Interim Consolidated Financial Statements Unaudited

TRANSELEC S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Santiago, Chile
September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024

Interim Consolidated Financial Statements Unaudited

TRANSELEC S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Santiago, Chile
As of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024
(Translation of the Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish)

$	:	Chilean pesos
ThCh$	:	Thousands of Chilean pesos
MCh$	:	Millions 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

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TRANSELEC S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
As of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024
Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)
(Translation of financial statements originally issued in Spanish-See Note 2.1)

INDEX

Page

transelec

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
TRANSELEC S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
As of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024
Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)
(Translation of financial statements originally issued in Spanish-See Note 2.1)

ASSETS	Note	Unaudited 09-30-2025 ThCh$	Audited 12-31-2024 ThCh$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	50,687,603	352,724,544
Other financial assets	9	14,482,554	12,570,721
Other non-financial assets	14	37,027,977	41,175,199
Trade and other receivables	6	126,211,300	141,331,295
Receivables from related parties	7	7,192,561	16,881,774
Inventory		1,634,588	1,893,420
Sub-Total Current assets		**237,236,583**	**566,576,953**
Non-current asses classified as held for sale	8	515,376	515,376
Total Current assets		**237,751,959**	**567,092,329**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Other financial assets	9	562,663,713	413,030,566
Other non-financial assets	14	206,294	912,070
Receivables from related parties	7	267,646,310	251,764,385
Intangible assets other than goodwill	10	198,708,983	197,835,040
Goodwill	11	347,756,660	347,756,660
Property plant and equipment net	12	2,325,403,089	2,145,495,300
Assets for rights of use	13	10,711,622	12,129,562
Deferred tax assets	21	245,387	523,904
Total Non-Current assets		**3,713,342,058**	**3,369,447,487**
TOTAL ASSETS		**3,951,094,017**	**3,936,539,816**

The accompanying notes number 1 to 36 form an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

transelec

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
TRANSELEC S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
As of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024
Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)
(Translation of financial statements originally issued in Spanish-See Note 2.1)

LIABILITIES	Note	Unaudited 09-30-2025 ThCh$	Audited 12-31-2024 ThCh$
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Other financial liabilities	15	19,132,998	400,953,533
Liabilities for leases	16	1,911,144	1,809,010
Trade and other payables	17	231,359,215	135,881,422
Accounts payable to related entities	7	93,332,760	33,049,630
Provisions	20	885,798	1,793,628
Provisions for employee benefits current	22	13,102,008	13,728,718
Current tax liabilities		41,480,373	32,151,805
Other non-financial liabilities	14	7,394,974	1,003,430
Total Current Liabilities		**408,599,270**	**620,371,176**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Other financial liabilities	15	1,902,061,632	1,870,866,474
Lease liabilities	16	10,121,084	11,252,866
Accounts payable to related entities	7	34,357,323	-
Deferred tax liabilities	21	375,351,819	351,556,567
Provisions for employee benefits non-current	22	3,101,310	3,293,871
Other non-financial liabilities	14	4,799,464	5,147,281
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**2,329,792,632**	**2,242,117,059**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**2,738,391,902**	**2,862,488,235**
EQUITY			
Issued and paid-in capital	24	777,907,758	776,355,048
Retained earnings		432,376,434	307,184,892
Other reserves	24	2,417,923	(9,488,359)
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		**1,212,702,115**	**1,074,051,581**
Non-controlling interest		-	-
TOTAL EQUITY		**1,212,702,115**	**1,074,051,581**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**3,951,094,017**	**3,936,539,816**

The accompanying notes number 1 to 36 form an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

transelec

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME BY FUNCTION
TRANSELEC S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
For the nine and three-month periods ended September 30, 2025, and 2024
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	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited
		01-01-2025	01-01-2024	07-01-2025	07-01-2024
		09-30-2025	09-30-2024	09-30-2025	09-30-2024
		ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Revenue	25	313,303,961	350,220,479	135,977,045	97,685,995
Cost of sales	26	(85,229,750)	(75,918,976)	(30,778,527)	(25,330,135)
Gross Margin		**228,074,211**	**274,301,503**	**105,198,518**	**72,355,860**
Administrative expenses	26	(25,897,183)	(28,904,755)	(9,834,307)	(11,696,226)
Other gains		1,158,500	175,701	1,067,334	5,569
Financial income	26	12,996,778	13,129,073	6,047,759	4,023,268
Financial expenses	26	(56,297,098)	(59,550,500)	(18,827,398)	(20,446,477)
Exchange differences	26	164,950	305,187	(503,644)	(623,980)
Income by indexed units	26	(35,348,368)	(32,254,487)	(7,097,557)	(10,254,630)
Profit Before Tax		**124,851,790**	**167,201,722**	**76,050,705**	**33,363,384**
Income tax expense	27	(34,764,620)	(44,537,165)	(20,865,126)	(9,336,324)
Profit from continuing operations		90,087,170	122,664,557	55,185,579	24,027,060
Profit from discontinued operations		-	-	-	-
Profit attributable to owners of the parent		**90,087,170**	**122,664,557**	**55,185,579**	**24,027,060**
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Profit		**90,087,170**	**122,664,557**	**55,185,579**	**24,027,060**
Earnings Per Share					
Basic/diluted earnings per share from continuing operations ($/s)	28	89,907	122,665	55,075	24,027
Basic/diluted earnings per share from discontinued operations ($/s)	28	-	-	-	-
Basic/diluted earnings per share ($/s)		**89,907**	**122,665**	**55,075**	**24,027**

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME BY FUNCTION
TRANSELEC S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
For the nine and three-month periods ended September 30, 2025, and 2024
Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)
(Translation of financial statements originally issued in Spanish-See Note 2.1)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	Note	Unaudited 01-01-2025 09-30-2025 ThCh$	Unaudited 01-01-2024 09-30-2024 ThCh$	Unaudited 07-01-2025 09-30-2025 ThCh$	Unaudited 07-01-2024 09-30-2024 ThCh$
Profit		90,087,170	122,664,557	55,185,579	24,027,060
Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to income for the period before taxes					
Exchange differences on translation					
Gains (losses) from translation	24	8,477,437	(543,477)	6,499,198	(608,717)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	22-24	(45,213)	(141,188)	(4,002)	0
Cash flow hedges					
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	24	4,742,262	3,227,086	312,981	6,998,244
Total other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to income for the period before taxes		**13,174,486**	**2,542,421**	**6,808,177**	**6,389,527**
Income taxes related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to the result of the period					
Income tax related to cash flow hedges of other comprehensive income	24	(1,280,411)	(871,312)	(84,505)	(1,889,525)
Income tax related to remeasurements of defined benefit plans of other comprehensive income	24	12,207	38,121	1,081	0
Total income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to the result of the period		**(1,268,204)**	**(833,191)**	**(83,424)**	**(1,889,525)**
Total comprehensive income		**11,906,282**	**1,709,230**	**6,724,753**	**4,500,002**
Total comprehensive income		**101,993,452**	**124,373,787**	**61,910,332**	**28,527,062**

Comprehensive income attributable to:					
Comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent		101,993,452	124,373,787	61,910,332	28,527,062
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income and expense result		**101,993,452**	**124,373,787**	**61,910,332**	**28,527,062**

The accompanying notes number 1 to 36 form an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
TRANSELEC S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2025 and 2024
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 currency 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 01-01-2025		776,355,048	1,686,411	(10,894,582)	(280,188)	(9,488,359)	307,184,892	**1,074,051,581**	-	**1,074,051,581**
Changes in equity										
Comprehensive income										
Profit (loss)		-	-	-	-	-	90,087,170	**90,087,170**	-	**90,087,170**
Other comprehensive income	24.4	-	8,477,437	3,461,851	(33,006)	11,906,282	-	**11,906,282**	-	**11,906,282**
Total comprehensive income		-	8,477,437	3,461,851	(33,006)	11,906,282	90,087,170	**101,993,452**	-	**101,993,452**
Equity issuance	24.1	1,552,710	-	-	-	-	-	**1,552,710**	-	**1,552,710**
Dividends	24.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**
Recognition of business combinations of entities under common control	35	-	-	-	-	-	35,104,372	**35,104,372**	-	**35,104,372**
Total increase (decrease) in equity		1,552,710	8,477,437	3,461,851	(33,006)	11,906,282	125,191,542	**138,650,534**	-	**138,650,534**
Equity at the end of 09-30-2025 Unaudited	**24**	**777,907,758**	**10,163,848**	**(7,432,731)**	**(313,194)**	**2,417,923**	**432,376,434**	**1,212,702,115**	**-**	**1,212,702,115**

Movements	Note	Paid-in capital	Reserve for currency 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 01-01-2024		776,355,048	-	(17,242,080)	(63,856)	(17,305,936)	175,472,281	**934,521,393**	-	**934,521,393**
Changes in equity										
Comprehensive income										
Profit (loss)		-	-	-	-	-	122,664,557	**122,664,557**	-	**122,664,557**
Other comprehensive income	24.4	-	(543,477)	2,355,774	(103,067)	1,709,230	-	**1,709,230**	-	**1,709,230**
Total comprehensive income		-	(543,477)	2,355,774	(103,067)	1,709,230	122,664,557	**124,373,787**	-	**124,373,787**
Dividends	24.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**
Recognition of business combinations of entities under common control	35	-	-	-	-	-	(522,177)	**(522,177)**	-	**(522,177)**
Total increase (decrease) in equity		-	(543,477)	2,355,774	(103,067)	1,709,230	122,142,380	123,851,610	-	123,851,610
Equity at the end of 09-30-2024 Unaudited	**24**	**776,355,048**	**(543,477)**	**(14,886,306)**	**(166,923)**	**(15,596,706)**	**297,614,661**	**1,058,373,003**	**-**	**1,058,373,003**

The accompanying notes number 1 to 36 form an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

transelec

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
TRANSELEC S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2025 and 2024
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	Unaudited 01-01-2025 09-30-2025 ThCh$	Unaudited 01-01-2024 09-30-2024 ThCh$
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities			
Classes of receipts from operating activities:			
Cash receipts from sales of goods and services		523,656,929	295,731,231
Cash receipts from related party for services rendered	7	12,380,538	5,349,403
Cash receipts from related parties for interest	7	8,683,740	4,085,428
Other proceeds from operating activities		6,808,130	728,442
Types of payments for operating activities:			
Payments to suppliers for goods and services		(7,973,347)	(1,837,019)
Payments of interest for rights of use	16.1	(376,041)	(356,049)
Other payments for operating activities		(136,670,820)	(49,665,311)
Payments to and on behalf of employees		(19,608,902)	(17,826,875)
Interest paid	15.2	(69,121,382)	(65,692,928)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities		**317,778,845**	**170,516,322**
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities			
Additions of property plant and equipment and Intangibles		(246,588,775)	(206,944,406)
Amounts from the sale of property plant and equipment		21,183	325,113
Payments made to related entities	7	(126,239,690)	(70,662,333)
Collections received from related entities	7	123,442,040	97,626,912
Cash flow obtained/(used) to acquisitions of subsidiaries		13,240,083	(17,509,149)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(236,125,159)**	**(197,163,863)**
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of shares	24.1	147,600	-
Payments of lease liabilities	16.1	(1,385,228)	(1,352,123)
Dividends paid	24.3	-	(54,720,181)
Bond issuance		-	206,102,414
Bonds payments	15.2	(378,450,000)	-
Payments of loans obtained from bank institutions	15.2	(81,743,273)	-
Loans from related parties	7	250,072,608	-
Loan payments to related parties	7	(186,247,482)	-
Cash receipts from futures, forward, option and swap contracts	18	11,301,218	-
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities		**(386,304,557)**	**150,030,110**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents before the effect of changes in the exchange rate		**(304,650,871)**	**123,382,569**
Effects of changes in the exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents			
Effects of changes in the exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents		2,613,930	(423,231)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(302,036,941)**	**122,959,338**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	5	352,724,544	178,336,181
Cash and cash equivalents at the ending of the period	**5**	**50,687,603**	**301,295,519**

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 on 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 in its Spanish acronym) 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 and 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. prepares Consolidated Financial Statements since June 30, 2017.

On May 31, 2024, Transelec S.A acquired 100% share of Gea Transmisora SpA. from the Indirect parent company Rentas Eléctricas I, taking control of Gea Transmisora SpA, which forms part of the Consolidated Financial Statements since June 30, 2024.

On June 24, 2024, Transelec S.A. acquired 100% ownership of Ana Maria S.A., through the purchase of all 11,969,044,292 ordinary shares issued by the company. Subsequently, Transelec S.A. sold 1 share of the subsidiary to the parent company Transelec Holdings Rentas Limitada. From the purchase of shares, Transelec S.A. took control of Ana Maria S.A., including it in its Consolidated Financial Statements since of June 30, 2024.

At the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on June 17, 2024, it was agreed to request the voluntary cancellation of the registration of the Company's shares in the Securities Registry maintained by the Commission for the Financial Market. At the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on December 3, 2024, it was agreed to rescind the decision to request the mentioned voluntary cancellation. This was communicated to the Financial Market Commission through a Material Fact.

1 - GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

On April 28, 2025, the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of Transelec S.A. approved a capital increase of CLP 1,552,710,096 through the issuance of 2,000 ordinary shares. The newly issued shares were paid via a contribution in kind consisting of equity interests in Inversiones CyT Limitada. Inversiones CyT Limitada held 100% of CyT Operaciones SpA, the owner of the Caserones mine's electric transmission system. On the same date, Inversiones CyT Limitada was dissolved, resulting in Transelec S.A. gaining direct control over CyT Operaciones SpA. The subsidiary has been included in the Consolidated Financial Statements effective September 30, 2025.

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 corporate domicile of the Company is at Orinoco No. 90, 14th floor, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile.

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

As of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, working capital amounts to ThCh$(170,847,311) and ThCh$(53,278,847) respectively. Based on the current operational performance and liquidity position, the Company estimates that cash flows from future operating activities and available cash will be sufficient to finance working capital, capital investments, interest payments, dividends, and debt payment requirements in the short term and the near future.

The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company as of September 30, 2025, were approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting N°286 held on November 27, 2025.

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The main accounting policies applied in preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements are detailed below. These policies have been based on IFRS in effect as of September 30, 2025 and applied uniformly for the periods presented.

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

These Interim Consolidated Financial Statements consist of the consolidated statements of financial position as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the comprehensive income of its operations for the nine and three-month periods ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, changes in equity and cash flows for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 and 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. The presentation of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements has been made based on the recognition and measurement criteria set out in IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting".

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

In preparing these Interim 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 Interim Consolidated Financial Statements are described in Note 4.

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

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements are consistent with those applied in the preparation of the annual Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024, except for the adoption of the new standards and amendments in force as of January 1, 2025, which did not materially affect the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

As of September 30, 2025, there were no accounting changes that affect the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

As of September 30, 2025, the Company has not made any reclassifications to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements compared to December 31, 2024

For the convenience of the readers outside of Chile, the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements and their accompanying notes have been translated from Spanish into English.

2.2 Business Combinations and basis of Consolidation

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

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.2 Business Combinations and basis of Consolidation (continued)

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 position.

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. The acquisition cost is measured at the fair value of the consideration transferred at the acquisition date and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity.

Non-controlling interest is recognized by the portion owned by minority shareholders on the value of recognized assets and liabilities. Costs related to the acquisition are recognized in results as incurred and are included as part of administrative expenses.

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.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at acquisition cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For purposes of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated, as of the acquisition date, to each of the Company's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, regardless of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to such units.

The acquisition of a subsidiary that involves the combination of entities or businesses under common control is outside the scope of IFRS 3 “Business Combinations”. The company understands as entities or businesses under common control any subsidiary controlled directly or indirectly by ETC Transmission Holdings S.L.

The company records the assets and liabilities of the acquired entity under common control at the book value recorded by the subsidiary on the acquisition date. The equity items of capital retained earnings, and other reserves are recognized in the same items and for the same value in the Interim Consolidated Financial Statement of the company.

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.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.2 Business Combinations and basis of Consolidation (continued)

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

Tax ID	Subsidiaries	Participation share		Country of origin	Functional currency
		09-30-2025	12-31-2024		
76.538.831-7	Transmisión del Melado SpA	100%	100%	Chile	Ch$
77.504.183-8	Gea Transmisora SpA	100%	100%	Chile	US$
77.677.302-6	Ana Maria S.A.	100%	100%	Chile	Ch$
76.248.725-K	CyT Operaciones SpA	100%	0%	Chile	US$

2.3 New standards and interpretations accounting

The following new standards and amendments have been considered in these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements:

Standards	New standards, amendments and interpretations	Mandatory Effective Date
IAS 21	Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)	01-01-2025
SASB	Amendments to the SASB standards to enhance their international applicability	01-01-2025

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.3 New standards and interpretations accounting (continued)

Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)

In August 2023, the IASB has published amendments to IAS 21 that specify how to assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not.

Applying the amendments, a currency is exchangeable when an entity is able to exchange that currency for the other currency through market or exchange mechanisms that create enforceable rights and obligations without undue delay at the measurement date and for a specified purpose. However, a currency is not exchangeable into the other currency if an entity can only obtain no more than an insignificant amount of the other currency at the measurement date for the specified purpose.

When a currency is not exchangeable at the measurement date, an entity is required to estimate the spot exchange rate as the rate that would have applied to an orderly exchange transaction at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. In that case, an entity is required to disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate how the currency's lack of exchangeability affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments are applied prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Earlier application is permitted.

The Company has evaluated that the application of these amendments does not have a significant effect on the amounts reported in these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements and will evaluate their impact on future transactions or contracts

Amendments to the SASB standards to enhance their international applicability

On December 19, 2023, the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) issued amendments to the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) standards to enhance their international applicability.

When the ISSB inherited the SASB standards, it found that a small subset of the standards incorporated references to specific jurisdictional laws and regulations that may be globally inapplicable, introduce regional bias, increase application costs, and decrease the comparability and decision-usefulness of the resulting disclosures. The ISSB has therefore developed a methodology for enhancing the international applicability of the SASB standards and SASB standards taxonomy updates without substantially altering the standards' structure or intent. This methodology has been applied to the relevant SASB standards.

With the amendments published, the ISSB intends to make the SASB standards more internationally applicable and GAAP-agnostic. The amendments remove and replace jurisdiction-specific references and definitions, without substantially altering industries, topics or metrics.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Earlier application is permitted.

The Company has evaluated that the application of these amendments does not have a significant effect on the amounts reported in these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements and will evaluate their impact on future transactions or contracts.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.3 New standards and interpretations accounting (continued)

2.3.1 New standards

The new standards which have been issued but are not yet effective at the date of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, are detailed below:

Standards	New standards	Mandatory Effective Date
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	01-01-2027
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	01-01-2027

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

On April 9, 2024, the IASB published its new standard IFRS 18 ‘Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements' that will replace IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements'.

IFRS 18 applies to all financial statements that are prepared and presented in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

The main changes in the new standard compared with the previous requirements in IAS 1 comprise:

- The introduction of categories and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss that aim at additional relevant information and provide a structure for the statement of profit or loss that is more comparable between entities.
- The introduction of requirements to improve aggregation and disaggregation that aim at additional relevant information and ensure that material information is not obscured.
- The introduction of disclosures on Management-defined Performance Measures (MPMs) in the notes to the financial statements that aim at transparency and discipline in the use of such measures and disclosures in a single location.

IFRS 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. The standard is applied retrospectively, with specific transition provisions, and earlier application is permitted.

Management will timely evaluate the potential impacts of adopting this new IFRS.

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

In May 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 19 which permits an eligible subsidiary to provide reduced disclosures when applying IFRS in its financial statements.

A subsidiary is eligible for the reduced disclosures if it does not have public accountability and its ultimate or any intermediate parent produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS.

IFRS 19 is optional for subsidiaries that are eligible, and such subsidiaries can apply IFRS 19 in their consolidated, separate or individual financial statements.

The new standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027 with earlier application permitted. Management will timely evaluate the potential impacts of adopting this new IFRS.

