at fair value). The fair value of the bonds is estimated by discounting future cash flows using discount rates available for debt with similar terms of credit risk and similar maturities. This value is categorized as level 2 according to the hierarchy of fair value.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

15 - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

15.1 Bonds payable (continued)

Debtor taxpayer ID number	Debtor Name	Instrument registration number	Current			Non-current			
			Maturity less than 90 days	Maturity more than 90 days	Total Current 12-31-2021	Maturity 1 to 3 years	Maturity 3 to 5 years	Maturity more than 5 years	Total Non-current 12-31-2021
			ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	480	-	771,965	771,965	-	-	416,104,198	416,104,198
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	599	1,830,755	-	1,830,755	-	-	93,077,902	93,077,902
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	599	748,841	-	748,841	-	-	47,765,380	47,765,380
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	599	-	81,667	81,667	-	-	45,689,442	45,689,442
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	599	-	103,746	103,746	-	-	57,778,667	57,778,667
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	599	-	160,691	160,691	-	-	89,249,618	89,249,618
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	744	-	794,805	794,805	-	-	97,124,835	97,124,835
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	1st issuance	5,312,461	-	5,312,461	252,654,928	-	-	252,654,928
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	2nd issuance	6,548,903	-	6,548,903	-	314,651,972	-	314,651,972
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	3rd issuance	5,648,396	-	5,648,396	-	-	290,857,524	290,857,524
Total			20,089,356	1,912,874	22,002,230	252,654,928	314,651,972	1,137,647,566	1,704,954,466

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

15 - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

15.1 Bonds payable (continued)

Debtor taxpayer ID number	Debtor Name	Instrument registration number	Current			Non-current			
			Maturity less than 90 days	Maturity more than 90 days	Total Current 12-31-2020	Maturity 1 to 3 years	Maturity 3 to 5 years	Maturity more than 5 years	Total Non-current 12-31-2020
			ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	480	-	724,039	724,039	-	-	389,901,207	389,901,207
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	599	1,718,089	-	1,718,089	-	-	87,290,963	87,290,963
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	599	702,704	-	702,704	-	-	46,508,356	46,508,356
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	599	-	76,507	76,507	-	-	42,802,164	42,802,164
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	599	-	97,179	97,179	-	-	54,120,807	54,120,807
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	599	-	150,487	150,487	-	-	83,580,572	83,580,572
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	744	-	745,287	745,287	-	-	89,370,084	89,370,084
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	1st issuance	-	4,388,051	4,388,051	212,251,175	-	-	212,251,175
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	2nd issuance	-	5,428,727	5,428,727	-	264,301,566	-	264,301,566
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	3rd issuance	-	4,670,797	4,670,797	-	-	244,325,195	244,325,195
Total			2,420,793	16,281,074	18,701,867	212,251,175	264,301,566	1,037,899,348	1,514,452,089

15.2 Other aspects

As of December 31, 2021, Transelec has a credit line of US$250 million, which as of that date has no outstanding drafts.

Various debt contracts of the Company include the obligation to comply with certain financial ratios (see Note 22.5), customary in contracts of this nature. There are also affirmative and negative obligations that require monitoring of these commitments.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

16 – LIABILITIES FOR LEASES

The detail of this short- and long-term item as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, is as follows:

Concept	12-31-2021		12-31-2020	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Obligations for the right to use land	15,119	31,509	14,149	58,700
Obligations for right of use buildings	1,195,731	1,339,600	1,169,458	2,636,840
Obligations for right of use vehicles	364,748	162,336	373,796	489,018
Total Liabilities for Leases	1,575,598	1,533,445	1,557,403	3,184,558

16.1 Movements in Lease Liabilities

The book values of lease liabilities and their movements as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 are detailed below:

Movement period 2021	Land use right	Right of use Buildings	Right to use Vehicles	Lease right of use
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Opening balance 01-01-2021	72.849	3.806.298	862.814	4.741.961
Rights of use for leases	-	-	-	-
Interest expenses	1,529	78,409	8,529	88,467
Payments	(27,750)	(1,349,376)	(344,259)	(1,721,385)
Closing balance as of 12-31-2021	46,628	2,535,331	527,084	3,109,043

Movement period 2020	Land use right	Right of use Buildings	Right to use Vehicles	Lease right of use
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Opening balance 01-01-2020	84,765	4,960,285	149,495	5,194,545
Rights of use for leases	-	-	1,135,638	1,135,638
Interest expenses	1,819	102,768	9,652	114,239
Payments	(13,735)	(1,256,755)	(431,971)	(1,702,461)
Closing balance as of 12-31-2020	72,849	3,806,298	862,814	4,741,961

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

16 - LIABILITIES FOR LEASES (continued)

16.2 Details of future obligations for lease liabilities

Financial obligations for right of use	Current			Non-Current			
	Expiration less than 90 days	Expiration more than 90 days	Current total as of 12-31-2021	Maturity 1 to 3 years	Maturity 3 to 5 years	Maturity more than 5 years	Total non-current as of 12-31-2021
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Land	-	15,119	15,119	31,509	-	-	31,509
Buildings	340,145	855,586	1,195,731	1,222,211	117,389	-	1,339,600
Vehicles	103,887	260,861	364,748	162,336	-	-	162,336
Total	444,032	1,131,566	1,575,598	1,416,056	117,389	-	1,533,445

Financial obligations for right of use	Current			Non-Current			
	Expiration less than 90 days	Expiration more than 90 days	Current total as of 12-31-2020	Maturity 1 to 3 years	Maturity 3 to 5 years	Maturity more than 5 years	Total non-current as of 12-31-2020
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Land	3,537	10,612	14,149	45,992	12,708	-	58,700
Buildings	292,364	877,094	1,169,458	2,465,312	171,528	-	2,636,840
Vehicles	93,449	280,347	373,796	489,018	-	-	489,018
Total	389,350	1,168,053	1,557,403	3,000,322	184,236	-	3,184,558

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

16 - LIABILITIES FOR LEASES (continued)

16.3 Details of lease liabilities

Rights of use for leases	12-31-2021		12-31-2020	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Obligations for right of use	1,627,358	1,563,347	1,643,628	3,268,463
Deferred interest for right of use	(51,760)	(29,902)	(86,225)	(83,905)
Total financial liabilities for right of use	1,575,598	1,533,445	1,557,403	3,184,558

16.4 Additional information of rights of use from leases

The following is the detail of the incremental discount rates for contracts subject to the adoption of IFRS 16 Leases:

Currencies	5 Years	10 Years
Rate in Ch$	4,73%	5,32%
Rate in UF	1,21%	2,30%

17 - TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, are detailed as follows:

Trade and other payables	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Trade and other payables	171,695,169	52,291,534
Lawsuits and arbitration proceedings	4,716,531	4,213,877
Other accounts payable	-	272,971
Total	176,411,700	56,778,382

The average payment period for suppliers in the periods ended 2021 and 2020 is than 30 days and, therefore, the fair value of these liabilities does not differ significantly from their book value.

17 - TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (continued)

17.1 Lawsuits and arbitration proceedings

1. With regard to delays in two of the important milestones of Nogales-Polpaico project, the Ministry of Energy proceeded in June 2016 to collect two guarantees for a total of US$2,960,000. In September 2016, the CDEC-SIC (currently CEN) settled the fine for delays to start the operations of the Project and reported that Transelec was obliged to pay the maximum fine, that is, US$1,800,000. Transelec filed an appeal for protection against the CDEC-SIC (currently CEN) and the Ministry of Energy, since there are requests for extension of time they have not been resolved by the Ministry, so it is entirely inappropriate to act CDEC-SIC (currently CEN) and the failure of the Ministry of Energy. The Court of Appeals declared admissible and ordered injunction. By judgment dated December 13, 2016, the Court of Appeals rejected the protection. . The Supreme Court rejected the appeal presented. TGR's report of the fine is pending, to then proceed with its payment.

   As of December 31, 2021 the Company has established a provision for these liabilities totaling to ThCh$1,520,422 (US$1,800,000).

2. As of December 31, 2021, Transelec maintains a provision for an amount of ThCh$3,196,089, equivalent to UTM 59,000, for the following obligations:

   i) 50% of two fines of UTM 75,000 and UTM 25,000, applied by the Superintendency of Electricity and Fuels for a failure in the Cóndores-Parinacota power line on December 18, 2018 and in the Pan de Azúcar substation on December 19 January 2019, respectively.

   ii) 100% of the fine for UTM 9,000, for a failure in the Cerro Navia SE dated November 7, 2018, whose judicial claim was rejected in the first instance and its appeal is pending before the Supreme Court.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

18 - DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

In adhering to its risk management policy, Transelec enters primarily into exchange rate derivatives (see Note 3).

The Company classifies its derivatives as:

- Cash flow hedging instruments: Those that hedge the cash flows of the hedged underlying item,

In addition, the Company uses certain non-hedging derivatives: the instruments that do not meet the requirements of IFRS and thus do not qualify for hedge accounting.

