March 2, 2011

E.CL REPORTED NET EARNINGS OF US$ 51.5 MILLION IN THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 2010 AND US$ 200 MILLION FOR THE FULL YEAR 2010.

EBITDA REACHED U.S.$ 91 MILLION IN THE FOURTH QUARTER AND U.S.$ 339.8 MILLION FOR THE FULL YEAR 2010. THIS WAS A RESULT OF STABLE OPERATIONS DURING THE FIRST THREE QUARTERS OF THE YEAR, EVEN THOUGH SALES OF ELECTRICITY GENERATED WITH LNG BEGINNING MAY 2010 CAUSED A MODERATE DECLINE IN THE GROSS MARGIN OF THE ELECTRICITY GENERATION BUSINESS. IN THE FOURTH QUARTER, THE GROSS ELECTRICITY MARGIN DECLINED AS A RESULT OF THE OVERHAUL OF ONE OF OUR COAL FIRED PLANTS, BUT THIS EFFECT WAS PARTIALLY OFFSET BY REVENUES DERIVED FROM AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH OUR SUPPLIERS OF ARGENTINE GAS.

RECENT EVENTS:

- **Codelco's sale of 40% of E.CL:** On January 28, 2010, through a public auction in the Santiago stock exchange, Codelco sold its 40% stockholding in E.CL at a price of CH$1,200 per share; that is, a global amount of approximately U.S.$1.038 billion, the largest secondary stock transaction ever recorded in Chile. The transaction was led by Larraín Vial and JP Morgan, with the collaboration of Banco Santander. As a result of this transaction, E.CL now has over 2,000 shareholders in addition to International Power/GDF Suez affiliates, including Chilean pension funds, holding an aggregate of approximately 13.5%; other local institutional shareholders, 7.2%; international institutional shareholders, 10.6%; and non-institutional and individual shareholders, 16.3%.

- **New regulation for emissions of thermoelectric power plants:** A new administrative regulation proposed by the Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente ("CONAMA") in respect of particulate matter emissions as well as Nitrous Oxides (NOx), Sulfur Dioxide (SO2), and Mercury (Hg) emissions from thermoelectric power generation plants in Chile was signed by the President of the Republic in January 2011 and is currently under review by the Office of the Controller of the Republic. The details of the new regulation will be made public after its approval by the Office of the Controller. According to a press release from the Ministry of the Environment, existing thermoelectric power plants will have 2.5 years to adapt their intallations to meet the new limits for emissions of particulate matter. The deadlines for compliance with the limits related to gas emissions are 4 years for plants located in saturated zones and 5 years for plants located in other areas of the country.

- **Progress of CTA and CTH projects:** The CTA and CTH fluidized-bed, coal-fired projects located in Mejillones, each with gross capacity of 165 MW, reported completion rates of 99.2% and 98.8%, respectively, as of December 25, 2010. Construction works are virtually complete and both units are in the

---

E.CL is engaged in the generation, transmission and supply of electricity and the distribution and transportation of natural gas in the north of Chile. E.CL is the fourth largest electricity generation company in Chile and the largest electricity generation company in the SING, Chile's second largest power grid. As of December 31, 2010, E.CL reported 49% of the SING's installed capacity. E.CL primarily supplies electricity directly to large mining and industrial customers. In 2009, E.CL won a bid to supply the entire electricity needs, starting in 2012, of EMEL, the sole electricity distribution group in the SING. On December 29, 2009, as a result of the company's merger with Inversiones Tocopilla I S.A., E.CL acquired other electricity generation assets in the Chilean Norte Grande region including Electroandina, Central Termoeléctrica Andina, 60% of Central Termoeléctrica Hornitos, and the gas transportation companies, GNAA and GNAC. E.CL is currently 52.4% indirectly owned by International Power, a company listed in the U.K., 70%-owned by GDF Suez. The remaining 47.6%of its shares are publicly traded on the Santiago stock exchange following Codelco's sale of its 40% shareholding interest on January 28, 2011. For more information, please refer to www.e-cl.cl.

testing period of the commissioning phase. CTA is expected to begin commercial operations during the second quarter of 2011, and CTH should start commercial operations shortly after CTA.

- **Amendment of CTA contracts:** On January 24, 2011, CTA, E.CL, International Financial Corporation ("IFC"), KfW and the other lenders signed an amendment to CTA project finance documents to, among other things, extend the April 15, 2011 deadline to achieve project completion to October 15, 2011. Pursuant to the amendment, E.CL has agreed to (i) guarantee all interest and principal payable on the second and third principal payment dates (in addition to the first principal payment date, which was already guaranteed) and (ii) contribute additional equity to cover all project costs in connection with the achievement of project completion up to US$35 million. Upon project completion and upon the satisfaction of disbursement conditions, CTA would be entitled to request the disbursement of the unutilized portion of the loans, the proceeds of which may be used to repay funds contributed by E.CL in excess of the 79.83%/21.17% debt-to-equity proportion established in the loan documents. In addition, CTA and CODELCO amended the PPA between them to postpone the Sunset Date (that is, the date on which the PPA will automatically terminate if the project is not operational within the CDEC) from June 1, 2011 to June 1, 2012. The parties agreed that if the project is not operational by June 1, 2011, E.CL and Electroandina will continue to supply electricity to CODELCO until the CTA begins commercial operations.

- **Combination of International Power and GDF Suez Energy International:** In February 2011, the British firm, International Power merged with GDF Suez Energy International, giving birth to new International Power a global leader in the energy business headquartered in London. Following the merger, International Power reports 66GW of installed electricity generation capacity, an additional 22GW under construction, and presence in six core regions (Latin America; North America; UK and Europe; Middle East, Turkey, and Africa; Asia and Australia). GDF Suez owns 70% of the share capital of the new International Power, and the remaining shares are traded in the London Stock Exchange under the ticker "IPR". As a result, the new International Power currently owns indirectly 52.4% of the shares of E.CL.

2010 HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Issue of U.S.$ 400 million, 5.625% Senior Notes due 2021:** On December 9, 2010, E.CL successfully placed its inaugural 144-A / Reg. S 10-year bond for U.S.$400,000,000 with a coupon rate of 5.625%. Interest on the notes will be paid semiannually beginning on July 15, 2011, and principal will be repaid in a single payment at the maturity of the Notes on January 15, 2021. The proceeds of the notes were used to fully prepay loans with related companies for a total principal amount of U.S.$ 360 million at the time of the prepayment. Deutsche Bank Securities and J.P.Morgan acted as Global Coordinators and Joint Book-Runners and Crédit Agricole and Santander acted as Joint Book-Runners.