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:

Standards	Enhancements and Modifications	Mandatory Effective Date
IFRS 7 – IFRS 9	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	01-01-2026
IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 y IAS 7	Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11	01-01-2026
IFRS 9 - IFRS 7	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	01-01-2026

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)

In May 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments which amend IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 and address the following topics:

- **Derecognition of a financial liability settled through electronic transfer**. It has been clarified the dates when a financial liability is derecognized when is settled through electronic transfer. The alternative permit to deem a financial liability (or part of it) that will be settled in cash using an electronic payment system to be discharged before the settlement date if, and only if, the entity has initiated a payment instruction that: (i) has no practical ability to stop or cancel; (ii) has no practical ability to access the cash used for the payment; and (iii) the settlement risk associated with the electronic payment is insignificant.
- **Classification of financial assets – contractual terms that are consistent with a basic lending arrangement**. It has been clarified the requirements to assess if the contractual cash flows in a financial asset are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. The amendments clarify that contractual cash flows are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement if they are indexed to a variable that is not a basic lending risk or cost or if they represent a share of the debtor's revenue or profit.
- **Classification of financial assets with non-recourse features.** It is clarified the term "non-recourse". A financial asset has non-recourse features if an entity's ultimate right to receive cash flows is contractually limited to the cash flows generated by specific assets.

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.3 New standards and interpretations accounting (continued)

2.3.2 Enhancements and modifications (continued)

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7) (continued)

- **Classification of financial assets contractually linked**. The characteristics of these instruments that distinguish them from other transactions are clarified. It is an instrument composed of two or more financial instruments that are contractually linked in such a way that the value, risk, and cash flows of one affects the other.

Likewise, these modifications introduce additional disclosure requirements within IFRS 7:

- **Investments in equity instruments designated a fair value though other comprehensive income**. It shall be required to disclose the fair value gain or loss presented in other comprehensive income during the period, showing separately the fair value gain or loss that relates to investments derecognized in the period and the fair value gain or loss that relates to investments held at the end of the period, as well as, to disclose any transfers of the cumulative gain or loss within equity during the reporting period related to the investments derecognized during that reporting period.
- **Contractual terms that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows**. The disclosures include a qualitative description of the nature of the contingent event, quantitative information about the possible changes to contractual cash flows as well as the gross carrying amount of financial assets and the amortized cost of financial liabilities subject to those contractual terms.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Earlier application is permitted.

Management will timely evaluate the potential impacts of adopting these new amendments.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards — Volume 11 (amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7)

The annual improvements include amendments to five Standards:

IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of IFRS

Hedge accounting by a first-time adopter. The amendment addresses a potential confusion arising from an inconsistency in wording between paragraph B6 of IFRS 1 and requirements for hedge accounting in IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

Gain or loss on derecognition. The amendment addresses a potential confusion in paragraph B38 of IFRS 7 arising from an obsolete reference to a paragraph that was deleted from the standard when IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement was issued.

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.3 New standards and interpretations accounting (continued)

2.3.2 Enhancements and modifications (continued)

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards — Volume 11 (amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7) (continued)

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (continued)

Disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price. The amendment addresses an inconsistency between paragraph 28 of IFRS 7 and its accompanying implementation guidance that arose when a consequential amendment resulting from the issuance of IFRS 13 was made to paragraph 28, but not to the corresponding paragraph in the implementation guidance.

Introduction and credit risk disclosures. The amendment addresses a potential confusion by clarifying in paragraph IG1 that the guidance does not necessarily illustrate all the requirements in the referenced paragraphs of IFRS 7 and by simplifying some explanations.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

Lessee derecognition of lease liabilities. The amendment addresses a potential lack of clarity in the application of the requirements in IFRS 9 to account for an extinguishment of a lessee's lease liability that arises because paragraph 2.1(b)(ii) of IFRS 9 includes a cross-reference to paragraph 3.3.1, but not also to paragraph 3.3.3 of IFRS 9.

Transaction price. The amendment addresses a potential confusion arising from a reference in Appendix A to IFRS 9 to the definition of 'transaction price' in IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers while term 'transaction price' is used in particular paragraphs of IFRS 9 with a meaning that is not necessarily consistent with the definition of that term in IFRS 15.

NIIF 10 Consolidated Financial Statements

Determination of a 'de facto agent'. The amendment addresses a potential confusion arising from an inconsistency between paragraphs B73 and B74 of IFRS 10 related to an investor determining whether another party is acting on its behalf by aligning the language in both paragraphs.

NIC 7 Statements of Cash Flows

Cost method. The amendment addresses a potential confusion in applying paragraph 37 of IAS 7 that arises from the use of the term 'cost method' that is no longer defined in IFRS Accounting Standards.

All amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with earlier application permitted.

Management will timely evaluate the potential impacts of adopting this new IFRS.

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.3 New standards and interpretations accounting (continued)

2.3.2 Enhancements and modifications (continued)

Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)

Nature-dependent electricity contracts help companies to secure their electricity supply from sources such as wind and solar power. The amount of electricity generated under these contracts can vary based on uncontrollable factors such as weather conditions.

The specific amendments allow companies better report the financial effects of nature-dependent electricity contracts, which are often structured as power purchase agreements (PPAs).

The amendments to IFRS 9:

- the own-use requirements in IFRS 9 are amended to include the factors an entity is required to consider when applying IFRS 9:2.4 to contracts to buy and take delivery of renewable electricity for which the source of production of the electricity is nature-dependent; and
- the hedge accounting requirements in IFRS 9 are amended to permit an entity using a contract for nature-dependent renewable electricity with specified characteristics as a hedging instrument:
    - to designate a variable volume of forecast electricity transactions as the hedged item if specified criteria are met; and
    - to measure the hedged item using the same volume assumptions as those used for the hedging instrument.

The amendments to IFRS 7 introduce disclosure requirements about contracts for nature-dependent electricity with specified characteristics.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Early application is permitted. The amendments shall be applied retrospectively; prior periods need not be restated to reflect the application of the amendments.

Management will timely evaluate the potential impacts of adopting these new amendments.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

2.4.1 Functional and presentation currency

The Company’s functional currency is the Chilean peso. These Interim 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.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.4 Foreign currency translation (continued)

2.4.3 Translation of subsidiaries with functional currency other than the Chilean Peso

The Financial Statements of the subsidiaries with functional currencies other than the Chilean Peso are translated as follows:

(a) For assets and liabilities, the prevailing exchange rate on the closing date of the Financial Statements is used.

(b) For income statement items the average exchange rates of the period that approximate the exchange rates of the date of each transaction are used.

Exchange differences arising in translation of Financial Statements are recognized in the item “Reserve for currency translation adjustment" within Equity.

2.4.3 Exchange rates

As of each period 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	
	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
Unidad de fomento (UF)	39,485.65	38,416.69
US dollar	962.39	996.46
Euro	1,131.16	1,035.28

2.5 Financial reporting by operating segments

The Company manages its operations and presents information in the Interim 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 to 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 an 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:

Items	Estimated useful life (years)	
	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 expenses.

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

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 of the existence of any indication of impairment.

For impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated from the acquisition date to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from such combination.

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

2.7.2 Easements

Easements 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 indicators 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 consolidated statement of comprehensive income by function 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 easements, 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	09-30-2025	12-31-2024	Description
Discount rate	6.22%	6.22%	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.
Cash Flow estimation period	5 years	5 years	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 consolidated comprehensive income by function 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 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 another entity.

1) Non-derivatives financial assets

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

a) Amortized Cost:

In this category the financial assets are classified 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. These 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 the financial assets are classified 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 in the Interim 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 have 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 in 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 short-term investments 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 consolidated 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. This 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 their fair value, net of the transaction’s 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 instruments used by the Company are mainly related to hedging the interest rate/exchange rate risks. Derivatives instruments are recorded at its fair value at the date of the statement of financial position. 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 has been designated as a hedge instrument and comply with all the requirements stated in IFRS in order to use Hedge Accounting. Regarding 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 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 foreign operation for the periods presented.

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.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the company's obligations are fulfilled, canceled or have expired. The difference between the book value of the derecognized financial liability and the consideration paid and payable, including any asset transferred other than cash or liability assumed, is recognized in income.

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.9 Financial instruments (continued)

8) Compensation of financial assets and liabilities

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

a) There is a legal right to compensate both amounts; and
b) There is an 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 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.

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 Vacation

The Company recognizes the vacation expense of employees by using the accrual method. This benefit is for all staff and is equivalent to a fixed amount accordingly with individual contracts.

This benefit is recorded at nominal value.

2.13.2 Severance indemnity

The Company recognize liabilities for severance indemnities for their employees, based on the benefits that are contained in collective and individual contracts with staff. 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 credit unit 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 consolidated 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 the estimated cash outflows using the BCU interest rates (Central Bank of Chile bond rate in Unidades de Fomento) denominated in the same currency in which the benefits will be paid, and which have terms that approximate the maturity terms of the severance indemnities 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)

2.13.3 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 considers 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.

In the case that 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 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.16 Revenue recognition

The legal framework that governs the electrical transmission activity in Chile is regulated by DFL No. 4/2006, which establishes the Consolidated, Coordinated and Systematized Text of the Decree with Force of Law No. 1, of Mining, of 1982, General Law of Electric Services (DFL(M) No. 1/1982) and its subsequent amendments thereto, including Law 19,940 (call also the "Short Law I"), enacted on March 13, 2004, Law 20,018 ("Short Law II"), enacted on 19 May 2005, Law 20,257 (Generation with Non-Conventional Renewable Sources of Energy) enacted on April 1, 2008 and Law 20,936 (Transmission Law) enacted on July 11, 2016.

These rules are complemented by the various regulations defined in the Law, among them: the General Law of Electric Services of 1997 (Supreme Decree No. 327/1997 of the Ministry of Mining), the Coordination and Operation of the Electric System regulation (Supreme Decree No. 125/2017 of the Ministry of Energy), the Transmission Systems and Transmission Planning regulation (Supreme Decree No. 37/2019 of the Ministry of Energy), and the Qualification, Valuation, Pricing and Remuneration of the Transmission regulation (Supreme Decree No. 10/2019 of the Ministry of Energy).

In detail, the Law 20,936 created an Independent Coordinator Body for the National Electric System to replace the previous Load Economical Dispatch Centers and establishes a new Electric Transmission System where the facilities of the Trunk system, Sub-transmission and Additional system, introduced by Short Law I, were replaced by the National Transmission System, Zonal, Dedicated Transmission System, Development Poles and International Interconnection.

The law establishes that the remuneration of the transmission works will correspond to the Annual Value of Transmission per Tranche (VATT in its Spanish acronym). Facilities of the Dedicated segment, or whose origin was by agreement between private parties, set the VATT through bilateral contracts, while for facilities of the National, Zonal and Dedicated segment used by regulated customers, the VATT is determined in a regulated manner in the law (to date there are no facilities in the Poles of Development and International Interconnection segment). In this way, the Company basically distinguishes between two types of contracts with customers, one of them of a regulated nature and the other of a contractual nature. The first one is subject to regulated rates, while the second one is related to contractual agreements with the users of the transmission facilities.

In this context, the regulated income of a work will depend on whether it is the result of a bidding process or a centralized valuation process. Thus, the revenue of the new works corresponds to the VATT awarded in the bidding process for the exploitation rights; the VATT of the expansion works of existing facilities is determined based on the value of the investment awarded in the bidding processes for the construction rights, while the VATT of the rest of the works is determined based on the efficient valuation of the facilities every four years.

The centralized valuation process determines, for all existing facilities subject to price review, the investment value (VI in its Spanish acronym) of the facilities associated with an efficient process of management, acquisition, construction, assembly and commissioning. From this VI, the Annuity of the Investment Value is determined considering a discount rate defined in the regulations whose value can vary with a minimum of 7% and a maximum of 10% after taxes. To the AVI is added the Operation, Maintenance and Administration Costs (COMA in its Spanish acronym) associated with the operation of an efficient company.

In this way, the total income generated by the use of the Company's facilities for both types of revenues, regulated and contractual, includes these two components: i) the annuity of the investment value (AVI in its Spanish acronym), plus ii) the operation, maintenance and administration costs (COMA in its Spanish acronym), Where these values are the results of bilateral contracts or regulated processes.

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.16 Revenue recognition (continued)

Finally, the revenue recognized by the company, and which it has the right to collect from its clients, corresponds to the VATT determined as the indexed values of the AVI and COMA that make up such VATT. The law establishes these charges as integral components in rendering of transmission services. Therefore, due to these services are substantially the same and they have the same pattern of transference to customers, in other words, both services are satisfied over time with a similar progress measurement, the Company has determined that there is a unique performance obligation, and it is satisfied over a period of time, therefore revenues are recognized on the same time base.

Revenues from both regulatory and contractual arrangements are recognized and billed monthly, using values stipulated in the contracts or those resulting from regulated tariffs.

The transmission service is generally billed during the months following the month in which the service was provided, and therefore the revenue recognized each month corresponds to the transmission service delivered, but not billed in such month.

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.

2.17.1 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 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.17 Leases (continued)

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.

2.17.3.1 Leases previously classified as operating leases

The Company recognized assets for right of use and lease liabilities regarding 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.

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 (continued)

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.
e) 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.

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 cannot 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 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.17 Leases (continued)

2.17.3 Rights from Use of Lease (continued)

2.17.3.4 Short-term leases and leases 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 US$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, right of use assets and lease liabilities (net of deferred interest) were recognized.

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. See note 24.

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 Controlling Company".

The distribution of dividends as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 is reported in Note 24.3.

2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (continued)

2.19 Non-current asses classified as held for sale

On the Company classifies as non-current assets (or group of assets for disposal) held for sale, property, plant and equipment, intangibles and groups subject to divestment (group of assets to be sold together with their directly associated liabilities), for which, on the closing date of the Statement of Financial Position, active efforts have been made for their sale, and it is estimated that it is highly probable that the operation will be materialize during the period of twelve months following said date.

Assets or groups subject to divestment classified as held for sale are valued at the lower of their book value or their fair value less costs to sell and are no longer amortized from the moment, they acquire this classification.

Assets that are no longer classified as held for sale, or no longer form part of a group of alienable items, are valued at the lower of their book value prior to their classification, less any depreciation, amortization or revaluation that would have been recognized if they had not been classified as such, and the recoverable value on the date on which they will be reclassified to Non-current assets.

Non-current assets held for sale and the components of the groups subject to divestiture classified as held for sale or as held for distribution to owners are presented in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as follows: Assets in a single line called Non-current assets or groups of assets for disposal classified as held for sale and liabilities also on a single line called Liabilities included in groups of assets for disposal classified as held for sale.

In turn, a discontinued operation is a component of the Group that has been sold or otherwise disposed of, or that has been classified as held for sale, and represents a line of business or a geographical area, which it is significant and can be considered separate from the rest; it is part of an individual and coordinated plan to have a line of business or a geographic area of operation that is significant and can be considered separate from the rest; or is a subsidiary entity acquired solely for the purpose of resale.

The results after taxes of discontinued operations are presented in a single line of the income statement called Profit (loss) from discontinued operations, also including the gain or loss after taxes generated by the divestment operation once it is completed, has materialized.

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 forward derivative contracts and other instruments to maintain a balanced foreign exchange position.

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

3.1.1.1 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 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 September30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 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 Index	Interest rate	Type of rate	Amount in Original Currency (thousand)	
				09-30-2025	12-31-2024
D Bond	UF	4.25%	Fixed	13,500	13,500
H Bond	UF	4.80%	Fixed	3,000	3,000
K Bond	UF	4.60%	Fixed	1,600	1,600
M Bond	UF	4.05%	Fixed	3,400	3,400
N Bond	UF	3.95%	Fixed	3,000	3,000
Q Bond	UF	3.95%	Fixed	3,100	3,100
V Bond	UF	3.30%	Fixed	3,000	3,000
X Bond	UF	3.20%	Fixed	4,000	4,000
Y Bond	UF	3.80%	Fixed	1,500	1,500
AB Bond	UF	3.90%	Fixed	3,500	3,500
Senior Notes	US$	4.25%	Fixed	-	375,000
Senior Notes	US$	3.875%	Fixed	350,000	350,000
Revolving Credit Facility	US$	SOFR	Floating (*)	-	-

(*) The floating interest rate of the committed line of credit is broken down into SOFR rate plus a margin of 1.60%. At September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company has no amounts drawn under this facility.

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 increases in inflation may impact the cost of debt denominated in UF and, consequently, the Company's financial expenses, these effects are slightly offset by accounts receivable denominated in UF.

The following table shows the effects of UF-indexed debt on the Company's financial result.

Serie	Position in UF	Annual Effect on income (MCh$)		
		Inflation (3%)	Inflation (4%)	Inflation (2%)
D Bond	(13,473,776)	(16,181)	(21,980)	(10,888)
H Bond	(3,000,400)	(3,604)	(4,895)	(2,425)
K Bond	(1,599,325)	(1,921)	(2,609)	(1,293)
M Bond	(1,482,177)	(1,780)	(2,418)	(1,198)
M1 Bond	(1,875,278)	(2,252)	(3,059)	(1,515)
N Bond	(2,901,665)	(3,484)	(4,733)	(2,345)
Q Bond	(3,077,998)	(3,697)	(5,022)	(2,487)
V Bond	(2,945,266)	(3,537)	(4,805)	(2,380)
X Bond	(3,919,554)	(4,707)	(6,393)	(3,167)
Y Bond	(1,522,230)	(1,829)	(2,485)	(1,231)
AB Bond	(3,904,209)	(4,691)	(6,372)	(3,156)
Total	(39,701,878)	(47,683)	(64,771)	(32,085)

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 and other).
- Transelec maintains cash and cash equivalents in US dollars.
- Transelec maintains accounts receivable in dollars.
- Transelec maintains Cross Currency Swap contracts, which offset exchange rate risks of international emissions made in 2016, for notional amounts equivalent to US$200 million, respectively (Long-term position).
- Maintains lease contracts that generate income indexed to US dollars.
- Accounts payable to related parties denominated in 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)

The amounts of assets and liabilities denominated in dollars and Chilean pesos, in the periods indicated below, are as follows:

Concepts	Liabilities		Assets	
	09-30-2025	12-31-2024	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
U.S. dollar (amounts associated with balance sheet items)	432,074	736,655	606,161	737,273
Balance sheet items in Chilean pesos	3,386,942	3,199,885	3,212,855	3,199,267

The semi-annual indexation formulas incorporated in toll contracts and subtransmission tariffs, as well as those of monthly application for regulated trunk revenues, allow to reflect variations in the value of facilities and operational, maintenance and administration costs. In general, these indexation formulas take into account variations in international equipment prices, material prices and domestic labor.

3.1.1.2.1 Sensitivity analysis

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 weakened with respect to the foreign currency. A negative percentage implies a strengthening 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) MCh$	Change (-10%) MCh$	Change (+10%) MCh$	Long (Short) MCh$	Change (-10%) MCh$	Change (+10%) MCh$
Cash (US$)	910	(1)	1	-	-	-
Accounts Receivable (US$)	47	-	-	-	-	-
Leasing (US$)	349,632	(404)	404	-	-	-
Forwards (liabilties) (US$)	(176,310)	204	(204)	-	-	-
Senior Notes (US$)	(339,792)	392	(392)	-	-	-
Swaps (US$)	192,478	(222)	222	-	-	-
Intercompany Loans (US$)	(28,333)	33	(33)	-	-	-
Total	(1,368)	2	(2)	-	-	-

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	09-30-2025	09-30-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Enel Group	80,746,900	100,787,904
CGE Group	32,699,655	43,160,281
Colbun Group	28,771,658	27,662,438
AES Group	26,216,371	29,741,050
Engie Group	21,288,453	15,947,433
Quebrada Blanca TECK	18,394,833	22,166,235
Lumina Cooper	8,417,964	-
SAESA Group	8,872,176	12,209,699
Others	87,895,951	98,545,439
Total	313,303,961	350,220,479
Concentration % of top customers	71.95%	71.86%

One-time charges. Tolls and tariff revenues that these companies must pay to use the transmission system will generate a significant portion of the future cash flows of Transelec and a substantial change in their assets, financial conditions and / or operational income 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 apart from its cash availabilities and short-term accounts receivable, a committed credit line of the revolving type (RC) for the use of working capital for an amount equivalent to 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% annual
(c) The margin or spread per amount used : 1.60%

This committed credit line 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 on 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 on 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 and 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. In January and February of 2023, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation novated its stake to Barclays and Banco de Sabadell, respectively. In February 2024, the line was renewed until February 8, 2027 with the group of banks The Bank of Nova Scotia, Bank of China, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Bank of America and BBVA.

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 September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

Debt maturity (equity and interest)	Less than 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	5 to 10 Years	More than 10 years	Total
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
09-30-2025	75,373,336	731,821,839	418,664,858	566,613,178	722,379,404	2,514,852,615
12-31-2024	455,761,292	666,921,817	502,111,082	565,958,611	717,567,773	2,908,320,575

The maturity of derivatives is presented Note 18.3.

