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

TRANSELEC S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Santiago, Chile
June 30, 2026 & 2025

SUMMARY

The Company's revenues return to their stable, long-term growth trend, leaving behind the retroactive lower-revenue provisions recorded in the early months of 2025, reaching annualized revenues above MCL$ 500,000 on a last twelve-months basis as of the close of June 2026.

In particular, first half 2026 revenues reached MCL$245,358, a figure higher than that recorded in the same period of 2025, when they totaled MCL$177,327. While the underlying business revenues maintain their long-term trend, the June 2025 result was significantly affected by extraordinary provisions with retroactive effect.

These extraordinary provisions recorded in the first semester of 2025 consisted of accounting impacts reflecting lower revenues for the 2020–2025 period, derived from a review of the volume of the Company's regulated operational assets, the variable upon which regulated revenues are determined.

The above reflects the financial prudence with which the Company acts to appropriately recognize its revenues based on available information, and even in advance of any resolution by the regulatory authority.

As of June 2026, the last twelve-months revenues no longer include retroactive impacts linked to the review of the volume of operational assets.

As of June 30, 2026, Transelec recorded an EBITDA[1] of MCL$207,729, higher than the same period of 2025 (MCL$145,215), mainly due to 2025 provision mentioned above. As of June 30, 2026, the EBITDA Margin[2] reached 84.7%.

The loss in Non-Operating Income as of June 2026 was MCL$66,829, while in 2025 it was MCL$58.012. This result is mostly explained by higher loss for indexed assets and liabilities and higher financial costs.

Net Income recorded by the Company as of June 30, 2026, was MCL$58,960, and MCL$34,902 in 2025.

[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:

- In early 2026, Transelec was fined by the SEC with 80,000 UTM (approximately USD 6.4 million) due to the temporary unavailability of the SCADA system during the recovery process following the February 2025 blackout. The company has filed an appeal and, as of June 30, keeps recorded a partial provision associated with this fine.

- On April 14, 2026, the Director of the SII (Chilean Internal Revenue Service) partially upheld the Hierarchical Appeals filed by the Company, which allowed for a significant reduction in the tax contingency initially determined. Regarding the matters not upheld at this stage, Management maintains its technical position and will evaluate the appropriate claim actions before the competent authorities.

1. INCOME STATEMENT ANALYSIS

ITEMS	June 2026 MCL$	June 2025 MCL$	Variation 2026/2025 MCL$	Variation 2026/2025 %
Revenues	**245,358**	**177,327**	**68,031**	**38.4%**
Sales	231,106	168,749	62,357	37.0%
Services	14,252	8,578	5,674	66.2%
Operation Costs and Expenses	**-81,159**	**-70,514**	**-10,645**	**-15.1%**
Sales Costs	-24,987	-23,187	-1,800	-7.8%
Administrative Expenses	-19,545	-14,386	-5,159	-35.9%
Depreciation and Amortization	-36,627	-32,941	-3,686	-11.2%
Operating Income	**164,199**	**106,813**	**57,386**	**53.7%**
Financial Income	6,428	6,949	-521	-7.5%
Financial Costs	-39,504	-37,470	-2,034	-5.4%
Foreign exchange differences	897	669	228	34.2%
Gain (loss) for indexed assets and liabilities	-35,589	-28,251	-7,338	-26.0%
Other gains (losses)	940	91	849	931.1%
Non-Operating Income	**-66,829**	**-58,012**	**-8,817**	**-15.2%**
Income before Taxes	**97,370**	**48,801**	**48,569**	**99.5%**
Income Tax	-38,411	-13,899	-24,512	-176.3%
Net Income	**58,960**	**34,902**	**24,058**	**68.9%**
EBITDA[1]	**207,729**	**145,215**	**62,514**	**43.0%**
EBITDA Margin[2]	**84.7%**	**81.9%**	**2.8%**	

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

[2] EBITDA Margin= EBITDA/(Revenues)

a) Operating Income

As of June 2026, Revenues reached MCL$245,358, higher than the same period in 2025, when MCL$177,327 were recorded. While the company's base revenue continues its long-term trend, specific provisions in 2025 with retroactive effect, affect revenues of the company. Revenues as of June 2025 include a provision for lower revenues arising from a review of the volume of the Company's regulated operational assets, which are used to determine regulated revenues. Revenues as of June of this year do not include any retroactive provision related to this matter.

Total Transelec Operational Costs and Expenses as of June 30, 2026, were MCL$81,159, higher than the same period in 2025 that reached MCL$70,514. Total Costs and Expenses are composed of the following main items.

Sales Costs during the analysis period amounted to MCL$24,987, higher than the same period of 2025 (MCL$23,187). The increase is explained by higher maintenance costs.

Administrative Expenses amounted to MCL$19,545 in June 2026, higher than those in the same period in 2025 (MCL$14,386). The increase is mainly explained by the accounting treatment of 25% of the fine associated to the recovery of the electric system during February 2025 blackout, tax advisory services and higher personnel costs.