- **CTA Project Financing:** On June 29, 2010, CTA received U.S.$ 132.1 million in proceeds from the second disbursement under its project finance loan agreement with IFC and KfW. The disbursement brought the total drawn amount under this loan to U.S.$ 288.7 million. The total committed amount is U.S.$ 393 million.

- **Rating Upgrades:** On June 7, 2010, S&P raised E-CL S.A.'s issuer rating to 'BBB-' (Stable Outlook) from 'BB-'. On August 13, 2010, Fitch Ratings assigned a foreign currency and local currency Issuer Default Rating of 'BBB-' (Stable Outlook) to E.CL and a national scale rating of 'A(cl)'. In January 2011, Feller Rate raised E.CL's local solvency rating to 'A' from 'A-' and confirmed the rating of E.CL's shares at "First Class Level 3", with Stable Outlook.

- **Start-up of GNL Mejillones:** In May 2010, Sociedad GNL Mejillones S.A. ("GNLM"), owned by Suez Energy Andino and Codelco, inaugurated its LNG regasification terminal with capacity of 5.5 million cubic meters per day including a floating storage tank and an on-shore regasification plant (the "LNG Terminal"). The LNG Terminal began supplying regassed LNG to four large mining groups, CODELCO, El Abra, Escondida, and Collahuasi, which resell the gas to generation companies, including E.CL, for its conversion into electricity. This arrangement with the mining companies will remain in place until September 2012. The inauguration of the LNG Terminal contributed to reduce the system's dependence on diesel oil and Argentine gas for electricity generation and contributed to stabilize the marginal cost in the SING.

- **Name change:** On April 28, 2010, Edelnor (Empresa Eléctrica del Norte Grande S.A.) changed its name to E.CL S.A.

- **Projects under development:** In addition of the ongoing construction of Central Termoeléctrica Andina (CTA) and Central Termoeléctrica Hornitos (CTH), with an aggregate gross capacity of 330MW, in March 2010 E.CL obtained approval of its environmental impact study to construct up to two 375MW gross installed capacity coal power plants and a port with coal unloading facilities in Mejillones. E.CL's board of directors has not yet approved their construction, which is contingent upon the signing of one or more new power purchase agreements ("PPAs").

2009 HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Merger with Inversiones Tocopilla (the "Merger"):** On December 29, 2009, E.CL, at that time named Edelnor S.A., merged with Inversiones Tocopilla I S.A. As a result of this merger, E.CL acquired other generation, gas transportation and distribution assets in the Chilean Norte Grande region, including Electroandina, CTA, CTH, GNAC, GNAA and Distrinor. All of these subsidiaries are currently fully owned by E.CL, except CTH, which is 60%-owned by E.CL and 40%-owned by Antofagasta Railway Co. Plc, a company with ownership links to Minera Esperanza, the offtaker of the CTH project. Following the merger, E.CL became the largest electricity generation company in the SING, with an enhanced financial position.

- **Renewal of Codelco contract:** In November 2009, E.CL's subsidiary Electroandina signed a new 280 MW contract with CODELCO for the supply of the Chuquicamata mine to replace the old contract that expired at the end of 2009. The contracted electricity under the PPA will be lowered to 200 MW upon the commercial operation date of CTA, on which date the CODELCO-CTA PPA will become effective. The new 280 MW contract began in January 2010 and will expire in December 2024. The total amount of energy expected to be sold during the contract is approximately 24 TWh.

- **EMEL contract:** As a result of the bidding process conducted in 2009, in November 2009 E.CL was awarded three power supply contracts representing the total requirements of EMEL, the sole electricity distribution group in the SING. The contracts are for a total of 1,800 GWh per year, rising to approximately 2,300 GWh per year by 2016, starting in 2012 and continuing through 2026.

- **Financing activity:**

    - On July 7, 2009, E.CL fully prepaid the amounts outstanding under the Novation Loan Agreement with ABN Amro dated November 5, 2002. This prepayment amounted to U.S.$ 103 million and allowed E.CL to release the collateral securing such financing and to free itself from financial covenants and other restrictions included in the loan agreement.

    - On July 6, 2009, E.CL took a 2-year, senior unsecured loan with Banco Santander for U.S.$ 50 million. The proceeds were used to finance the prepayment of the Novation Loan Agreement.

    - On February 9, 2009, CTA received U.S.$ 156.6 million in proceeds from the first disbursement under its project finance loan agreement with IFC.

- **Investing activity:** In 2009, E.CL inaugurated its 104 MW Tamaya fuel-oil plant, the first new capacity in the SING since 2001.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL RESULTS

The following discussion is based on our unaudited consolidated financial statements for the fourth quarter of 2010 and audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010, which have been prepared in U.S. dollars in accordance with IFRS, and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes thereto published by the Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros (www.svs.cl)

We adopted IFRS as of January 1, 2010. Prior to that time, our financial statements were prepared in U.S. dollars in accordance with Chilean GAAP. The main difference between Chilean GAAP and IFRS as applied to us, before giving effect to the Merger, is the requirement under IFRS to reverse the price-level restatement on our property, plant and equipment and to establish the historical cost of such assets using the exchange rate prevailing at the historical date of acquisition of such fixed assets. The effect of the price level restatement in the income statement was to increase depreciation and amortization because the restatement resulted in higher property plant and equipment balances. In addition, under IFRS, our investment in Inversiones Hornitos, S.A. (CTH) is 60% proportionally consolidated, compared to fully consolidated under Chilean GAAP, in which the difference is treated as minority interest. The foregoing effects also have an impact on taxes. The additional adjustments that are required to give effect to the Merger, which is treated as an acquisition under IFRS, were primarily to increase depreciation, as a result of the net increase in the fair value of the assets acquired, and to increase amortization, as a result of the recognition at fair value of contractual relationships of two of the subsidiaries acquired.

Our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010 prepared in accordance with IFRS include a column with the financial figures for the year ended December 31, 2009 prepared in accordance with IFRS. However, the financial results for 2009 do not adequately reflect the results of the company's merger with Inversiones Tocopilla, which did not occur until December 29, 2009. Therefore, the financial results for the year ended December 31, 2009 are not comparable to those of the year ended December 31, 2010. To permit a better comparison of financial results reported in both years, we have provided pro forma consolidated financial information for the year ended December 31, 2009 and for the three months ended December 31, 2009 in accordance with IFRS giving effect to the Merger as if it had taken place on January 1, 2009.