3 - RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY (continued)

3.1 Financial risk (continued)

3.1.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

(b) Risk associated with transmission payments with regulated revenues

The law establishes that transmission facilities with regulated revenues have the right to receive the VATT associated with those facilities on an annual basis. This revenue materializes according to the collection instructions issued by the National Electrical Coordinator (CEN in its Spanish Acronym), which the transmission companies must bill their customers following the regulatory rules established for that purpose.

Transmission facilities are classified into two groups based on how their VATT is allocated to users. The facilities ascribed to the permanent payment regime are all those associated with the SIC and SING Systems and the facilities whose origin comes from the expansion plans developed as governed by Law 20,936 and whose entry into operation is after December 31, 2018. For these facilities, the revenue from VATT is invoiced for the concept of Tariff Income and Unique Transmission Charge.

In turn, existing facilities prior to the publication of Law 20,936 or that come from expansion plans prior to the aforementioned law, and whose entry into operation is prior to December 31, 2018, are governed by a transitory payment regime, defined in transitory article 25 of the same legal body. For these works, the VATT revenue is invoiced according to the payment rules that such law repealed, that is, Tariff Revenue and Toll, incorporating to the latter, the criteria for exempting payments to generating plants and final clients that are not identified by the National Energy Commission (CNE in its Spanish Acronym) as responsible for payment. These exempt toll amounts are billed to end users for Unique Exemption Charge concepts defined by the CNE.

Tariff revenues correspond to the valuation of energy and power transfers by transmission facilities. The tolls correspond to the complement of the tariff revenue such that they allow completing the VATT and the unique transmission charges are unit amounts of $/kWh that final customers must pay based on their energy consumption.

This last component, the unique transmission charges, is defined every six months by the CNE using expected values. For these reasons, they are subject to deviation with respect to the real values of demand, macroeconomics and commissioning of facilities. That is why, regardless of the payment system of a facility, whether permanent or transitory, there is a difference between the recognition of revenues (VATT) and billing, generating surpluses or billing deficits during the semester of application of the unique charges, which are adjusted by the CNE in setting the unique charges for the following semester.

As a result of the foregoing, in the event that transmission charges are greatly deviated from the values that are actually verified, there could be a liquidity risk for the Company. However, the risks should not deepen beyond the typical deviation of a six-month estimate of charges.

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 Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, it is possible that future events oblige modify them (upside or downside) in further periods, those modifications to each estimate will be recorded prospectively and recognized on the respective Consolidated Financial Statements.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

5 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

As of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, this account is detailed as follows:

Cash and Cash Equivalents	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Bank and cash	15,178,367	42,844,728
Short term deposits	-	154,921,144
Mutual funds	35,509,236	154,958,672
Total	50,687,603	352,724,544

Cash and cash equivalents included in the statement of financial position as September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 does not differ from those presented in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

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

Detail	Currency	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
		ThCh$	ThCh$
Cash and cash equivalents	U.S. dollars	7,148,343	203,237,707
Cash and cash equivalents	Euros	13,745	12,580
Cash and cash equivalents	Chilean pesos	43,525,515	149,474,257
Total		50,687,603	352,724,544

Fair values are not significantly different from book values due to the short maturity of these instruments and there are no restrictions.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

6 - TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

The detail as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 is as follows:

Concept	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Invoiced trade debtors	24,494,577	30,662,932
Provisioned trade debtors	101,471,085	110,300,512
Other accounts receivable	245,638	367,851
Total trade and other receivables	126,211,300	141,331,295

The aging analysis for non-impaired debtors as September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 is as follows:

Concept	Invoiced trade debtors	Provisioned trade debtors	Other accounts receivable	09-30-2025
Non past due	7,441,817	101,471,085	245,638	109,158,540
1-30 days	12,081,639	-	-	12,081,639
31-60 days	1,335,140	-	-	1,335,140
61-90 days	2,547,942	-	-	2,547,942
91-180 days	171,068	-	-	171,068
181-365 days	682,205	-	-	682,205
365 days or more	234,766	-	-	234,766
Total	24,494,577	101,471,085	245,638	126,211,300

Concept	Invoiced trade debtors	Provisioned trade debtors	Other accounts receivable	12-31-2024
Non past due	24,650,456	110,300,512	367,851	135,318,819
1-30 days	3,364,143	-	-	3,364,143
31-60 days	1,599,325	-	-	1,599,325
61-90 days	396,089	-	-	396,089
91-180 days	399,150	-	-	399,150
181-365 days	29,657	-	-	29,657
365 days or more	224,112	-	-	224,112
Total	30,662,932	110,300,512	367,851	141,331,295

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

Accounts receivable from related companies

Tax ID Number	Company	Relation	Country	Description	Curr.	Start Date	End date	Interest payment	Principal Payment	Interest rate	Current		Non-current	
											09-30-2025	12-31-2024	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
											ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
76.560.200-9	Transelec Holdings Rentas Ltda.	Parent Company	Chile	Loan	UF	09-21-2015	09-21-2025	Semi-annual	At maturity	3.07%	-	8,771,685	8,876,479	-
76.560.200-9	Transelec Holdings Rentas Ltda.	Parent Company	Chile	Loan	UF	03-23-2023	03-23-2033	Semi-annual	At maturity	3.20%	-	2,058,873	258,769,831	251,764,385
B87674974	ETC Transmission Holdings SL	Indirect parent	Spain	Current account	US$	-	-	-	-	-	162,533	142,631	-	-
B87674974	ETC Transmission Holdings SL	Indirect parent	Spain	Current account	EUR	-	-	-	-	-	1,032,716	844,734	-	-
B87674974	ETC Transmission Holdings SL	Indirect parent	Spain	Current account	Ch$	-	-	-	-	-	110,638	16,554	-	-
76.524.463-3	Transelec Concesiones S.A.	Indirect	Chile	Monthly services	Ch$	-	-	-	-	-	145,699	348,917	-	-
76.524.463-3	Transelec Concesiones S.A.	Indirect	Chile	Current account	Ch$	-	-	-	-	-	2,326,804	-	-	-
76.920.929-8	Transmisora del Pacifico SA	Indirect	Chile	Monthly services	Ch$	-	-	-	-	-	106,853	161,400	-	-
76.248.725-K	CyT Operaciones SpA (a)	Indirect	Chile	Monthly services	Ch$	-	-	-	-	-	-	374,200	-	-
20604938300	Conelsur SV	Indirect	Peru	Monthly services	US$	-	-	-	-	-	190,608	131,366	-	-
20511721912	Compañia Transmisora Norperuana S.A.C	Indirect	Peru	Monthly services	US$	-	-	-	-	-	4,461	16,694	-	-
77.244.437-0	Transmisora Parinas S.A.	Indirect	Chile	Monthly services	Ch$	-	-	-	-	-	3,112,249	4,014,720	-	-
Totales											7,192,561	16,881,774	267,646,310	251,764,385

(a) As described in Note 35 – Business Combinations, as of September 30, 2025, CyT Operaciones SpA is included in the consolidated balances of Transelec S.A. Accordingly, intercompany transactions between the two entities have been eliminated.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

7 - BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

7.1 Balances and transactions with related parties (continued)

Accounts payable to related companies

Tax ID Number	Company	Relation	Country	Description	Curr.	Start Date	End date	Interest payment	Principal Payment	Interest rate	Current		Non-current	
											09-30-2025	12-31-2024	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
											ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
76.560.200-9	Transelec Holdings Rentas Ltda.	Parent Company	Chile	Current account	CLP	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,980,615	-	-
76.560.200-9	Transelec Holdings Rentas Ltda. (b)	Parent Company	Chile	Current account	US$	12-28-2012	12-28-2017	Semi-annual	At maturity	7.61%	1,905,709	-	34,357,323	-
76.560.200-9	Transelec Holdings Rentas Ltda.	Parent Company	Chile	Current account	US$	-	-	-	-	-	91,427,051	4,069,015	-	-
Totales											93,332,760	33,049,630	34,357,323	-

(b) The balance includes a current account between CyT Operaciones SpA and Transelec Holdings Rentas Ltda., which was incorporated as part of the acquisition of the entity.

Most significant transactions and their effect on income

Tax ID Number	Company	Relation	Country	Description	09-30-2025		09-30-2024	
					Amount	Effect on income	Amount	Effect on income
					ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
76.560.200-9	Transelec Holdings Rentas Ltda.	Parent company	Chile	Interest earned	6,427,088	(6,427,088)	6,159,008	6,159,008
76.560.200-9	Transelec Holdings Rentas Ltda.	Parent company	Chile	Interest collected	8,683,740	-	4,085,428	-
76.560.200-9	Transelec Holdings Rentas Ltda.	Parent company	Chile	UF readjustment	7,468,873	7,468,873	7,661,921	7,661,921
76.560.200-9	Transelec Holdings Rentas Ltda.	Parent company	Chile	Exchange difference	2,905,643	2,905,643	-	-
76.560.200-9	Transelec Holdings Rentas Ltda.	Parent company	Chile	Current account granted	126,239,690	-	69,677,023	-
76.560.200-9	Transelec Holdings Rentas Ltda.	Parent company	Chile	Current account collected	123,442,040	-	87,073,360	-
76.560.200-9	Transelec Holdings Rentas Ltda.	Parent company	Chile	Current account received	250,072,608	-	9,898,331	-
76.560.200-9	Transelec Holdings Rentas Ltda.	Parent company	Chile	Current account paid	186,247,482	-	23,851	-
76.560.200-9	Transelec Holdings Rentas Ltda.	Parent company	Chile	Dividend paid	-	-	54,714,708	-
76.559.580-0	Rentas Eléctricas I Ltda	Parent company	Chile	Dividend paid	-	-	5,473	-

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 (continued)

Tax ID Number	Company	Relation	Country	Description	09-30-2025		09-30-2024	
					Amount	Effect on income	Amount	Effect on income
					ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
B87674974	ETC Transmission Holdings SL	Indirect parent	Spain	Current account granted	271,171	-	306,238	-
B87674974	ETC Transmission Holdings SL	Indirect parent	Chile	Exchange difference	30,796	30,796	-	-
77.826.905-8	Aguas Esperanza SpA	Indirect	Chile	Current account granted	-	-	655,221	-
77.826.905-8	Aguas Esperanza SpA	Indirect	Chile	Current account collected	-	-	655,221	-
76.524.463-3	Transelec Concesiones S.A.	Indirect	Chile	Monthly services	1,889,901	1,889,901	2,617,663	2,617,663
76.524.463-3	Transelec Concesiones S.A.	Indirect	Chile	Amounts collected	1,842,263	-	2,391,071	-
76.524.463-3	Transelec Concesiones S.A.	Indirect	Chile	Current account granted	2,065,469	-	-	-
76.920.929-8	Transmisora del Pacífico S.A.	Indirect	Chile	Monthly services	1,107,238	1,107,238	671,881	671,881
76.920.929-8	Transmisora del Pacífico S.A.	Indirect	Chile	Amounts collected	1,160,511	-	647,069	-
76.248.725-K	CYT Operaciones SpA (c)	Indirect	Chile	Monthly services	614,683	614,683	1,783,617	1,783,617
76.248.725-K	CYT Operaciones SpA (c)	Indirect	Chile	Amounts collected	203,111	-	1,577,896	-
76.248.725-K	CYT Operaciones SpA (c)	Indirect	Chile	interest accrued	621,858	(621,858)	-	-
77.244.437-0	Transmisora Parinas S.A.	Indirect	Chile	Monthly services	7,617,521	7,617,521	2,585,609	2,585,609
77.244.437-0	Transmisora Parinas S.A.	Indirect	Chile	Amounts collected	8.518.742	-	-	-
20604938300	Conelsur SV	Indirect	Peru	Monthly services	564,135	564,135	555,060	555,060
20604938300	Conelsur SV	Indirect	Peru	Amounts collected	501,643	-	493,178	-
20604938300	Conelsur SV	Indirect	Peru	Exchange difference	1,804	(1,804)	-	-
20601047005	Conelsur LT	Indirect	Peru	Monthly services	-	-	8,872	8,872
20601047005	Conelsur LT	Indirect	Peru	Amounts collected	-	-	28,055	-
20511721912	Compañia Transmisora Norperuana S.A.C	Indirect	Peru	Monthly services	132,215	132,215	207,662	207,662
20511721912	Compañia Transmisora Norperuana S.A.C	Indirecta	Peru	Amounts collected	154,268	-	212,134	-

(c) The transactions of CyT Operaciones SpA relate to those executed prior to Transelec S.A.'s assumption of control.

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 bylaws, the Board of Directors is composed of nine members appointed by the shareholders at the respective Shareholders' Meeting, who remain in office for two years, with the possibility of being reelected. For each Board Member there is an alternate Board Member

The current Board of Directors was elected at the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on April 30, 2024, which was made up as follows: Mr. Alfredo Ergas Segal as regular director and Mr. Diego Alonso González Leiva as his respective alternate director, Mr. Tao He as principal conductor and Mr. Cheng Tai as his respective deputy conductor, Mr. Richard Cacchione as principal conductor and Mr. Michael Rosenfeld as his respective deputy conductor; Mr. Jordan Anderson as principal director and Mr. Jon Perry as his respective alternate director; Mr. Mario Valcarce Durán as regular director and Mr. José Miguel Bambach Salvatore as his respective alternate director; Mr. Radomiro Blas Tomic Errázuriz as regular director and Mr. Patricio Reyes Infante as his respective alternate director; Mr. Juan Benabarre Benaiges as regular director and Mr. Jorge Agustín Echeverría Bambach as his respective alternate director; Ms. Ximena Clark Núñez as regular director and Mr. Claudio Campos Bierwirth as her respective substitute director and Ms. Andrea Butelmann Peisajoff as regular director and Mr. Juan Agustín Laso Bambach as her respective substitute director.

In the Board meeting held on May 15, 2024, Mr. Alfredo Ergas Segal was elected Chairman of the Board of Transelec.

On December 31, 2024, Mr. Cheng Tai submitted his resignation as alternate director of Transelec S.A.

The Board of Directors of Transelec S.A. It has a fixed monthly calendar that considers all the ordinary sessions to be held during the current year. This administrative body met systematically from January to September 30, 2025 and had four extraordinary session during the period.

7.2.1 Board of Directors' compensation

As established in Article No. 33 of Law No. 18,046 on Corporations, at the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting of Transelec S.A., held on April 30, 2024, it was agreed to maintain the annual remuneration of directors in US$90,000, gross value, regardless of the number of sessions actually attended or carried out. Per diems are paid quarterly.

The Directors, Mr. Alfredo Ergas, Mr. Richard Cacchione, Mr. Jordan Anderson and Mr. Tao He waived their respective allowances for the years 2025 and 2024.

At the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting, held on April 25, 2025, it was decided that alternate directors will not receive remuneration.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

7 - BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

7.2 Board of Directors and management (continued)

7.2.1 Board of Directors' compensation (continued)

The per diem received by the members of the Board of Directors for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

Director	09-30-2025	09-30-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Alfredo Ergas Segal (President)*	-	-
Radomiro Blas Tomic Errázuriz	64,866	63,071
Mario Alejandro Valcarce Durán	64,866	63,071
Juan Ramon Benabarre Benaiges	64,866	63,071
Andrea Butelmann Peisajoff	64,866	63,071
Jordan Anderson*	-	-
Tao He*	-	-
Richard Cacchione*	-	-
Ximena Clark Núñez	64,866	63,071

* Mr. Alfredo Ergas (Chairman), Richard Cacchione, Jordan Anderson and Tao He resigned their respective allowances for the period 2025 and 2024.

7.3 Board expenses

As of September 30, 2025, no training has been conducted for the Board of Directors regarding the Economic Crimes Law or the new Workplace Harassment Law.

7.4 Audit committee

In April 2007, the Company approved the creation of an Audit Committee, separate from that established in the Corporations Law. Its functions include, among others, reviewing the reports of the 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, and 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 held one session as of September 30, 2025.

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 member of the Audit Committee, and the Directors, Mr. Juan Ramón Benabarre Benaiges, Mr. Alfredo Ergas Segal, Mr. Richard Cacchione and Mr.Tao He are also members of the Audit Committee.

As of the date of these Consolidated Financial Statements, the Audit Committee is maintained. At the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting of Transelec S.A., held on April 25, 2025, 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 compensation received by members of the Audit Committee for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

Director	30-09-2025	30-09-2024
	M$	M$
Mario Alejandro Valcarce Duran (Presidente)	9,965	8,771
Juan Ramón Benabarre Benaiges	9,965	8,771
Alfredo Ergas Segal	-	-
Richard Cacchione	-	-
Tao He	-	-

7.5 Compensation of key management that are not Directors

Members of key management

Arturo Le Blanc	Chief Executive Officer
Eduardo Tagle Gana	Vice-President of Legal and Territorial Affairs
Monica De Martino	Vice-President of Regulatory and Revenue Manager
Olivia Heuts Goen	Vice-President of Business Development
Francisco Castro Crichton	Vice-President of Finance
Bernardo Canales Fuenzalida	Vice President of Engineering and Project Development
Claudio Aravena Vallejo	Vice-President of Human Resources
Jorge Vargas Romero	Vice-President of Operations
Paola Basaure Barros	Vice-President of Corporate Affairs and Environment
Alejandro Rehbein Oroz	Vice-President of Innovation and Information Technology

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 gross remuneration. The details of remuneration of key management personnel for the nine-month periods ending September 30, 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

Concept	09-30-2025	09-30-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Salaries	2,147,064	2,055,446
Other short-term employee benefits	818,983	774,822
Other long-term employee benefits	720,706	402,061
Total compensation received by key management personnel	3,686,753	3,232,329

8 - NON-CURRENT ASSETS OR DISPOSAL GROUPS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

The non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

Concept	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Land	515,376	515,376
Total	515,376	515,376

The balances are presented at the lowest of their book value and fair value less cost of sale. The fair value of the assets was determined based on valuations in active markets for a similar class of assets.

These assets were reclassified from Property, Plants and Equipment to non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale.

The sale of these assets is considered highly probable and the Company's intention to sell is expected to materialize over the course of the next twelve months.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

9 - OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

As of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, this account is detailed as follows:

Concept	09-30-2025		12-31-2024	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Finance lease receivables	12,210,508	511,475,784	2,669,230	359,719,635
Swap Contracts (see note 18)	-	51,146,177	9,901,491	53,269,179
Payment agreements	2,272,046	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	41,752	-	41,752
Total Other financial assets	14,482,554	562,663,713	12,570,721	413,030,566

9.1 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:

Maturities	09-30-2025			12-31-2024		
	Present Value	Interest receivable	Gross investment	Present Value	Interest receivable	Gross investment
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Up to 90 days	3,039,453	11,282,101	14,321,554	716,896	8,189,292	8,906,188
From 90 days to 1 year	9,171,055	31,564,133	40,735,188	1,952,334	22,522,912	24,475,246
Total current	12,210,508	42,846,234	55,056,742	2,669,230	30,712,204	33,381,434
From 1 to 2 years	13,701,864	41,842,431	55,544,295	3,390,956	30,488,098	33,879,054
From 2 to 3 years	15,007,360	40,730,511	55,737,871	4,163,458	30,189,409	34,352,867
From 3 to 4 years	16,668,036	39,539,438	56,207,474	4,689,064	29,860,209	34,549,273
From 4 to 5 years	18,523,617	38,205,327	56,728,944	5,597,356	29,494,896	35,092,252
More than 5 years	447,574,907	343,622,138	791,197,045	341,878,801	338,691,226	680,570,027
Total non-current	511,475,784	503,939,845	1,015,415,629	359,719,635	458,723,838	818,443,473

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

9 - OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)

Movements of financial leases:

Concept	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Opening balance	362,388,865	319,261,416
Additions	1,565,052	1,337,201
Acquisition of CyT Operaciones SpA (see Note 35)	176,595,293	-
Amortization	(6,127,310)	(1,656,943)
Exchange difference	(12,420,967)	43,447,191
Currency translation difference	1,685,359	-
Closing balance	523,686,292	362,388,865

10 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS OTHER THAN GOODWILL

The following tables detail the balances within this account as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

Intangible assets, net	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Easements	190,711,950	190,711,950
Software	7,997,033	7,123,090
Total identified intangible assets	198,708,983	197,835,040

Gross intangible assets	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Easements	190,711,950	190,711,950
Software	35,837,725	32,544,195
Total intangible assets	226,549,675	223,256,145

Accumulated amortization and impairment	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Software	(27,840,692)	(25,421,105)
Total accumulated amortization	(27,840,692)	(25,421,105)

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

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

10- INTANGIBLE ASSETS OTHER THAN GOODWILL (continued)

The movements of intangible assets as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follow:

Movements	Easements	Software	Net intangible assets
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Opening balance as of 01-01-2025	190,711,950	7,123,090	197,835,040
Additions	-	3,293,531	3,293,531
Amortization (see note 26.3)	-	(2,419,588)	(2,419,588)
Closing balance as of 09-30-2025	190,711,950	7,997,033	198,708,983

Movements	Easements	Software	Net intangible assets
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Opening balance as of 01-01-2024	189,536,719	10,127,763	199,664,482
Additions	1,175,231	29,754	1,204,985
Amortization (see note 26.3)	-	(3,034,427)	(3,034,427)
Closing balance as of 12-31-2024	190,711,950	7,123,090	197,835,040

Based on estimates made by Management, projections of cash flows attributable to intangible assets allow the carrying value of these assets recorded as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 to be recovered.

