

MADECO

and subsidiaries

*Interim Consolidated Financial Statements
As of March 31, 2012*



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ThUSD : Thousands of U.S. dollars

CLP : Chilean pesos

ARS : Argentine pesos

EUR : Euros

CLF : Unidad de Fomento a peso-denominated, inflation indexed monetary unit (UF)

GBP : Sterling Pounds

PEN : Peruvian Soles

BRL : Brazilian Real

MADECO



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Consolidated Interim Classified Statements of Financial Position

Assets	Note	Mar. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
Current assets	No.	ThUSD	ThUSD
Cash and cash equivalents	(6)	21,123	20,835
Other current financial assets	(24a)	397	342
Other current non-financial assets	(11)	5,608	4,768
Trade and other receivables, current	(7 - 24a)	95,098	87,506
Due from related parties, current	(8a)	281	479
Inventory	(9)	67,406	66,626
Current tax assets		6,610	5,984
Total current assets other than assets or group of assets for disposal classified as held-for-sale or as held for distribution to owners		196,523	186,540
Non-current assets or group of assets for disposal classified as held-for-sale	(12a)	3,793	4,208
Non-current assets or groups of assets for disposal classified as held-for-sale or as held-for distribution to owners		3,793	4,208
Total current assets		200,316	190,748
Non-current assets			
Other non-current financial assets	(13 - 24a)	106	296,583
Other non-current non-financial assets	(11)	18,554	18,049
Accounts receivable, non current	(7 - 24a)	9	8
Investments accounted for using the equity method	(14)	472,774	-
Intangible assets other than goodwill	(15a)	3,149	3,118
Goodwill	(15c)	848	848
Property, plant and equipment	(16a)	178,701	180,218
Investment property	(17a)	7,491	7,520
Deferred tax assets	(18a)	12,025	44,277
Total non-current assets		693,657	550,621
Total assets		893,973	741,369
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities	Note	Mar. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
Current liabilities	No.	ThUSD	ThUSD
Other current financial liabilities	(19 - 24b)	51,180	47,780
Trade and other payables	(20 - 24b)	46,492	41,621
Due to related parties, current	(8b)	12	2
Other short-term accruals	(21a)	19,182	9,081
Current tax liabilities		925	922
Current employee benefit liabilities	(23)	5,018	6,545
Other current non-financial liabilities	(22)	8,449	8,478
Total current liabilities other than liabilities included in groups of assets held for disposal classified as held-for-sale		131,258	114,429
Liabilities included in groups of assets for disposal classified as held-for-sale		-	-
Total current liabilities		131,258	114,429
Non-current liabilities			
Other non-current financial liabilities	(19 - 24b)	115,169	115,350
Other long-term accrued expenses	(21a)	2,981	2,864
Deferred tax liabilities	(18a)	9,269	9,482
Non-current employee benefit liabilities	(23)	7,632	7,094
Other non-current non-financial liabilities	(22)	1	1
Total non-current liabilities		135,052	134,791
Total liabilities		266,310	249,220
Equity			
Issued capital	(25)	469,497	469,497
Retained earnings	(25)	62,616	29,709
Share premium		86,388	86,388
Other reserves	(25)	(18,101)	(120,126)
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		600,400	465,468
Non-controlling interests	(25c)	27,263	26,681
Total equity		627,663	492,149
Total equity and liabilities		893,973	741,369

The accompanying notes 1 to 35 form an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements.

Consolidated Interim Statements of Income by Function

	Note No.	ACCUMULATED	
		Jan-1-2012 Mar-31-2012 ThUSD	Jan-1-2011 Mar-31-2011 ThUSD
Profit (loss)			
Sales	(26a-28)	103.112	108.488
Cost of sales	(9)	(86.677)	(89.708)
Gross profit		16.435	18.780
Other income, by function	(26b)	168	132
Distribution costs		(2.890)	(2.625)
Administrative expenses		(9.507)	(9.817)
Other expenses, by function	(26e)	(9.830)	(286)
Other gains (losses)	(26f)	52.699	4.790
Profits (losses) from operational activities		47.075	10.974
Finance income	(26c)	128	564
Finance costs	(26d)	(2.464)	(1.451)
Foreign currency translation differences	(27)	1.078	584
Profit from indexed units		(595)	(111)
Profit (loss) for the period before taxes		45.222	10.560
Income tax expense	(18c)	(11.737)	(2.164)
Profit (loss) from continuing operations		33.485	8.396
Profit from discontinued operations		-	-
Profit (loss) for the period		33.485	8.396
Profit (loss) attributable to			
Profit (loss) attributable to owners of the parent		32.907	7.265
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	(25c)	578	1.131
Profit (loss) for the period		33.485	8.396
Earnings per share			
Basic earnings per share			
Basic earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations (USD per share)		0,0045	0,0013
Basic earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations (USD per share)		-	-
Basic earnings (loss) per share (USD per share)		0,0045	0,0013
Diluted earnings per share			
Diluted earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations (USD per share)		0,0045	0,0013
Diluted earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations (USD per share)		-	-
Diluted earnings (loss) per share USD per share)		0,0045	0,0013

The accompanying notes 1 to 35 form an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements.