Total Depreciation and Amortization as of June 30, 2026, reached MCL$36,627, 11.2% higher than the same period in 2025 (MCL$32,941). The increase is mainly explained by Depreciation of Building and Works.

b) Non-Operating Income

The Non-Operating Income at the end of June 2026, was a loss of MCL$66,829, while in 2025 it was MCL$58,012. This is mainly explained by higher loss for indexed assets and liabilities and higher financial costs.

The Financial Income registered until June 2026 amounted to MCL$6,428. The amount registered in the same period of 2025 was MCL$6,949. This decrease is mainly due lower interest income earned in 2026 in local and foreign currency, explained by lower cash balances and a decrease in interest rates, however, it was partially offset by higher commercial interest.

Financial Costs registered as of June 2026 reached MCL$39,504, increasing by 5.4% compared to the same period of 2025 (MCL$37,470). The increase is mainly due to higher accrued commercial interests and higher local bond accrued interest.

The Exchange Differences as of June 2026 resulted in a profit of MCL$897, while during the same period of 2025, the balance was a profit of MCL$669. The Exchange Differences remain limited, associated with the foreign currency hedging policy.

The loss for Indexed Assets and Liabilities was MCL$35,589 as of June 30, 2026. This is due to a 2.75% variation in the value of UF in 2026, which primarily impacts our UF-denominated bonds. In the same period of 2025, the loss was MCL$28,251, associated with a 2.21% variation in UF value.

Other Income, as of June 2026, were a profit of MCL$940, while in June 2025 were MCL$91. This difference is mainly due to asset sale.

c) Income tax

Income Tax as of June 30, 2026, was MCL$38,411, while in the same period of 2025 was MCL$13,899.

2. BALANCE SHEET ANALYSIS

ITEMS	June 2026 MCL$	December 2025 MCL$	Variation 2026/2025 MCL$	Variation 2026/2025 %
Current assets	305,635	281,532	24,103	9%
Non-current assets	3,810,747	3,741,642	69,105	2%
Total Assets	**4,116,381**	**4,023,174**	**93,207**	**2%**
Current liabilities	386,568	441,422	-54,854	-12%
Non current liabilities	2,424,757	2,338,168	86,589	4%
Equity	1,305,057	1,243,584	61,473	5%
Total Liabilities & Equity	**4,116,381**	**4,023,174**	**93,207**	**2%**

The increase in Assets between June 2026 and December 2025 is mainly explained by a higher amount in PP&E and trade receivables and other accounts receivable; however, it was partially offset by lower cash and equivalents.

The increase in Liabilities and Equity is mainly due to a higher balance of retained earnings and other non-current financial liabilities.

Value of the Main PP&E in Operation

ASSETS	June 2026 MCL$	December 2025 MCL$	Variation 2026/2025 MCL$	Variation 2026/2025 %
Land	21,769	21,769	0	0%
Building and Infraestucture	1,614,961	1,614,844	117	0.0%
Work in progress	606,117	526,910	79,207	15.0%
Machinery and equipment	1,086,551	1,079,687	6,864	0.6%
Other fixed assets	7,311	7,270	41	0.6%
Right of use	21,596	21,596	0	0.0%
Depreciation (less)	-902,469	-869,697	-32,772	-3.8%
Total	**2,455,836**	**2,402,380**	**53,456**	**2.2%**

Current Debt

Debt	Currency or index	Interest rate	Type of rate	Maturity Date	Amount in original currency (million) (unpaid capital) June 2026	December 2025
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	3.95%	Fixed	01-Aug-45	3.50	3.50
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 June 30, 2026, 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	June 2026 MCL$	June 2025 MCL$	Variation 2026/2025 MCL$	Variation 2026/2025 %
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	101,663	114,530	-12,867	-11.2%
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	-121,422	-93,945	-27,477	-29.2%
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	4,266	-241,034	245,300	N/A
Net increase (decrease) of cash and cash equivalent	**-15,493**	**-220,449**	**204,956**	**93%**
Effect of changes in the exchanges rate	258	-706	964	N/A
Net increase (decrease) of cash and cash equivalent	**-15,235**	**-221,155**	**205,920**	**93%**
Cash and cash equivalent at the begining of the period	88,902	352,725	-263,823	-74.8%
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the period	**73,667**	**131,569**	**-57,902**	**-44.0%**

As of June 30, 2026, cash flow from activities of the operation reached MCL$101,663, which decreased by 11.2% compared to the same period of 2025 (MCL$114,530). The decrease is mainly due to lower receipts from the sale of goods and provision of services, partially offset by lower payments for operating activities.

During the same period of 2026, cash flow used in investment activities was MCL$-121,422. As of June 30, 2025, the cash flow used in investment activities was MCL$-93,945. The variation is mainly due to higher purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangibles.

As of June 2026, the cash flow from financing activities was MCL$4,266, while as of June 2025 it was MCL$-241,034. The difference is mainly explained by the bond payment in the international market in January 2025.