The balance of items fully amortized and in use as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 is as follows:

Activos amortizados	30-09-2025	31-12-2024
	M$	M$
Total valor bruto	15,822,253	15,590,212

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

11 - 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.

11.1 Measurement of the recoverable value of goodwill

The breakdown of this item as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 is as follows:

Detail	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Goodwill	347,756,660	347,756,660
Total	347,756,660	347,756,660

11.2 Movement of goodwill in the Consolidated Financial Statements

The goodwill movements as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

Concept	09-30-2025
	ThCh$
Opening balance as of 01-01-2025	347,756,660
Closing balance as of 09-30-2025	347,756,660

Concept	12-31-2024
	ThCh$
Opening balance as of 01-01-2024	343,059,078
Acquisition of Ana Maria S.A. (see note 35)	4,697,582
Closing balance as of 12-31-2024	347,756,660

11. 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 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$)

12 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

12.1 Detail of Accounts

The composition corresponds to the following detail:

Property, plant and equipment, net	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Land	21,768,878	21,768,878
Buildings and infrastructure	1,012,044,375	940,624,512
Work in progress	614,104,753	574,273,863
Machinery and equipment	670,715,635	602,429,168
Other property, plant and equipment	6,769,448	6,398,879
Total Property, plant and equipment, net	2,325,403,089	2,145,495,300

Property, plant and equipment, gross	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Land	21,768,878	21,768,878
Buildings and infrastructure	1,477,620,056	1,384,866,171
Work in progress	614,104,753	574,273,863
Machinery and equipment	1,049,242,149	962,236,524
Other property, plant and equipment	6,769,448	6,398,879
Total property, plant and equipment, gross	3,169,505,284	2,949,544,315

Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Buildings and infrastructure	(465,575,681)	(444,241,659)
Machinery and equipment	(378,526,514)	(359,807,356)
Total accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(844,102,195)	(804,049,015)

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

12 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

12.2 Reconciliation of changes in property, plant and equipment

The following table details the reconciliation of changes in property, plant and equipment as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

Movement	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 as of 01-01-2025	21,768,878	940,624,512	602,429,168	574,273,863	6,398,879	2,145,495,300
Additions	-	-	-	235,170,402	855,537	236,025,939
Withdrawals	-	(1,239,879)	(1,475,425)	(2,779,520)	-	(5,494,824)
Transfers	-	95,988,203	91,499,926	(187,011,545)	(476,584)	-
Depreciation expense (see note 26.3)	-	(22,978,006)	(21,738,034)	-	-	(44,716,040)
Currency translation adjustment	-	(350,455)	-	(1,530,886)	-	(1,881,341)
Other decrements	-	-	-	(4,017,561)	(8,384)	(4,025,945)
Closing balance as of 09-30-2025	21,768,878	1,012,044,375	670,715,635	614,104,753	6,769,448	2,325,403,089

Movement	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 as of 01-01-2024	21,768,878	899,205,334	548,487,791	419,194,253	6,396,005	1,895,052,261
Additions	-	10,382,893	-	299,453,816	484,389	310,321,098
Withdrawals	-	(1,132,660)	(1,430,602)	(1,554,079)	-	(4,117,341)
Transfers	-	60,143,557	82,349,511	(142,011,553)	(481,515)	-
Depreciation expense (see note 26.3)	-	(27,974,612)	(26,977,532)	-	-	(54,952,144)
Currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	883,116	-	883,116
Other decrements	-	-	-	(1,691,690)	-	(1,691,690)
Closing balance as of 12-31-2024	21,768,878	940,624,512	602,429,168	574,273,863	6,398,879	2,145,495,300

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

12 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

12.3 Additional information on property, plant and equipment

As of December 31, 2024, additions consider assets acquired in the business combination of Ana Maria S.A. for ThCh$15,079,512 (see note 35), corresponding to Works in progress for ThCh$5,230,667 and Buildings and infrastructure for ThCh$9,848,844.

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 September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 commitments to purchase items of property, plant and equipment arising from construction contracts under EPC (Engineering-Procurement- Construction) in the amount of ThCh$317,373,057 and ThCh$343,094,581 at the end of each period, respectively.

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

Concepts	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
Capitalization rate (Annual basis)	4.29%	4.43%
Capitalized interest costs (ThCh$)	6,696,066	12,609,229

Work in progress balances as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, amounts to ThCh$614,104,753 and ThCh$574,273,863, respectively.

The balances of fully depreciated items in use as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

Property, plant and equipment concept	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Total gross value	103,162,487	103,671,586

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

13 - ASSETS FOR RIGHT OF USE

The composition of assets for rights of use as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, corresponds to the following details:

Assets for right of use	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Right of use Land	6,183	13,074
Right of use Buildings	9,630,815	10,549,381
Right to use Vehicles	1,074,624	1,567,107
Total Assets for right of use, net	10,711,622	12,129,562

Assets for right of use, gross	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Right of use Land	101,788	101,788
Right of use Buildings	17,265,605	17,265,606
Right to use Vehicles	4,228,966	4,228,966
Total Assets for right of use, gross	21,596,359	21,596,360

Accumulated depreciation of assets for rights of use	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Right of use Land	(95,605)	(88,714)
Right of use Buildings	(7,634,790)	(6,716,225)
Right to use Vehicles	(3,154,342)	(2,661,859)
Total Accumulated depreciation of Assets for rights of use	(10,884,737)	(9,466,798)

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

13 - ASSETS FOR RIGHT OF USE (continued)

13.1 Movements in Assets for rights of use

The book values of assets for right-of-use and their movements as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are detailed below:

Movement	Right of use Land	Right of use Buildings	Right of use Vehicles	Assets for right of use
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Opening balance as of 01-01-2025	13,074	10,549,381	1,567,107	12,129,562
Additions	-	-	-	-
Depreciation (see note 26.3)	(6,891)	(918,566)	(492,483)	(1,417,940)
Closing balance as of 09-30-2025	6,183	9,630,815	1,074,624	10,711,622

Movement	Right of use Land	Right of use Buildings	Right of use Vehicles	Assets for right of use
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Opening balance as of 01-01-2024	27,148	867,471	154,142	1,048,761
Additions	-	10,906,943	2,022,339	12,929,282
Depreciation (see note 26.3)	(14,074)	(1,225,033)	(609,374)	(1,848,481)
Closing balance as of 12-31-2024	13,074	10,549,381	1,567,107	12,129,562

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

14 - OTHER NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

14.1 Other non-financial assets

The composition of the Other non-financial assets as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 is as follows:

Concept	09-30-2025		12-31-2024	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Funds for yielding easements and land	2,174,367	-	2,055,018	-
Advances to suppliers	12,554,332	-	26,557,460	-
Advanced insurance	45,875	-	3,567,430	-
Tax credit (VAT)	16,988,944	-	476,004	-
Other non-financial assets	5,264,459	206,294	8,519,287	912,070
Total other non-financial assets	37,027,977	206,294	41,175,199	912,070

14.2 Other non-financial liabilities

The composition of the Other non-financial liabilities as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 is as follows:

Concept	09-30-2025		12-31-2024	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
VAT payable	7,047,331	-	302,546	-
Deferred income	-	4,584,832	-	4,932,649
Other non-financial liabilities	347,643	214,632	700,884	214,632
Total other non-financial liabilities	7,394,974	4,799,464	1,003,430	5,147,281

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

15 - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The details of current and non-current financial liabilities as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

Concept	09-30-2025		12-31-2024	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Bonds payable	17,733,116	1,902,061,632	399,408,913	1,870,866,474
Swap contract (see note 18)	545,147	-	1,298,188	-
Forward contract (see note 18)	854,735	-	246,432	-
Total Other financial liabilities	19,132,998	1,902,061,632	400,953,533	1,870,866,474

In accordance with Note 35 – Business Combinations, Transelec S.A. took control of CyT Operaciones SpA. Accordingly, as of Septermber 30, 2025, the consolidated balances include the balances held by CyT Operaciones SpA since the acquisition date.

As of that date, CyT Operaciones SpA held bank loans with a principal amount of ThUS$86,868 from Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp, Mitsubishi UFJ, LTD., and Banco Estado. These loans had an original maturity date of December 30, 2038, and semi-annual interest payments at a nominal rate of 6-month SOFR plus a spread of 2.75%.

On May 9, 2025, CyT Operaciones SpA prepaid its entire bank debt. The total prepayment amounted to ThUS$89,074 (ThCh$83,819,034), including principal of ThUS$86,868 (ThCh$81,743,273) and accrued interest of ThUS$2,206 (ThCh$2,075,761) as of that date.

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 date as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

Taxpayer ID number	Debtor name	Country	Creditor	Placement in Chile or abroad	Instrument registration number	Series	Curr.	Effective interest rate	Nominal interest rate	Principal payment	Interest payment	Final maturity	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
													ThCh$	ThCh$
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	Chile	Bondholders	Chile	480	D	UF	4.37%	4.25%	At maturity	Semiannual	12-15-2027	538,664,753	518,317,683
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	Chile	Bondholders	Chile	599	H	UF	4.79%	4.80%	At maturity	Semiannual	08-01-2031	119,388,764	117,525,881
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	Chile	Bondholders	Chile	599	K	UF	4.61%	4.60%	At maturity	Semiannual	09-01-2031	63,406,894	62,400,768
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	Chile	Bondholders	Chile	599	M	UF	4.26%	4.05%	At maturity	Semiannual	06-15-2032	59,287,850	57,020,821
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	Chile	Bondholders	Chile	599	M-1	UF	4.23%	4.05%	At maturity	Semiannual	06-15-2032	75,022,832	72,142,881
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	Chile	Bondholders	Chile	599	N	UF	4.29%	3.95%	At maturity	Semiannual	12-15-2038	116,228,555	111,662,141
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	Chile	Bondholders	Chile	744	Q	UF	4.02%	3.95%	At maturity	Semiannual	10-15-2042	123,945,530	119,390,506
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	Chile	Bondholders	Chile	1142	X	UF	3.45%	3.20%	At maturity	Semiannual	03-01-2034	156,041,482	152,781,811
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	Chile	Bondholders	Chile	1142	V	UF	3.37%	3.30%	At maturity	Semiannual	03-01-2048	117,561,096	115,258,830
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	Chile	Bondholders	Chile	1182	Y	UF	3.12%	3.80%	At maturity	Semiannual	08-01-2028	60,539,648	59,724,087
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	Chile	Bondholders	Chile	1183	AB	UF	3.10%	3.95%	At maturity	Semiannual	08-01-2045	152,390,442	150,455,644
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	Chile	Bondholders	Foreign	2nd issuance	Sr N	US$	4.66%	4.25%	At maturity	Semiannual	14-01-2025	-	381,285,295
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	Chile	Bondholders	Foreign	3rd issuance	Sr N	US$	4.31%	3.88%	At maturity	Semiannual	12-01-2029	337,316,902	352,309,039
Total													1,919,794,748	2,270,275,387

The fair value of current and non-current bonds payable, both secured and unsecured, amounts to ThCh$1,900,468,240 and ThCh$2,291,890,705 as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, 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	Maturities								
			Current			Non-current					
			Maturity less than 90 days	Maturity more than 90 days	Total Current 09-30-2025	Maturity 1 to 2 years	Maturity 2 to 3 years	Maturity 3 to 4 years	Maturity 4 to 5 years	Maturity more than 5 years	Total Non-current 09-30-2025
			ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	480	6,554,270	-	6,554,270	-	532,110,483	-	-	-	532,110,483
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	599	-	916,189	916,189	-	-	-	-	118,472,575	118,472,575
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	599	-	230,195	230,195	-	-	-	-	63,176,699	63,176,699
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	599	694,314	-	694,314	-	-	-	-	58,593,536	58,593,536
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	599	879,465	-	879,465	-	-	-	-	74,143,367	74,143,367
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	599	1,354,671	-	1,354,671	-	-	-	-	114,873,884	114,873,884
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	744	2,197,859	-	2,197,859	-	-	-	-	121,747,671	121,747,671
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	1142	-	401,703	401,703	-	-	-	-	155,639,779	155,639,779
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	1142	-	310,617	310,617	-	-	-	-	117,250,479	117,250,479
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	1182	-	363,850	363,850	-	60,175,798	-	-	-	60,175,798
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	1183	-	881,724	881,724	-	-	-	-	151,508,718	151,508,718
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	3rd issuance	-	2,948,259	2,948,259	-	-	334,368,643	-	-	334,368,643
Total			11,680,579	6,052,537	17,733,116	-	592,286,281	334,368,643	-	975,406,708	1,902,061,632

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	Maturities								
			Current			Non-current					
			Maturity less than 90 days	Maturity more than 90 days	Total Current 12-31-2024	Maturity 1 to 2 years	Maturity 2 to 3 years	Maturity 3 to 4 years	Maturity 4 to 5 years	Maturity more than 5 years	Total Non-current 12-31-2024
			ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	480	-	958,784	958,784	-	-	517,358,899	-	-	517,358,899
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	599	2,258,177	-	2,258,177	-	-	-	-	115,267,704	115,267,704
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	599	934,467	-	934,467	-	-	-	-	61,466,301	61,466,301
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	599	-	101,567	101,567	-	-	-	-	56,919,254	56,919,254
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	599	-	128,652	128,652	-	-	-	-	72,014,229	72,014,229
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	599	-	198,167	198,167	-	-	-	-	111,463,974	111,463,974
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	744	-	985,466	985,466	-	-	-	-	118,405,040	118,405,040
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	1142	1,630,696	-	1,630,696	-	-	-	-	151,151,115	151,151,115
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	1142	1,260,935	-	1,260,935	-	-	-	-	113,997,895	113,997,895
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	1182	901,925	-	901,925	-	-	58,822,162	-	-	58,822,162
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	1183	2,185,038	-	2,185,038	-	-	-	-	148,270,606	148,270,606
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	2nd issuance	381,285,295	-	381,285,295	-	-	-	-	-	-
76.555.400-4	Transelec S.A.	3rd issuance	6,579,744	-	6,579,744	-	-	-	345,729,295	-	345,729,295
Total			397,036,277	2,372,636	399,408,913	-	-	576,181,061	345,729,295	948,956,118	1,870,866,474

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

15 - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

15.2 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

The movement of other financial liabilities as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 is as follows:

Movements	Opening balance as of 01-01-2025	Changes representing cash flow					Changes that do not represent cash flow					Final balance as of 09-30-2025
		New liabilities	Payments of principal	Payments of interests	Payments of withholding tax	Borrowing costs	Interests accrued	Amortization of Borrowing Costs	Revaluation	Changes in Fair Value	Other movements	
Bonds payable												
US$ Bonds	733,594,334	-	(378,450,000)	(21,294,998)	(880,882)	-	10,791,565	593,104	(7,036,221)	-	-	337,316,902
UF Bonds	1,536,681,053	-	-	(43,126,882)	-	-	46,050,292	224,994	42,648,389	-	-	1,582,477,846
Total	2,270,275,387	-	(378,450,000)	(64,421,880)	(880,882)	-	56,841,857	818,098	35,612,168		-	1,919,794,748
Financial instruments												
Swap contracts	1,298,188	-	-	(2,623,741)	-	-	1,870,700	-	-	-	-	545,147
Forward	246,432	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	608,303	-	854,735
Total	1,544,620	-	-	(2,623,741)	-	-	1,870,700	-	-	608,303	-	1,399,882
Total	2,271,820,007	-	(378,450,000)	(67,045,621)	(880,882)	-	58,712,557	818,098	35,612,168	608,303	-	1,921,194,630

The interest payments shown in this movement schedule correspond to the interest paid on Transelec S.A.'s bonds and derivatives, and do not reconcile directly with the Statement of Cash Flows, which also includes interest payments associated with the bank loan of CyT Operaciones SpA, as described at the beginning of this note.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

15 - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

15.2 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities (continued)

Movements	Opening balance as of 01-01-2024	Changes representing cash flow					Changes that do not represent cash flow					Final balance as of 12-31-2024
		New liabilities	Payments of principal	Payments of interests	Payments of withholding tax	Borrowing costs	Interests accrued	Amortization of Borrowing Costs	Revaluation	Changes in fair value	Other movements	
Bonds payable												
US$ Bonds	643,848,769	-	-	(26,968,899)	(1,152,983)	-	29,112,879	1,520,805	87,233,761	-	2	733,594,334
UF Bonds	1,268,510,029	189,027,400	-	(52,138,392)	-	15,444,799	55,051,685	859,414	59,926,853	-	(735)	1,536,681,053
Total	1,912,358,798	189,027,400	-	(79,107,291)	(1,152,983)	15,444,799	84,164,564	2,380,219	147,160,614		(733)	2,270,275,387
Financial instruments												
Swap contracts	2,184,022	-	-	(4,650,554)	-	-	3,764,720	-	-	-	-	1,298,188
Forward	340,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(94,154)	-	246,432
Total	2,524,608	-	-	(4,650,554)	-	-	3,764,720	-	-	(94,154)	-	1,544,620
Total	1,914,883,406	189,027,400	-	(83,757,845)	(1,152,983)	15,444,799	87,929,284	2,380,219	147,160,614	(94,154)	(733)	2,271,820,007

15.3 Other aspects

As of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, 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 24.5), 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 - LEASE LIABILITIES

The details of this item as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, are as follows:

Concept	09-30-2025		12-31-2024	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Lease liabilities land	17,195	106,478	20,042	121,013
Lease liabilities buildings	1,174,001	9,416,671	1,102,399	10,179,599
Lease liabilities vehicles	719,948	597,935	686,569	952,254
Total Lease liabilities	1,911,144	10,121,084	1,809,010	11,252,866

16.1 Movements in Lease Liabilities

The book values of lease liabilities and their movements as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are detailed below:

Movement	Lease obligations Land	Lease obligations Buildings	Lease obligations Vehicles	Total lease obligations
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Opening balance as of 01-01-2025	141,055	11,281,998	1,638,823	13,061,876
Interest expenses	2,164	172,590	201,287	376,041
Payments	(22,935)	(1,176,200)	(562,134)	(1,761,269)
Adjustment from indexation units	3,389	312,284	39,907	355,580
Closing balance as of 09-30-2025	123,673	10,590,672	1,317,883	12,032,228

Movement	Lease obligations Land	Lease obligations Buildings	Lease obligations Vehicles	Total lease obligations
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Opening balance as of 01-01-2024	153,839	914,383	161,118	1,229,340
Lease obligations	-	10,906,943	2,022,339	12,929,282
Interest expenses	3,195	459,136	51,517	513,848
Payments	(21,953)	(1,497,920)	(642,295)	(2,162,168)
Adjustment from indexation units	5,974	499,456	46,144	551,574
Closing balance as of 12-31-2024	141,055	11,281,998	1,638,823	13,061,876

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

16 - LEASE LIABILITIES (continued)

16.2 Details of future obligations for lease liabilities

Lease obligations	Maturities								
	Current			Non Current					
	Less than 90 days	More than 90 days	Total Current 09-30-2025	More than 1 up to 2 years	More than 2 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 4 years	More than 4 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total Non-current 09-30-2025
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Land	-	17,195	17,195	17,591	17,997	6,385	6,532	57,973	106,478
Buildings	287,239	886,762	1,174,001	1,037,438	1,243,315	1,232,163	1,281,725	4,622,030	9,416,671
Vehicles	178,949	540,999	719,948	597,935	-	-	-	-	597,935
Total	466,188	1,444,956	1,911,144	1,652,964	1,261,312	1,238,548	1,288,257	4,680,003	10,121,084

Lease obligations	Maturities								
	Current			Non Current					
	Less than 90 days	More than 90 days	Total Current 12-31-2024	More than 1 up to 2 years	More than 2 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 4 years	More than 4 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total Non-current 12-31-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Land	18,476	1,566	20,042	16,825	17,213	17,610	6,247	63,118	121,013
Buildings	271,513	830,886	1,102,399	1,147,014	1,215,780	1,197,844	1,211,842	5,407,119	10,179,599
Vehicles	169,196	517,373	686,569	713,257	238,997	-	-	-	952,254
Total	459,185	1,349,825	1,809,010	1,877,096	1,471,990	1,215,454	1,218,089	5,470,237	11,252,866

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

16 - LEASE LIABILITIES (continued)

16.3 Details of lease liabilities

Lease obligations	09-30-2025		12-31-2024	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Lease obligations	2,355,776	11,582,562	2,289,127	12,983,232
Deferred interest for lease obligations	(444,632)	(1,461,478)	(480,117)	(1,730,366)
Total Lease obligations	1,911,144	10,121,084	1,809,010	11,252,866

16.4 Additional information on Lease obligations

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	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
Rate in UF	3.80%	4.19%	2.30%	4.07%

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

17 - TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables as of September 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, are detailed as follows:

Trade and other payables	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Trade payable billed	18,038,994	17,628,698
Trade payable unbilled	213,320,221	118,252,724
Total	231,359,215	135,881,422

a) As of September 30, 2025, the Company has included under the line item "Trade payable unbilled" a provision amounting to M$134,883,785, which began to be recognized in the third quarter of 2024, as shown in the table below:

Quarterly composition	04-01-2025	01-01-2025	10-01-2024	07-01-2024
	06-30-2025	03-31-2025	12-31-2024	09-30-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Data base provision	(29,418,834)	(59,820,491)	(17,858,160)	(27,786,300)
Accumulated provision balance	**(134,883,785)**	**(105,464,951)**	**(45,644,460)**	**(27,786,300)**

b) Recently and following Transelec S.A.'s disclosure in 2024 regarding unintentional inconsistencies in the valuation of its operational asset database subject to the four-year tariff-setting process, the authority determined that Transelec had received an excess amount of revenues totaling M$130,808,897. This amount is consistent with the Company's own estimates, prepared together with specialized technical consultants, and corresponds to the period from January 2020 to August 2025.

c) The Company has allocated the amount determined by the authority (item b) to the provision previously described (item a).

d) The obligation was classified as current since the Company proactively informed the electricity authority regarding this matter, which recently determined that the settlement of the obligation will be carried out through a payment of approximately half of the total amount during the last quarter of the current year, with the remaining balance to be collected through monthly charges no later than June 30, 2026.

e) The impact of the provision on the results of each reporting period is presented as a reduction of the "Ordinary revenue" line item, within "Regulated revenues" See Note 25 – Revenues.