Results of Operations

4Q 2010 compared to 3Q 2010 and 4Q 2009

Operating Revenues

IFRS	Quarterly Information							
	4Q 2010		3Q 2010		4Q 2009 (Pro forma)		% Variation	
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	QoQ	YoY
Operating Revenues	(In U.S.$ millions, except for volumes and percentages)							
Unregulated customers sales…………………..	254,4	*80%*	247,9	*88%*	245,0	*87%*	***3%***	***4%***
Spot market sales………………………………..	14,0	*4%*	23,4	*8%*	17,9	*6%*	***-40%***	***-22%***
Total revenues from energy and capacity sales……………………………	**268,4**	*84%*	**271,3**	*96%*	**262,9**	*94%*	***-1%***	***2%***
Gas distribution sales………………………....	4,9	*2%*	3,3	*1%*	5,7	*2%*	***48%***	***-14%***
Other operating revenue……………………...	45,5	*14%*	8,7	*3%*	11,6	*4%*	***425%***	***292%***
Total operating revenues…………………..	**318,8**	*100%*	**283,3**	*100%*	**280,2**	*100%*	***13%***	***14%***
Physical Data (in GWh)								
Sales of energy to unregulated customers……	1.859	*99%*	1.831	*96%*	1.749	*94%*	***2%***	***6%***
Sales of energy to the spot market……………	22	*1%*	69	*4%*	120	*6%*	***-68%***	***-82%***
Total energy sales…………………………	**1.881**	*100%*	**1.900**	*100%*	**1.869**	*100%*	***-1%***	***1%***
Average monomic price (U.S.$/MWh)[(1)]……	**142,7**		**142,8**		**140,7**		***0%***	***1%***

(1) Calculated as the quotient between total revenues from energy and capacity sales and total physical energy sales.

In the fourth quarter of 2010 total operating revenues increased 13% compared to 3Q 2010 and 14% compared to the same quarter the year before. This was primarily due to a 4% increase in sales to unregulated customers and the recognition of a U.S.$ 28 million compensatory payment from YPF, pursuant to an agreement signed with this gas supplier in December 2010 due to the gas curtailments as from 2004 during the Argentinean gas crisis. The increase in revenues to unregulated customers was mainly explained by a 2% increase in physical sales compared to the third quarter and a 6% increase compared to the same quarter in 2009, mainly due to higher demand from Minera Esperanza and a recovery in sales to Spence, which had reported a decrease in demand in the fourth quarter of 2009. The average realized tariff reported no significant variations in the three quarters under analysis.

Operating Costs

IFRS	Quarterly Information: 4Q 2010 Amount	4Q 2010 % of total	3Q 2010 Amount	3Q 2010 % of total	4Q 2009 (Pro forma) Amount	4Q 2009 (Pro forma) % of total	% Variation QoQ	% Variation YoY
Operating Costs	(In U.S.$ millions, except for volumes and percentages)							
Fuel and lubricants……………………………….	(137.5)	*53%*	(132.5)	*59%*	(93.9)	*51%*	***4%***	***46%***
Energy and capacity purchases on the spot market…………………………………………..	(32.1)	*12%*	(15.8)	*7%*	(12.7)	*7%*	***103%***	***153%***
Depreciation and amortization attributable to cost of goods sold…………………………….	(29.2)	*11%*	(22.2)	*10%*	(20.6)	*11%*	***32%***	***41%***
Other costs of goods sold…………………….	(47.8)	*19%*	(43.7)	*20%*	(43.7)	*24%*	***9%***	***9%***
Total cost of goods sold………………..	**(246.6)**	*96%*	**(214.2)**	*96%*	**(171.0)**	*92%*	***15%***	***44%***
Selling, general and administrative expenses…	(12.2)	*5%*	(9.8)	*4%*	(10.5)	*6%*	***25%***	***17%***
Depreciation and amortization in selling, general and administrative expenses…………	(0.2)	*0%*	(0.3)	*0%*	(0.3)	*0%*	***-34%***	***-34%***
Other operating revenue……………………….	1.9	*-1%*	0.6	*0%*	(3.5)	*2%*	***212%***	***-155%***
Total operating costs…..………………..	**(257.1)**	*100%*	**(223.7)**	*100%*	**(185.2)**	*100%*	***15%***	***39%***
Physical Data (in GWh)								
Gross electricity generation								
Coal………………………………………….	1,285	*68%*	1,395	*68%*	1,496	*73%*	***-8%***	***-14%***
Gas…………………………………………..	539	*28%*	528	*26%*	433	*21%*	***2%***	***25%***
Diesel Oil and Fuel Oil…………………….	60	*3%*	126	*6%*	111	*5%*	***-53%***	***-46%***
Hydro……………………………………….	10	*1%*	10	*0%*	11	*1%*	***-3%***	***-10%***
Total gross generation…………………	**1,894**	*100%*	**2,059**	*100%*	**2,051**	*100%*	***-8%***	***-8%***
Minus Own consumption………………..	(125)	*-7%*	(136)	*-7%*	(133)	*-6%*	***-8%***	***-6%***
Total net generation……………………	**1,769**	***91%***	**1,923**	***98%***	**1,918**	***99%***	***-8%***	***-8%***
Energy purchases on the spot market………..	167	***9%***	38	***2%***	17	***1%***	***343%***	***885%***
Total energy available for sale before transmission losses………………………	**1,937**	***100%***	**1,961**	***100%***	**1,935**	***100%***	***-1%***	***0%***

Our gross generation dropped by 8% in the last quarter of 2010 due to the overhaul of the coal fired plant, CTM1, which explains the decline in coal generation during the quarter. The decrease in coal generation was compensated by increased gas generation and energy purchases on the spot market. It should be noted that in the fourth quarter of 2009, gas production was generated with Argentine gas, whereas during 2010, Argentine gas was virtually absent, and gas generation was fueled with more expensive LNG. Moreover, WTI prices, to which LNG, diesel and spot prices are linked, averaged U.S.$ 85/bl in 4Q 2010, up from U.S.$ 76/bl both in 3Q 2010 and 4Q 2009. All this resulted in a more expensive fuel mix in 4Q 2010. In December 2009, upon maturity of Electroandina's PPA with Chuquicamata, Electroandina recognized additional operating revenues of U.S.$ 41 million corresponding to a reliquidation payment agreed upon the parties in an amendment to the PPA signed in 2008. This explains the exceptionally high electricity margin in that period, which reached 59%, compared to an average 47% for the entire year in 2009 and 43% in 2010.