Consolidated Interim Statements of Comprehensive Income

	ACCUMULATED	
	Jan-1-2012 Mar-31-2012 ThUSD	Jan-1-2011 Mar-31-2011 ThUSD
Profit for the period	33,485	8,396
Components of other comprehensive income before tax		
Foreign currency translation differences		
Foreign current translation gain (loss) before tax	53,134	13,802
Other comprehensive income before tax, foreign currency translation differences	53,134	13,802
Available for sale financial assets		
Gains (losses) on new measurements of available for sale financial assets before tax	70,344	31,462
Other comprehensive income before tax, available for sale financial assets	70,344	31,462
Cash flow hedges		
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedges before tax	177	(97)
Other comprehensive income before tax, cash flow hedges	177	(97)
Income tax related to other comprehensive income components		
Income tax related to foreign currency translation differences in other comprehensive income	(6,796)	(2,344)
Income tax related to available-for-sale financial assets in other comprehensive income	(14,801)	(5,349)
Income taxes related to cash flow hedges in other comprehensive income	(33)	28
Amount of income taxes related to other comprehensive income components	(21,630)	(7,665)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	102,025	37,502
Total comprehensive income (loss)	135,510	45,898
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:		
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to owners of the Parent	134,932	44,767
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	578	1,131
Total comprehensive income (loss)	135,510	45,898

The accompanying notes 1 to 35 form an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements.

Statements of Changes in Net Equity

March 2012	Issued capital ThUSD	Share premium ThUSD	Foreign currency translation reserve (1) ThUSD	Cash flow hedge reserve ThUSD	Reserves for gains or losses on the remeasurement of available-for- ThUSD	Other miscellaneous reserves ThUSD	Other reserves ThUSD	Retained earnings ThUSD	Equity attributable to the owners of the Parent ThUSD	Non-controlling interests ThUSD	Total equity ThUSD
Opening balance, current period 1/1/2012	469,497	86,388	(33,231)	(94)	(55,543)	(31,258)	(120,126)	29,709	465,468	26,681	492,149
Price-level restated opening balance	469,497	86,388	(33,231)	(94)	(55,543)	(31,258)	(120,126)	29,709	465,468	26,681	492,149
Changes in equity											
Comprehensive income											
Profit for the period								32,907	32,907	578	33,485
Other comprehensive income (loss)			46,338	144	55,543		102,025		102,025		102,025
Comprehensive income (loss)									134,932	578	135,510
Decrease on transfers and other changes										4	4
Total changes in equity			46,338	144	55,543		102,025	32,907	134,932	582	135,514
Final balance, current period 3/31/2012	469,497	86,388	13,107	50	-	(31,258)	(18,101)	62,616	600,400	27,263	627,663

March 2011	Issued capital ThUSD	Share premium ThUSD	Foreign currency translation reserve (1) ThUSD	Cash flow hedge reserve ThUSD	Reserves for gains or losses on the remeasurement of available-for- ThUSD	Other miscellaneous reserves ThUSD	Other reserves ThUSD	Retained earnings ThUSD	Equity attributable to the owners of the Parent ThUSD	Non-controlling interests ThUSD	Total equity ThUSD
Opening balance, prior period 1/1/2011	391,440	86,652	(10,735)	9	54,140	(31,343)	12,071	16,298	506,461	22,372	528,833
Restated opening balance	391,440	86,652	(10,735)	9	54,140	(31,343)	12,071	16,298	506,461	22,372	528,833
Changes in equity											
Comprehensive income											
Profit for the period								7,265	7,265	1,131	8,396
Other comprehensive income (loss)			11,458	(69)	26,113		37,502		37,502		37,502
Comprehensive income (loss)									44,767	1,131	45,898
Increase (decrease) on transfers and other changes										10	10
Increase (decrease) from changes in the share of subsidiaries											
Total changes in equity			11,458	(69)	26,113		37,502	7,265	44,767	1,141	45,908
Final balance, prior period 3/31/2011	391,440	86,652	723	(60)	80,253	(31,343)	49,573	23,563	551,228	23,513	574,741

1) Foreign currency translation reserves include the effects of the financial investment available for sale (shares of Nexans S.A.) and the foreign currency translation differences resulting from the indirect subsidiaries (Inversiones Alumco S.A., Ingewall S.A., Inversiones Alumco Dos S.A. and Tecnowim S.A.), the functional currency of which is the Chilean peso.

The accompanying notes 1 to 35 form an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements.

Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows - Direct Method

Statement of cash flows	Note No.	Mar-31-2012 ThUSD	Mar-31-2011 ThUSD
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities			
Types of collections associated with operating activities			
Charges related to the sales of goods and the provision of services		116.360	122.539
Charges related to premiums and benefits, annuities and other benefits associated with policies		20	-
Other charges related to operation activities		2.561	-
Types of payments			
Payment to suppliers for the sale of goods and rendering of services		(96.704)	(94.295)
Payments to and on account of employees		(15.562)	(14.257)
Interest paid		(899)	(578)
Interest received		106	616
Income tax reimbursed		(2.342)	(2.206)
Other cash inflows		(1.742)	(1.253)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities		1.798	10.566
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities			
Cash flows from the loss of control of subsidiaries or other businesses		-	23.179
Cash flows used to obtain control of subsidiaries or other businesses		-	1
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		574	18
Additions to property, plant and equipment		(2.452)	(5.997)
Importes procedentes de otros activos a largo plazo		-	(21)
Income tax paid		-	(613)
Other cash inflows (outflows)		-	(53.600)
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities		(1.878)	(37.033)
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities			
Proceeds from short-term loans		23.889	12.577
Total proceeds from loans		23.889	12.577
Payment of loans		(22.838)	(13.202)
Payments of finance lease liabilities		(579)	(148)
Other cash inflows (outflows)		(227)	(181)
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities		245	(954)
Net increase (decrease) in cash equivalents before the effects of foreign currency translation		165	(27.421)
Effects of foreign currency translation on cash and cash equivalents			
Effects of foreign currency translation on cash and cash equivalents		123	(1.615)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		288	(29.036)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		20.835	69.154
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	(6)	21.123	40.118

The accompanying notes 1 to 35 form an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements.