18.1 Hedge assets and liabilities

Concept	12-31-2021				12-31-2020			
	Asset		Liability		Asset		Liability	
	Current	Non – current	Current	Non – current	Current	Non – current	Current	Non – current
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Currency hedge Swap	-	191,845,804	4,070,488	-	-	44,841,765	4,070,488	-
Forward (non-hedging))	87,782	-	-	-	-	-	178,954	-
Total	87,782	191,845,804	4,070,488	-	-	44,841,765	4,249,442	-

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

18 - DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS (continued)

18.2 Other information

The following is the a detail of the derivatives contracted by Transelec as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, their fair value and the breakdown by maturity:

Financial derivatives	Maturity							12-31-2021
	Fair value	Before 1 year	2022	2023	2024	2025	Subsequent years	Total
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Currency hedge Swap	187,775,316	(4,070,488)	-	-	-	-	191,845,804	187,775,316
Forward Contract	87,782	87,782	-	-	-	-	-	87,782

Financial derivatives	Maturity							12-31-2020
	Fair value	Before 1 year	2022	2023	2024	2025	Subsequent years	Total
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Currency hedge Swap	40,771,277	(4,070,488)	-	-	-	-	44,841,765	40,771,277
Forward Contract	(178,954)	(178,954)	-	-	-	-	-	(178,954)

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

18 - DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS (continued)

18.2 Other information (continued)

The contractual notional amount of these contracts does not represent the risk assumed by Transelec as it is only in response to the basis with which derivative settlements are calculated. In the periods presented As of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, Transelec had not recognized any gains or losses for ineffectiveness of cash flow hedges.

Derivatives are valued considering valuation techniques which include observable data, the most commonly used valuation techniques include swap valuation models using present value calculations. The models include several inputs including the credit risk of the counterparty, foreign exchange spot rates and interest rate curves.

18.3 Fair value hierarchies

Financial instruments recognized at fair value in the statement of financial position are classified based on the following hierarchies:

Nivel 1 : Quoted (unadjusted) price in an active market for identical assets and liabilities
Nivel 2 : Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for assets or liabilities, either directly (i,e, as a price) or indirectly (i.e., as a derivative of a price) and
Nivel 3 : Inputs for assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market information (non-observable inputs).

The following table details financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value as of December 31, 2021 and 2020

Financial instrumental measured at fair value	Fair value measured at the end of the reporting period using			
	12-31-2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Currency hedging swap	187,775,316	-	187,775,316	-
Forward Contract	87,782	-	87,782	-
Total net derivative	187,863,098	-	187,863,098	-

Financial instrumental measured at fair value	Fair value measured at the end of the reporting period using			
	12-31-2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Currency hedging swap	40,771,277	-	40,771,277	-
Forward Contract	(178,954)	-	(178,954)	-
Total net derivative	40,592,323	-	40,592,323	-

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

19 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The classification of financial assets in the categories described in Note 2.9 is shown below:

Concepts	Financial Assets to Amortized Cost	Financial Assets to Fair Value		Derivative Instruments		Total
		By result	By Other Comprehensive Income	Hedge	No Hedge	12-31-2021
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Cash and cash equivalents	-	234,518,965	-	-	-	234,518,965
Other financial assets, current	1,561,768	-	-		87,782	1,649,550
Trade and other receivables	83,703,176	-	-	-	-	83,703,176
Receivables from related parties, current	2,636,917	-	-	-	-	2,636,917
Other financial assets, non-current	34,144,266	41,752	-	191,845,804	-	226,031,822
Receivables from related parties, non-current	242,500,186	-	-	-	-	242,500,186
Total	364,546,313	234,560,717	-	191,845,804	87,782	791,040,616

Concepts	Financial Assets to Amortized Cost	Financial Assets to Fair Value		Derivative Instruments		Total
		By result	By Other Comprehensive Income	Hedge	No Hedge	12-31-2020
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Cash and cash equivalents	-	105,840,150	-	-	-	105,840,150
Other financial assets, current	1,149,191	-	-			1,149,191
Trade and other receivables	119,373,154	-	-	-	-	119,373,154
Receivables from related parties, current	1,633,280	-	-	-	-	1,633,280
Other financial assets, non-current	27,682,949	41,752	-	44,841,765	-	72,566,466
Receivables from related parties, non-current	206,388,399	-	-	-	-	206,388,399
Total	356,226,973	105,881,902	-	44,841,765	-	506,950,640

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

19 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The classification of financial liabilities in the categories described in Note 2.9 is shown below:

Concepts	Financial Assets to Amortized Cost	Financial Assets to Fair Value		Derivative Instruments		Total
		By result	By Other Comprehensive Income	Hedge	No Hedge	12-31-2021
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Other financial liabilities, current	22,002,230	-	-	4,070,488	-	26,072,718
Lease liabilities, current	1,575,598	-	-	-	-	1,575,598
Trade and other payables	176,411,700	-	-	-	-	176,411,700
Current accounts payable related entities	17,404,007	-	-	-	-	17,404,007
Other financial liabilities, non-current	1,704,954,466	-	-	-	-	1,704,954,466
Lease liabilities, non-current	1,533,445	-	-	-	-	1,533,445
Total	1,923,881,446	-	-	4,070,488	-	1,927,951,934

Concepts	Financial Assets to Amortized Cost	Financial Assets to Fair Value		Derivative Instruments		Total
		By result	By Other Comprehensive Income	Hedge	No Hedge	12-31-2020
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Other financial liabilities, current	18,701,867	-	-	4,070,488	178,954	22,951,309
Lease liabilities, current	1,557,403	-	-	-	-	1,557,403
Trade and other payables	56,778,382	-	-	-	-	56,778,382
Current accounts payable related entities	28,722,472	-	-	-	-	28,722,472
Other financial liabilities, non-current	1,514,452,089	-	-		-	1,514,452,089
Lease liabilities, non-current	3,184,558	-	-	-	-	3,184,558
Total	1,623,396,771	-	-	4,070,488	178,954	1,627,646,213

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

20 – PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

20.1 Detail of provisions

The detail as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, is as follows:

Detail	12-31-2021		12-31-2020	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Staff severance indemnities	318,594	3,468,299	477,551	3,472,839
Accrued vacations	2,869,706	-	2,442,363	-
Profit sharing benefits	5,301,905	-	6,294,401	-
Other provisions	-	-	205,447	-
Total	8,490,205	3,468,299	9,419,762	3,472,839

20.2 Provision movements

The movement of provisions as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

Movements in provisions 2021	Staff severance indemnities	Profit sharing benefits	Profit sharing benefits	Other provisions	Total
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Opening balance as of 01-01-2021	3,950,390	6,294,401	2,442,363	205,447	12,892,601
Provisions during the year	135,189	6,952,401	1,713,354	(205,447)	8,595,497
Payments	(298,686)	(7,944,897)	(1,286,011)	-	(9,529,594)
Ending balance as of 12-31-2021	3,786,893	5,301,905	2,869,706	-	11,958,504

Movements in provisions 2020	Staff severance indemnities	Profit sharing benefits	Profit sharing benefits	Other provisions	Total
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Opening balance as of 01-01-2020	6,187,137	3,677,000	1,905,730	205,447	11,975,314
Provisions during the year	390,425	8,604,409	1,445,058	-	10,439,892
Payments	(2,627,172)	(5,987,008)	(908,425)	-	(9,522,605)
Ending balance as of 12-31-2021	3,950,390	6,294,401	2,442,363	205,447	12,892,601

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

20 – PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)

20.2 Provision movements (continued)

The maturity of these provisions is detailed in the table below:

Detail	12-31-2021			
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year and up to 3 years	More than 3 years and up to 5 years	More than 5 years
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Staff severance indemnities	318,594	1,194,322	813,397	1,460,580
Accrued vacations	2,869,706	-	-	-
Profit sharing benefits	5,301,905	-	-	-
Total	8,490,205	1,194,322	813,397	1,460,580

Detail	12-31-2020			
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year and up to 3 years	More than 3 years and up to 5 years	More than 5 years
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Staff severance indemnities	477,551	665,675	957,942	1,849,222
Accrued vacations	2,442,363	-	-	-
Profit sharing benefits	6,294,401	-	-	-
Other provisions	205,447	-	-	-
Total	9,419,762	665,675	957,942	1,849,222

20.3 Provision for employee benefits

Severance pay for years of service

The Company has constituted a provision to cover the obligation of severance pay for years of service, to be paid to its employees, in accordance with the collective contracts signed with the latter. This provision represents the entire accrued provision (see note 20).

Vacation accrual

This obligation corresponds to the expense for vacations granted and not accrued by the Company's employees, whose benefit is specified in individual contract of each employee.

20 - PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)

20.3 Provision for employee benefits (continued)

Annual benefits

This provision primarily includes allowances for employee participation in the Company’s income, which are mostly paid within the first quarter of the following year.

Other provisions

This category’s balance primarily corresponds to the obligation for health agreement contributions.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

21 - POST-EMPLOYMENT AND OTHER BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

21.1 Detail of account

Employee benefit obligations	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Staff severance indemnity provision – current	318,594	477,551
Staff severance indemnity provision non – current	3,468,299	3,472,839
Total Employee benefit obligations current and non-current	3,786,893	3,950,390

21.2 Detail of obligations to employees

The movement of the obligation in the period ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

Movements	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Present value of defined benefit plan obligations opening balance	3,950,390	6,187,137
current service	195,812	188,948
interest cost	104,381	139,905
Actuarial Gain/Loss on Hypotheses	(380,609)	(57,624)
Experience Actuarial Gain/Loss	158,736	(130,726)
Past Benefits	-	107,721
Settlements defined benefit plan obligation	(241,817)	(2,484,971)
Present value of defined benefit obligations ending balance	3,786,893	3,950,390

21.3 Balance of obligations to employees

Concepts	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Present value of defined benefit obligations, ending balance	3,786,893	3,950,390
Present obligation with defined benefit plan funds	3,786,893	3,950,390
Balance of defined benefit obligations, ending balance	3,786,893	3,950,390

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

21 - POST-EMPLOYMENT AND OTHER BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (continued)

21.4 Expenses recognized in income statement

Cost	01-01-2021 12-31-2021 ThCh$	01-01-2020 12-31-2020 ThCh$	Income statement line item where recognized
Current service defined benefit plan	195,812	188,948	Cost of sales and Administrative expenses
Interest defined benefit plan	104,381	139,905	Cost of sales and Administrative expenses
Total expense recognized in profit or loss	300,193	328,853	

21.5 Actuarial hypothesis

The following are the parameters used as assumptions in determining the actuarial calculations:

Detalle	Actuarial hypothesis	
	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
Discount rate used	2,29%	(0,18%)
Inflation rate	3,00%	3,00%
Future salary increase	0,72%	0,72%
Mortality table	RV-2014	RV-2014
Disability table	30% RV-2014	30% RV-2014
Rotation table	4,48%/0,34%	4,48%/0,34%

Assumptions regarding the mortality rate are set on the basis of actuarial data in accordance with published statistics and accumulated experience.