As of September 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the average payment period to suppliers is lower than 30 days, therefore the fair value of these liabilities does not differ significantly from their book value,

The expiration date of commercial lenders billed as of September 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, is as follows:

Trade payable billed	Suppliers up to date		Suppliers overdue	
	09-30-2025	12-31-2024	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Up to 30 days	10,412,008	8,522,724	-	-
31 to 60 days	-	-	314,320	341,982
61 to 90 days	-	-	6,080	837,127
91 to 120 days	-	-	4,195	283,358
121 to 365 days	-	-	545,911	1,011,273
More than 365 days	-	-	6,756,480	6,632,234
Total Trade payable billed	10,412,008	8,522,724	7,626,986	9,105,974

18 - DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

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

18.1 Description of derivatives

As of September 30, 2025, the Company maintains the following derivative instruments:

a) Three Cross Currency Swaps for a total notional amount of ThUS$200,000 (associated with the bonds issued on July 12, 2016) to cover exchange rate variations, These instruments have been designated as cash flow hedge accounting, The counterparties of these financial instruments are Banco de Crédito e Inversiones, MUFG Bank, Ltd, As of September 30, 2025, the fair value recorded for these derivatives corresponds to a net asset of ThCh$50,601,030.

   On January 13, 2025, the Company unwound the Cross Currency Swap maintained with Goldman Sachs for a notional amount of MUS$23,500, monetizing the market value of said instrument for a total net amount of ThCh$10,155,538.

b) Twelve USD-CLP currency sale forwards for a total notional amount of ThUS$184,600, in the short term with the following counterparties Banco de Chile, Banco de Crédito e Inversiones, Banco Itaú, JP Morgan, Banco Santander, and Banco Scotiabank, These instruments have not been designated as hedge accounting, so changes in their fair value are recorded in the net income of the year, As of September 30, 2025, the fair value recorded for these derivatives corresponds to a net current liability of ThCh$854,735.

Additional information:

As disclosed in Note 35 – Business Combinations, Transelec S.A., took control of CyT Operaciones SpA, Accordingly, as of September 30, 2025, the consolidated balances include the balances held by CyT Operaciones SpA since the acquisition date,

At the transaction date, CyT Operaciones SpA held two interest rate swaps with a notional amount of ThUS$86,868, intended to mitigate exposure to interest rate risk associated with outstanding variable rate loans and to hedge projected floating interest payments, The counterparties to these derivatives were Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp and The Bank of Tokyo – Mitsubishi UFJ, LTD, and the instruments were designated as cash flow hedges under hedge accounting,

On May 9, 2025, CyT Operaciones SpA settled both derivative instruments, monetizing their market value for a total net amount of ThUS$1,218 (ThCh$1,145,936), As of September 30, 2025, the subsidiary CyT Operaciones SpA does not hold any derivative instruments."

18 - DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

18.1 Description of derivatives (continued)

As of December 31, 2024, the Company maintains the following derivative instruments:

c) Four Cross Currency Swaps for a total notional amount of ThUS$223,500 (associated with the bonds issued on July 14, 2014 and July 12, 2016) to cover exchange rate variations, These instruments have been designated as cash flow hedge accounting, The counterparties of these financial instruments are: Banco de Crédito e Inversiones, MUFG Bank, Ltd,, Goldman Sachs Bank and Santander Chile, As of December 31, 2024, the fair value recorded for these derivatives corresponds to a net asset of ThCh$61,872,482.

   During November and December 2024, the Company unwound two Cross Currency Swaps held with Banco Santander for a total notional amount of ThUS$150,000, monetizing the market value of said instruments for a total net amount of ThUS$33,900,229.

d) One USD-CLP currency sale forwards for a total notional amount of ThUS$3,000 in the short term with Banco de Chile, These instruments have not been designated as hedge accounting, so changes in their fair value are recorded in the net income of the year, As of December 31, 2024, the fair value recorded for these derivatives corresponds to a net current liability of ThCh$246,432.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

18 - DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS (continued)

18.2 Derivatives assets and liabilities

Concept	09-30-2025				12-31-2024			
	Assets		Liabilities		Assets		Liabilities	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Currency hedge swap	-	51,146,177	545,147	-	9,901,491	53,269,179	1,298,188	-
Forward (non-hedge)	-	-	854,735	-	-	-	246,432	-
Total	-	51,146,177	1,399,882	-	9,901,491	53,269,179	1,544,620	-

18.3 Other information

The detail of the derivatives contracted by the company as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, their fair value and breakdown by maturity are as follow:

Derivative Instruments	Maturities									
	Less than 90 days	More than 90 days	Total current as of 09-30-2025	More than 1 up to 2 years	More than 2 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 4 years	More than 4 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total non-current as of 09-30-2025	Fair value as of 09-30-2025
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Currency hedge swap	-	(2,428,418)	(2,428,418)	(2,331,947)	(2,243,657)	-	57,605,052	-	53,029,448	50,601,030
Forward contracts (non-hedge)	(838,464)	(16,271)	(854,735)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(854,735)

Derivative Instruments	Maturities									
	Less than 90 days	More than 90 days	Total current as of 12-31-2024	More than 1 up to 2 years	More than 2 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 4 years	More than 4 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total non-current as of 12-31-2024	Fair value as of 12-31-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Currency hedge swap	8,516,547	(1,209,054)	7,307,493	(2,331,632)	(2,218,088)	(2,119,860)	61,234,569	-	54,564,989	61,872,482
Forward contracts (non-hedge)	(246,432)	-	(246,432)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(246,432)

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

18 - DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS (continued)

18.3 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 September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, 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 (pesos and dollar).

18.4 Fair value hierarchies

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

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) price in an active market for identical assets and liabilities
Level 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
Level 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 September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

Financial instrumental measured at fair value	Fair value measured at the end of the reporting period using			
	09-30-2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Currency hedge swaps	50,601,030	-	50,601,030	-
Forward contracts	(854,735)	-	(854,735)	-
Total net derivative	49,746,295	-	49,746,295	-

Financial instrumental measured at fair value	Fair value measured at the end of the reporting period using			
	12-31-2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Currency hedge swaps	61,872,482	-	61,872,482	-
Forward contracts	(246,432)	-	(246,432)	-
Total net derivative	61,626,050	-	61,626,050	-

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

19 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The classification of financial assets in the categories described in Note 2,9 is detailed below:

Concepts	Financial Assets to Amortized Cost	Financial Assets to Fair Value		Derivative Instruments		Total
		Through profit or loss	Through Other Comprehensive Income	Hedge	No Hedge	09-30-2025
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Cash and cash equivalents	15,178,367	35,509,236	-	-	-	50,687,603
Other financial assets, current	14,482,554	-	-	-	-	14,482,554
Trade and other receivables	126,211,300	-	-	-	-	126,211,300
Receivables from related parties, current	7,192,561	-	-	-	-	7,192,561
Other financial assets, non-current	511,475,784	41,752	-	51,146,177	-	562,663,713
Receivables from related parties, non-current	267,646,310	-	-	-	-	267,646,310
Total	942,186,876	35,550,988	-	51,146,177	-	1,028,884,041

Concepts	Financial Assets to Amortized Cost	Financial Assets to Fair Value		Derivative Instruments		Total
		Through profit or loss	Through Other Comprehensive Income	Hedge	No Hedge	12-31-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Cash and cash equivalents	197,765,872	154,958,672	-	-	-	352,724,544
Other financial assets, current	2,669,230	-	-	9,901,491	-	12,570,721
Trade and other receivables	141,331,295	-	-	-	-	141,331,295
Receivables from related parties, current	16,881,774	-	-	-	-	16,881,774
Other financial assets, non-current	359,719,635	41,752	-	53,269,179	-	413,030,566
Receivables from related parties, non-current	251,764,385	-	-	-	-	251,764,385
Total	970,132,191	155,000,424	-	63,170,670	-	1,188,303,285

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

19 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Concepts	Financial liabilities to Amortized Cost	Financial Liabilities to Fair Value		Derivative Instruments		Total
		Through profit or loss	Through Other Comprehensive Income	Hedge	No Hedge	09-30-2025
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Other financial liabilities, current	17,733,116	-	-	545,147	854,735	19,132,998
Lease liabilities, current	1,911,144	-	-	-	-	1,911,144
Trade and other payables	231,359,215	-	-	-	-	231,359,215
Accounts payable to related entities, current	93,332,760	-	-	-	-	93,332,760
Other financial liabilities, non-current	1,902,061,632	-	-	-	-	1,902,061,632
Lease liabilities, non-current	10,121,084	-	-	-	-	10,121,084
Accounts payable to related entities, non-current	34,357,323	-	-	-	-	34,357,323
Total	2,290,876,274	-	-	545,147	854,735	2,292,276,156

Concepts	Financial liabilities to Amortized Cost	Financial Liabilities to Fair Value		Derivative Instruments		Total
		Through profit or loss	Through Other Comprehensive Income	Hedge	No Hedge	12-31-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Other financial liabilities, current	399,408,913	-	-	1,298,188	246,432	400,953,533
Lease liabilities, current	1,809,010	-	-	-	-	1,809,010
Trade and other payables	135,881,422	-	-	-	-	135,881,422
Accounts payable to related entities, current	33,049,630	-	-	-	-	33,049,630
Other financial liabilities, non-current	1,870,866,474	-	-	-	-	1,870,866,474
Lease liabilities, non-current	11,252,866	-	-	-	-	11,252,866
Total	2,452,268,315	-	-	1,298,188	246,432	2,453,812,935

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

20 - PROVISIONS

The detail of the provisions as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 is as follows:

Provisions	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Fines and lawsuits	885,798	1,793,628
Total	885,798	1,793,628

The detail of fines and lawsuits are presented in note 34,

The movements of the provisions as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 is as follows:

Movement	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Opening balance	1,793,628	3,445,604
Increase (decrease) in existing provisions	(22,032)	214,812
Provisions used	(885,798)	(1,866,788)
Closing balance	885,798	1,793,628

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

21 - DEFERRED TAXES

21.1 Detail of deferred tax liabilities

The origin of deferred taxes recorded as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 is detailed below:

Temporary Difference Assets	Net deferred taxes	
	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Tax losses	268,861	1,918,089
Depreciable fixed assets	(23,474)	(1,394,185)
Total deferred tax assets	245,387	523,904

Temporary Difference Liabilities	Net deferred taxes	
	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Depreciable fixed assets	(299,519,685)	(280,009,457)
Leased assets	(134,932,642)	(85,112,672)
Materials and spare parts	586,101	589,388
Tax losses	16,716,880	797,513
Staff severance indemnities provision	(66,408)	(82,528)
Deferred income	1,237,905	1,331,815
Obsolescence provision	2,503,259	2,503,259
Work in progress	(20,499,771)	(23,702,075)
Vacation provisions	933,010	951,497
Intangible assets	14,439,221	12,138,447
Adjustment of effective interest rate	(2,414,540)	(2,378,844)
Land	4,822,847	4,539,255
Provision for tariff review	40,842,004	16,877,835
Total deferred tax liabilities	(375,351,819)	(351,556,567)

Presentation in the Statement of Financial Position:		
Deferred tax Assets	245,387	523,904
Deferred tax Liabilities	(375,351,819)	(351,556,567)
Deferred taxes, net assets / (liabilities)	(375,106,432)	(351,032,663)

Accumulated tax losses balance classified as deferred tax assets as of September 30, 2025 correspond to Gea Transmisora SpA for ThUS$0 and Ana María S,A, for ThUS$995,779 (ThUS$645,515 and ThCh$6,458,515 as of December 31, 2024).

Accumulated tax losses balance classified as deferred tax liabilities as of September 30, 2025 correspond to Transmision del Melado SpA for ThCh$1,540,528 (ThCh$2,953,755 as of December 31, 2024) and CyT Operaciones SpA for ThCh$$60,373,846, 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.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

21 - DEFERRED TAXES (continued)

21.2 Deferred tax movements

The movements of balances of "deferred taxes" in the statement of financial position for the periods as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

Items	Assets	Liabilities	Net Assets/ (Liabilities)	Impact of the period			
				Income	Equity	Acquisitions (Note 35)	Total Variation
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Depreciable fixed assets	-	300,892,024	(300,892,024)	(20,882,567)	-	-	(20,882,567)
Leased assets	-	134,932,644	(134,932,644)	(2,085,939)	-	(47,734,033)	(49,819,972)
Materials and spare parts	586,101	-	586,101	(3,287)	-	-	(3,287)
Tax losses	16,985,741	-	16,985,741	(4,391,397)	-	18,661,536	14,270,139
Tax losses - Cash flow hedge reserve	-	-	-	-	(1,280,411)	-	(1,280,411)
Tax losses- Actuarial profit (loss) reserve for benefit plans	-	-	-	-	12,207	-	12,207
Severance indemnities provision	-	66,408	(66,408)	16,120	-	-	16,120
Deferred revenue	1,237,905	-	1,237,905	(93,910)	-	-	(93,910)
Obsolescence provision	2,503,259	-	2,503,259	-	-	-	-
Work in progress	-	19,153,526	(19,153,526)	5,942,734	-	-	5,942,734
Vacation provisions	933,010	-	933,010	(18,487)	-	-	(18,487)
Intangible assets	14,441,843	-	14,441,843	2,303,396	-	-	2,303,396
Adjustment of effective interest rate of bonds	-	2,414,540	(2,414,540)	(35,696)	-	-	(35,696)
Land	4,822,847	-	4,822,847	283,592	-	-	283,592
Provision for tariff review	40,842,004	-	40,842,004	23,964,170	-	-	23,964,170
Other provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange	-	-	-	15,010	-	15,010	-
Total as of 09-30-2025	82,352,710	457,459,142	(375,106,432)	5,013,739	(1,268,204)	(29,057,487)	(25,341,972)

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

21 - DEFERRED TAXES (continued)

21.2 Deferred tax movements (continued)

Items	Assets	Liabilities	Net Assets/ (Liabilities)	Impact of the period			
				Income	Equity	Acquisitions (Note 35)	Total Variation
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Depreciable fixed assets	-	280,009,457	(280,009,457)	(26,453,467)	-	-	(26,453,467)
Depreciable fixed assets Ana Maria	-	-	-	-	-	215,716	215,716
Leased assets	-	85,112,672	(85,112,672)	(19,583,628)	-	-	(19,583,628)
Materials and spare parts	589,388	-	589,388	32,054	-	-	32,054
Tax losses	2,715,602	-	2,715,602	3,892,646	-	-	3,892,646
Tax losses - Cash flow hedge reserve	-	-	-	-	(2,347,704)	-	(2,347,704)
Tax losses- Actuarial profit (loss) reserve for benefit plans	-	-	-	-	80,014	-	80,014
Severance indemnities provision	-	82,528	(82,528)	35,663	-	-	35,663
Deferred revenue	1,331,815	-	1,331,815	428,757	-	-	428,757
Obsolescence provision	2,503,259	-	2,503,259	458,576	-	-	458,576
Work in progress	-	25,096,260	(25,096,260)	4,795,336	-	-	4,795,336
Vacation provisions	951,497	-	951,497	118,726	-	-	118,726
Intangible assets	12,138,447	-	12,138,447	2,992,150	-	-	2,992,150
Adjustment of effective interest rate of bonds	-	2,378,844	(2,378,844)	(706,236)	-	-	(706,236)
Land	4,539,255	-	4,539,255	424,939	-	-	424,939
Provision for tariff review	16,877,835	-	16,877,835	16,877,835	-	-	16,877,835
Tax Goodwill	-	-	-	(209,796)	-	-	(209,796)
Total as of 12-31-2024	41,647,098	392,679,761	(351,032,663)	(16,896,445)	(2,267,690)	215,716	(18,948,419)

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

22 – PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

22.1 Detail of provisions

The breakdown of this item as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 is as follows:

Detail	09-30-2025		12-31-2024	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Severance indemnities	645,018	3,101,310	805,121	3,293,871
Accrued vacations	3,455,593	-	3,524,062	-
Annual benefits	9,001,397	-	9,399,535	-
Total	13,102,008	3,101,310	13,728,718	3,293,871

22.2 Provision movements

The movement of provisions as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 is as follows:

Movements	Severance indemnities	Annual benefits	Accrued vacations	Total
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Opening balance as of 01-01-2025	4,098,992	9,399,535	3,524,062	17,022,589
Provisions during the year	331,636	7,108,016	455,444	7,895,096
Payments	(684,300)	(7,506,154)	(523,913)	(8,714,367)
Balance as of 09-30-2025	3,746,328	9,001,397	3,455,593	16,203,318

Movements	Severance indemnities	Annual benefits	Accrued vacations	Total
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Opening balance as of 01-01-2024	3,929,134	7,609,864	3,084,335	14,623,333
Provisions during the year	682,968	9,293,107	2,438,924	12,414,999
Payments	(513,110)	(7,503,436)	(1,999,197)	(10,015,743)
Balance as of 12-31-2024	4,098,992	9,399,535	3,524,062	17,022,589

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

22 - PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)

22.2 Provision movements (continued)

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

Detail	09-30-2025			
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year up to 3 years	More than 3 years up to 5 years	More than 5 years
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Staff severance indemnities	645,018	500,006	1,063,857	1,537,447
Accrued vacations	3,455,593	-	-	-
Annual benefits	9,001,397	-	-	-
Total	13,102,008	500,006	1,063,857	1,537,447

Detail	12-31-2024			
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year up to 3 years	More than 3 years up to 5 years	More than 5 years
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Staff severance indemnities	805,121	812,049	1,063,284	1,418,538
Accrued vacations	3,524,062	-	-	-
Annual benefits	9,399,535	-	-	-
Total	13,728,718	812,049	1,063,284	1,418,538

22.3 Provision for employee benefits

Severance indemnities

The Company has constituted a provision to cover the obligation of severance indemnity 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 23).