Note 1 – Corporate Information**(a) Company information**

Madeco S.A. (previously named “Manufacturas de Cobre S.A., Madeco”), was formed as an open public corporation in the Republic of Chile in 1944 and operates in accordance with Chilean legislation. Throughout the years it has expanded in Latin America. Today, Madeco S.A. is one of the leading manufacturers of finished and semi-finished products made of copper, aluminum and related alloys. In addition to this, it is dedicated to manufacturing packaging for use in the mass consumption market and manufacturing PVC doors, windows and systems.

The Parent Company (main commercial address) is located at San Francisco 4760, San Miguel, Santiago. The telephone number is (56-2) 520-1000, and the fax number is (56-2) 520-1158.

The Parent is registered in the Securities Registry under No. 251 and is subject to the supervision of the Chilean Superintendency of Securities and Insurance (“SVS”).

Background

Madeco (the “Company”) was formed in 1944 by Mademsa to manufacture products made of copper and its alloys. Originally the main shareholders were the Simonetti brothers and Corporación de Fomento de la Producción (“Corfo”).

In 1961, the Company, together with the Zecchetto family, created Alusa S.A., whose line of business was manufacturing flexible packaging for mass consumption products.

In 1975, after four years of State intervention, the Company’s operating control was returned to its Board of Directors during the military government headed by General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte.

After having acquired part of the Company’s shares in 1980 (approximately 33%), in 1983 the Luksic Group acquired a majority interest in and control of the Company.

In 1988, the Company acquired Armat S.A. and in 1991 Indalum S.A., Chilean companies engaged in the manufacture of coins and blank coins, and aluminum profiles, respectively.

In 1993, the Company entered the Argentine packaging market business with the constitution of its indirect subsidiary, Aluflex. In 1994 it acquired the subsidiary Decker Industrial S.A., an Argentinean manufacturer of tubes and sheets made of copper and alloys.

In 1996, the Company entered the Peruvian packaging market after acquiring 25% of Peruplast S.A. and Tech Pak. S.A. Subsequently, in 2007 it increased its equity interest to 50% in those subsidiaries (at the end of that year both companies merged and continued operating under the name of Peruplast S.A.).

In mid November 2007, the Company signed a Master Agreement with the French cable company Nexans. This agreement was confirmed in February 2008 through a purchase agreement. Finally, at the end of the third quarter of 2008 the agreement with Nexans was entered into, with Madeco transferring its assets from the Cables Units in Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil and Colombia in exchange for USD448 million in cash (or USD393 million after the respective discounts) and 2.5 million shares of Nexans (USD218 million). Due to the participation that Madeco S.A. currently has in Nexans, the Company has three members on the Board of Directors of Nexans.

Note 1 – Corporate Information (continued)**(b) Controlling shareholders**

The issued and paid shares of Madeco S.A. are owned by the Parent Company and its subsidiaries, which belong to the Quiñenco S.A. Group:

March 31, 2012	Ownership %
Quiñenco S.A.	34.8229
Inversiones Río Azul S.A.	9.0222
Inmobiliaria Norte Verde S.A.	5.4133
Inversiones Río Grande S.P.A.	5.1852
Inversiones Consolidadas S.A.	0.0003
Inversiones Carahue S.A.	0.0001
Total interest by controlling companies	54.4440

(c) Description of main operations and activities

The operations of Madeco S.A. are organized into three main operating segments, based on production processes plus a corporate segment. The Company's current business units are:

- Flexible packaging: through subsidiaries of the Alusa S.A. Group, Madeco S.A. manufactures flexo laminate and rotogravure packaging (plastic, laminated, paper). This business unit is present in Chile, Argentina (Aluflex S.A.) and Perú (Peruplast S.A.).
- Brass mills: through its subsidiaries Madeco Mills S.A. (Chile) and Decker Industrial S.A. (Argentina), Madeco S.A. is in the business of manufacturing copper and alloy tubes, sheets, bobbins, flanges and bars. Together with this, Armat S.A. is in the business of manufacturing coins and blank coins made of copper, aluminum and like alloys.
- Profiles: through subsidiaries of the Indalum S.A. Group, Madeco S.A. is in the business of manufacturing profiles, door and window systems, and aluminum and PVC doors and windows. Likewise, it commercializes its products and other related accessories (hardware, glass, etc.).
- Corporate: This segment includes the business units that are not included in the previous segments and also includes activities related to handling of resources and the shares in Nexans received after the sale of its Cable unit.

Note 1 – Corporate Information (continued)

(d) Employees

The following table shows the number of employees of Madeco and its subsidiaries as of march 31, 2012 and december 31, 2011:

Company	Professionals and technicians			Total	Total
	Executives		Employees	03-31-2012	12-31-2011
Madeco S.A.	3	20	2	25	26
Madeco Mills S.A.	4	84	183	271	272
Alusa S.A. and subsidiaries (*)	22	355	1,313	1,690	1,661
Indalum S.A. and subsidiaries	11	119	132	262	265
Decker Industrial S.A. (Argentina)	2	10	77	89	89
Total employees	42	588	1,707	2,337	2,313

(*) The consolidated staff figures for Alusa consider 100% of the employees of Peruplast.

Note 2 – Key Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

In the preparation of the interim consolidated financial statements certain estimates made by the Company's management have been used to quantify certain assets, liabilities, income, expenses and commitments included in them. These estimates basically refer to:

- Valuation of assets and goodwill to determine the existence of goodwill impairment losses.
- The valuation of the investment made by Madeco S.A. in Nexans S.A. in accordance with the information in Note 14, No. 3 (Resolution No. 10914 of the Superintendency of Securities and Insurance dated April 30, 2012
- Hypotheses used in the actuarial calculation of liabilities and obligations with employees.
- Useful lives and residual value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.
- Hypotheses used to calculate fair value of financial instruments (including derivative instruments).
- Hypotheses used to calculate allowance for doubtful accounts, (trade and other receivables).
- Hypotheses used to calculate impairment of inventory values ("NRV").
- Probability of occurrence and amount of liabilities of uncertain or contingent amounts.
- Hypothesis for generation of future taxable income, whose tax is deductible from deferred tax assets.