21.6 Sensitivity análisis

The following chart shows the sensitivity analysis of the significant hypotheses as of December 31, 2021:

Level of Sensitivity	Discount rate used		Inflation rate		Future salary increase	
	Increase 1%	Decrease 1%	Increase 1%	Decrease 1%	Increase 1%	Decrease 1%
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Impact on current and non-current of employment benefit obligation	(133,886)	144,857	-	-	145,706	(99,309)

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

21 - POST-EMPLOYMENT AND OTHER BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (continued)

21.6 Sensitivity análisis (continued)

To evaluate impact, the sensitivity analysis has been determined based on the extrapolation method obtaining reasonable results in terms of the changes in the significant hypotheses used as of December 31, 2021.

In the following table the payments of expected of employment benefit obligation are presented:

Concepts	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
	ThCh$	ThCh$
During the upcoming 12 month	318,594	477,551
Between 2 to 5 years	2,007,719	1,623,617
Between 5 to 10 years	1,232,633	1,553,923
More than 10 years	227,947	295,299
Total Payments Expected	3,786,893	3,950,390

22 - EQUITY

22.1 Subscribed and paid capital

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020 authorized, subscribed and paid share capital amounts to ThCh$ 776,355,048

22.2 Número de acciones suscritas y pagadas

Shares	Number of shares subscribed	Number of shares paid	Number of shares with voting rights
Sole series	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

No shares have been issued or redeemed in the years covered by these financial statements.

22.3 Dividends

As of December 31, 2021, the company made the distribution of a final dividend for the results of the year 2020 in the amount of ThCh$28,723,000, which was paid during the month of May 2021. In March 2021, the company recorded ThCh$528 as a differential of the legal minimum dividend of the year 2020.

In December 2021, the company recognized the distribution of dividends according to the legal minimum for the result of the year 2021, for an amount of ThCh$17,404,007

As of December 31, 2020, the company made the distribution of a final dividend for the results of the year 2019 in the amount of ThCh$43,852,484, which was paid during the month of May 2020.

In addition, the company recognized the distribution of dividends according to the legal minimum for the result of the year 2020, for an amount of ThCh$28,722,472 which was paid during the month of May 2021.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

22 – EQUITY (continued)

22.4 Other reserves

Other reserves s of December 31, 2021 and 2020 are detailed as follows:

Concept	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Conversion difference, before tax	-	-
Gains (losses) from cash flow hedges	26,396,703	(24,715,110)
Gain (loss) on other reserves	965,509	743,636
Income tax related to cash flow hedges	(7,127,110)	6,673,080
Income tax related to other reserves	(260,687)	(200,782)
Other Comprehensive Result	19,974,415	(17,499,176)

The movements of other reserves as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, are presented below:

Movements	Foreign translation reserve	Cash flow hedges reserve	Other Reserves	Total
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Opening balance as of 01-01-2021	-	(18,042,030)	542,854	(17,499,176)
Cash Flow Coverage	-	51,111,813	-	51,111,813
Actuarial Losses	-	-	221,873	221,873
Deferred tax	-	(13,800,190)	(59,905)	(13,860,095)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	37,311,623	161,968	37,473,591
Closing balance as of 12-31-2021	-	19,269,593	704,822	19,974,415

Movimientos	Foreign translation reserve	Cash flow hedges reserve	Other Reserves	Total
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Opening balance as of 01-01-2020	216,632	(40,570,859)	405,358	(39,948,869)
Conversion difference	(296,756)	-	-	(296,756)
Cash Flow Coverage	-	30,861,409	-	30,861,409
Actuarial Losses	-	-	188,351	188,351
Deferred tax	80,124	(8,332,580)	(50,855)	(8,303,311)
Total Comprehensive Income	(216,632)	22,528,829	137,496	22,449,693
Closing balance as of 12-31-2020	-	(18,042,030)	542,854	(17,499,176)

22 – EQUITY (continued)

22.5 Capital management

Capital management refers to the Company's administration of its equity.

The capital management policy of Transelec S.A. and subsidiary is aimed at maintaining adequate capitalization levels to sustain operations and provide sensible leverage, thus optimizing shareholder returns and maintaining a solid financial position.

Capital requirements are determined based on the Company's financing needs, taking care to maintain an adequate level of liquidity and complying with financial covenants established in current debt contracts, The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments based on prevailing economic conditions in order to mitigate risks from adverse market conditions and take advantage of any opportunities that may arise to improve its liquidity position.

The principal financial covenants established in current debt contracts related to capital requirements are:

1) Maintain individual and indebtedness levels (Total debt / Total capitalization ratio) no greater than 0.7 based on the definitions of these terms in the respective prospectuses of local bond series C, D, H, K, M, N and Q.

    a. Maintain minimum individual and equity of fifteen million UF equivalent to ThCh$464,880,000 as of December 31, 2021. As that term is defined in the respective prospectuses of local bond series C, D, H, K, M and N.

    b. Maintain at all times during the validity period of the bond issuance a minimum Equity of ThCh$350,000,000; as this term is defined in the respective prospectus of local bond Series Q.

The test of distribution of restricted payments (net cash flow of the operations / financial costs) must be greater than 1.5 times, as those terms are defined in the respective prospectuses C,D,H,K,M and N.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

22 – EQUITY (continued)

22.5 Capital management (continued)

The following tables present as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 the calculation of the two covenants mentioned above and also a calculation of a third ratio that the Company has to comply, which does not depend on capital (equity) amount.

Covenant N° 1	Deuda total / Capitalización total	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
	Menor o igual a 0,70	MCh$	MCh$
A	Other financial liabilities, current	26,073	24,509
B	Payables to related parties, current	17,404	28,722
C	Other financial liabilities, non-current	1,704,954	1,517,637
D	Payables to related parties, non-current	-	-
E=A+B+C+D	**Covenants debt**	**1,748,431**	**1,570,868**
G	Debt with guarantees	-	-
DT=E+G	**Total debt**	**1,748,431**	**1,570,868**
H	Non-controlling interest	-	-
P	Equity attributable to owners of the parent	971,908	893,090
I	Accumulated amortization of goodwill (as of the date of transition to IFRS)	24,970	24,970
CT=DT+H+I+P	**Total capitalization**	**2,745,309**	**2,488,928**
DT/CT	Total debt / Total capitalization ratio	0.64	0.63

Covenant N° 2	Minimum equity	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
	Greater than or equal to UF 15 million/ Greater or equal to MCh$ 350,000	MCh$	MCh$
P	Equity attributable to owners of the parent	971,908	893,090
I	Accumulated amortization of goodwill (as of the date of transition to IFRS)	24,970	24,970
P+I	**Equity (in MCh$)**	**996,878**	**918,060**
UF	UF value	30,991.74	29,070.33
(P+I)/UF	Equity (in UF millions)	32.17	31.58

Covenant N° 3	Restricted payments test*	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
	Funds from operations (FNO) / Financial costs > 1,5	MCh$	MCh$
FO	Cash flow from operations	373,498	203,806
CF	Absolute value of financial costs	70,229	75,998
IG	Absolute value of income tax expense	22,419	35,761
FNO=FO+CF+IG	**Funds from operations (FNO)**	**466,146**	**315,565**
FNO/CF	Funds from operations / Financial costs	6.64	4.15

*This distribution test is calculated with values corresponding to the last twelve months.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

22 – EQUITY (continued)

22.5 Capital management (continued)

Covenant N° 4	Total debt / Adjusted EBITDA	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
	Lower or equal to 8.0	MCh$	MCh$
A	Other financial liabilities, (current and non-current)	1,731,027	1,542,145
B	Total rights of use	-	4,742
C	Cash and cash equivalents	234,519	105,840
D	Other financial assets (current and non-current)	227,681	73,716
E	Finance leases receivable (current and non-current)	35,706	28,832
DN=A-B-(C+D-E)	**Net debt**	**1,304,533**	**1,386,679**
G	Operating revenues	305,858	333,303
H	Cost of sales	(88,389)	(93,224)
I	Administrative expenses	(26,302)	(24,392)
J	Depreciation and amortization	54,701	57,854
K	Other gains	754	1,312
L	Finance lease amortization	1,492	1,126
EA = G+H+I+J+K+L	**Adjusted EBITDA**	**248,114**	**275,979**
DN/EA	Net debt /Adjusted EBITDA	5.26	5.02

As of the date of issuance of these Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company was in compliance with all financial covenants established in its current debt contracts.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

23 - REVENUE

23.1 Revenue

The breakdown of operating income for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, is as follows:

Type of ordinary income	01-01-2021 12-31-2021 ThCh$	01-01-2020 12-31-2020 ThCh$
Regulated revenues	316,326,398	308,733,987
Contract revenue	74,739,307	78,292,142
Leasing revenues	4,093,748	3,762,784
Provision Tariff Review	(89,301,543)	(57,486,100)
Total revenues	305,857,910	333,302,813

Type of ordinary income	01-01-2021 12-31-2021 ThCh$	01-01-2020 12-31-2020 ThCh$
Regulated revenues:	**316,326,398**	**308,733,987**
National Transmission System	226,892,733	220,549,243
Zonal Transmission System	84,476,293	82,982,304
Dedicated Transmission System	4,475,471	4,241,436
Complementary services	481,901	961,004
Contract revenue:	**74,739,307**	**78,292,142**
Transmission facilities	66,655,972	62,551,641
Engineering and Construction Services	229,764	10,338,798
Others	7,853,571	5,401,703
Leasing revenues	**4,093,748**	**3,762,784**
Provision Tariff Review	**(89,301,543)**	**(57,486,100)**
Total	305,857,910	333,302,813

Type of ordinary income	01-01-2021 12-31-2021 ThCh$	01-01-2020 12-31-2020 ThCh$
Transferred services by a long time	305,857,910	333,302,813
Total	305,857,910	333,302,813

23 – REVENUE (continued)

23.1 Revenue (continued)

The tariff review process for the four-year period 2020-2023, which largely sets the Company's revenue and will establish the rates for the use of the national, zonal transmission system for development and dedicated poles used by users subject to price regulation, it is currently under development and the new rates are expected to be published and effective in the first semester of 2022.