IFRS	Quarterly Income Statement: 2009 (Pro forma) 4Q09	2009 (Pro forma) Total	2010 (Actual) 1Q10	2010 (Actual) 2Q10	2010 (Actual) 3Q10	2010 (Actual) 4Q10	Total
Electricity Margin			(In U.S.$ millions)				
Total revenues from energy and capacity sales………………………………	**262.9**	**988.5**	**231.2**	**241.7**	**271.3**	**268.4**	**1,012.5**
Fuel and lubricants…………………	(93.9)	(405.3)	(103.5)	(130.4)	(132.5)	(137.5)	(503.9)
Energy and capacity purchases on the spot market………………	(12.7)	(117.6)	(16.1)	(10.9)	(15.8)	(32.1)	(74.9)
Gross Electricity Profit	**156.3**	**465.6**	**111.6**	**100.4**	**122.9**	**98.8**	**433.7**
Electricity Margin	*59%*	*47%*	*48%*	*42%*	*45%*	*37%*	*43%*

The increase in depreciation and amortization expenses is primarily explained by the amortization of fair value of the gas pipeline.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased primarily due to increased headcount, the conclusion of the collective bargaining agreement with E.CL employees, and the effect of the appreciation of the Chilean peso against the U.S. dollar on personnel expenses, which are primarily denominated in Chilean pesos.

Operating Results

IFRS	Quarterly Information							
	4Q 2010		3Q 2010		4Q 2009 (Pro forma)		% Variation	
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	QoQ	YoY
EBITDA	(In U.S.$ millions, except for volumes and percentages)							
Total operating revenues……………………	318.8	*100%*	283.3	*100%*	280.2	*100%*	***13%***	***14%***
Total cost of goods sold…………………	(246.6)	*-77%*	(214.2)	*-76%*	(171.0)	*-61%*	***15%***	***44%***
Gross income……………………….	**72.2**	*23%*	**69.0**	*24%*	**109.2**	*39%*	***5%***	***-34%***
Total selling, general and administrative expenses and other operating income/(costs).	(10.5)	*-3%*	(9.5)	*-3%*	(14.2)	*-5%*	***11%***	***-26%***
Operating income…………………	**61.7**	*19%*	**59.5**	*21%*	**95.0**	*34%*	***4%***	***-35%***
Depreciation and amortization……………	29.4	*9%*	22.5	*8%*	21.0	*7%*	***31%***	***40%***
EBITDA………………………………	**91.1**	*29%*	**82.1**	*29%*	**115.9**	*41%*	***11%***	***-21%***

The EBITDA margin decreased to 29% in 4Q 2010 due to the higher cost of the fuel mix partially attributed to the major maintenance of the CTM1 coal fired plant. In 4Q 2009, the EBITDA margin was exceptionally high due to the above-explained effect of the re-liquidation under the Chuquicamata contract and greater availability of Argentine natural gas.

Financial Results

IFRS	Quarterly Information							
	4Q 2010		3Q 2010		4Q 2009 (Pro forma)		% Variation	
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	QoQ	YoY
Non-operating results	(In U.S.$ millions, except for volumes and percentages)							
Financial income………………………………	0,9	*0%*	1,2	*0%*	(0,7)	*0%*	***-24%***	***-223%***
Financial expense……………………………	(1,6)	*-1%*	(3,1)	*-1%*	(2,1)	*-1%*	***-48%***	***-23%***
Foreign exchange translation, net……………	6,5	*2%*	21,2	*7%*	12,6	*5%*	***-69%***	***-49%***
Other non-operating income/(expense) net…	(2,5)	*-1%*	2,3	*1%*	11,6	*4%*	***-208%***	***-122%***
Total non-operating results…………….	**3,3**	*1%*	**21,6**	*8%*	**21,4**	*8%*	***-85%***	***-85%***
Income before tax…………………… ………	65,0	*20%*	81,2	*29%*	116,4	*42%*	***-20%***	***-44%***
Income tax………………………………………	(13,5)	*-4%*	(11,0)	*-4%*	(21,2)	*-8%*	***23%***	***-36%***
Net income to E.CL's shareholders…….	**51,5**	*16%*	**70,2**	*25%*	**95,2**	*34%*	***-27%***	***-46%***
Earnings per share……………………..	**0,049**		**0,066**		**0,090**		***-27%***	***-46%***

Net income reached U.S.$ 51.5 million in the fourth quarter of 2010, representing earnings of U.S.$ 0.049 per share. This meant a 27% decline compared to the third quarter of 2010 basically due to the high foreign exchange earnings in the third quarter explained by the abrupt appreciation of the Chilean peso against the U.S. dollar. Net income for the last quarter of 2010 fell 46% as compared to the fourth quarter of 4Q 2009 due mainly to the one-time effect of the Chuquicamata contract renewal at year-end 2009.

Full year 2010 compared to full year 2009

Operating Revenues

IFRS	For the year ended December 31,					
	2010 (Actual)		2009 (Pro forma)		Variation	
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	%
Operating Revenues	(In U.S.$ millions, except for volumes and percentages)					
Unregulated customers sales…………………..	962.9	*86%*	955.5	*91%*	7.4	*1%*
Spot market sales……………………………..	49.6	*4%*	33.0	*3%*	16.6	*50%*
Total revenues from energy and capacity sales……………………………	**1,012.5**	*90%*	**988.5**	*94%*	**24.0**	*2%*
Gas distribution sales…………………………..	12.3	*1%*	12.9	*1%*	(0.6)	*-5%*
Other operating revenue……………………….	96.2	*9%*	51.9	*5%*	44.3	*85%*
Total operating revenues………………….	**1,121.0**	*100%*	**1,053.3**	*100%*	**67.7**	*6%*
Physical Data (in GWh)						
Sales of energy to unregulated customers……	7,196	*98%*	7,131	*98%*	65	*1%*
Sales of energy to the spot market…………….	139	*2%*	142	*2%*	(3)	*-2%*
Total energy sales………………………….	**7,335**	*100%*	**7,273**	*100%*	**62**	*1%*
Average monomic price (U.S.$/MWh)(1)……	**138.0**		**135.9**		**2.1**	*2%*

(1) Calculated as the quotient between total revenues from energy and capacity sales and total physical energy sales.

The U.S.$67.7 million increase in total operating revenues for the year ended December 31, 2010 was a result of a 1% increase in physical energy sales to unregulated customers, a 2% increase in the average realized monomic price of electricity, and revenues from arrangements signed with Argentine natural gas suppliers, which agreed to compensate E.CL for past interruptions in gas deliveries.

Energy and Capacity Sales

Physical energy sales increased by just 1% in 2010 as there was no significant increase in mining activity, which is the normal driver for electricity demand growth in the SING region. Some of our clients, such as Spence, Zaldívar, and Minera Esperanza reported an increase in demand, while others, notably Gaby and El Abra, which is switching its production process, reported a decrease in demand. Physical sales to the spot market increased during the first three quarters of 2010 due to an increase in generation from our combined cycle units as a result of the availability of LNG beginning May 2010. However, they decreased in the last quarter as a result of the overhaul of our coal-fired plant, CTM1. The 2% increase in the average realized monomic tariff was mainly attributed to higher fuel prices and a higher-cost fuel mix used in electricity generation given the arrival of LNG at a high price and the decrease in natural gas deliveries from Argentina compared to 2009. The tariff indexation mechanisms in our contracts reflected the increase in the average price of our fuel mix. Marginal energy costs, which are equivalent to spot market prices, rose to an average of U.S.$ 152/MWh in 2010 from an average of U.S.$ 130/MWh in 2009.