In spite of the fact that these estimates have been made on the basis of the best information available as of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, it is possible that events that might take place in future could cause them to be modified (upward or downward) in future periods, which would be carried out prospectively, recognizing the effects of the change in estimate in the corresponding future consolidated financial statements.

Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Periods covered

These interim consolidated financial statements cover the following periods:

- Statement of Financial Position as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011.
- Statements of Income by Function and the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the three-month periods between January 1 and March 31, 2012 and 2011.
- Statement of Cash Flows for the three months periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011.
- Statement of Changes in Net Equity includes its evolution in each of the periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011.

(b) Basis of preparation

These interim consolidated financial statements of Madeco S.A. as of December 31, 2011, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and represent the full, explicit and unreserved adoption of these international standards.

These interim consolidated financial statements faithfully reflect the Company’s net equity and financial position, and the results of its operations, changes in the statement of recognized income and expenses and cash flows, produced in the period then ended.

The preparation of interim consolidated financial statements under IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires that management use its judgment in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. Note 2 discloses the areas that imply a greater level of judgment and complexity or areas where the hypotheses and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial Statements.

(c) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the assets, liabilities, income and cash flows of the Company and its subsidiaries. The effects of significant transactions carried out with subsidiaries have been eliminated and the equity interest of minority investors is presented in the statements of financial position and statements of income, in the profit (loss) account, attributable to non-controlling interests.

The companies included in consolidation are detailed as follows:

Taxpayer ID	Company name and country	Ownership percentage			
		Direct	Indirect	Total	12/31/2011 Total
96.956.680-k	Alusa S.A. and subsidiaries - Chile (1)	74.98	1.29	76.27	76.27
96.538.550-9	Armat S.A. – Chile (2)	-	-	-	-
76.148.193-2	Inmobiliaria AR S.A. (2)	-	-	-	-
91.524.000-3	Indalum S.A. and subsidiaries - Chile (3)	99.49	-	99.49	99.49
94.262.000-4	Soinmad S.A. and subsidiaries - Chile (4)	99.99	0.01	100.00	100.00
76.009.053-0	Madeco Mills S.A. - Chile	99.99	0.01	100.00	100.00
0-E	Madeco Brasil Ltda. and subsidiary - Brasil (5)	100.00	-	100.00	100.00

Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(c) Basis of consolidation, continued**

(1) During the fourth quarter of 2011, ALUSA S.A. (formerly Inversiones Alumco S.A.) Tax ID No.: 96.956.680-K carried out the merger by acquisition of ALUSA S.A., Tax ID No.: 84.898.000-5, acquiring all its assets and liabilities, assuming all its rights and transferable obligations and with the joining to the absorbing company of all its shareholders.

Alusa S.A. owns 50% of Peruplast S.A., which corresponds to interest in a joint venture and therefore has been consolidated in proportion to that interest. With regard to that interest, Alusa S.A. has not incurred any contingent liabilities, nor does it have capital investment commitments as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011.

(2) On May 2, 2011, Armat S.A. split into two companies, creating a new company, Inmobiliaria AR S.A. For the purposes of the split, the financial statements for the period ended April 30, 2011 were used. On May 12, 2011, a promissory agreement was signed between Madeco S.A., Soimad S.A. (sellers) and Amera International AG (acquirer) where the sale of 255 shares of Armat S.A. was agreed upon for a date no later than June 2, 2011. The transaction was made in accordance with the terms stipulated in the promissory agreement (June 2, 2011). During December 2011, Inmobiliaria AR S.A. was fully dissolved as Madeco S.A. obtained the total number of shares that were part of its paid-in capital as a result of the agreement signed between Madeco S.A. and the other shareholder of the company (Soimad S.A.).

(3) In 2010 and 2011 the parent company Madeco S.A. made a number of stock purchases that gave rise to an increase in its ownership in Indalum S.A.

(4) During 2010, Decker Industrial S.A. (Argentina) absorbed Misa Argentina S.A. and Comercial Madeco S.A. This transaction was carried out through an exchange of shares for the owners of these companies, Madeco S.A. and Soimad S.A., causing a change in the ownership of subsidiary Decker Industrial S.A., leaving Soimad S.A. with a equity interest of 55.8%, and therefore with the consolidation of the financial statement of that subsidiary.

(5) Because of the dissolution of Metal Overseas S.A., beginning in July 2010 the Parent Company directly consolidates the financial statements of Madeco Brazil Ltda. and subsidiary.

Presentation of financial statements**Statement of financial position**

Madeco S.A. and its subsidiaries have decided to use classification by nature of its assets and liabilities (current and non-current) as the presentation format for their consolidated statements of financial position.

Statements of income

To date, Madeco S.A. and its subsidiaries have opted to present their statements of income classified by function.

Statements of cash flows

Madeco S.A. and its subsidiaries have opted to present their statement of cash flows using the direct method.

Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Basis of consolidation (continued)

Presentation of financial statements, continued

Subsidiaries' summarized financial statements are detailed as follows:

As of March 31, 2012

Taxpayer ID	96.956.680-K	76.148.193-2	96.538.550-9	91.524.000-3	94.262.000-4	76.009.053-0	Foreign company
Name of significant subsidiary	Alusa S.A. and subsidiaries	Inmobiliaria AR S.A.	Armat S.A.	Indalum S.A. and subsidiaries	Soinmad S.A. and subsidiaries	Madeco Mills S.A.	Madeco Brasil S.A. and subsidiaries
Country of incorporation of the significant subsidiary	Chile	Chile	Chile	Chile	Chile	Chile	Brazil
Functional currency (ISO 4217)	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Ownership interest in significant subsidiary	76.27	100.00	-	99.49	100.00	100.00	100.00
	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD
Total assets of the subsidiary	219,780	-	-	71,739	27,184	42,048	718
Current assets of the subsidiary	99,724	-	-	37,340	4,889	40,916	675
Non-current assets of the subsidiary	120,056	-	-	34,399	22,295	1,132	43
Total liabilities of the subsidiary	105,797	-	-	30,033	11,398	26,651	5,756
Current liabilities of the subsidiary	66,246	-	-	21,889	8,140	23,988	2,742
Non-current liabilities of the subsidiary	39,551	-	-	8,144	3,258	2,663	3,014
Revenue of the subsidiary	53,931	-	-	17,038	4,895	27,848	-
Revenue and other income of subsidiary	(51,503)	-	-	(16,793)	(5,116)	(28,525)	(216)
Profit or loss of subsidiary	2,428	-	-	245	(221)	(677)	(216)

As of December 31, 2011

Taxpayer ID	96.956.680-K	76.148.193-2	96.538.550-9	91.524.000-3	94.262.000-4	76.009.053-0	Foreign company
Name of significant subsidiary	Alusa S.A. and subsidiaries	Inmobiliaria AR S.A.	Armat S.A.	Indalum S.A. and subsidiaries	Soinmad S.A. and subsidiaries	Madeco Mills S.A.	Madeco Brasil S.A. and subsidiaries
Country of incorporation of the significant subsidiary	Chile	Chile	Chile	Chile	Chile	Chile	Brazil
Functional currency (ISO 4217)	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Ownership interest in significant subsidiary	76.27	100.00	-	99.49	100.00	100.00	100.00
	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD
Total assets of the subsidiary	220,526	-	-	67,614	27,211	38,188	760
Current assets of the subsidiary	99,333	-	-	32,777	4,870	37,194	718
Non-current assets of the subsidiary	121,193	-	-	34,837	22,341	994	42
Total liabilities of the subsidiary	108,988	-	-	26,132	11,203	22,302	5,581
Current liabilities of the subsidiary	69,276	-	-	18,116	7,984	19,869	2,654
Non-current liabilities of the subsidiary	39,712	-	-	8,016	3,219	2,433	2,927
Revenue of the subsidiary	226,020	2,668	2,221	60,378	19,078	129,969	-
Revenue and other income of subsidiary	(201,969)	(3,532)	(1,324)	(59,873)	(15,931)	(127,750)	(10)
Profit or loss of subsidiary	24,051	(864)	897	505	3,147	2,219	(10)

Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(c) Basis of consolidation (continued)**

Subsidiaries are consolidated using the line-by-line method, adding items that represent assets, liabilities, income and expenses of similar content, and eliminating intra-group transactions.

The profit or loss of subsidiaries acquired or sold during the year are included in consolidated income accounts from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of sale, as applicable.

The interest of minority partners or shareholders is composed of the part of the Company's own funds and profit or loss as of March 31, 2012 and 2011 and that of companies consolidated on a line-by-line basis as assignable to them, and are presented as non-controlling interests, in total net equity in the attached consolidated statement of financial position attached and in the "profit (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests" line of the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

(d) Functional currency and foreign currency translation

The functional currency of the Madeco Group and of each of its companies has been determined as the currency of the economic environment in which they operate, as stated in IAS 21. Therefore, the consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars, which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Company	Relationship	Functional currency
Madeco S.A.	Parent	USD
Alusa S.A.	Direct subsidiary	USD
Indalum S.A.	Direct subsidiary	USD
Madeco Mills S.A.	Direct subsidiary	USD
Madeco Brasil Ltda.	Direct subsidiary	USD
Soinmad S.A.	Direct subsidiary	USD

Transactions in a currency other than the functional currency are considered to be in foreign currency and are initially recorded at the exchange rate of the functional currency as of the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are converted at the exchange rate of the functional currency as of the reporting date. All differences are recorded with a charge or credit to profit or loss.

Net differences in foreign currency that arise from the investment or hedge transactions of a foreign entity are controlled directly in equity up to the time of the disposal of the investment, when they are recorded with a charge or credit to profit or loss. Profit or loss from income taxes and credits attributable to those operations are recorded with a charge or credit to equity until the time of disposal of the investment.

Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Functional currency and foreign currency translation (continued)

Any goodwill arising from the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustment in the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and are translated as of the closing date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currency are converted using the exchange rates in force as of the date when fair value was determined.

(e) Transactions in foreign currency and indexed units

The functional currency is the United States dollar. Consequently, all balances and transactions denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are considered to be denominated in a “foreign currency”.

Accordingly, assets and liabilities in foreign currency are shown at their equivalent value in U.S. dollars calculated using the following exchange rates:

Currency	Rate detail	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Euro	EUR/USD	0.75	0.77
Chilean peso	CLP/USD	487.44	519.20
New Peruvian sol	PEN/USD	2.66	2.69
Argentine peso	ARS/USD	4.38	4.30
Brazilian real	BRL/USD	1.82	1.88
Sterling pound	GBP/USD	0.63	0.64

The foreign currency translation account was only generated in the statements of income by function, including recognition of the effects of foreign currency variation and assets and liabilities in foreign currency or adjustable by the exchange rate, and income earned by the exchange transactions of Madeco S.A. and its subsidiaries.