According to the law, the rates of the previous tariff review process are transitional until the new rates come into force, which will have a retroactive effect on the Company's income as of January 1, 2020.

It should be mentioned that the exempted resolutions No. 815, 229 and 495 dated 26 December 2019, 26 June 2020 and 29 December 2020 respectively, They imposed some sort of stabilization in Chilean pesos of the old tariffs until the new tariffs are published and the Annual Toll Reliquidation Report 2019 issued by the National Electrical Coordinator in May 2020 which established a significant payment to the generating companies during the first Semester of the year 2020, generating in Transelec S.A. a displacement in the collection of the income for which the company is a beneficiary. Both elements should be partially reinstated as of June 2020 and completely as of the publication of the new rates in accordance with the current tariff review, as set out in the above-mentioned exempted resolutions and the Reliquidation Report.

At the close of these financial statements, the Company continues to recognize revenues according to the previous tariff review process, Supreme Decree 23T of 2015 and Supreme Decree 6T of 2017, pending the publication and entry into force of the tariff decree for the four-year period 2020-2023.
Because of the above, the Company has made an estimate of the impact of the effective rate review on income for the period through December 31, 2021, and through December 31, 2020, considering the best information that is available as of this date, these are: The evaluation studies carried out and issued by the consultants hired by the National Energy Commission in accordance with article 108 of the law and whose results were presented at the public hearings of November 13, 2020 and December 2, 2020 convened by that authority.

At the date, the issuance of the final technical report is pending, that incorporates the opinions of the H. Panel of Experts and the review of the Comptroller General of the Republic.

Pursuant to the foregoing, the Company has proceeded to make a lower income provision as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, for ThCh$89,301,543 and ThCh$57,486,100, respectively.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

23 – REVENUE (continued)

23.2 Other operating income

The detail of operating income for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, is as follows:

Concepts	01-01-2021 12-31-2021 ThCh$	01-01-2020 12-31-2020 ThCh$
Financial income (Note 24.4)	10,646,541	11,130,297
Other gains, net	754,255	1,311,924
Total	11,400,796	12,442,221

24 - RELEVANT INCOME STATEMENT ACCOUNTS

24.1 Expenses by nature

The composition of cost of sales and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, is as follows:

Concepts	01-01-2021 12-31-2021 ThCh$	01-01-2020 12-31-2020 ThCh$
Personnel expenses	27,565,977	25,167,749
Operating expenses	20,293,613	22,769,615
Maintenance expenses	9,747,469	10,136,688
Depreciation, amortization and write-offs	54,700,744	57,854,070
Other	2,382,971	1,688,206
Total	114,690,774	117,616,328

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

24 - RELEVANT INCOME STATEMENT ACCOUNTS (continued)

24.2 Personnel expenses

The composition of personnel expenses for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

Concepts	01-01-2021 12-31-2021 ThCh$	01-01-2020 12-31-2020 ThCh$
Salaries and wages	23,696,571	21,890,811
Short-term employee benefits	3,059,560	1,316,138
Staff severance indemnity	357,060	820,864
Other long-term benefits	1,640,885	1,433,857
Other personnel expenses	9,137,515	9,211,752
Expenses capitalized on construction in progress	(10,325,614)	(9,505,673)
Total	27,565,977	25,167,749

24.3 Depreciation and amortization

The detail of this item in the income statement for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, is as follows:

Concepts	01-01-2021 12-31-2021 ThCh$	01-01-2020 12-31-2020 ThCh$
Depreciation (PP&E)	49,191,024	49,355,554
Amortization (Intangible)	1,762,178	2,821,699
Amortization (Rights of use)	1,579,524	1,643,479
Losses from damages	2,168,018	4,033,338
Total	54,700,744	57,854,070

The losses for the withdrawal and damages are a replacement of equipment by technical conditions, not significantly affecting the deterioration of the Cash Generating Unit.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

24 - RELEVANT INCOME STATEMENT ACCOUNTS (continued)

24.4 Financial results

The detail of the financial result for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, is as follows:

Concepts	01-01-2021 12-31-2021 ThCh$	01-01-2020 12-31-2020 ThCh$
Financial income:	**10,646,541**	**11,130,297**
Commercial interest earned	118,955	691,170
Bank interest earned	1,973,524	1,386,989
Interest earned from related parties	8,554,062	9,025,996
Other expenses	-	26,142
Financial expenses:	**(70,228,788)**	**(75,998,128)**
Interest on bonds	(59,966,375)	(64,248,960)
Interest rate Swap	(8,688,200)	(8,712,003)
Accrued commercial interest	-	-
Other expenses	(1,574,213)	(3,037,165)
Gain (loss) from indexation of UF	**(51,560,390)**	**(20,473,442)**
Foreign exchange gains (losses), net	**389,325**	**369,354**
Obligations with public	(137,461,741)	40,071,976
Intercompany Loan	35,078,775	(10,039,319)
Financial Instruments	96,109,834	(27,754,253)
Other	6,662,457	(1,909,050)
Total financial result, net	(110,753,312)	(84,971,919)

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

25 - INCOME TAX RESULT

The income tax result for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

Concepts	01-01-2021 12-31-2021 ThCh$	01-01-2020 12-31-2020 ThCh$
Current tax expense	17,638	66,381
Deferred tax expense relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	22,401,373	35,694,724
Income tax expense	22,419,011	35,761,105

The following table reconciles income taxes resulting from applying statutory tax rate to the "Profit before Taxes" to the income tax expense recorded in the income statement for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

Concepts	01-01-2021 12-31-2021 ThCh$	01-01-2020 12-31-2020 ThCh$
Tax expense using the legal rate	**21,915,381**	**35,647,152**
Monetary Capital Correction	302,546	(55,478)
Monetary Correction Investment	173,586	68,113
Expenses not accepted	300,924	727,795
Tax monetary correction tax loss	(472,216)	(464,477)
Other differences	198,790	(162,000)
Total adjustments to tax expense using statutory rate	503,630	113,953
Tax expense using effective tax rate	22,419,011	35,761,105

Concepts	01-01-2021 12-31-2021 ThCh$	01-01-2020 12-31-2020 ThCh$
Tax expense using the legal rate	**27.00%**	**27.00%**
Monetary Capital Correction	0.37%	(0.04%)
Monetary Correction Investment	0.21%	0.05%
Expenses not accepted	0.37%	0.55%
Tax monetary correction tax loss	(0.58%)	(0.35%)
Other differences	0.24%	(0.12%)
Total adjustments to tax expense using statutory rate	0.61%	0.09%
Tax expense using effective tax rate	27.61%	27.09%

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

25 - INCOME TAX RESULT (continued)

The tax rate used for the years 2021 and 2020 reconciliations corresponds to 27%, a corporate tax rate that entities should pay on taxable profits based on current tax regulations.

Chilean Tax Reform

On February 24, 2020, Law 21,210 Modernization of the Tax Legislation was published in the Official Gazette, which is effective as of January 1, 2020, which comes to modify aspects of Business taxation and form finals taxpayers.

This Law repeals the previous Tax Regimes and generates a new unique tax regime called 14A).
The Transelec Group of Companies changed from regime 14B) as of December 31, 2019 to regime 14A) as of January 1, 2020.

Although the management is evaluating the generality of changes, regarding the change of regimen, it is estimated the effect on the Transelec Group is totally neutral since the tax regime 14B) to which the Group belongs mutated to the New Regime 14A) that works the same way.

26 - EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit attributable to the Company's shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares in circulation during the year excluding, if any, common shares purchased by the Company and maintained as treasury shares.

Basic Earnings per Share	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Profit Attributable to Holders of Equity Participation Instruments of the Parent Company	58,749,068	96.265.385
Earnings available to common shareholders, basic	58,749,068	96.265.385
Total basic shares	1,000,000	1.000.000
Basic earnings per share (Ch$)	58,749	96.265

27 - SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company engages exclusively in providing services related to electricity transmission. To provide such services, they possess assets throughout the country that form the Transelec transmission system, stretching 3,168 kilometers from the Arica y Parinacota Region to the Los Lagos Region.