Other Operating Revenues

Other operating revenues include revenues from our gas distribution business, tolls on our sub-transmission assets, revenues from coal sales to other generators, and revenues from other services including port services and maintenance of transmission lines to third parties. In addition, in the first quarter of 2010 we received U.S.$14.5 million from a gas supplier, Tecpetrol, as compensation for past interruptions in gas deliveries. Similarly, in December 2010 YPF agreed to pay a U.S.$ 28 million compensation. In 2009, we had received a U.S.$ 14 million payment for the same concept from Mobil Argentina, another gas supplier. The U.S.$ 45 million increase in other operating revenues was mainly due to the increase in payments from gas suppliers and fuel sales to other generation companies.

Operating Costs

IFRS	For the year ended December 31,					
	2010 (Actual)		2009 (Pro forma)		Variation	
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	%
Operating Costs	(In U.S.$ millions, except for volumes and percentages)					
Fuel and lubricants……………………………	(503.9)	*57%*	(405.3)	*52%*	(98.6)	*24%*
Energy and capacity purchases on the spot market………………………………………..	(74.9)	*9%*	(117.6)	*15%*	42.7	*-36%*
Depreciation and amortization attributable to cost of goods sold…………………………….	(98.5)	*11%*	(82.6)	*11%*	(15.9)	*19%*
Other costs of goods sold…………………….	(167.2)	*19%*	(143.9)	*18%*	(23.3)	*16%*
Total cost of goods sold………………..	**(844.5)**	*96%*	**(749.5)**	*96%*	**(95.0)**	*13%*
Selling, general and administrative expenses…	(38.3)	*4%*	(31.1)	*4%*	(7.2)	*23%*
Depreciation and amortization in selling, general and administrative expenses………..	(1.1)	*0%*	(1.2)	*0%*	0.1	*-8%*
Other operating revenue……………………….	3.1	*0%*	2.9	*0%*	0.2	*6%*
Total operating costs….……………….	**(880.8)**	*100%*	**(778.8)**	*100%*	**(102.0)**	*13%*
Physical Data (in GWh)						
Gross electricity generation						
Coal…………………………………………	5,390	*70%*	5,414	*74%*	(24)	*0%*
Gas………………………………………..	1,659	*21%*	1,103	*15%*	556	*50%*
Diesel Oil and Fuel Oil…………………….	646	*8%*	718	*10%*	(72)	*-10%*
Hydro……………………………………….	42	*1%*	47	*1%*	(5)	*-10%*
Total gross generation………………….	**7,737**	*100%*	**7,282**	*100%*	**455**	*6%*
Minus Own consumption………………..	(510)	*-7%*	(472)	*-6%*	(38)	*8%*
Total net generation…………………….	**7,227**	***95%***	**6,810**	***91%***	**417**	*6%*
Energy purchases on the spot market………..	357	***5%***	711	***9%***	(354)	*-50%*
Total energy available for sale before transmission losses………………………	**7,584**	***100%***	**7,521**	***100%***	**63**	*1%*

The 455 GWh increase in our gross electricity generation led us to increase our consumption of fuel during 2010. The fuel mix used in our generation changed as we began burning LNG, which became available upon the entry into operation of the LNG Terminal in May 2010. Gas-fired generation climbed from 15% of our generation in 2009 to 21% of our total generation in 2010, replacing diesel oil generation. Coal remained the main fuel in our generation mix, and although coal fired generation increased by 187 GWh in the first three quarters of the year, coal decreased from 74% to 70% of our fuel mix throughout the year due to the overhaul of CTM1 in the last quarter and

the increased proportion of gas generation. The average cost of our fuel mix increased due to the greater weight of LNG in the mix and the rise in average WTI crude oil price to which diesel, fuel oil and LNG are linked. WTI prices averaged U.S.$ 79/bl in 2010 compared to U.S.$ 62/bl in 2009.

Our increase in electricity generation in 2010 led us to decrease our energy purchases on the spot market. As a result, lower costs for purchases of energy and capacity on the spot market partially offset the increase in fuel costs reported during the period.

The increase in depreciation and amortization expenses is primarily explained by the depreciation of our 104 MW fuel-oil fired plant, Central Tamaya, which became operational in July 2009, and the amortization of the fair value of the gas pipeline.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by U.S.$ 7 million primarily due to an increase in personnel expenses attributable to increased headcount, the conclusion of the collective bargaining agreement with E.CL employees, and the effect of the appreciation of the Chilean peso against the U.S. dollar on personnel expenses, which are primarily denominated in Chilean pesos.

Operating Results

	For the year ended December 31,					
IFRS	**2010 (Actual)**		**2009 (Pro forma)**		**Variation**	
	Amount	**% of revenues**	**Amount**	**% of revenues**	**Amount**	**%**
EBITDA	(In U.S.$ millions, except for volumes and percentages)					
Total operating revenues………………………	1,121.0	*100%*	1,053.3	*100%*	67.7	*6%*
Total cost of goods sold……………………	(844.5)	*-75%*	(749.5)	*-71%*	(95.0)	*13%*
Gross income………………………….	**276.5**	*25%*	**303.8**	*29%*	**(27.3)**	*-9%*
Total selling, general and administrative expenses and other operating income/(costs).	(36.3)	*-3%*	(29.3)	*-3%*	(7.0)	*24%*
Operating income…..……………….	**240.2**	*21%*	**274.5**	*26%*	**(34.3)**	*-12%*
Depreciation and amortization……...…………	99.6	*9%*	83.9	*8%*	15.8	*19%*
EBITDA……………….………………….	**339.8**	*30%*	**358.3**	*34%*	**(18.5)**	*-5%*

EBITDA reached U.S.$ 339.8 million in 2010, down from U.S.$ 358.3 million in 2009, despite stable contract sales, increased sales of energy to the spot market, and increased income from the agreements reached with our gas suppliers. The decrease in EBITDA is explained by an exceptional increase in operating income in 2009. The tariff indexation of our former PPA with Chuquicamata, which was renewed under new tariff conditions effective on January 1, 2010, used to reflect fluctuations in the cost of Argentine gas with a six-month lag. Since the cost of Argentine gas declined in 2009 from the peak reported in 2008, our margin on this contract widened in 2009 as compared to 2008. Furthermore, the re-liquidation of the Chuquicamata PPA at contract maturity at the end of 2009 also contributed to the exceptionally high EBITDA in 2009.