On the other hand, assets and liabilities in indexed units are valued at the exchange rates prevailing at each period-end. The exchange rates used are detailed as follows:

Currency	Rate detail	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
UF	USD/CLF	46.23	42.94

The Unidad de Fomento (“UF”) is an inflation-indexed, Chilean peso denominated currency set daily in advance on the basis of the previous month’s inflation rate. The value shown in the table above represents the US dollar exchange rate per each UF.

(f) Inventory

The Company and its subsidiaries carry inventory at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The cost price includes the cost of direct materials and, if applicable, labor costs, indirect costs incurred to transform the raw materials into finished products and general expenses incurred when transferring inventory to its current location and condition. The method used to determine inventory costs is the weighted average costing method.

The net realizable value represents an estimate of the selling price less all estimated termination costs and costs that will be incurred in the commercialization, sales and distribution processes.

Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(f) Inventory (continued)**

Commercial discounts, rebates obtained and similar items are deducted to determine the acquisition price.

The Parent and its subsidiaries assess the net realizable value of inventory (raw materials, products-in-progress and finished products) at each period-end, recording a provision accrual with a charge to profit or loss when items are overvalued. When circumstances that previously caused the rebate no longer exist, or when there is clear evidence of an increase in the net realizable value because of a change in the economic circumstances or prices of the main raw materials, the provision accrued previously is reversed.

Accruals on the inventory of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries have been established on the basis of technical criteria.

Raw materials, materials in warehouse and in transit are carried at acquisition cost. If the previously determined values do not exceed the market values of each of the products, they will be presented net of the impairment provision for this asset.

The main raw materials of subsidiaries Madeco Mills S.A. and Indalum S.A. are copper and aluminum respectively, metals that due to the fluctuations in their price directly affect the Company's profit or loss, in regard to the purchase price, as well as production costs and selling price.

g) Associated companies

Associated companies are all the entities where the Parent company has a significant influence, yet not control; however, its voting rights normally fluctuate between 20% and 50%. The investments in associated companies are accounted for using the equity method and they are initially recognized at cost and their book value is either increased or decreased to recognize the proportion of the same in the result of the period and in the comprehensive income as a result of the conversion adjustments derived from translating the financial statements to other currencies. The investment in associated companies includes acquired goodwill (both net of any accumulated impairment loss).

The share in the profits or losses after acquiring the associated companies is recognized in the results and the share in the movements in reserves after the acquisition is recognized in the Comprehensive Income. When the Group's share in the losses of an associated company is equal to or higher than its ownership in the same, including any other unsecured account receivable, no additional losses are recognized unless obligations or payments have been made on behalf of the associated company.

Unrealized profits relating to transactions between the Group and associated companies are eliminated depending on the share percentage of the same. Unrealized losses are also eliminated, unless the transaction evidences a loss due to the asset impairment. When necessary to ensure the accounting policies of the associated companies are in line with the Group policies, the former are amended accordingly.

Note 14 provides details of the investment in associated companies.

Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(h) Intangible assets****Goodwill**

Goodwill represents the difference between the acquisition value of the shares or business rights of subsidiaries and associates and the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities, including identifiable contingent assets and liabilities as of the acquisition date.

Investments goodwill is not amortized, and as of each accounting period-end, impairment testing is made with the purpose of verifying that the recoverable value is not lower than the net cost recorded, in which case an impairment adjustment is recorded.

Patents, registered trademarks and other rights

Patents, registered trademarks and other rights are mainly trademark rights which have a defined useful life and are recorded at the cost incurred at their acquisition. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method to assign the cost of patents, trademarks and other rights at the end of their estimated useful lives.

Computer programs

Licenses for computer programs acquired are capitalized on the basis of costs incurred to acquire and prepare for the use of a specific program. These costs are amortized over the lower of their estimated useful lives or the period of their licenses.

Expenses related to the development or maintenance of computer programs are recognized as an expense when they are incurred. Costs directly related to the production of single and identifiable computer programs controlled by the Company, and which will probably generate economic benefits in excess of their cost during more than one year, are recognized as intangible assets. Direct costs include expenses for the employees who develop computer programs and an adequate percentage of general expenses.

Computer program production costs recognized as assets are amortized during their estimated useful lives.

Research & development expenses

Research and development expenses are recognized as an expense when incurred. Costs incurred in development projects are recognized as intangible assets when they comply with the following requirements:

- Technically, it is possible to finish the production of the intangible asset so that it is available for use or sale.
- Management has the intention of completing the intangible asset in question to use it or sell it.
- The entity is able to use or sell the intangible asset.
- It is possible to demonstrate the manner in which the intangible asset will generate probable economic benefits in the future.
- There are adequate technical, financial or other types of resources available to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset.
- It is possible to reliably value the disbursement attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(h) Intangible assets (continued)****Research & development expenses (continued)**

Other development expenditures are recognized as expenses when incurred. Development costs previously recognized as an expense are not recognized as an asset in a subsequent year. Development costs with a finite useful life that are capitalized are amortized (from the time in which they start being used) using the straight-line method during the period in which they are expected to generate benefits.

(i) Property, plant and equipment**(i.1) Cost**

Property, plant and equipment items are valued initially at cost, which comprises their purchase price, customs duties and any cost directly attributable to ensuring that the asset is in operating conditions for its intended use.

Property, plant and equipment items that are under construction (work-in-progress) can include the following accrued concepts during the construction period:

- (i.1.1) Interest expenses related to external financing that are directly attributable to acquisition or production, either of a specific or generic nature.

In regard to generic financing, capitalized interest expenses are obtained by applying a capitalization rate, which will be determined with the weighted average of all the entity's interest costs for loans which have been effective during the period.

- (i.1.2) Employee expenses and other expenses of an operating nature effectively supported in the construction of property, plant and equipment. .

Subsequent to initial recording, property, plant and equipment items are reduced by accumulated amortization and any accrued loss of value.