Electricity transmission service falls under the legal framework that governs the electricity sector in Chile, This framework defines transmission systems and classifies transmission facilities into three categories the national transmission system (former trunk), the zonal system (former subtransmission system) and committed systems (former additional systems), establishing an open access scheme for the first two systems and allowing additional lines that use rights of way and have national assets for public use along their paths to be used by third parties under non-discriminatory technical and economic conditions, The law also sets criteria and procedures for determining compensation that transmission facility owners are entitled to receive.

Transelec's revenue from the national system (former trunk system) consists of the "annual transmission value per segment" (VATT for its Spanish acronym), which is calculated every 4 years based on the "annual investment value" (AVI for its Spanish acronym), plus "operating, maintenance and administrative costs" (COMA for its Spanish acronym) for each segment that forms the national system (former trunk system).

The annual zonal system (former subtransmission system) value (VASTX for its Spanish acronym) is calculated every four years. It is based on the valuation of facilities that are economically adapted to demand and consists of standard investment, maintenance, operating and administrative costs, plus average energy and capacity losses of the adapted facilities.

Revenue from committed systems (former additional system) is established in private contracts with third parties, which are principally generators and users that are not subject to price regulation. The main objective of the committed systems (former additional system) is to enable generators to inject their production into the electricity system and to allow large customers to make withdrawals.

The law distinguishes between the different systems in order to ensure that tariffs are appropriate for each case, Nevertheless, facilities of a given voltage (220 KV, for example) are identical, whether national (former trunk), Zonal (former subtransmission) or committed (former additional) .Thus, a 220 KV facility requires a given type of maintenance, fundamentally because of its geographic location, its proximity to the ocean, the climate, etc,, but in no case does this maintenance depend on whether that 220 KV facility is national (former trunk), zonal (former subtransmission) or Dedicated (former Additional). Thus, for Transelec this classification into national (former trunk), zonal (former subtransmission) or additional systems is merely for tariff purposes and has no other consequences.

The Company's management analyzes its business as a set of transmission assets that enables it to provide services to its customers. As a result, resource allocation and performance measurements are analyzed in aggregate.

Internal management takes into account this classification criterion for revenue and costs merely for descriptive purposes but in no case for business segmentation.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

27 - SEGMENT REPORTING (continued)

As a result, for the purposes of applying IFRS 8, all of the businesses described above are defined as one sole operating segment for Transelec S.A.

Information about products and services

Concept	12-31-2021 ThCh$	12-31-2020 ThCh$
Transmission services	305,857,910	333,302,813

Information about sales and principal customers

Information about the main customers of the Company is contained in note 3.1.2 Credit risk.

28 - THIRD-PARTY GUARANTEES, OTHER CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND OTHER COMMITMENTS

As of December 31, 2021, the Company has received performance guarantees from contractors and third parties, primarily to guarantee performance of construction and maintenance works, amounting to ThCh$26,489,024,- (ThCh$30,208,753 as of December 31, 2020).

As of December 31, 2021, the Company has issued Guarantee Certificates for government entities and commercial counterparts, mainly to guarantee the fulfillment of works, the seriousness of offers in new tenders and/or asset purchases for an amount of ThCh$ 69,825,025, - (ThCh$ 21,314,954,- as of December 31, 2020).

29 - DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, personnel employed by Transelec S,A, are detailed as follows:

a) As of December 31, 2021

Concept	Manager and Executives	Professionals and technical personnel	Other employees	Total	Average of the year
Total al 12-31-2021	17	453	122	592	582

b) As of December 31, 2020

Concepto	Manager and Executives	Professionals and technical personnel	Other employees	Total	Average of the year
Total al 12-31-2020	17	427	123	567	564

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

30 - ENVIRONMENT

Transelec, in compliance with current environmental regulations and in line with its sustainability policy have undergone environmental assessment projects or amendments thereto to the environmental authority through the Environmental Evaluation System (SEIA). To this end, several studies were conducted to substantiate the presentations have allowed environmental documents, These documents are an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS for Spanish acronym) or an environmental impact study concerned, met the requirements of Law No, 19,300 on General Environment, amended by Law No, 20,417, and its regulations of SEIA, For projects that have started their implementation the Company has been following the conditions and measures imposed by environmental authority in the respective resolutions of environmental qualification.

During for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company has made the following environmental disbursements:

Company making disbursement	Project	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
		ThCh$	ThCh$
Transelec	Environmental management, elaboration of DIA and EIA and the follow up of environmental matters (includes environmental permissions for sectors)	1,570,684	962,155
Total		1,570,684	962,155

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

31 - ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN FOREIGN CURRENCY

a) Current assets and liabilities

Current Assets	Foreign Currency	Functional Currency	12-31-2021		12-31-2020	
			Maturity less than 90 days	Maturity more than 91 to 1 year	Maturity less than 90 days	Maturity more than 91 to 1 year
			ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Cash and cash equivalents	Dollars	Ch$	478,354	-	2,282,670	-
	Other Currency	Ch$	11,612	-	10,612	-

Current Liabilities	Foreign Currency	Functional Currency	12-31-2021		12-31-2020	
			Maturity less than 90 days	Maturity more than 91 to 1 year	Maturity less than 90 days	Maturity more than 91 to 1 year
			ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Other financial liabilities, current	Dollars	Ch$	17,509,760	-	-	14,487,575

b) Non-current assets and liabilities

Non-current liabilities	Foreign Currency	Functional Currency	12-31-2021			12-31-2020		
			More than 1 to 3 years	More than 3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	More than 1 to 3 years	More than 3 to 5 years	More than 5 years
			ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Other non-current financial liabilities	Dollars	Ch$	252,654,928	314,651,972	290,857,524	212,251,175	264,301,566	244,325,195

32 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On January 12, 2022, the H. Panel of Experts issued the Dictumsto the discrepancies presented by Transelec and the other interested companies on August 17, 2021, regarding the Final Technical Report issued on August 3, 2021 by the Commission National Energy.
Pursuant to the foregoing, the Company has proceeded to make a lower income provision as of December 31, 2021 for ThCh$89,301,543.

On March 3, 2022, the National Energy Commission issued the final report of the tariff review to be examined by the Ministry of Energy, sending it to the Comptroller General of the Republic and later issuance of the tariff Decree, being these the last three reviews of the tariff setting process 2020-2023.
The Company is reevaluating the impacts of this final tariff review report; however, it has decided to keep the provision recorded as of December 31, 2021, corresponding to its best estimate with the information available at the closing date of these financial statements.

As of December 31, 2021, closing date of these consolidated financial statements and their issuance date, there has been no others significant financial and accounting events that may affect the equity of the Company or the interpretation of these consolidated financial statements.

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

TRANSELEC S.A AND SUBSIDIARY

Santiago, Chile
December 31, 2021

SUMMARY

As of December 31, 2021, revenues reached MCh$305,858 showing a decrease of 8.2% compared to the same period of 2020 (MCh$333,303). In the year 2021 and 2020, a provision of lower income was made associated with the entry into force of the new study for the valorization of transmission facilities 2020 – 2023, including the provision of 2021, as well as and adjustment to the 2020 provision. This decrease is mainly explained by the provision, which is partially offset by macroeconomic effects and new revenues from commissioning facilities.

As of December 31, 2021, Transelec obtained an EBITDA[1] of MCh$248,115, an 10.1% lower than the one obtained in the same period of 2020 (MCh$275,978), with an EBITDA Margin[2] of 81.1%. The EBITDA decrease is mainly due to the drop in income explained above.

The loss in Non-Operating Income as of December 2021 was MCh$109,999, representing a rise of 31.5% compared to the same period of 2020 (MCh$83,660). This increase is mostly explained by higher losses for indexed assets and Liabilities, partially offset by lower financial costs.

Net Income recorded by the Company as of December 31, 2021, was MCh$58,750, which is 39% less compared to the same period of 2020, in which a Net Income of MCh$96,266 was registered.

In 2021, the Company has incorporated the equivalent of US$105 million of new facilities, which correspond to the commissioning of three expansions of the Dedicated Segment, three upgrades and one expansion of the National System, two expansions and one upgrade of the Zonal system.

[1] EBITDA= Operating Revenues + Operating Costs + Administrative Expenses + Other Income (Losses) + Finance Leases Amortization. Operating Costs and Administrative Expenses do not include Depreciation and Amortization.

[2] EBITDA Margin= EBITDA/Revenues

Relevant events of the period:

- 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.

- The study of the transmission facilities valorization for the period 2020-2023 of the National Electric System that regulates mostly the transmission rates in the country, are being prepared in accordance with the law and their results are expected to be published in the first half of 2022. The application of the transmission facilities valorization study considers the Company's revenues from January 1st, 2020, which implies that in the meantime, the result of previous tariff studies shall be applied until the new tariffs enter into force. At the closing of these financial statements, the Company continues to recognize and receiving revenues according to the previous tariff studies (DS23T and DS6T) pending the publication and the effective date of the new tariff study. Due to 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 2021 and 2020, considering the best information available to date and has proceeded to make a provision as of December 31, 2021 (which was also carried out in 2020).

- On April 30, 2021, the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting agreed to distribute a definitive dividend for the results of the 2020 period for an amount of MCh$28,723, which was paid in May 2021.

- On May 28, 2021, Transelec renewed the revolving credit facility, maintaining the amount of USD 250 million, improving its terms and extending its maturity (May 2024).

- In September, the international risk rating agency Moody's ratified Transelec' s Baa1 rating.

- In December 2021, the following risk agencies ratified Transelec' s rating as follows:
  -Fitch Ratings ratified Transelec' s rating in BBB (international) and ratified the rating in AA- (national).
  -Humphreys ratified Transelec' s rating in AA- (national)
  -Feller ratified Transelec' s rating in AA (national) and improved its financial outlook from stable to positive.