It should also be noted that, to ensure the immediate availability of funds to cover working capital needs, as of June 30, 2026, 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	June 2026	December 2025
Capitalization Ratio[1]	D, H, K, M ,N & Q local Bonds	< 0.70	0.63	0.63
Shareholder's Equity[1] MMUF	D, H, K, M & N local Bonds	> 15.00	32.58	31.93
Shareholder's Equity1 MM$	Q, V, X, Y & AB local Bonds and Revolving Credit Facility	> 350,000	1,330,027	1,268,554
Net Debt/Ebitda*	V,X, Y & AB local Bonds Revolving Credit Facility	< 7.0x < 8.0x	4.29	4.84

Test	Bonds	Limit	June 2026	December 2025
Distribution Test[2] FNO[3]/Financial Expenses	D, H, K, M and N local Series	> 1.50	5.63	5.60

[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 June 30, 2026, 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		June 2026	December 2025	Variation 2026/2025
Profitability[1]				
Shareholders' Equity profitability[2]	(%)	11.9%	10.6%	130 pbs
Assets profitability[3]	(%)	3.8%	3.3%	50 pbs
Operating assets profitability[4]	(%)	5.2%	5.5%	-30 pbs
Earnings per share[5]	($)	155,743	131,685	18.3%
Liquidity & Indebtedness				
Current Ratio	(times)	0.79	0.64	23.4%
Acid-Test Ratio	(times)	0.78	0.63	23.8%
Debt to Equity	(times)	2.15	2.24	-4.0%
Short term debt/Total debt [6]	(%)	13.8%	15.9%	-210 pbs
Log term debt/Total debt [7]	(%)	86.0%	84.0%	200 pbs
Financial expenses coverage	(times)	5.26	4.87	8.0%

[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.

[6] Short term debt = Current liabilities / (Current liabilities + Non-current liabilities).

[7] Long term debt = Non-current liabilities / (Current liabilities + Non-current liabilities).

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 25% of all the 500 kV electricity transport lines, 36% of the 220 kV lines, 56% of the 154 kV.

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 December 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.

In July 2026, the National Congress approved and passed into law the Electricity Tariff Protection Bill, which seeks to normalize tariff-setting delays, settle pending reassessments and mitigate their impact on customers. For transmission, the law extends the current tariff decree (7T) through December 2028, reorganizes the 2029–2032 tariff process and extends the classification of transmission facilities through 2032, providing greater regulatory certainty and improved revenue and cash-flow predictability.

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:

	June 2026		December 2025	
In million pesos	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Dollar (amounts associated with balance sheet items)	563,151	562,730	545,363	525,140
Chilean peso	3,395,021	3,395,443	3,335,908	3,356,131

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

MONTH	Average 2026 ($)	Last Day 2026 ($)	Average 2025 ($)	Last Day 2025 ($)
January	883,97	865,10	1000,76	988,10
February	862,02	871,41	956,62	951,21
March	909,89	927,46	932,55	946,10
April	897,89	903,05	961,96	945,42
May	897,64	890,64	941,01	937,37
June	903,38	922,21	938,04	935,74
Average of the period	**892,47**	**896,65**	**955,16**	**950,66**

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	June 2026 MCL$	June 2026 %	June 2025 MCL$	June 2025 %
Grupo Enel	49,016	20.0%	45,369	25.6%
Grupo CGE	26,487	10.8%	19,477	11.0%
Grupo Colbún	19,457	7.9%	16,465	9.3%
Grupo AES	14,580	5.9%	14,640	8.3%
Quebrada Blanca TECK	14,791	6.0%	8,078	4.6%
Grupo SAESA	16,609	6.8%	5,019	2.8%
Grupo Engie	9,155	3.7%	12,213	6.9%
Others	95,263	38.8%	56,066	31.6%
Total	**245,358**		**177,327**	
% Concentration	**61.2%**		**68.4%**	

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 June 30, 2026, and December 31, 2025.

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
June 30, 2026	76,939	1,053,066	77,853	573,828	731,706	2,513,392
December 31, 2025	75,006	723,375	399,411	567,382	722,072	2,487,247

6.9. Interest Rate Risk

Significant changes in fair values and future cash flows of financial instruments that can be directly attributable to interest rate risks include changes in the net proceeds from financial instruments whose cash flows are determined in reference to floating interest rates and changes in the value of financial instruments with fixed cash flows.

The Company's assets are primarily fixed and long-lived intangible assets. Consequently, financial liabilities used to finance such assets consist primarily of long-term liabilities at fixed rates. This debt is recorded in the balance sheet at amortized cost.

The objective of interest rate risk management is to achieve a balanced debt structure, decrease the impact on costs due to interest rate variations and reduce volatility in the income statement.

All the debt as of June 30, 2026, and as of June 30, 2025, 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 2026 ($)	Last Day 2026 ($)	Average 2025 ($)	Last Day 2025 ($)
January	39.737,11	39.706,07	38.415,85	38.384,41
February	39.724,71	39.790,63	38.467,25	38.647,94
March	39.835,13	39.841,72	38.807,30	38.894,11
April	39.943,72	40.120,20	38.983,11	39.075,41
May	40.361,92	40.610,69	39.146,96	39.189,45
June	40.763,82	40.820,31	39.229,28	39.267,07
Average of the period	**40.061,07**	**40.148,27**	**38.841,63**	**38.909,73**

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.