Financial Results

IFRS	For the year ended December 31,					
	2010 (Actual)		2009 (Pro forma)		Variation	
	Amount	% of revenues	Amount	% of revenues	Amount	%
Non-operating results	(In U.S.$ millions, except for volumes and percentages)					
Financial income………..………………………	4.3	*0%*	5.7	*1%*	(1.4)	*-24%*
Financial expense…………..…………………	(14.1)	*-1%*	(14.7)	*-1%*	0.6	*-4%*
Foreign exchange translation, net……………	15.7	*1%*	38.8	*4%*	(23.1)	*-60%*
Other non-operating income/(expense) net…	(1.2)	*0%*	10.0	*1%*	(11.2)	*-112%*
Total non-operating results…………….	**4.7**	*0%*	**39.8**	*4%*	**(35.1)**	*-88%*
Income before tax…………………...………	244.9	*22%*	314.3	*30%*	(69.4)	*-22%*
Income tax………………………………………	(44.7)	*-4%*	(56.5)	*-5%*	11.8	*-21%*
Net income to E.CL's shareholders…….	**200.2**	*18%*	**257.8**	*24%*	**(57.6)**	*-22%*
Earnings per share……………………..	**0.189**		**0.243**		**(0.1)**	*-22%*

Although average debt balances increased during 2010 as a result of the U.S.$ 132 million disbursement under the CTA project financing in June, interest expense remained flat at the level of U.S.$ 14 million as a result of a combination of different effects. In the second quarter of 2010, we recognized a U.S.$ 5.7 million loss in the mark-to-market valuation of interest-rate derivatives entered into by CTA, due to the registration of the swap as non-coverage during that period, previuos to the disbursement. However, this was offset by low LIBO rates, which resulted in low interest expense on floating-rate loans, and the capitalization of interest of the project finance loan until project completion. Going forward, interest expense will include interest payments on the CTA project financing, which will no longer be capitalized beginning June 2011. Interest expense will also include the fixed 5.625% p.a. interest rate on the U.S.$ 400 million 10-year notes, which is higher than the blended LIBOR + 2.76% p.a. rate that we used to pay on the short-term loans with related parties repaid with the proceeds of the notes.

Gains from exchange rate differences were lower in 2010 compared to 2009, reflecting the effect of the different revaluation rates of the Chilean peso during the two periods on our peso-denominated assets. In 2010 the Chilean peso appreciated against the U.S. dollar on a nominal basis by 7.7%, compared to a 20.3% nominal appreciation in 2009. Our main peso-denominated asset is the value added taxes paid on the work in progress under our construction projects. This asset is denominated in Chilean pesos, is adjusted for inflation, and is expected to be reimbursed to E.CL by the Chilean Treasury after the taking over of the projects.

Income Tax Expense and Net Income

The decline in taxable income explained by lower operating income and lower foreign exchange gains caused a decrease in income taxes. The corporate income tax rate in Chile is currently 17%. As a result of the February 27, 2010 earthquake, which struck the South-Central Region of the country, the Chilean Government has temporarily raised the corporate income tax rate to 20% for income accrued in 2011 and 18.5% for income accrued in 2012. The rate is expected to return to 17% in 2013.

Net Income

In 2010 net income amounted to U.S.$ 200 million, or U.S.$ 0.189 per share, representing a 22% decrease compared to 2009. This resulted primarily from the above-explained non-recurring effects on operating income and high exchange gains reported in 2009.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Prior to the Merger, a significant proportion of our borrowings was provided by our principal shareholders. In December 2010 we completed a relevant step in our goal of financing our operations on a stand-alone basis. On

December 17, 2010, we fully repaid our loans with our related companies with proceeds of the U.S.$ 400 million, 5.625%, 10-year 144-A notes. At year-end 2010, E.CL reported cash balances of U.S.$ 148.8 million, whereas its financial debt totaled U.S.$ 750 million, only U.S.$ 58.8 million of which matured within one year.

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2010 (IFRS)	**2009 (Chilean GAAP)**
Cash Flow	(In U.S.$ millions)	
Net cash flows provided by operating activities…	241.9	350.2
Net cash flows used in investing activities………	(205.6)	(452.3)
Net cash flows provided by financing activities..	(68.1)	175.2
Change in cash………………..…………	**(31.8)**	**73.1**

Cash Flow from Operating Activities

Cash flow generated from operating activities in 2010 was primarily explained by our operating earnings during the period and the collection from our customer CODELCO of a settlement amount relating to the Chuquicamata PPA renewal at the end of 2009 which was collected in 2010.

Cash Flow Used in Investing Activities

Our most significant investing activity in the past three years has been related to the CTA and CTH projects and in the transmission assets needed to evacuate the energy to be generated by CTA and CTH for delivery to our customers. Under IFRS, beginning 2010 we have recognized 60% of the capital expenditures made by CTH in proportion to our equity interest in the project. We have also made capital expenditures for the overhaul of our power plants, equipment maintenance and refurbishing, and environmental improvement, among other capital expenditures.

Our capital expenditures in 2009 and 2010 have amounted to U.S.$ 642 million and include the following:

Capital Expenditures (1)

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2010 (IFRS)	**2009 (Chilean GAAP)**
CAPEX	(In U.S.$ millions)	
CTA…………………………………………………	78.7	180.7
CTH (1)……………………………………………	28.7	199.4
Central Tamaya…………………………………….	3.4	36.9
El Cobre substation & Chacaya-El Cobre transmission line…………………………	55.1	18.3
Overhaul power plants & equipment maintenance and refurbishing…………………	6.6	6.9
Environmental improvement works………………	4.1	2.7
Others………………………………………………	11.2	9.6
Total capital expenditures………………………	**187.8**	**454.5**

(1) In 2009, under Chilean GAAP, 100% of the capital expenditures incurred in connection with the construction of CTH were recognized. In 2010, under IFRS, 60% of these capital expenditures were recognized.

Cash Flow from Financing Activities

During 2010 our principal financing activities were as follows:

- On May 4, 2010, we paid dividends of U.S.$79.5 million, equivalent to 30% of our net income in 2009.

- On June 29, 2010, CTA received U.S.$ 132.1 million in proceeds from the second disbursement under its project finance loan agreement with IFC and KfW. On June 14, the total committed amount under the IFC and KfW loans increased from U.S.$ 365 million to U.S.$ 393 million. This loan bears an interest rate equal to 180-day LIBOR plus 2.5% per annum.

- On June 29, 2010, we repaid an amount of U.S.$ 38.7 million to our shareholder, Suez Energy Andino S.A. Proceeds for this repayment came from the disbursement under the CTA project financing, as permitted by the lenders, to repay amounts contributed by Suez Energy Andino in the previous periods into the CTA project.