- As a subsequent event after the end of the year, in January 2022 the opinion of the panel of experts was published, which is the input for drafting the Final Report of the new 2020-2023 transmission facility valuation study. Based on this opinion, the provision for lower income was estimated again, including at the end of 2021 an updated calculation of the year and also an adjustment to the 2020 provision.

1. INCOME STATEMENT ANALYSIS

ITEMS	December 2021 MCh$	December 2020 MCh$	Variation 2021/2020 MCh$	Variation 2021/2020 %
Revenues	**305.858**	**333.303**	**-27.445**	**-8,2%**
Sales	297.775	317.562	-19.787	-6,2%
Services	8.083	15.741	-7.658	-48,6%
Operation Costs and Expenses	**-114.690**	**-117.616**	**2.926**	**2,5%**
Sales Costs	-36.495	-39.546	3.051	7,7%
Administrative Expenses	-23.495	-20.216	-3.279	-16,2%
Depreciation and Amortization	-54.701	-57.854	3.153	5,5%
Operating Income	**191.168**	**215.687**	**-24.519**	**-11,4%**
Financial Income	10.647	11.130	-483	-4,3%
Financial Costs	-70.229	-75.998	5.769	7,6%
Foreign exchange differences	389	369	20	5,4%
Gain (loss) for indexed assets and liabilities	-51.560	-20.473	-31.087	-151,8%
Other income (Losses)	754	1.312	-558	-42,5%
Non-Operating Income	**-109.999**	**-83.660**	**-26.339**	**-31,5%**
Income before Taxes	**81.169**	**132.027**	**-50.858**	**-38,5%**
Income Tax	-22.419	-35.761	13.342	37,3%
Net Income	**58.750**	**96.266**	**-37.516**	**-39,0%**
EBITDA[1]	**248.115**	**275.978**	**-27.863**	**-10,1%**
EBITDA Margin[2]	**81,1%**	**82,8%**		

[1] EBITDA= Operating Revenues + Operating Costs + Administrative Expenses + Other Income (Losses) + Finance Leases Amortization. Operating Costs and Administrative Expenses do not include Depreciation and Amortization.
[2] EBITDA Margin= EBITDA/Revenues

a) Operating Income

During year 2021, Revenues reached MCh$305,858 decreasing a 8.2% compared to the same period of 2020 (MCh$333,303). The decrease is mainly explained by lower revenues from sales which as of December 2021, reached MCh$297,775, 6.2% lower compared to the same period of 2020 (MCh$317,562) and due to lower revenues from services to third parties that reached MCh$8,083 in December 2021, 48.6% lower compared to 2020 (MCh$15,741).

The Revenues decrease is mainly explained by a higher provision for lower income, which are offset by macroeconomic effects (mainly associated with the CPI) and by new revenues in 2021 from projects commissioned in last 12 months.

It should be noted that the provision of lower revenues associated with the effect that would have the entry into force of the new tariff study 2020 – 2023 (that is in the final stages of development and is expected to be issued in the first half of 2022, nevertheless, it considers the Company’s revenues from January 1, 2020) continues in process but incorporates our estimate of the expert panel’s opinion, recording an adjustment to the provision for 2021 and 2020.

Total Transelec Operational Costs and Expenses as of December 31, 2021, were MCh$114,691, a 2.5% lower than the comparison period in 2020 that reached MCh$117,616. Total Costs and Expenses are composed by the following main items.

Sales Costs during the analysis period amounted MCh$36,495, a 7.7% lower than the same period of 2020 (MCh$39,546). The decrease is explained by higher costs in 2020 associated with services with third parties and a provision for a higher fine; additionally, by lower maintenance costs in 2021, which is partially offset by higher personnel costs in 2021 associated with paying a Collective negotiation bonus with one of the unions of the company.

Administrative Expenses amounted to MCh$23,495 in December 2021, 16.2% higher than those obtained in the same period in 2020 (MCh$20,216). The increase is mainly explained by higher consultancy costs.

Total Depreciation and Amortization as of December 31, 2021, reached MCh$54,701, a 5.5% lower than the same period in 2020 (MCh$57,854).

b) Non-Operating Income

The Non-Operating Income at the end of December 2021, was a loss of MCh$109,999, a 31.5% higher than the same period of 2020 (MCh$83,660). This is mainly explained by higher losses for indexed Assets and Liabilities, lower Other Gains, and lower Financial Income, partially offset by lower Financial Costs.

The loss for Indexed Assets and Liabilities was MCh$51,560 as of December 31, 2021. This is mainly due to a variation of 6.61% in the value of the UF during 2021, which mainly affects our UF bonds. In the same period of 2020, the loss was MCh$20,473, associated to a 2.68% variation in UF value.

The Financial Income registered to December 2021 amounted to MCh$10,647, decreasing by 4.3% compared to the same period of 2020 (MCh$11,130). The drop is mainly due to lower commercial interests earned, lower interests accrued to related entities and lower bank interests earned in foreign currency.

The Exchange Differences as of December 2021 result a profit of MCh$389, while during the same period of 2020, the balance was a gain of MCh$369. The Exchange Differences remain limited, associated with the foreign currency hedging policy.

Financial Costs registered as of December 2021 reached MCh$70,229, decreasing by 7.6% compared to the same period of 2020 (MCh75,998). The drop is mainly due to lower interest payments on USD bonds, as the average exchange rate in 2021 decreased by 4.18% compared to the same period of 2020, and higher interests triggered by ongoing projects due to a higher number of projects in the portfolio with greater progress. This is partially offset by higher interest payments on UF bonds due to revalorization of that currency.

Other Income, as of December 2021, were MCh$754, while in 2020 were MCh$1,312. This difference is mainly explained by a reclassification to Miscellaneous Exceptional Losses in 2021 of a record made in Miscellaneous Exceptional Gains in 2020 and by revisioning of invoices receivable in 2020, partially offset by scrap sale in 2021.

c) Income tax

Income Tax as of December 31, 2021, was MCh$22,419, decreasing by 37.3% in relation to the same period of 2020 (MCh$35,761). The decrease is mainly due to the financial result of the Company, influenced by a higher financial burden and the adjustment of tariff income, this decrease directly affects the tax result by decreasing the provision for income tax by MCh$13,342.

2. BALANCE SHEET ANALYSIS

ITEMS	December 2021 MCh$	December 2020 MCh$	Variation 2021/2020 MCh$	Variation 2021/2020 %
Current assets	331.639	238.530	93.109	39,0%
Non-current assets	2.824.749	2.505.486	319.263	12,7%
Total Assets	**3.156.388**	**2.744.016**	**412.372**	**15,0%**
Current liabilities	233.561	124.717	108.844	87,3%
Non current liabilities	1.950.919	1.726.208	224.711	13,0%
Equity	971.908	893.090	78.818	8,8%
Total Liabilities & Equity	**3.156.388**	**2.744.016**	**412.372**	**15,0%**

The increase in Assets between December 2020 and December 2021 is explained 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 financial assets associated with the revaluation of hedging instruments. While higher Current Assets are mainly explained by higher cash balance, offset in part by a lower balance of commercial debtors and other accounts receivable.

The increase in Liabilities and Equity is due to an increase in all the items that compose it. The rise in Non-Current Liabilities is explained by higher financial liabilities due to debt revalorization. The increase in Current Liabilities is mainly due to higher accounts payable to third parties. The increase in Equity is mainly due to higher accumulated profits and other reserves.

Value of the Main PP&E in Operation

ASSETS	December 2021 MCh$	December 2020 MCh$	Variation 2021/2020 MCh$	Variation 2021/2020 %
Land	22.071	20.999	1.072	5,1%
Building, Infraestucture, works in progress	1.270.052	1.236.282	33.770	2,7%
Work in progress	402.151	252.586	149.565	59,2%
Machinery and equipment	769.601	778.738	-9.137	-1,2%
Other fixed assets	5.812	5.834	-22	-0,4%
Right of use	7.857	7.857	0	0,0%
Depreciation (less)	-653.834	-606.781	-47.053	-7,8%
Total	**2.477.543**	**1.695.514**	**782.029**	**46,1%**

Current Debt

Debt	Currency or index	Interest rate	Type of rate	Maturity Date	Amount in original currency (million) (unpaid capital) December 2021	December 2020
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	1,209%	Floating	28-May-24	0,00	-

[1] Revolving Credit Facility of US$250 million: The floating rate of 1.209% breaks down in 3 months Libor rate plus a margin of 1.00%. As of December 31, 2021, the Company maintains this line fully available.

Although increases in inflation may have an impact on the costs of debt denominated in UF and therefore on the Company's financial expenses, these impacts are partially offset by inflation-indexed revenues.

3. CASH FLOW ANALYSIS

ITEMS	December 2021 MM$	December 2020 MM$	Variation 2021/2020 MM$	Variation 2021/2020 %
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	373.498	203.806	169.692	83,3%
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	-215.657	-166.157	-49.500	-29,8%
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	-30.179	-42.664	12.485	29,3%
Net increase (decrease) of cash and cash equivalent	**127.662**	**-5.015**	**132.677**	**N/A**
Effect of changes in the exchanges rate	1.017	2.213	-1.196	-54,0%
Net increase (decrease) of cash and cash equivalent	**128.679**	**-2.802**	**131.481**	**N/A**
Cash and cash equivalent at the begining of the period	105.840	108.642	-2.802	-2,6%
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the period	**234.519**	**105.840**	**128.679**	**121,6%**

As of December 31, 2021, cash flow from activities of the operation reached MCh$373,498, which increased by 83.3% compared to the same period of 2020 (MCh$203,806). The increase is mainly due to higher collection and to lower payments to suppliers in 2021 due to the payment of the Transmission Equivalent Charge (CET by its acronym in Spanish) in 2020.