Vacation accrual

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

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 next year.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

23 - OBLIGATIONS FOR SEVERANCE INDEMNITIES

23.1 Detail of account

Employee benefit obligations	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Severance indemnities – current	645,018	805,121
Severance indemnities non – current	3,101,310	3,293,871
Total Employee benefit obligations current and non-current	3,746,328	4,098,992

23.2 Movement of obligations for severance indemnities

The movement of the obligation in the period ended September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 is as follows:

Movements	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Present value of defined benefit plan obligations, opening balance	4,098,992	3,929,134
Current service	152,087	198,181
Interest cost	134,336	188,440
Actuarial Gain/Loss on Hypotheses	55,897	148,345
Experience Actuarial Gain/Loss	(10,684)	148,001
Settlements defined benefit plan obligation	(684,300)	(513,109)
Present value of defined benefit obligations, ending balance	3,746,328	4,098,992

23.3 Balance of obligations for severance indemnities

Concepts	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Present value of defined benefit obligations, ending balance	3,746,328	4,098,992
Present obligation with defined benefit plan funds	3,746,328	4,098,992
Balance of defined benefit obligations, ending balance	3,746,328	4,098,992

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

23 - OBLIGATIONS FOR SEVERANCE INDEMNITIES (continued)

23.4 Expenses recognized in income statement

Cost	01-01-2025	01-01-2024	Income statement line item where recognized
	09-30-2025	31-12-2024	
	ThCh$	ThCh$	
Current service defined benefit plan	152,087	198,181	Cost of sales and administrative expenses
Interest defined benefit plan	134,336	188,440	Cost of sales and administrative expenses
Total expense recognized in profit or loss	286,423	386,621	

23.5 Actuarial hypothesis

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

Detail	Actuarial hypothesis	
	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
Discount rate used	2,40%	2,18%
Inflation rate	3,00%	3,00%
Future salary increases	1,54%	1,23%
Mortality table	RV-2020	RV-2020
Disability table	30% RV-2020	30% RV-2020
Rotation table	3,62%/0,49%	3,16%/0,49%

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

23.6 Sensitivity analysis

The table below shows the sensitivity analysis of the significant hypotheses as of September 30, 2025:

Level of Sensitivity	Discount rate used		Inflation rate		Future salary increases	
	Increase 1%	Decrease 1%	Increase 1%	Decrease 1%	Increase 1%	Decrease 1%
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Impact on current and non-current employee benefit obligation	(187,076)	209,167	-	-	208,857	(190,341)

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 September 30, 2025.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

23 - OBLIGATIONS FOR SEVERANCE INDEMNITIES (continued)

23.6 Sensitivity analysis (continued)

The payments of expected employee benefit obligation are presented below:

Concepts	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$
During the upcoming 12 month	645,018	805,121
Between 2 to 5 years	1,563,863	1,875,333
Between 5 to 10 years	674,976	624,839
More than 10 years	862,471	793,699
Total Expected Payments	3,746,328	4,098,992

24 - EQUITY

24.1 Subscribed and paid-in capital

On April 28, 2025, the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting approved a capital increase of $1,552,710,096 through the issuance of 2,000 ordinary shares with no nominal value, As a result, the capital increased from $776,355,047,865 to $777,907,757,961, with a total of 1,002,000 shares.

The new shares were paid with: (i) a contribution in kind consisting of social rights in Inversiones CyT Limitada, valued at $1,405,110,000; and (ii) $147,600,096 in cash, Rentas Eléctricas I Limitada subscribed 1,999 shares by contributing 99,99% of the social rights of Inversiones CyT and $146,964,252 in cash, Transelec Holdings Rentas Limitada subscribed 1 share with a contribution of 0,01% of said rights and $635,844 in cash.

As of September 30, 2025, the authorized, subscribed, and paid-in capital amounts to ThCh$777,908, As of December 31, 2024, the authorized, subscribed, and paid-in capital amounted to ThCh$776,355,048.

24.2 Number of shares subscribed and paid

As of September 30, 2025, the number of shares subscribed and paid is:

Shares	Number of shares subscribed	Number of shares paid	Number of shares with voting rights
Unique series, without nominal value	1,002,000	1,002,000	1,002,000

As of December 31, 2024, the number of shares subscribed and paid is:

Shares	Number of shares subscribed	Number of shares paid	Number of shares with voting rights
Unique series, without nominal value	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

No shares have been issued or redeemed in the periods covered by these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

24 – EQUITY (continued)

24.3 Dividends

On January 29, 2025, the Company's Board of Directors unanimously agreed not to accrue as dividends the 30% of the net profits for the year ended December 31, 2024, This decision was ratified by the Board on March 13, 2025, unanimously agreeing not to distribute dividends for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company made a final dividend payment to Transelec Holdings Rentas Ltda, for the results of the 2023 period, which was recognized in December of that year, amounting to M$54,720,181, This dividend payment made in June 2024 does not represent a change in equity during this period.

24.4 Other reserves

The detail of other reserves as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 is as follows:

Concept	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Reserve for currency translation adjustment	10,163,849	1,686,411
Gains (losses) from cash flow hedges	(10,181,823)	(14,924,085)
Gain (loss) on other reserves	(429,033)	(383,820)
Income tax related to cash flow hedges	2,749,092	4,029,503
Income tax related to other reserves	115,839	103,632
Other Comprehensive Income	2,417,924	(9,488,359)

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

24 - EQUITY (continued)

24.4 Other reserves (continued)

The movements of other reserves as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, are presented below:

Movements	Reserve for currency translation adjustment	Cash flow hedges reserve	Other Reserves	Total
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Opening balance as of 01-01-2025	1,686,411	(10,894,582)	(280,188)	(9,488,359)
Reserve for currency translation adjustment	8,477,438	-	-	8,477,438
Cash flow hedge	-	4,742,262	-	4,742,262
Actuarial losses	-	-	(45,213)	(45,213)
Deferred tax	-	(1,280,411)	12,207	(1,268,204)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	8,477,438	3,461,851	(33,006)	11,906,283
Closing balance as of 09-30-2025	10,163,849	(7,432,731)	(313,194)	2,417,924

Movements	Reserve for currency translation adjustment	Cash flow hedges reserve	Other Reserves	Total
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Opening balance as of 01-01-2024	-	(17,242,080)	(63,856)	(17,305,936)
Reserve for currency translation adjustment	1,686,411	-	-	1,686,411
Cash flow hedge	-	8,695,202	-	8,695,202
Actuarial losses	-	-	(296,346)	(296,346)
Deferred tax	-	(2,347,704)	80,014	(2,267,690)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	1,686,411	6,347,498	(216,332)	7,817,577
Closing balance as of 12-31-2024	1,686,411	(10,894,582)	(280,188)	(9,488,359)

24 - EQUITY (continued)

24.5 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 main 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 times based on the definitions of these terms in the respective contracts of local bond series D, H, K, M, N and Q.

2) Maintain a minimum equity of fifteen million UF equivalent to ThCh$592,284,750 as of September 30, 2025 as that term is defined in the respective contracts of local bond series D, H, K, M and N.

3) Maintain all the time during the validity period of the bond issuance a minimum Equity of ThCh$350,000,000; as this term is defined in the respective contracts of local bond Series Q, V, X, Y and AB.

4) Maintain a debt leverage at which the Net Debt / Ebitda ratio does not exceed 7 times, as these terms are defined in the respective contracts of local bond Series V, X, Y and AB local bond contract.

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 D, H, K, M and N.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

24 - EQUITY (continued)

24.5 Capital management (continued)

The following tables present the calculation of the aforementioned covenants as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, as well as the distribution test:

Covenant # 1	Total debt / Total capitalization	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
	Less or equal to 0.70	MCh$	MCh$
A	Other financial liabilities, current	19,133	400,954
B	Account payables to related parties, current	93,333	33,050
C	Other financial liabilities, non-current	1,902,062	1,870,866
D	Account payables to related parties, non-current	34,357	-
E=A+B+C+D	**Covenants debt**	**2,048,885**	**2,304,870**
G	Debt with guarantees	-	-
DT=E+G	**Total debt**	**2,048,885**	**2,304,870**
H	Non-controlling interest	-	-
P	Equity attributable to owners of the parent	1,212,702	1,074,052
I	Accumulated amortization of goodwill (as of the transition date to IFRS)	24,970	24,970
CT=DT+H+I+P	**Total capitalization**	**3,286,557**	**3,403,892**
DT/CT	Total debt / Total capitalization ratio	0.62	0.68

Covenant # 2	Minimum equity	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
	Greater than or equal to UF 15 million/ Greater than or equal to MCh$350,000	MCh$	MCh$
P	Equity attributable to owners of the parent	1,212,702	1,074,052
I	Accumulated amortization of goodwill (as of the transition date to IFRS)	24,970	24,970
P+I	**Equity (in MCh$)**	**1,237,672**	**1,099,022**
UF	UF value	39,485.65	38,417
(P+I)/UF	Equity (in UF millions)	31.34	28.61

Covenant # 3	Restricted payments test*	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
	Cash flow from operations / Financial costs > 1.5	MCh$	MCh$
FO	Cash flow from operating activities	404,779	257,572
CF	Absolute value of financial costs	91,812	95,066
IG	Absolute value of income tax expense	38,465	48,238
FNO=FO+CF+IG	**Cash flow from operations (FNO in its Spanish Acronym)**	**535,056**	**400,876**
FNO/CF	Cash flow from operations / Financial costs	5.83	4.22

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

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

24 - EQUITY (continued)

24.5 Capital management (continued)

Covenant # 4	Total net debt / Adjusted EBITDA	09-30-2025	12-31-2024
	Lower or equal to 7.0	MCh$	MCh$
A	Other financial liabilities, (current and non-current)	1,921,195	2,271,820
B	Total rights of use	-	-
C	Cash and cash equivalents	50,688	352,725
D	Other financial assets (current and non-current)	577,146	425,601
E	Finance leases receivable (current and non-current)	523,686	362,389
DN=A-B-(C+D-E)	**Net debt**	**1,817,047**	**1,855,883**
G	Revenues	408,559	445,475
H	Cost of sales	(111,361)	(102,050)
I	Administrative expenses	(36,956)	(39,964)
J	Depreciation and Amortization	68,510	60,648
K	Other gains	1,396	413
L	Finance lease amortization	6,681	1,657
EA = G+H+I+J+K+L	**Adjusted EBITDA***	**336,829**	**366,179**
DN/EA	Net debt /Adjusted EBITDA	5.39	5.07

* Adjusted EBITDA is calculated with values corresponding to the last twelve months.

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$)

25 - REVENUE

The breakdown of operating revenue for the nine and three-month periods ending September 30, 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

Type of ordinary revenue	01-01-2025	01-01-2024	07-01-2025	07-01-2024
	09-30-2025	09-30-2024	09-30-2025	09-30-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Regulated revenues	231,414,200	267,122,956	103,405,705	70,281,124
Contractual revenue	51,260,484	59,930,332	21,454,281	20,222,164
Leasing revenues	30,629,277	23,167,191	11,117,059	7,182,707
Total revenues	313,303,961	350,220,479	135,977,045	97,685,995

Type of ordinary revenue	01-01-2025	01-01-2024	07-01-2025	07-01-2024
	09-30-2025	09-30-2024	09-30-2025	09-30-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Regulated revenues:	**231,414,200**	**267,122,956**	**103,405,705**	**70,281,124**
National Transmission System	182,500,028	209,152,608	82,026,818	51,168,997
Zonal Transmission System	48,180,340	57,096,786	21,193,350	18,823,497
Dedicated Transmission System	381,488	482,643	92,186	161,138
Complementary services	352,344	390,919	93,351	127,492
Contractual revenue:	**51,260,484**	**59,930,332**	**21,454,281**	**20,222,164**
Transmission facilities	44,974,148	53,510,170	19,294,164	18,296,264
Construction and engineering services	440,980	20,753	-	-
Others	5,845,356	6,399,409	2,160,117	1,925,900
Leasing revenues:	**30,629,277**	**23,167,191**	**11,117,059**	**7,182,707**
Leasing interest earned	29,064,225	21,829,990	10,888,307	7,110,531
Indexing leasing contracts	1,565,052	1,337,201	228,752	72,176
Total	313,303,961	350,220,479	135,977,045	97,685,995

Type of ordinary revenue	01-01-2025	01-01-2024	07-01-2025	07-01-2024
	09-30-2025	09-30-2024	09-30-2025	09-30-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Transferred services over a period of time	313,303,961	350,220,479	135,977,045	97,685,995
Total	313,303,961	350,220,479	135,977,045	97,685,995

(*) The Company has classified under this item the impact on the period's revenues arising from the provision related to unintentional inconsistencies identified in the operational asset database, amounting to M$89,239,325 as of September 30, 2025 (M$27,786,300 as of September 30, 2024), See Note 17 – Trade and other payables.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

25 – REVENUE (continued)

As defined by regulations, the 2024-2027 tariff process consists of the Classification of Installations into National, Zonal, and Dedicated segments; the Valuation Study conducted by a consultant; the Technical Valuation Report developed by the National Energy Commission (CNE); and the Tariff Decree issued by the Ministry of Energy, which, after review by the Office of the Comptroller General, is published in the Official Gazette for implementation.

As of today, the Classification of Installations has been finalized, while the Valuation Study is still under development for the National and Zonal segments, Under the legal framework, consultant studies are expected to be completed in September 2025 (Zonal) and December 2025 (National), with the Final Technical Report by the CNE scheduled for August 2026, followed by the Tariff Decree publication by the Ministry in September 2026, Given this timeline, the Company continues to recognize revenue in accordance with the previous tariff review process.

26 - RELEVANT INCOME STATEMENT ACCOUNTS

26.1 Expenses by nature

The composition of cost of sales and administrative expenses for the nine and three-month periods ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

Concepts	01-01-2025 09-30-2025 ThCh$	01-01-2024 09-30-2024 ThCh$	07-01-2025 09-30-2025 ThCh$	07-01-2024 09-30-2024 ThCh$
Cost of sales				
Personnel expenses	14,262,486	12,361,433	4,505,907	3,753,579
Operating expenses	9,172,961	9,025,338	3,156,933	2,817,839
Maintenance expenses	12,028,183	12,536,882	4,733,036	4,407,916
Depreciation, amortization and write-offs	49,342,088	41,783,355	18,077,422	14,269,612
Other	424,032	211,968	305,229	81,189
Total	85,229,750	75,918,976	30,778,527	25,330,135
Administration Expenses				
Personnel expenses	11,761,501	13,310,478	4,137,452	4,414,923
Operating expenses	7,713,405	8,722,029	3,096,922	3,837,803
Maintenance expenses	257,367	133,324	217,003	34,721
Depreciation, amortization and write-offs	3,002,117	2,698,700	1,325,695	858,710
Other	3,162,793	4,040,224	1,057,235	2,550,069
Total	25,897,183	28,904,755	9,834,307	11,696,226
Total	111,126,933	104,823,731	40,612,834	37,026,361

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

26 - RELEVANT INCOME STATEMENT ACCOUNTS (continued)

26.2 Personnel expenses

The composition of personnel expenses for the nine and three-month periods ending September 30, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Concepts	01-01-2025 09-30-2025 ThCh$	01-01-2024 09-30-2024 ThCh$	07-01-2025 09-30-2025 ThCh$	07-01-2024 09-30-2024 ThCh$
Salaries and wages	23,810,970	22,842,331	8,136,992	7,862,525
Short-term employee benefits	2,176,680	4,034,452	635,943	669,826
Severance indemnity	297,561	202,744	103,368	-
Other long-term benefits	1,657,128	1,547,895	523,070	575,599
Other personnel expenses	9,838,686	8,493,888	3,456,541	2,873,053
Personnel expenses capitalized on construction in progress	(11,757,038)	(11,449,399)	(4,212,555)	(3,812,501)
Total	26,023,987	25,671,911	8,643,359	8,168,502

26.3 Depreciation, amortization and write-offs

The detail of this item in the income statement for the nine and three-month periods ending September 30, 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

Concepts	01-01-2025 09-30-2025 ThCh$	01-01-2024 09-30-2024 ThCh$	07-01-2025 09-30-2025 ThCh$	07-01-2024 09-30-2024 ThCh$
Depreciation (PP&E)	44,716,040	40,684,213	15,968,694	13,755,207
Amortization (Intangible)	2,419,588	2,291,391	875,722	742,783
Amortization (Rights of use)	1,417,940	1,122,846	472,036	322,809
Losses from withdrawal and damages*	3,790,637	383,605	2,086,665	307,523
Total	52,344,205	44,482,055	19,403,117	15,128,322

* 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$)

26 - RELEVANT INCOME STATEMENT ACCOUNTS (continued)

26.4 Financial results

The detail of the financial results for the nine and three-month periods ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

Conceptos	01-01-2025 09-30-2025 ThCh$	01-01-2024 09-30-2024 ThCh$	07-01-2025 09-30-2025 ThCh$	07-01-2024 09-30-2024 ThCh$
Financial income:	**12,996,778**	**13,129,073**	**6,047,759**	**4,023,268**
Commercial interest earned	2,250,012	462,199	2,208,885	19,467
Bank interest earned	4,319,678	6,507,866	1,655,053	1,914,289
Interest earned from related parties	6,427,088	6,159,008	2,183,821	2,089,512
Financial expenses:	**(56,297,098)**	**(59,550,500)**	**(18,827,398)**	**(20,446,477)**
Interest and expenses on bonds	(51,296,449)	(53,545,556)	(16,833,418)	(18,490,941)
Interest rate Swap	(1,021,110)	(3,481,562)	(626,919)	(1,168,991)
Interest expensed from related parties	(1,247,008)	-	(625,150)	-
Other expenses	(2,732,531)	(2,523,382)	(741,911)	(786,545)
Gain (loss) from indexation units	**(35,348,368)**	**(32,254,487)**	**(7,097,557)**	**(10,254,630)**
Gain (loss) from indexation of bonds	(42,648,389)	(39,649,133)	(8,709,276)	(12,325,955)
Gain (loss) from indexation of loans to related parties	7,365,027	7,660,463	1,559,887	2,320,472
Other Gain (loss) from indexation of UF	(65,006)	(265,817)	51,832	(249,147)
Foreign exchange gains (losses), net	**164,950**	**305,187**	**(503,644)**	**(623,980)**
Obligations with public	7,036,221	(14,829,161)	(10,237,739)	34,360,601
Intercompany Loan	4,520,070	(19,414)	(4,210,500)	(61,358)
Financial instruments	(249,913)	6,809,943	3,803,787	(17,653,118)
Finance lease	(12,420,966)	7,477,393	10,548,883	(17,009,293)
Other	1,279,538	866,426	(408,075)	(260,812)
Total financial result, net	(78,483,738)	(78,370,727)	(20,380,840)	(27,301,819)

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

27 - INCOME TAX

The income tax for the nine and three-month periods ending September 30, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Concepts	01-01-2025	01-01-2024	07-01-2025	07-01-2024
	09-30-2025	09-30-2024	09-30-2025	09-30-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Current tax expense	39,778,358	30,224,037	8,368,693	14,068,194
Deferred tax expense relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(5,013,738)	14,313,128	12,496,433	(4,731,870)
Income tax expense	34,764,620	44,537,165	20,865,126	9,336,324

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 nine and three-month periods ended September 30, 2025 and 2024:

Concepts	01-01-2025	01-01-2024	07-01-2025	07-01-2024
	09-30-2025	09-30-2024	09-30-2025	09-30-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Tax expense using the legal rate	**33,709,983**	**45,144,465**	**20,533,690**	**9,008,114**
Price-level restatement tax capital	58,113	(24,673)	34,817	(24,600)
Price-level restatement of Investment	1,056,936	134,617	250,723	72,251
Expenses not accepted	(83,770)	61,971	122,165	(13,907)
Non-capitalized interest on fixed assets	-	0	-	1,012,581
Price-level restatement of tax loss	(21,533)	(39,040)	(3,987)	4,123
Other differences	44,891	(740,175)	(72,282)	(722,238)
Total adjustments to tax expense using statutory rate	1,054,637	(607,300)	331,436	328,210
Tax expense using effective tax rate	34,764,620	44,537,165	20,865,126	9,336,324

Concepts	01-01-2025	01-01-2024	07-01-2025	07-01-2024
	09-30-2025	09-30-2024	09-30-2025	09-30-2024
Tax expense using the legal rate	**27.00%**	**27.00%**	**27.00%**	**27.00%**
Price-level restatement tax capital	0.05%	(0.01%)	0.05%	(0.01%)
Price-level restatement of Investment	0.85%	0.08%	0.33%	0.03%
Expenses not accepted	(0.07%)	0.04%	0.16%	(0.02%)
Non-capitalized interest on fixed assets	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.76%
Price-level restatement of tax loss	(0.02%)	(0.02%)	(0.01%)	0.01%
Other differences	0.04%	(0.45%)	(0.10%)	(0.43%)
Total adjustments to tax expense using statutory rate	0.85%	(0.36%)	0.43%	0.34%
Tax expense using effective tax rate	27.85%	26.64%	27.43%	27.34%

The tax rate used for the nine and three-month periods ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 reconciliations corresponds to 27%, a corporate tax rate that entities should pay on taxable profits based on current tax regulations.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

28 - EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profits 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	09-30-2025	09-30-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Profit Attributable to Holders of Equity Participation Instruments of the Parent Company	90,087,170	122,664,557
Earnings available to common shareholders, basic	90,087,170	122,664,557
Total basic shares	1,002,000	1,000,000
Basic earnings per share (Ch$)	89,907	122,665

29 - 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 10,117 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 the national transmission system, the zonal system and dedicated (in replacement of the Trunk, Sub transmission and Additional systems, defined in the Short Law I), establishing an open access scheme for the first two systems and allowing additional lines that use easements 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, Zone systems and Dedicates systems used by users subject to price regulation, 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 such systems.