- In August and November, 2010, we made partial repayments in an aggregate amount of U.S.$ 90 million to our principal shareholders, Suez Energy Andino and CODELCO, with proceeds coming from our operating cash flow generation. As a result of these payments, the principal amount of our debt with shareholders decreased to approximately U.S.$ 360 million.

- On December 16, 2010, we received the proceeds of the issue of U.S.$ 400 million, 10-year, 5.625% 144-A/Reg.S notes, which we used to repay the remainder of our loans with shareholders and related parties.

- Other financing outflows included interest payments and the use of U.S.$ 13.2 million in February 2010 to repurchase stocks from shareholders that exercised their dissenters' rights upon consummation of the Merger.

Contractual Obligations

The following table sets forth the maturity profile of our debt obligations as of December 31, 2010. This table shows the nominal amount of our debt balances and may differ from the debt amounts recorded under the IFRS methodology in the Financial Statements as effective:

	Contractual Obligations Payments Due by Period (In U.S.$ millions)				
	Total	**< 1 year**	**1 - 3 years**	**3 - 5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Bank debt……………….……………	338.7	55.6	14.9	21.2	247.1
Bonds (144 A/Reg S Notes)….……	400.0				400.0
Leasing obligations……...………	2.7		2.6		0.1
Accrued interest…….……………	3.2	3.2			
Mark-to-market swaps	4.4				4.4
Total ……….………….....………	**749.0**	**58.8**	**17.5**	**21.2**	**651.6**

In the table above, bank debt includes drawings under the project financing extended by IFC and KfW to our subsidiary CTA, which as of December 31, 2010, reached a total principal amount of U.S.$ 288.7 million, payable in semiannual installments beginning in June 2011 and ending with a 25% balloon payment in June 2025.

Bank debt also includes a U.S.$ 50 million loan with Banco Santander with a single maturity in July 2011. This loan has a single financial covenant of maximum financial debt-to-equity of 1.1 times.

The bonds correspond to our U.S.$ 400 million, 10-year, 5.625% 144-A/Reg.S notes used to repay our loans with shareholders and related parties.

Other debt includes U.S.$ 2.7 million of leasing obligations as well as a negative U.S.$ 4.4 million mark-to-market calculation on interest-rate swaps taken by CTA to hedge its exposure to floating interest rates. An equivalent amount has been charged to our shareholders' equity account according to IFRS rules.

Dividend policy

We do not have an established dividend payment policy, and our dividend payment for each year is proposed by our Board of Directors based on the financial performance of the year, the size of our available cash balance and anticipated financing requirements for capital expenditures and investments for the following years. The dividend payment proposed by our board is subsequently approved at a Shareholders' Meeting as established by law. In 2008, our shareholders approved dividends in an amount equivalent to 50% of our net earnings divided into a provisional payment, which was paid in December 2008, and a definitive payment paid in May 2009. In 2009, our shareholders approved dividends in an amount equivalent to 30% of our net income. Such amount was paid in May 2010. No dividends have yet been paid on account of 2010 net income. The board will propose dividends to be approved by the Shareholders' Meeting scheduled for April 2011.

The record of dividends paid during 2009 and 2010 is shown in the following table:

Cash Dividends paid by E.CL S.A. in 2009 and 2010

Payment Date	**Dividend Type**	**Amount** (in U.S.$ millions)	**U.S.$ per share**
May 8, 2009 (1)	Final (on account of 2008 net income)	7.5	0.0165
May 4, 2010	Final (on account of 2009 net income)	77.7	0.0737
May 4, 2010	Additional (on account of 2009 net income)	1.9	0.0018

(1) In addition, in 2009 Gasoducto Nor Andino paid US$ 20 million in dividends to its shareholders prior to the Merger.

Hedging Policy

Our hedging policy covers certain risks to which we are exposed, as follows:

Business Risk and Commodity Hedging

Our business is subject to the risk of variations in availability of fuels and their prices. Our policy is to hedge as much as possible against these risks through the indexation of the energy tariff incorporated in our PPAs, and the fuel mix taken into consideration in the tariffs.

Currency Hedging

Given that most of our revenues and costs are denominated in U.S. dollars and we seek to incur debt in U.S. dollars, we face limited exposure to foreign exchange risk. Our main costs denominated in Chilean pesos are personnel and administrative expenses, which account for approximately 5% of our total operating costs. Our most significant asset denominated in Chilean pesos consists of value added taxes paid on our purchases of equipment for our new projects. This account is adjusted for inflation. We expect to recover a significant portion of this amount during 2011 after the commencement of operations of our CTA and CTH projects and we expect to recover the remainder through deductions from the value added taxes payable on the sales revenue generated by these projects over time. We have engaged in forward agreements to partially hedge this asset against foreign currency risk.

Interest Rate Hedging

We try to maintain a significant portion of our long-term debt at fixed rates in order to minimize interest-rate exposure. As of December 31, 2010, 93% of our total financial debt for a principal amount of U.S.$ 739 million was at fixed rates. The remaining 7% of our debt, corresponding to the unhedged portion of our project financing for CTA, was at floating LIBOR.

		As of December 31, 2010 Contractual maturity date (In U.S.$ millions)						
	Average interest rate	**Current portion-2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**Thereafter**	**Total long-term portion**	**Grand Total**
Fixed Rate								
(U.S.$)	4.04% p.a.	50,0					-	50,0
(U.S.$)	Swapped base rate of 3.665% p.a. + 2.50% spread (1)	4,6	5,0	7,2	7,8	211,7	231,7	236,3
(U.S.$)	5.625% p.a.					400,0	400,0	400,0
Variable Rate								
(U.S.$)	LIBOR (180) + 2.50% p.a. (1)	1,0	1,1	1,6	1,7	47,0	51,5	52,5
Total (2)		**55,6**	**6,1**	**8,8**	**9,6**	**658,7**	**683,1**	**738,7**

(1) This corresponds to the current interest rate of the IFC and KfW project financing for CTA. The 2.5% p.a. margin on LIBOR steps up by 0.25% every three years starting April 30, 2013.

(2) These figures include principal amounts only and do not include leasing obligations related to our use of transmission lines or mark-to-market adjustments on interest rate swaps.

Credit Risk

In the normal course of business, and when investing our cash, we are exposed to credit risk. In our regular electricity generation business, we deal mostly with financially strong mining companies, which report low level of credit risk. Our policy is to invest in investment-grade institutions only and only within the short term. We also measure our counterparty risk when dealing with derivatives, and we have a limit with each counterparty to manage our exposure.