During the same period, cash flow used in investment activities was MCh$215,657. As of December 31, 2020, the cash flow used in investment activities was MCh$166,157. The increase is mainly because during 2020 we received net positive flows associated with loan to related entities.

As of December 2021, the cash flow from financing activities was MCh30.179, which is mainly explained by the payment of dividends. On the other hand, in December 2020, the cash flow used in financing activities was MCh$42,664, which is almost entirely explained by the payment of dividends and the payment of the revolving credit facility.

The Company made reclassifications to its cash flow statements regarding balances that affect the year 2020. However, these reclassifications are made for comparison purposes only and they are not considered for the calculation of covenants reported in 2020.

It should also be noted that, to ensure the immediate availability of funds to cover working capital needs, as of December 31, 2021, the company has the following revolving credit facility which was renegotiated and extended during May 2021 for three years in the amount of US$ 250 million.

Bank	Amount (up to)	Maturity	Type of Credit
The Bank of Nova Scotia, MUFG Bank Ltd, Banco Santander, Bank of China Ltd, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A. and China Construction Bank.	US$250,000,000	28-May-24	Working Capital

4. INDICATORS

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

Covenants	Debt Contract	Limit	December 2021	December 2020
Capitalization Ratio[1]	All local Bonds	< 0.70	0,64	0,63
Shareholder's Equity[1] MMUF	D, H, K, M and N local Bonds	> 15.00	32,17	31,58
Shareholder's Equity[1] MCh$	Q local Bond and Revolving Credit Facility	> 350,000	996.878	918.060
Net Debt/Ebitda	Revolving Credit Facility	< 8.0x[4]	5,26	5,02

Test	Bonds	Limit	December 2021	December 2020
Distribution Test[2] FNO[3]/Financial Expenses	D, H, K, M and N local Series	> 1.50	6,64	4,15

[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, 2021, 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.

[4]Revolving Credit Facility Covenant Limit was renegotiated in May 2021, from 7.0x to 8.0x. As of December 2020, the limit considered is 7.0x.

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

RATIOS		December 2021	December 2020	Variation 2021/2020
Profitability[1]				
Shareholders' Equity profitability[2]	(%)	10,6%	10,8%	-20 pbs
Assets profitability[3]	(%)	3,3%	3,5%	-20 pbs
Operating assets profitability[4]	(%)	4,2%	5,7%	-150 pbs
Earnings per share[5]	($)	58.750	96.266	-39,0%
Liquidity & Indebtedness				
Current Ratio	(times)	1,42	1,91	-25,7%
Acid-Test Ratio	(times)	1,42	1,91	-25,7%
Debt to Equity	(times)	2,25	2,07	8,7%
Short term debt/Total debt	(%)	10,7%	6,7%	400 pbs
Log term debt/Total debt	(%)	89,3%	93,3%	-400 pbs
Financial expenses coverage	(times)	3,53	3,63	-2,8%

[1] Profitability ratios are presented under last twelve months criteria.
[2] Shareholders' Equity profitability is calculated as Net Income over Equity.
[3] Asset's 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. In the other hand, 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 most 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 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), hereafter LGSE, 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

"The Transmission Law". Additionally, those who explodes and operates transmission facilities must comply at every time with the provisions of the Regulations of Law N°20.936, and in its Technical Standards, highlighting the Current Technical Standard for Safety and Service Quality, as well as their respective Technical Annexes.

The last reform to the LGSE for the Transmission segment was the enactment of Law N°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, CDEC-SIC and CDEC- SING.
- 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 the routes of new power transmission works of public interest.
- Universal open access to regulated Transmission Systems and dedicated Transmission Systems when technical capacity is available.
- Regulates the pricing and remuneration 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.
- Establishes a scheme that regulates the definition, determination, and implementation of the Complementary Services that the electrical system requires to maintain the quality and safety of the electrical supply.

Additionally, to date, various regulations associated with Act No. 20.936 have been published, stablishing the necessary provisions for the regulation of issues related to: (i) The National Electrical Coordinator, (ii) Panel of Experts, (iii) energy planning, (iv) preliminary strips, (v) international exchanges, (vi)compensation for supply unavailability, (vii) the issuance of Technical Standards (viii) Coordination and Operation of the National Electrical System; (ix) Qualification, Valuation, Tariff and Remuneration of transmission facilities, (x) Transmission and Transmission Planning Systems; (xi) Facilities safety; (xii) Complementary services; (xiii) Distributed generation for self-consumption; (xiv) small-scale generating facilities.

Regarding Transelec' s business, it is mainly focused on the economic retribution for the transport service delivered by its facilities, aligned to the security and quality service standards previously established by the regulations in force. 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

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

The owners of regulated transmission facilities must receive the Annual Value of Transmission per Section (VATT), made up of the sum of the real tariff income and the single charge associated with the section, which will depend on the transmission segment to which the installation belongs, the latter applied directly to the corresponding end users. VATT of the existing facilities is calculated on an Annuity of the Value of Investment (AVI) that 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%, plus the Costs of Operation, Maintenance and Administration (COMA), adjusted by income taxes.

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.

For the National System, Decree 23T of the Ministry of Energy is issued on February 3, 2016, and for the Zonal system, Decree 6T is issued on October 5, 2018, both decrees end their validity on December 31, 2019. However, until the Decree of the valuation process of the 2020-2023 process is issued, they continue to apply, and the corresponding differences must be incorporated in the determination of the Single Charge of the corresponding semester.

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 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 calculations for the corresponding Single Charge, established in article 113 and 115 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.

The tariff valuation process 2020 – 2023 has been delayed by over 2 years and it is expected that the corresponding decree will be published in *El Diario Oficial* (Official Gazette) in March 2022. Companies affected by regulated tariffs in the National and Zonal Systems, will receive the new tariff from the next semester as the decree that sanctions it is published, and at that time, the amount to be redistributed among the transmission companies (for or against) will be calculated from the differences between the tariff currently in force and the new 2020 – 2023 tariff, according to the procedures applied by the National Electrical Coordinator.

The National Energy Commission issued the exempt Resolution No. 251 dated August 2, 2021, with the estimate of the valorization of transmission systems facilities for the quadrennium 2020-2023, on August 17,2021 the companies presented their observations to this report to the Honorable Panel of Electrical Experts, who issued its opinion N°12 on January 12, 2022. The issuance of the final technical report incorporating the opinions of the Panel was published on March 2, 2022, and the revision of the Office of the General Comptroller of the Republic and the issuance of the decree.

In the other hand, in relation to the state of catastrophe due to COVID19, on August 8, 2020, 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 past due 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.

Then, on January 5, 2021, Law No. 21,301 was published in the Official Gazette, by means of which the effects of Law No. 21,249 were extended, increasing the scope for suspension of payment of basic services affected from 90 days from its publication to 270 days and extending the proration months for the payment of debts from 12 months to 36 months.

Subsequently, on May 22, 2021, Law No. 21,340 was published in the Official Gazette, by means of which the measure of not cutting off supply due to debts and the possibility of postponing the payment of debts until December 31, 2021. The number of installments to pay the debt is extended from 36 to 48, and the reach of vulnerable users is increased from 60% to 80%, for the purpose of postponing the payment of debts.

Finally, on January 28, 2022, the Senate sent the Executive for signature and enactment of the Bill that regulates the apportionment and payment of debts for sanitary and electrical services generated during the COVID-19 pandemic and establishes subsidies vulnerable customers to pay them. Said fiscal charge subsidies will be to contribute to the payment of debts for drinking water consumption and for the payment of debts for electricity consumption. The benefited users will correspond to those who are delinquent in the debt generated by the postponement in the payment of basic services and have an average electricity consumption of no more than 250 kilowatt hours per month. The subsidies will be deducted monthly by the sanitation service companies and the electricity distribution companies and cooperatives to the beneficiary users.

On the other hand, the debts contracted will be paid in 48 monthly installments, counted from the month of entry into force of this law, where each installment may not exceed 15% of the collection associated with the average consumption of the year 2021. Once the 48 installments, if there is a balance of the debt, it will be extinguished through agreements entered by the Ministry of Energy with the electric companies and cooperatives, respectively, which must be approved by the corresponding administrative act.

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 while 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 for 4-year periods and include a six-monthly indexation 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. There is no guarantee that the previous tariff level will be maintained in subsequent tariff cycles.

6.2. Operating Risks

Although the Company's management believes it has adequate risk coverage, in line with industry practices, including a full annual exercise of Enterprise Risk Management, it is not possible to ensure that the preventive actions and mitigations implemented (asset management, safety fringe management, insurance policies, etc.) will be sufficient to cover certain operating risks, including forces of nature, damages to transmission facilities, on-the-job accidents and equipment failure.

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.
Preventive and mitigative measures have been identified and defined for all risks related to the environment and communities surrounding the company's facilities.

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 and periodically recalculated according to the process established in the current regulation. 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 compensate 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 2021		December 2020	
In million pesos	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Dollar (amounts associated with balance sheet items)	868.719	875.783	733.240	729.075
Chilean peso	2.282.636	2.275.571	2.002.910	2.007.075

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

MONTH	Average 2021 ($)	Last Day 2021 ($)	Average 2020 ($)	Last Day 2020 ($)
January	723,56	734,62	772,65	799,11
February	722,63	719,91	796,38	818,32
March	726,37	721,82	839,38	852,03
April	707,85	711,06	853,38	837,92
May	712,26	722,11	821,81	806,32
June	726,54	727,76	793,72	821,23
July	750,44	760,20	784,73	757,06
August	779,83	775,14	784,66	776,46
September	783,63	811,90	773,40	788,15
October	813,95	810,91	788,27	771,92
November	812,62	837,55	762,88	767,29
December	849,12	844,69	734,73	710,95
Average of the period	**759,07**	**764,81**	**792,17**	**792,23**

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 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.