Revenue from transport on dedicated systems is established in private contracts with third parties, which are mainly generators and users that are not subject to price regulation, The main purpose of Dedicated systems is to allow generators to inject their production into the electrical system and withdraw it for large customers.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

29 - SEGMENT REPORTING (continued)

The law distinguishes between the different systems in order to ensure that tariffs are appropriate for each case, However, the facilities in a certain voltage (220 KV, for example) are of the same type, be it National, Zonal or Dedicated, 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 facility is National, Zonal or Dedicated, In relation with the operation, which is carried out by the National Electrical Coordinator, except for minor operational restrictions in the National segment, there is no difference in the generality of the operation of the facilities of the National, Zonal or Dedicated segments, Thus, for Transelec, the classification of a facility as National, Zonal or Dedicated turns out to be just a separation for pricing purposes, not distinguishing other consequences in that classification.

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.

Consequently, for the purpose of applying IFRS 8, the entire business already described is defined as the only operating segment for the Company.

Information about products and services

Concept	09-30-2025	09-30-2024
	ThCh$	ThCh$
Transmission services	313,303,961	350,220,479

Information about sales and principal customers

Information about the main customers of the Company is contained in note 3,1,2 Credit risk.

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

As of September 30, 2025, the Company has received performance guarantees from contractors and third parties, primarily to guarantee performance of construction and maintenance works, amounting to ThCh$77,143,766 (ThCh$56,665,459 as of December 31, 2024).

As of September 30 2025, 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$53,269,200 (ThCh$59,782,223 as of December 31, 2024).

During the first half of 2025, the Internal Revenue Service (SII) initiated a tax audit of the Company's income tax returns for fiscal years 2021 and 2022, which concluded with the issuance of a tax assessment, The Management, advised by legal and tax experts, disagrees with Chilean IRS interpretation, as it does not align with the literal wording of the Law nor with the criteria previously issued by the authority in Official Circulars, Accordingly, and in line with IAS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, Management concluded that, given the high probability of a favorable outcome, no provision should be recorded.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

31 - DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL

As of for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, personnel employed by Transelec S.A., are detailed as follows:

Concept	Managers and Executives	Professionals	Technical personnel and other	Total	Average of the year
Total as of 09-30-2025	16	472	91	579	573
Total as of 12-31-2024	18	477	93	588	588

32 - 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 that 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 authorities in the respective resolutions of environmental qualification.

For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, the Company has made the following environmental disbursements:

Company making disbursement	Project	09-30-2025	06-30-2024
		ThCh$	ThCh$
Transelec S.A.,	Environmental management, elaboration of DIA and EIA and the follow up of environmental matters (includes environmental permissions for sectors)	2,210,143	2,166,116
Gea Transmisora SpA		125,295	-
Total		2,335,438	2,166,116

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

33 - ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN FOREIGN CURRENCY

a) Current assets and liabilities

Classification	Headings	Foreign Currency	Functional Currency	09-30-2025		12-31-2024	
				Up to 90 days	Up to 90 days	Up to 90 days	Up to 90 days
				ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Current Assets	Cash and cash equivalents	US Dollar	Ch$	7,148,343	-	203,237,707	-
		Other Currency	Ch$	13,745	-	12,580	-
Current Assets	Other financial assets	US Dollar	Ch$	3,039,453	9,171,055	716,896	1,952,334
Current Liabilities	Other financial liabilities	US Dollar	Ch$	-	2,948,259	387,865,039	-

b) Non-current assets and liabilities

Classification	Headings	Foreign Currency	Functional Currency	09-30-2025					12-31-2024				
				More than 1 up to 2 years	More than 2 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 4 years	More than 4 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	More than 1 up to 2 years	More than 2 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 4 years	More than 4 up to 5 years	More than 5 years
				ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$	ThCh$
Non-current assets	Other financial assets	US Dollar	Ch$	13,701,864	15,007,360	16,668,036	18,523,617	447,574,907	3,390,956	4,163,458	4,689,064	5,597,356	341,878,801
Non-current liabilities	Other financial liabilities	US Dollar	Ch$	-	-	334,368,643	-	-	-	-	-	345,729,295	-

34 - SANCTIONS

The Company maintains the following fines and lawsuits:

Fines and lawsuits

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 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, Up to date, this fine has not been informed to the General Treasury of the Republic.

   As a recurring process for evaluating accounting estimates, the Company includes the expectations of future events that are considered reasonable given the circumstances, As of September 30, 2025, the Company maintains a provision for this obligation in the amount of ThCh$885,798, equivalent to US$900,000.

2. As of December 31, 2024, the Company has reversed a provision of ThCh$1,866,788, equivalent to US$1,873,412, corresponding to the potential fine and performance guarantee collection by the Government authority in relation to a project awarded. The above, because the Ministry of Energy partially accepted the request for an extension of certain milestones associated with said project.

35 - BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

Acquisition of CyT Operaciones SpA

On April 28, 2025, Transelec S.A., increased its paid-in capital by ThCh$1,552,710 (see Note 24), Rentas Eléctricas I Limitada and Transelec Holdings Renta Limitada participated in the capital increase by fully assigning their ownership rights in Inversiones CyT Limitada, As a result, Transelec S.A., became the sole owner of 100% of Inversiones CyT Limitada, Inversiones CyT Limitada held 100% of the shares issued by CyT Operaciones SpA, the company that operates the electrical transmission system of the Caserones mine.

With the consolidation of all ownership rights of Inversiones CyT Limitada under Transelec S.A., the company proceeded to dissolve Inversiones CyT Limitada, Consequently, through the transaction described above, Transelec S.A., became the sole owner of the electrical transmission system of the Caserones mine, thereby acquiring control of CyT Operaciones SpA.

This transaction qualifies as a business combination under common control, since both companies were under the same ultimate controlling party (before and after the transaction), Therefore, the transaction falls outside the scope of IFRS 3 'Business Combinations', No cash consideration was paid, as the business combination was executed through the transfer of ownership interests at the time Rentas Eléctricas I Limitada and Transelec Holdings Renta Limitada carried out the capital increase in Transelec S.A.

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

35 - BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (continued)

Acquisition of CyT Operaciones SpA (continued)

The Company applied the acquisition method from the effective date of the transaction, Therefore, these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements as of September 30, 2025, include the assets, liabilities, results, and cash flows of CyT Operaciones SpA from the date control was obtained, As a result, the comparative balances as of December 31, 2024, and September 30, 2024, do not include the financial information of CyT Operaciones SpA, This accounting policy has been applied consistently.

Transelec S.A., recognized in its Consolidated Financial Statements the accumulated profit recorded by CyT Operaciones SpA as of the acquisition date, amounting to ThCh$35,104,372 (ThUS$46,237).

The Statement of Financial Position at book value presented by CyT Operaciones SpA at the date of acquisition is as follows:

Statement of Financial Position at book value	ThUS$	ThCh$
Cash and cash equivalents	15,373	14,691,364
Other financial assets	9,874	9,435,787
Other non-financial assets	16	15,277
Trade and other receivables	4,573	4,369,897
Total current assets	**29,836**	**28,512,325**
Other financial assets	175,463	167,684,388
Total non-current assets	**175,463**	**167,684,388**
Total assets	**205,299**	**196,196,713**
Other financial liabilities	9,920	9,480,127
Trade and other payables	432	412,412
Accounts payable to related entities (T, Holdings Rentas)	889	849,219
Accounts payable to related entities (Transelec S.A.,)	398	380,208
Other non-financial liabilities	407	388,773
Total current liabilities	**12,046**	**11,510,739**
Other financial liabilities	78,835	75,340,496
Accounts payable to related entities (T, Holdings Rentas)	35,700	34,117,419
Deferred tax liabilities	30,394	29,046,899
Total non-current liabilities	**144,929**	**138,504,814**
Total liabilities	**156,975**	**150,015,553**
Issued and paid-in capital	1,500	1,405,110
Retained earnings	46,237	35,104,372
Profit for the period	323	310,411
Reserve for currency translation adjustment	-	9,109,189
Reserve for gains (losses) from cash flow hedges	264	252,078
Total equity	**48,324**	**46,181,160**

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

35 - BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (continued)

Acquisition of Gea Transmisora SpA

On May 31, 2024, the Company acquired 1,000 shares corresponding to 100% of the share capital of Gea Transmisora SpA, which until that date was owned by Rentas Eléctricas I Limitada, indirect parent of Transelec S.A., The consideration paid for these shares is ThCh$918 (ThUS$1), Since that date, Transelec S.A., took control of Gea Transmisora SpA and therefore the latter has been considered its subsidiary in these Consolidated Financial Statements,

As it is a business combination of entities under common control, this acquisition is outside the scope of IFRS 3 “Business Combinations”.

The Company recognized the book value of the assets and liabilities recorded by Gea Transmisora SpA on the date of acquisition.

On the other hand, Transelec S.A., recognized in the accumulated result of its Consolidated Financial Statements the value of the accumulated loss recorded by Gea Transmisora SpA on the date of the acquisition corresponding to ThCh$522,177 (ThUS$586).

The Statement of Financial Position at book value presented by Gea Transmisora SpA at the date of acquisition is as follows:

Statement of Financial Position at book value	ThUS$	ThCh$
Cash and cash equivalents	1	917
Other financial assets	7	6,328
Total current assets	**8**	**7,244**
Deferred tax assets	213	194,859
Total non-current assets	**213**	**194,859**
Total Assets	**220**	**202,103**
Trade and other payables	12	10,954
Accounts payable to related entities (T, Holdings Rentas)	754	691,393
Accounts payable to related entities (Transelec S.A.,)	28	25,679
Total current liabilities	**794**	**728,027**
Total Liabilities	**794**	**728,027**
Issued and paid-in capital	1	918
Retained earnings	(586)	(522,177)
Profit	11	10,500
Reserve for currency translation adjustment	-	(15,165)
Total Equity	**(574)**	**(525,924)**

Expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos (ThCh$)

35 - BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (continued)

Acquisition of Ana Maria S.A.

On June 24, 2024, Transelec S.A., acquired the 100% of the share capital of Ana Maria through the acquisition of the 11,969,044,292 shares issued by this company. As such and in accordance with the requirements established in IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements”, Transelec S.A., obtained the control of Ana Maria S.A. The consideration paid by the Company amounted to ThCh$17,574,420 (ThUS$18,749).

Ana Maria S.A. is in the Antofagasta Region (northern Chile), Its main assets are a substation with a 220kV transmission line and a substation expansion project.

The Company applied the requirements of IFRS 3, "Business Combinations", under which assets acquired, and liabilities assumed should be recognized at their fair values on the date of acquisition,

This business combination was accounted for using the acquisition method at the date on which control was transferred to the Transelec S.A.

The Company measured the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their fair values at the date of acquisition and proceeded to record as goodwill the differences between the consideration transferred and fair value of the net assets acquired determined in these Consolidated Financial Statements.

The estimated fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities of Ana Maria S.A. as at the date of acquisition are as follows

Recognized amounts of identified assets acquired and liabilities assumed	ThUS$	ThCh$
Cash and cash equivalents	69	65,271
Other financial assets	542	512,276
Trade and other receivables	76	71,343
Total current assets	**687**	**648,890**
Property, plant and equipment	15,968	15,079,512
Total non-current assets	**15,968**	**15,079,512**
Total Assets	**16,655**	**15,728,402**
Trade and other payables	3,015	2,847,303
Total current liabilities	**3,015**	**2,847,303**
Deferred tax liabilities	5	4,262
Total non-current liabilities	**5**	**4,262**
Total Assets	**3,020**	**2,851,565**
Total identifiable net assets	**13,636**	**12,876,837**

Total consideration transferred	**17,574,420**
Estimated fair value of net assets acquired	**12,876,837**
Preliminarily estimated goodwill arising on acquisition	**4,697,583**

35 - BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (continued)

Acquisition of Ana Maria S.A. (continued)

As presented in the table above, Transelec S.A. determined the goodwill on acquisition of ThCh$4,697,583 as a difference between the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration transferred and the net recognized amount of the identifiable assets acquired, and the identifiable liabilities assumed.

Acquisition-related costs of ThCh$132,532, related to external legal fees and due diligence costs, were expensed as incurred and included in administrative expenses.

36 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On October 24, 2025, through a Material Fact, the Company announced that, the Ministry of Energy and the National Energy Commission determined a final amount to be refunded to end customers totaling ThCh130,808,897, due to unintentional inconsistencies identified by the Company in its asset base, This amount was defined following a review process of background information voluntarily submitted by Transelec S.A. since the current regulations do not provide specific mechanisms for such cases, a protocol was established to enable the authority to carry out the refunds to customers. This tariff reduction does not generate additional effects on the Interim Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, as the impacts were fully provisioned as of the closing date of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

On October 29, 2025, Mr. Yuan Zhiyong submitted his resignation from the position of alternate director of Transelec S.A., with immediate effect.

Between September 30, 2025, the closing date of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements and their issuance date, there have been no other significant financial and accounting events that may affect the equity of the Company or the interpretation of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

TRANSELEC S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Santiago, Chile
September 30, 2025 & 2024

SUMMARY

The company faced the maturity of international debt in January of this year for US$375 million with part of the available cash on hand, with this, Transelec reduced its debt level in the capital markets compared to December 2024.

During the first nine months of 2025, Revenues reached M$313,304, lower than the same period in 2024, when M$350,220were recorded. While the company's base revenue continues its long-term trend, specific provisions in 2024 and 2025 with retroactive effect, affect total revenues of the period. As of the end of September of the previous year, revenues included a provision for higher income, associated with the publication of the Final Technical Report on the Valuation of Transmission System Facilities, which incorporated assets that had not previously been considered for regulated remuneration purposes, as well as definitive values for projects that had been recognized with a provisional value, granting the right to receive additional income for certain facilities, as explained in the income analysis section.
On the other hand, the accumulated revenues as of September 2025 include a provision for lower income resulting from a review of the Company's regulated operational asset base, which is used to determine revenues. As reported in the material fact dated October 24, 2025, the authority determined that the retroactive amount received in excess associated with this review, corresponding to the period between January 2020 and August 2025, amounts to MM$130.809. The Company has recorded various operational provisions between the third quarter of 2024 and the second quarter of 2025 —including those associated with this adjustment— totaling MM$134,884, which will be primarily used to cover the retroactive effect determined by the authority. This demonstrates the financial prudence with which Transelec operates, allowing the upcoming Financial Statements to no longer reflect retroactive effects associated with the aforementioned review. The amount of MM$130.809 will be returned by the Company through a payment in the fourth quarter of 2025 related to a redistribution of revenues among transmission companies, and through lower collections during the first half of 2026, thus completing the total amount.

As of September 30, 2025, Transelec obtained an EBITDA[1] of MCL$261,807, lower than the one obtained in the same period of 2024 (MCL$291,158), mainly due to the revenue effects mentioned above, with an EBITDA Margin[2] of 84%.

The loss in Non-Operating Income as of September 2025 was MCL$77,325, while in 2024 it was MCL$78,195. This result is mostly explained by lower financial costs, partially offset by higher loss for indexed assets and liabilities (in 2025, the company has a higher stock of UF bonds) and by a lower financial income.

Net Income recorded by the Company as of September 30, 2025, was MCL$90,087, and MCL$122,664 in 2024.

The company continues to demonstrate its ability to commission major projects. During the first nine months of 2025, the Company incorporated the equivalent of ~US$180 million of facilities, which corresponds to the commissioning of upgrades in the Zonal (3) and National systems (3), expansions in the National (2) and Dedicated systems (1).

[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:

- On January 14, 2025, the Company made the payment of the principal of "Senior Notes – Maturity 2025" Bond for a total of ThCh$378,450,000 (MUS$375,000) together with the last installment of interest.

- On January 13, 2025, the Company unwound the Cross Currency Swap maintained with Goldman Sachs for a notional amount of MUS$23,500, associated with the bond maturing in the same month, monetizing the market value of said instrument.

  On February 25, 2025, a power supply interruption occurred affecting the national territory from the Arica-Parinacota to the Los Lagos regions. The regulatory authorities requested an audit that was published in October, proposing the inclusion of certain best practices and identifying areas for improvement. The Company responded to the audit and has already implemented corrective measures.

- On April 28, 2025, at an Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting, a capital increase of $1,552,710,096 was approved via the issuance of 2,000 ordinary shares with no nominal value. This raised the capital from $776,355,047,865 to $777,907,757,961, totaling 1,002,000 shares. The new shares were financed by: (i) social rights in Inversiones CyT Limitada valued at $1,405,110,000; and (ii) $147,600,096 in cash. Rentas Eléctricas I Limitada obtained 1,999 shares through a 99.99% contribution of Inversiones CyT's social rights and $146,964,252 in cash. Transelec Holdings Rentas Limitada subscribed to one share with 0.01% of the social rights and $635,844 in cash.
  Inversiones CyT Limitada, which owns 100% of CyT Operaciones SpA and its electrical transmission system for the Caserones mine. On the same date, Inversiones CyT Limitada was dissolved, resulting in Transelec S.A. gaining direct control over CyT Operaciones SpA. The subsidiary has been included in the Consolidated Financial Statements effective September 30, 2025.

- On May 9, 2025, CyT Operations SpA (subsidiary of Transelec S.A.) paid its project finance for US$89 million.

1. INCOME STATEMENT ANALYSIS

ITEMS	September 2025 MCL$	September 2024 MCL$	Variation 2025/2024 MCL$	Variation 2025/2024 %
Revenues	**313,304**	**350,220**	**-36,916**	**-10.5%**
Sales	300,239	341,191	-40,952	-12.0%
Services	13,064	9,030	4,034	44.7%
Operation Costs and Expenses	-111,127	-104,824	-6,303	**-6.0%**
Sales Costs	-35,888	-34,136	-1,752	-5.1%
Administrative Expenses	-22,895	-26,206	3,311	12.6%
Depreciation and Amortization	-52,344	-44,482	-7,862	-17.7%
Operating Income	202,177	245,396	-43,219	**-17.6%**
Financial Income	12,997	13,129	-132	-1.0%
Financial Costs	-56,297	-59,550	3,253	5.5%
Foreign exchange differences	165	305	-140	-46.0%
Gain (loss) for indexed assets and liabilities	-35,348	-32,254	-3,094	-9.6%
Other gains (losses)	1,158	176	982	559.4%
Non-Operating Income	-77,325	-78,195	870	**1.1%**
Income before Taxes	124,851	167,201	-42,350	**-25.3%**
Income Tax	-34,765	-44,537	9,772	21.9%
Net Income	90,087	122,664	-32,577	-26.6%
EBITDA[1]	**261,807**	**291,158**	**-29,351**	**-10.1%**
EBITDA Margin[2]	**84%**	**83%**	**0.4%**	

[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 the first nine months of2025, Revenues reached M$313,304, lower than the same period in 2024, when M$350,220 were recorded. While the company's base revenue continues its long-term trend, specific provisions in 2024 and 2025 with retroactive effect, affect total revenues of the period. As of September, of the previous year, revenues included a provision for higher income associated with the publication of the Final Technical Report on the Valuation of Transmission System Facilities, in accordance with Article 52 of the Regulation on the Qualification, Valuation, Tariff Setting, and Remuneration of Transmission Facilities (Interperiod). This report incorporated assets that had not previously been considered for regulated remuneration purposes, granting the right to receive additional revenues for certain facilities, with retroactive application from 2020. Consequently, in 2024 the Company recorded a provision for higher income amounting to MM$6.356. For its part, and unrelated to what was recorded in 2024, the accumulated revenues as of September 2025 include a provision for lower income resulting from a review of the Company's regulated operational asset base, which is used to determine revenues. As reported in the material fact dated October 24, 2025, the authority determined that the retroactive amount received in excess associated with this review, corresponding to the period between January 2020 and August 2025, amounts to MM$130.8xx.The Company has recorded various operational provisions between the third quarter of 2024 and the second quarter of 2025 —including those associated with this adjustment— totaling MM$134,884, which will be primarily used to cover the retroactive effect determined by the authority. The amount of MM$130,809 will be returned by the Company through a payment in the fourth quarter of 2025 related to a redistribution of revenues among transmission companies, and through lower collections during the first half of 2026, thus completing the total amount.