APPENDIX 1

PHYSICAL DATA AND SUMMARIZED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Quarterly Physical Data (in GWh)

	2009		2010				
	4Q09	Total	1Q10	2Q10	3Q10	4Q10	Total
Sales							
Sales of energy to unregulated customers.	1,749	7,131	1,717	1,789	1,831	1,859	7,196
Sales of energy to the spot market………	120	142	22	25	69	22	139
Total energy sales……………………….	**1,869**	**7,273**	**1,740**	**1,814**	**1,900**	**1,881**	**7,335**
Gross electricity generation							
Coal………………………………………….	1,496	5,414	1,343	1,367	1,395	1,285	5,390
Gas…………………………………………..	433	1,103	196	396	528	539	1,659
Diesel Oil and Fuel Oil…………………….	111	718	285	175	126	60	646
Hydro……………………………………….	11	47	12	11	10	10	42
Total gross generation………………….	**2,051**	**7,282**	**1,835**	**1,949**	**2,059**	**1,894**	**7,737**
Minus Own consumption………………..	(133.0)	(472.0)	(121.0)	(128.5)	(135.7)	(124.9)	(510.0)
Total net generation…………………….	**1,918**	**6,810**	**1,714**	**1,820**	**1,923**	**1,769**	**7,227**
Energy purchases on the spot market………..	17	711	91	61	38	167	357
Total energy available for sale before transmission losses………………………	**1,935**	**7,521**	**1,805**	**1,881**	**1,961**	**1,937**	**7,584**

Quarterly Income Statement

IFRS	2009 (Pro forma)		2010 (Actual)				
	4Q09	Total	1Q10	2Q10	3Q10	4Q10	Total
Operating Revenues			(In U.S.$ millions)				
Unregulated customers sales…………………..	245.0	955.5	228.5	232.1	247.9	254.4	962.9
Spot market sales………………………………..	17.9	33.0	2.7	9.5	23.4	14.0	49.6
Total revenues from energy and capacity sales……………………………	**262.9**	**988.5**	**231.2**	**241.7**	**271.3**	**268.4**	**1,012.5**
Gas distribution sales…………………………..	5.7	12.9	3.1	1.0	3.3	4.9	12.3
Other operating revenue……………………….	11.6	51.9	18.8	23.2	8.7	45.5	96.2
Total operating revenues…………………	**280.2**	**1,053.3**	**253.1**	**265.9**	**283.3**	**318.8**	**1,121.0**
Operating Costs							
Fuel and lubricants………………………………	(93.9)	(405.3)	(103.5)	(130.4)	(132.5)	(137.5)	(503.9)
Energy and capacity purchases on the spot market…………………………………………..	(12.7)	(117.6)	(16.1)	(10.9)	(15.8)	(32.1)	(74.9)
Depreciation and amortization attributable to cost of goods sold…………………………….	(20.6)	(82.6)	(23.6)	(23.5)	(22.2)	(29.2)	(98.5)
Other costs of goods sold…………………….	(43.7)	(143.9)	(34.1)	(41.6)	(43.7)	(47.8)	(167.2)
Total cost of goods sold………………..	**(171.0)**	**(749.5)**	**(177.3)**	**(206.4)**	**(214.2)**	**(246.6)**	**(844.5)**
Selling, general and administrative expenses…	(10.5)	(31.1)	(10.2)	(6.2)	(9.8)	(12.2)	(38.3)
Depreciation and amortization in selling, general and administrative expenses………..	(0.3)	(1.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(1.1)
Other operating revenue……………………….	(3.5)	2.9	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.9	3.1
Total operating costs….………………	**(185.2)**	**(778.8)**	**(187.7)**	**(212.3)**	**(223.7)**	**(257.1)**	**(880.8)**
Operating income…..………………	**95.0**	**274.5**	**65.4**	**53.5**	**59.5**	**61.7**	**240.2**
EBITDA……………….….……………….	**115.9**	**358.3**	**89.3**	**77.3**	**82.1**	**91.1**	**339.8**
Financial income………..………………………	(0.7)	5.7	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.9	4.3
Financial expense…………….…………………	(2.1)	(14.7)	(2.4)	(7.0)	(3.1)	(1.6)	(14.1)
Foreign exchange translation, net……………	12.6	38.8	(4.1)	(7.9)	21.2	6.5	15.7
Other non-operating income/(expense) net…	11.6	10.0	(1.1)	0.1	2.3	(2.5)	(1.2)
Total non-operating results……………	**21.4**	**39.8**	**(6.7)**	**(13.5)**	**21.6**	**3.3**	**4.7**
Income before tax…………………...………	116.4	314.3	58.7	40.0	81.2	65.0	244.9
Income tax………………………………………	(21.2)	(56.5)	(11.0)	(9.2)	(11.0)	(13.5)	(44.7)
Net income to E.CL's shareholders…	**95.2**	**257.8**	**47.7**	**30.8**	**70.2**	**51.5**	**200.2**
Earnings per share……………………..	**0.090**	**0.243**	**0.045**	**0.029**	**0.066**	**0.049**	**0.189**

IFRS	2009		2010			
	31-Dec-09		31-Mar-10	30-Jun-10	30-Sep-10	31-Dec-10
			(In U.S.$ millions)			
Current Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	81.7		134.4	171.8	84.4	49.9
Assets classified as held for sale	80.1		67.3	54.4	102.5	98.9
Accounts receivable	206.9		165.0	158.2	181.7	264.6
Recoverable taxes	111.1		134.9	104.0	133.5	158.5
Other current assets	72.8		63.2	64.2	82.6	96.5
Total current assets	**552.6**		**564.7**	**552.6**	**584.8**	**668.4**
Non-Current Assets						
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,649.0		1,781.7	1,693.4	1,731.9	1,739.0
Other non-current assets	398.6		394.3	367.8	356.8	396.5
TOTAL ASSETS	**2,600.2**		**2,740.7**	**2,613.8**	**2,673.4**	**2,803.9**
Current Liabilities						
Financial debt (including intercompany)	34.7		26.2	18.1	453.1	55.6
Other current liabilities	193.3		125.6	103.5	154.1	292.7
Total current liabilities	**228.0**		**151.8**	**121.6**	**607.2**	**348.3**
Long-Term Liabilities						
Financial debt (including intercompany)	699.1		695.2	805.7	312.1	662.6
Other long-term liabilities	172.5		180.4	160.6	169.2	172.0
Total long-term liabilities	**871.6**		**875.6**	**966.3**	**481.3**	**834.6**
Shareholders' equity	**1,500.6**		**1,713.3**	**1,525.9**	**1,584.9**	**1,621.0**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	**2,600.2**		**2,740.7**	**2,613.8**	**2,673.4**	**2,803.9**

APPENDIX 2

OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE AS OF JANUARY 31, 2011