However, it cannot be ensured that Transelec will be fully protected by maintaining hedging contracts for the exchange rate. In addition, cross currency swaps and forwards contain counterparty credit risk, cash requirements on maturity dates or recouponing clauses (if any) and other associated risks.

6.7. Credit Risk

Regarding the credit risk associated with accounts receivable from the electricity transmission business, this risk is systematically incredibly low given the limited number of customers, their risk classification, and the short collection period.

However, revenues are highly concentrated on few customers that make up a large part of Transelec’ s future cash flow. A substantial change to the assets, financial condition and/or operating results of these particular companies could adversely affect the Company.

The following table shows the top five customers and their comparison with to the previous year:

REVENUES	December 2021 MM$	December 2021 %	December 2020 MM$	December 2020 %
Enel Group	95.576	31,2%	101.185	30,4%
AES Gener Group	45.861	15,0%	57.645	17,3%
CGE Group	42.745	14,0%	49.746	14,9%
Colbún Group	33.265	10,9%	34.327	10,3%
Engie Group	24.813	8,1%	26.967	8,1%
Others	32.022	10,5%	63.433	19,0%
Total	**305.858**		**333.303**	
% Concentration	**79,21%**		**80,97%**	

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 those that have a risk classification and are bank subsidiaries.

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.

To guarantee that Transelec can quickly react financially to investment opportunities and pay its obligations by their maturity dates, the company has a stable and predictable remuneration over time, associated with the "take or pay" income, i.e., the company has income associated with its installed capacity of assets, and not with the volume transported. in addition, it has short-term receivables and a committed line of credit for working capital of US$250 million. This committed line of credit was first contracted on July 9, 2012, being renegotiated, and extended in 2014, 2017, 2020 and 2021. The last renovation was on May 28, 2021, maintaining only a dollar tranche of US$250 million and other improvements for the company. Is granted for a period of 3 years by a bank syndicate consisting of The Bank of Nova Scotia, MUFG Bank Ltd, Bank of China Ltd, Banco Santander, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation and JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A. In July 2021, China Construction Bank incorporated to the bank syndicate. This line does not include any material clause of adverse change.

The Company is exposed to risks associated with its 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, 2021, and December 31, 2020.

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, 2021	67.424	360.358	389.692	923.181	336.558	2.077.215
December 31, 2020	67.424	371.294	402.253	818.114	485.553	2.144.639

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 December 31, 2021, and as of December 31, 2020, was at a fixed 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 2021 ($)	Last Day 2021 ($)	Average 2020 ($)	Last Day 2020 ($)
January	29.085,91	29.123,74	28.324,55	28.338,25
February	29.194,81	29.287,38	28.387,75	28.463,67
March	29.360,08	29.394,77	28.539,73	28.597,46
April	29.439,72	29.494,13	28.648,24	28.690,73
May	29.555,98	29.613,26	28.713,19	28.716,52
June	29.665,83	29.709,83	28.709,15	28.696,42
July	29.740,92	29.757,64	28.681,36	28.667,44
August	29.827,73	29.935,08	28.667,73	28.679,45
September	30.025,93	30.088,37	28.694,02	28.707,85
October	30.214,65	30.380,53	28.760,64	28.838,63
November	30.573,24	30.762,80	28.933,88	29.030,17
December	30.907,42	30.991,74	29.075,47	29.070,33
Average of the period	**29.799,35**	**29.878,27**	**28.677,98**	**28.708,08**

6.10. Other Risks

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

7. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

- As a subsequent event after the end of the year, in January 2022 the opinion of the panel of experts was published, which is the input for drafting the Final Report of the new 2020-2023 transmission facility valuation study. Based on this opinion, the provision for lower income was estimated again, including at the end of 2021 an updated calculation of the year and an adjustment to the 2020 provision.

- In March 2022, the Final Report was published with which the tariffs for the 2020-2023 period will be established. Based on this document, the decree to be published by the General Comptroller of the Republic will be drawn up.

RELEVANT CONSOLIDATED FACTS

TRANSELEC S.A.

RELEVANT FACTS

1) In conformity with Article 9 and paragraph 2 of Stock Market Law N° 18.045 Article 10 and General Standard N° 30 issued by the Securities and Insurance Commission, presently the Commission for the Financial Market, the following relevant fact was reported on March 1st 2021, that Mr. Rui Han, on February 24th 2021, announced his resignation from the position of director of Transelec S.A. Board of Directors, as well as his substitute, Mrs. Sihong Zhong.

2) On the same date, the Transelec S.A. Board of Directors appointed Mr. Ganxiang Tang as Director, to take the seat left vacancy by Mr. Rui Han.

3) In compliance with the provisions of Article 9 and the second paragraph of Stock Market Law Nº 18.045 Article 10, the following relevant fact was reported on March 24th 2021:

   At a meeting held on March 24th 2021, the Transelec S.A. Board of Directors agreed to announce the schedule of a shareholders meeting on April 30th 2021 in order to announce the following issues to the shareholders and request their approval:

   1. The Annual Report, General Balance Sheet, Financial Statements and External Auditors Report corresponding to the period ending on December 31st 2020.

   2. Final dividend distribution. In this regard, the Transelec S.A. Board of Directors agreed to propose to the shareholders the distribution of the amount of CLP 28.723.000.000 as a final dividend corresponding to the 2020 fiscal year.

   3. Board of Directors election.

   4. Board of Directors and Audit Committee salaries.

   5. Appointment of External Auditors.

   6. The newspaper to be used to announce shareholder meetings.

   7. Agreements reached by the Board of Directors regarding issues contained in Articles 146 and following of the Corporations Law.

8. Other issues of interest for the corporation and for consideration by the Board of Directors.

4) In compliance with the provisions of Article 9 and the second paragraph of Stock Market Law Nº 18.045 Article 10, the following relevant fact was reported on March 24th 2021:

At a meeting held on March 24th 2021, the Transelec S.A. Board of Directors agreed to announce the schedule of an extraordinary shareholders meeting on April 30th, 2021 in order to announce the following issue to the shareholders and request their approval:

- Modification of article 15 of the Bylaws, regarding the requirement of physical presence at the respective Board meeting to adopt resolutions.

5) In compliance with the provisions of Article 9 and the second paragraph of Stock Market Law Nº 18.045 Article 10, Transelec S.A. informed that on April 30th, 2021, held an extraordinary shareholders meeting modifying article 15 of the Bylaws, regarding the requirement of physical presence at the respective Board meeting to adopt resolutions.

6) In compliance with the provisions of Article 9 and the second paragraph of Stock Market Law Nº 18.045 Article 10, Transelec S.A. informed that on April 30th, 2021, held the annual shareholders meeting and the following was determined:

- Approval of the Annual Report, the Balance Sheet, the Financial Statements and the Report of the External Auditors, corresponding to the period ended on December 31, 2020.

- Approval of the distribution as the final dividend corresponding to the year 2020 for a total of CLP $ 28,723 million pesos, equivalent to 30% of the net income for the year 2020.

- It was agreed to renew the members of the Board of Directors, which was composed as follows: Mr. Scott Lawrence as regular director and Mr. Alfredo Ergas Segal as their respective alternate director; Mr. Ganxiang Tang as chief director and Mr. Tao He as their respective alternate director; Mr. Richard Cacchione as regular director and Mr. Michael Rosenfeld as their respective alternate director; Mr. Jordan Anderson as regular director and Mr. Jon Perry as their respective alternate director; Mr. Mario Valcarce Durán as titular director and Mr. José Miguel Bambach Salvatore as their respective alternate director; Mr. Blas Tomic Errázuriz as titular director and Mr. Patricio Reyes Infante as their respective alternate director; Mr. Juan Benabarre Benaiges as titular director and Mr. Roberto Munita Valdés as their respective alternate director; Mrs. Patricia Núñez Figueroa as regular director and Mr. Claudio Campos Bierwirth as their respective alternate director and Ms. Andrea Butelmann

Peisajoff as regular director and Mr. Juan Agustín Laso Bambach as their respective alternate director.

- Determination of the remuneration of the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee.

- Approval of external auditors of the company for fiscal year 2021 to the firm Deloitte.

- Approval of the Diario Financiero to publish the notices of summons to shareholders' meetings.

- Information about the resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors on matters contained in articles 146 and following of the Law on Public Limited Companies.

7) In compliance with the provisions of Article 9 and the second paragraph of Stock Market Law Nº 18.045 Article 10, Transelec S.A. informed that on May 17th, 2021, the Chairman of the Board accepted the resignation of Board Member Patricia Núñez Figueroa effective immediately.

8) In compliance with the provisions of Article 9 and the second paragraph of Stock Market Law Nº 18.045 Article 10, Transelec S.A. informed that in Ordinary Session No. 214 held on May 26th, 2021, Mr. Scott Lawrence was elected as Chairman.

9) In conformity with Article 9 and paragraph 2 of Stock Market Law N° 18,045 Article 10, it was reported as a relevant fact that at a meeting dated 16 December 2021, the Transelec S.A. Board of Directors unanimously decided to start a succession process for the position of the Company's General Manager, which should be completed during the first half of 2022 in response to the General Manager stating interest about generating a replacement process after 15 years in the position.