It should be noted that the financial statements as of September 30, 2025, consider as base revenues, the regulated income in accordance with the Supreme Decree (DS7T), published on February 16, 2023.

Total Transelec Operational Costs and Expenses as of September 30, 2025, were MCL$111,127, a 6% higher than the same period in 2024 that reached MCL$104,824. Total Costs and Expenses are composed of the following main items.

Sales Costs during the analysis period amounted to MCL$35,888, higher than the same period of 2024 (MCL$34,136). The decrease is explained by higher advisory service costs and maintenance costs.
Administrative Expenses amounted to MCL$22,895in September 2025, 12.6% lower than those in the same period in 2024 (MCL$26,206The decrease is mainly explained by lower personnel costs and lower fines; however, this difference was practically offset by an increase in information technology services.

Total Depreciation and Amortization as of September 30, 2025, reached MCL$52,344, a 17.7% higher than the same period in 2024 (MCL$44.482). The increase is mainly explained by Depreciation of Building and Works, along with losses on Fixed Asset Retirement.

b) Non-Operating Income

The Non-Operating Income at the end of September 2025, was a loss of MCL$77,325, while in 2024 it was MCL$78,195. This is mainly explained by lower financial costs; however, it was practically compensated by a higher loss for indexed assets and liabilities.

The Financial Income registered until September 2025 amounted to MCL$12,997. The amount registered in the same period of 2024 was MCL$13,129. This decrease is mainly due to lower bank interest earned in 2025 in local currency, explained by lower cash balances; however, this effect is offset by an increase in interest rates.

Financial Costs registered as of September 2025 reached MCL$56,297, decreasing by 5.5% compared to the same period of 2024 (MCL$59,550). The decrease is mainly due to lower interest costs, resulting from a reduced debt balance.Additionally, there is a higher interest capitalized in projects under construction.

The Exchange Differences as of September 2025 resulted in a profit of MCL$165, while during the same period of 2024, the balance was a profit of MCL$305. The Exchange Differences remain limited, associated with the foreign currency hedging policy.

The loss for Indexed Assets and Liabilities was MCL$35,348 as of September 30, 2025. This is due to a 2.78% variation in the value of UF in 2025, which primarily impacts our UF-denominated bonds, along with a higher stock of UF debt. In the same period of 2024, the loss was MCL$32,254, associated with a 3.05% variation in UF value.

Other Income, as of September 2025, were a profit of MCL$1,158, while in September 2024 were MCL$176. This difference is mainly due to refunds of real state tax.

c) Income tax

Income Tax as of September 30, 2025, was MCL$34,765, while in the same period of 2024 was MCL$44,537.

2. BALANCE SHEET ANALYSIS

ITEMS	September 2025 MCL$	December 2024 MCL$	Variation 2025/2024 MCL$	Variation 2025/2024 %
Current assets	237,752	567,092	-329,340	-58%
Non-current assets	3,713,342	3,369,447	343,895	10%
Total Assets	**3,951,094**	**3,936,540**	**14,554**	**0%**
Current liabilities	408,599	620,371	-211,772	-34%
Non current liabilities	2,329,793	2,242,117	87,676	4%
Equity	1,212,702	1,074,052	138,650	13%
Total Liabilities & Equity	**3,951,094**	**3,936,540**	**14,554**	**0%**

The increase in Assets between September 2025 and December 2024 is mainly explained by a higher amount in PP&E (due to higher development and project commissioning)

The increase in Liabilities and Equity is mainly due to a higher balance of equity; however, the increase is mainly offset by the MMUS$ 375 senior bonds maturing in January 2025 in the international market, decreasing the amount of debt.

Value of the Main PP&E in Operation

ASSETS	September 2025 MCL$	December 2024 MCL$	Variation 2025/2024 MCL$	Variation 2025/2024 %
Land	21,769	21,769	0	0%
Building and Infraestucture	1,477,620	1,384,866	92,754	6.7%
Work in progress	614,105	574,274	39,831	6.9%
Machinery and equipment	1,049,242	962,237	87,005	9.0%
Other fixed assets	6,769	6,399	370	5.8%
Right of use	21,596	21,596	0	0.0%
Depreciation (less)	-854,987	-813,516	-41,471	-5.1%
Total	**2,336,115**	**2,157,625**	**178,490**	**8.3%**

Current Debt

Debt	Currency or index	Interest rate	Type of rate	Maturity Date	Amount in original currency (million) (unpaid capital) September 2025	December 2024
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 V bond	UF	3.30%	Fixed	01-Mar-48	3.00	3.00
Series X bond	UF	3.20%	Fixed	01-Mar-34	4.00	4.00
Series Y bond	UF	3.80%	Fixed	01-Aug-28	1.50	1.50
Series AB bond	UF	3.90%	Fixed	01-Aug-45	3.50	3.50
Series Senior Notes bond @2025	USD	4.25%	Fixed	14-Jan-25	0.00	375.00
Series Senior Notes bond @2029	USD	3.88%	Fixed	12-Jan-29	350.00	350.00
Revolving Credit Facility[1]	USD	SOFR	Floating	08-Feb-27	-	-

[1] Revolving Credit Facility of US$250 million: The floating rate breaks down in SOFR plus a margin. As of September 30, 2025, the Company maintains this line fully available. This facility was renegotiated for three additional years in February 2024.

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	September 2025 MCL$	September 2024 MCL$	Variation 2025/2024 MCL$	Variation 2025/2024 %
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	317,779	170,516	147,263	86.4%
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	-236,125	-197,164	-38,961	-19.8%
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	-386,305	150,030	-536,335	N/A
Net increase (decrease) of cash and cash equivalent	**-304,651**	**123,383**	**-428,034**	**N/A**
Effect of changes in the exchanges rate	2,614	-423	3,037	N/A
Net increase (decrease) of cash and cash equivalent	**-302,037**	**122,959**	**-424,996**	**N/A**
Cash and cash equivalent at the begining of the period	352,725	178,336	174,389	97.8%
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the period	**50,688**	**301,296**	**-250,608**	**-83.2%**

As of September 30, 2025, cash flow from activities of the operation reached MCL$317,779, which increased by 86.4% compared to the same period of 2024 (MCL$170,516). The increase is mainly due to higher revenue from the sale of goods and the provision of services; it is partially offset by other operating payments.

During the same period of 2025, cash flow used in investment activities was MCL$-236,125. As of September 30, 2024, the cash flow used in investment activities was MCL$-97,164. The variation is mainly due higher purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangibles and payments made to related parties; however, it is partially offset by collections received from related entities.

As of September 2025, the cash flow from financing activities was MCL$-386,305, while as of September 2024 it was MCL$150,030. The difference is mainly explained by the bond payment in the international market in January 2025 and the amount from the bond issuance received in 2024.

It should also be noted that, to ensure the immediate availability of funds to cover working capital needs, as of September 30, 2025, the company has the following revolving credit facility for an amount of US$ 250 million (this revolving credit facility was renegotiated and extended during February 2024 for three additional years).

Bank	Amount (up to)	Maturity	Type of Credit
The Bank of Nova Scotia, MUFG Bank Ltd, Bank of China Ltd, Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A., Bank of America	US$250,000,000	08-Feb-27	Working Capital

4. INDICATORS

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

Covenants	Debt Contract	Limit	September 2025	December 2024
Capitalization Ratio[1]	D, H, K, M ,N & Q local Bonds	< 0.70	0.62	0.68
Shareholder's Equity[1] MMUF	D, H, K, M & N local Bonds	> 15.00	31.34	28.61
Shareholder's Equity1 MM$	Q, V, X, Y & AB local Bonds and Revolving Credit Facility	> 350,000	1,237,672	1,099,021
Net Debt/Ebitda*	V,X, Y & AB local Bonds Revolving Credit Facility	< 7.0x < 8.0x	5.39	5.07

Test	Bonds	Limit	September 2025	December 2024
Distribution Test[2] FNO[3]/Financial Expenses	D, H, K, M and N local Series	> 1.50	5.83	4.22

[1]Equity= Total equity attributable to owners of the parent plus accumulated amortization of Goodwill. The accumulated amortization of Goodwill between September 30, 2006, and September 30, 2025, amounted to MCL$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 on Income Taxes.

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

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

RATIOS		September 2025	December 2024	Variation 2025/2024
Profitability[1]				
Shareholders' Equity profitability[2]	(%)	8.2%	20.3%	-1210 pbs
Assets profitability[3]	(%)	2.5%	5.5%	-300 pbs
Operating assets profitability[4]	(%)	4.3%	10.1%	-580 pbs
Earnings per share[5]	($)	99,657	218,177	-54.3%
Liquidity & Indebtedness				
Current Ratio	(times)	0.58	0.91	-36.3%
Acid-Test Ratio	(times)	0.58	0.91	-36.3%
Debt to Equity	(times)	2.26	2.67	-15.4%
Short term debt/Total debt	(%)	14.9%	21.7%	-680 pbs
Log term debt/Total debt	(%)	31.0%	27.0%	400 pbs
Financial expenses coverage	(times)	4.65	3.85	20.8%

[1] Profitability ratios are presented under last twelve months' criteria.
[2] Shareholders' Equity profitability is calculated as Net Income over Equity.
[3] Assets' profitability is calculated as Net Income over Total Assets.
[4] Operating assets profitability is calculated as Net Income over total value of the Main PP&E.
[5] Earnings per share is calculated as Net Income over total shares.

5. THE TRANSMISSION MARKET

5.1. The transmission activity and its regulation

Transelec develops its activities in Chile in the electricity market, which has been divided into three sectors: generation, transmission, and distribution. The generation sector includes companies that are dedicated to producing electricity that will subsequently be used throughout the country by end users. In the other hand, 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. Finally, the purpose of the distribution sector is to carry electricity to the physical location where each end user will use this electricity.

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 28% of all the 500 kV electricity transport lines, 40% of the 220 kV lines, 90% 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 relevant modifications such as; i) A single Coordinator of the National Electric System independent of the market players, replacing the Economic Load Dispatch Centers, CDEC-SIC and CDEC- SING, ii) 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, and iii) Universal open access to regulated Transmission Systems and dedicated Transmission Systems when technical capacity is available.

The last significant reform to the General Electricity Services Law (LGSE) was enacted on March 27, 2024, with the publication of the Energy Transition Law. This reform introduces changes impacting transmission, such as the incorporation of projects mandated by the authorities and the reinstatement of expansion project tenders to asset owners, among others.

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 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 with 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 (except land-use rights, expenses and compensation, which recognize what has actually been paid), 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.

Currently, tariffs are governed by Decree 7T of the Ministry of Energy, published on February 16, 2023.

The 2024–2027 tariff valuation process is more than two years behind schedule. As part of this process, the Facility Qualification Report was published through Exempt Resolution No. 461, issued by the CNE on August 30, 2024. Subsequently, the Supervisory Committee for the process was formed, in which Transelec participates as the primary representative for the National Transmission segment. Consultants for the National and Zonal studies have already been awarded. The Zonal study began in March 2024, with its First Progress Report issued and reviewed by companies in February 2025.

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 analyze past and potential risks. Conducting 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 by 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 an 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 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. Tariffs are based on each company's asset inventory and the updated prices of those assets. Therefore, errors in these databases or in the determined prices could result in incorrect tariffs, potentially requiring retroactive adjustments.

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, fires, damages to transmission facilities, on-the-job accidents, equipment and telecommunication failures, and failures in monitoring and control systems (SCADA).

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 are made 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 receivable in US dollars associated to intercompany loans.

- Cross Currency Swap contracts that compensate for the risks of exchange rates on 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:

	September 2025		December 2024	
In million pesos	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Dollar (amounts associated with balance sheet items)	606,161	432,074	737,273	736,655
Chilean peso	3,212,855	3,386,942	3,199,267	3,199,885

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

MONTH	Average 2025 ($)	Last Day 2025 ($)	Average 2024 ($)	Last Day 2024 ($)
January	1000,76	988,10	907,99	932,66
February	956,62	951,21	963,44	980,19
March	932,55	946,10	967,93	982,38
April	961,96	945,42	960,14	943,62
May	941,01	937,37	917,88	917,98
June	938,04	935,74	926,08	951,02
July	951,55	978,07	937,56	956,58
August	966,30	967,48	929,90	917,38
September	960,37	961,24	926,21	896,25
Average of the period	**956,57**	**956,75**	**937,46**	**942,01**

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 value 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 customers and their comparison with the previous year:

REVENUES	September 2025 MCL$	September 2025 %	September 2024 MCL$	September 2024 %
Enel Group	80,747	25.8%	100,788	28.8%
CGE Group	32,700	10.4%	43,160	12.3%
Colbún Group	28,772	9.2%	27,662	7.9%
AES Group	26,216	8.4%	29,741	8.5%
Engie Group	21,288	6.8%	15,947	4.6%
Quebrada Blanca TECK	18,395	5.9%	22,166	6.3%
Lumina Cooper	8,418	2.7%	0	0.0%
SAESA Group	8,872	2.8%	12,210	3.5%
Others	87,896	28.1%	98,545	28.1%
Total	**313,304**		**350,220**	
% Concentration	**71.9%**		**71.9%**	

The toll agreements signed with these clients, including its subsidiaries, will generate a large part of the Company's future cash flow 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 regulations establish limits on a particular institution's exposure.

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, 2021 and 2024. 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 and interests corresponding to the Company's financial liabilities, according to their maturity date, as of September 30, 2025, and September 30, 2024.

Debt Maturity (capital and interests) MCL$	0 to 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	More than 10 years	Total
September 30, 2025	75,373	731,822	418,665	566,613	722,379	2,514,853
December 31, 2024	455,761	666,922	502,111	565,959	717,568	2,908,321

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 September 30, 2025, and as of September 30, 2024, 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 2025 ($)	Last Day 2025 ($)	Average 2024 ($)	Last Day 2024 ($)
January	38.415,85	38.384,41	36.805,73	36.733,04
February	38.467,25	38.647,94	36.750,98	36.856,50
March	38.807,30	38.894,11	36.984,32	37.093,52
April	38.983,11	39.075,41	37.187,51	37.261,98
May	39.146,96	39.189,45	37.349,91	37.438,91
June	39.229,28	39.267,07	37.514,77	37.571,86
July	39.246,15	39.179,01	37.591,38	37.578,95
August	39.231,84	39.383,07	37.638,55	37.754,47
September	39.471,97	39.485,65	37.849,91	37.910,42
Average of the period	**38.999,97**	**39.056,24**	**37.297,01**	**37.355,52**

6.10. Risk of Committing Offenses

Companies are exposed to the risk of committing offenses. Transelec has a risk matrix that outlines risk factors and preventive actions, along with ongoing training for its employees. With the enactment of the Economic Crimes Law, these prevention measures have been further strengthened.

6.11. Other Risks

In addition to the previously mentioned, the company faces other risks, such as operational risks (fires and vandalism), cybersecurity, climate change, taxes, environmental and related permitting, and reputational risks.

7. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On October 24, 2025, through a Material Fact, the Company reported that the Ministry of Energy and the National Energy Commission established the amount to be refunded to end customers of M$130.809 million, due to unintentional inconsistencies detected in the asset base. This amount was determined following a review process voluntarily submitted by Transelec S.A.
Since the current regulations do not include specific mechanisms for this type of situation, the authority defined a protocol upon to manage the refunds to customers. This tariff reduction does not generate additional impacts on the P&L, as the effects were fully provisioned at the close of the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

On October 29, 2025, Mr. Yuan Zhiyong submitted his resignation from the position of alternate director of Transelec S.A., effective immediately.

Between September 30, 2025, the closing date of these consolidated financial statements and their issuance date, there have been no other significant financial and accounting events that may affect the equity of the Company or the interpretation of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED ESSENTIAL FACTS

TRANSELEC S.A.

ESSENTIAL FACTS

In compliance with the provisions of Article 9 and the second paragraph of Stock Market Law Nº 18.045 Article 10, the following essential facts issued during the fiscal year between January 1 and September 30, 2025, are reported:

1) On January 02, 2025, the following essential fact was reported:

By letter dated December 31, 2024, Mr. Cheng Tai submitted his resignation as Alternate Director of Transelec S.A. Board of Directors, which became effective as of that date.

2) On March 13, 2025, the following essential fact was reported:

At a meeting held on March 13, 2025, the Transelec S.A. Board of Directors agrees to call an extraordinary shareholders' meeting for April 25, 2025, to submit to the knowledge and approval of the shareholders, the following matters:

1. Annual Report, Balance Sheet, Financial Statements, and Report of the External Auditors, corresponding to the period ended on December 31, 2024.

2. Final dividend distribution.

3. Renew members of the Board of Directors.

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.

3) On April 25, 2025, the following essential fact was reported:

That on the same date, the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting of Transelec S.A. was held, during which the following resolutions were adopted:

1. To approve the Annual Report, Balance Sheet, Financial Statements, and the External Auditors´ Report, corresponding to the period ended December 31, 2024.

2. Not to distribute final dividends for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

3. To appoint the following individuals as members of the Board of Directors: Alfredo Ergas Segal, Jordan Anderson, Richard Cacchione, Tao He, Radomiro Blas Tomic Errázuriz, Mario Valcarce Duran, Juan Benabarre Benaiges, Andrea Butelmann Peisajoff and Ximena Clark Núñez.

4. To approve the salaries of the Board of Directors and Audit Committee.

5. To approve the appointment of Deloitte Auditores y Consultores Limitada as External Auditors for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2025.

6. To approve the designation of the newspaper El Libero to be used to announce shareholder meetings.

7. To report the agreements reached by the Board of Directors regarding issues contained in Articles 146 and following of the Chilean Corporations Law.

8. Other issues of interest for the corporation and for consideration by the Shareholders' Meeting.

4) On April 28, 2025, the following essential fact was reported:

That on the same date, a self-convened Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of Transelec S.A. was held, during which the following resolutions were adopted, with the favorable vote of all issued shares with voting rights:

1. To increase the company's capital by CLP 1,552,710,096, from CLP $776,355,047,865, divided into 1,000,000 ordinary, nominative, of a single series, no-par-value shares, fully subscribed and paid, to CLP 777,907,757,961, divided into 1,002,000 ordinary, nominative, of a single series, no-par-value shares, through the issuance of 2,000 shares (the "New Shares").

2. That the New Shares be paid through (i) a contribution in kind of all the partnership rights in Inversiones CyT, valued at CLP 1,405,110,000, contributed 99.99% by

Rentas Eléctricas I Limitada and 0.01% by Transelec Holdings Rentas Limitada; and (ii) a cash contribution of CLP 147,600,096, of which CLP 146,964,252 came from Rentas Eléctricas I Limitada and CLP 635,844 from Transelec Holdings Rentas Limitada.

3. To amend the company's bylaws to reflect the resolutions adopted at the Meeting.

It was also reported that, by public deed of the same date, granted before Notary Public Mr. Humberto Quezada Moreno, Rentas Eléctricas I Limitada and Transelec Holdings Rentas Limitada subscribed and fully paid the New Shares through the contribution of their partnership rights in Inversiones CyT Limitada.

Finally, it was reported that Inversiones CyT Limitada holds 100% of the shares issued by CyT Operaciones SpA, the company that owns the electrical transmission system of the Caserones mine. As a result, Transelec S.A. has acquired ownership of said system through the acquisition of control over CyT Operaciones SpA.

5) On August 21, 2025, the following essential fact was reported:

At an ordinary meeting held on that same date, the Board of Directors of Transelec S.A. resolved to call an Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting to be held on September 4, 2025, in order to submit for the shareholders' consideration and approval the following matters:

(i) The cancellation of the registration of Transelec S.A.'s shares in the Securities Register maintained by the Financial Market Commission (CMF).
(ii) Any complementary matters necessary for the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the aforementioned meeting.

6) On September 4, 2025, the following essential fact was reported:

On that same date, an Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting was held, at which it was resolved, among other matters, to request and carry out the voluntary cancellation of the registration of the Company's shares in the Securities Register maintained by the Financial Market Commission.

The meeting was attended by 100% of the voting shares, and the request for cancellation of the registration of the Company's shares in the Securities Register was approved unanimously by all such shares.