Extension, modernization or improvement costs that represent an increase in productivity, capacity or efficiency or an increase in the useful lives of assets are capitalized by increasing the value of the assets.

Repair, conservation and maintenance expenses are recorded with a charge to profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

The gain or loss resulting from the disposal or withdrawal of an asset is calculated as the difference between the price obtained from the disposal and the value recorded in the accounting records, recognizing the charge or credit to profit or loss for the period.

Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(i) Property, plant and equipment (continued)****(i.2) Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method, through distribution of the acquisition costs less the estimated residual value of the estimated useful lives of each item, detailed as follows:

Group of assets	Years of estimated useful life
Buildings and infrastructure	20 to 70
Facilities	5 to 33
Machinery and equipment	5 to 40
Engines and equipment	7
Other property, plant and equipment	2 to 10

Land is recorded independently from the buildings or facilities and is understood to have an infinite useful life, and therefore is not subject to depreciation.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment under construction start when the assets are ready for use.

(j) Investment property

Madeco and its subsidiaries recognize as investment property the net value of land, buildings and other constructions that are held for operation as rentals or to obtain proceeds from their sale resulting from future increases in the respective market prices. These assets are not used for business activities or for the Company's own use.

Initially they are valued at acquisition cost, which includes acquisition or production cost plus expenses incurred that can be directly assigned to them. Subsequently, investment property is carried at acquisition cost less accumulated amortization and probable accrued expenses for impairment.

Assets classified as investment property are depreciated using the straight-line method over a mean term of 19 to 37 years except for assets with indefinite lives (land).

Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(k) Impairment of non-financial assets**

The Company and its subsidiaries periodically evaluate whether there is any indication that any of its assets may be impaired. If such an indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the fair value of an asset less selling costs or value in use. To assess impairment losses, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which separately identifiable cash flows exist (cash generating units).

When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered to be impaired, and its recoverable amount is decreased.

In evaluating value in use, estimated future cash flows are discounted, using a discount rate before taxes that reflects real market evaluations of the time value of money and specific risks of the asset.

An appropriate valuation model is used to determine fair value less cost to sell. These calculations are confirmed by valuation multiples, prices of companies that are publicly traded or other available fair value indications.

Impairment losses from continuing operations are recognized with a charge to profit or loss under expenses associated with the function of the impaired asset, except for previously revalued properties where the revaluation was recorded in equity. In this case the impairment is also recognized with a charge to equity up to the amount of any prior revaluation.

For assets excluding goodwill, the Company conducts an annual assessment of any indications that the previously recognized impairment loss might no longer exist or might have decreased. If such an indication exists, the Company and its subsidiaries estimate the recoverable amount. An impairment loss recognized previously is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of the asset since the last time that an impairment loss was recognized. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. This increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount determined, net of depreciation, if this asset impairment loss had not been recognized in prior years. Such a reversal is recognized with a credit to profit or loss unless an asset is recorded at the revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as an increase on revaluation. The following criteria are also applied for the assessment of impairment of specific assets:

(k.1) Acquired goodwill

The acquired goodwill relating to the investment is reviewed at the end of each accounting period for which purpose an impairment test is applied in order to confirm the book value has not been impaired.

Goodwill impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit (or group of cash generating units) to which goodwill relates. An impairment loss is recognized when the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit(s) is lower than the carrying amount of the cash generating unit(s) to which goodwill has been assigned. Impairment losses related to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(k) Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)****(k.2) Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives**

Impairment of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives is tested annually at the individual level or cash-generating unit level, as applicable.

(l) Assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets whose carrying amount is recovered through a sales operation and not through their continuous use are classified as available for sale and discontinued operations. This condition is considered to be fulfilled only when the sale is highly probable and the asset is available for immediate sale in its current status.

These assets are valued at the difference from the book value and the fair value thereof, whichever is lower less the sales cost and they are presented as current assets.

(m) Income recognition

Income is recognized to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company and can be measured reliably. Income is measured at fair value of the payment received, excluding discounts, rebates and other sales taxes or duties. The following specific recognition criteria must be fulfilled prior to recognizing income:

(m.1) Sale of assets

Income from sale of assets is recognized when the significant risks and benefits of ownership of the assets have been transferred to the buyer, which generally occurs when the assets are shipped.

Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(m) Income recognition (continued)****(m.2) Income from rendering of services**

Income associated with rendering services is recognized considering the level or completion of the service provided as of the balance sheet date, as long as income from the transaction can be estimated reliably.

(m.3) Interest income

Interest income is recognized to the extent that interest is accrued considering principal pending payment and the applicable interest rate.

(m.4) Dividends received

Income is recognized when the right of the Company and its subsidiaries to receive payment is established.

(n) Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial assets within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial assets held for trading (fair value through profit or loss), loans and accounts receivable, investments held to maturity or financial assets available for sale, as applicable. The Company and its subsidiaries have defined and valued their financial assets as follows:

(n.1) Financial assets held to maturity

Financial assets held to maturity are valued at amortized cost. Such assets correspond to non-derivative financial assets with fixed and determinable payments and fixed maturity, which the Company intends to hold to maturity. These assets are classified as current assets except for those that mature in more than one year, which are presented as non-current assets. Such investments in their initial recognition are not designated as financial assets at fair value through income, nor as available for sale and do not comply with the definition of loans and receivables.

(n.2) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are valued at amortized cost. Such assets correspond to non-derivative financial assets with fixed and determinable payments that are not traded in an active market. They arise from cash loan operations or sale of goods or services directly to a debtor without the intention of negotiating the account receivable, and also do not fit within the following categories:

- Those in which there is the intention to sell immediately in the near future and which are held for trading.
- Those designated in their initial recognition as available for sale.
- Those through which the holder does not have the intention of partially recovering substantially all the initial investments for reasons other than impairment of credit, and therefore must be classified as available for sale.

Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(n) Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)****(n.2) Loans and receivables (continued)**

- After their initial recognition, these financial assets are measured at their amortized cost using the effective rate of interest method, less their credit impairment. Amortization of the effective interest rate is included in finance income in the statement of income. In their turn, impairment losses are recognized in the statement of income under administrative expenses.

These assets are classified as current assets with the exception of those maturing in more than one year, which are presented as non-current assets.

(n.3) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include all financial assets held for trading in order to be resold or repurchased in the short-term.

These are valued at their fair value with a charge or credit to profit or loss and classified either as held for trading or designated in their initial recognition as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

These assets are classified as current assets with the exception of those whose realization exceeds one year, which are presented as non-current assets.

This category also includes derivative financial instruments, which the company has not designated as hedge instruments in accordance with IAS 39. Embedded derivatives are considered trading instruments within this category.

Financial assets held for trading are recognized in the Statement of Financial Position at their fair value, and changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of income in finance income or finance cost accounts.

(n.4) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are valued at fair value. These correspond to non-derivative financial instruments that are designated as available for sale or are not classified in any of the previous three categories. Changes in fair value are recognized as a charge or credit to other equity reserves in other comprehensive income and hold from realization.

These assets are classified as current assets except for those which the Company's management estimates will be realized in over one year, which are presented as non-current assets.

Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(n) Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)****(n.5) Impairment of financial assets****(n.5.1) Financial investments held for sale**

As of the statement of financial position closing date, the Company and its subsidiaries assess whether there is objective evidence that an investment held for sale has been impaired.

In the event that there is evidence of impairment for equity investments classified as held for sale, if there is a significant and extended decrease in the fair value of the investment below the acquisition cost. In cases where there is a cumulative impairment loss, measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and its current value, less any impairment loss previously recognized in income, it is transferred from other equity reserves (other comprehensive income) to profit or loss.

Impairment losses on investments available for sale are not reversed in the statement of income.

An increase in the fair value of investments, after having recognized an impairment loss, is classified in other equity reserves (other comprehensive income).

(n.5.2) Financial assets at amortized cost (loans and accounts receivable and instrument held to maturity)

Receivables are presented at net value, i.e. deducting impairment allowances (allowance for doubtful accounts).

The amount of the allowance is the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the current value of estimated effective cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate.

This allowance is determined when there is evidence that the different companies in the Group will not receive payments in accordance with the original terms of sale. Allowances are established when the customer accepts a judicial bankruptcy or cessation of payments agreement, or when the Group has exhausted all debt collection instances in a reasonable period of time. In the case of our subsidiaries, allowances are estimated using a percentage of accounts receivable, which are determined on a case by case basis depending on the internal risk classification of the customer and on the age of the debt (days overdue).

(n.6) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities include credits and interest-bearing loans, financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and others that can be classified as stated in IAS 39.

(n.6.1) Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognized at the fair value of the payment received less direct costs attributable to the transaction. Subsequent to the initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Net gains or losses are recognized with a charge or credit to profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized or amortized.

Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(n) Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)****(n.6) Financial liabilities (continued)****(n.6.2) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated in their initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they have been acquired for the purpose of selling them in the short-term. Derivatives, including embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedge instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in profit or loss.

When a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, the entire hybrid contract can be designated as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss, except when the implicit derivative does not significantly change cash flows or it is clear that the unbundling of the implicit derivative is prohibited.

Financial liabilities can be designated in the initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss if they meet the following criteria:

- (1) the designation reduces or significantly eliminates the inconsistent treatment that otherwise would result from measuring liabilities or recognizing net gains or losses on them on a different basis;
- (2) liabilities are part of a group of financial liabilities that are administered and their performance is evaluated on the basis of fair value, in accordance with a documented risk management strategy;
- (3) the financial liability contains an embedded derivative that would need to be recorded separately.

As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, no financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss have been designated.

(n.7) Classification of financial instruments and liabilities

The classification of financial instruments and liabilities according to their category and valuation is disclosed in Note 24 Financial Instruments.

Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(o) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting**

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, including currency forward contracts, commodity price futures and interest rate swaps for the purpose of hedging risks associated with interest rate fluctuations, commodity prices and foreign exchange rates. Those instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which the derivative contract is signed and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are recorded as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gain or loss arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives during the period that do not qualify for hedge accounting is taken directly to the statements of income.

The fair value of currency forward contracts is calculated in reference to current exchange rate forward contracts with similar maturity profiles. The fair value of interest rate swap contracts is determined in reference to the market value of similar instruments.

For hedge accounting purposes, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when they hedge exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or an unrecognized firm commitment (except in the case of foreign currency risk); or
- Cash flow hedges when they cover exposure to the variability of cash flows that are attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable expected transaction or foreign currency risk in an unrecognized firm commitment; or.

At the beginning of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective as well as the strategy to carry out the hedge. Documentation includes identification of the hedge instrument, item or hedged transaction, the nature of the risk that is being hedged and how the entity will evaluate the effectiveness of the hedge instrument to counteract the exposure to changes in the fair value of the hedged item or in cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. It is expected that such hedges will be highly effective in counteracting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine their effectiveness during the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Hedges that meet the strict hedge accounting criteria are recorded as follows:

(o.1) Fair value hedges

The change in fair value of a hedge derivative is recognized with a charge or credit to profit or loss as applicable. The change in fair value of a hedge item attributable to the hedged risk is recorded as part of the carrying amount of the hedged item and also recognized in profit or loss.

For fair value hedges related to items recorded at amortized cost, the adjustment to the carrying amount is amortized against profit or loss over the remaining period up to maturity. Any adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged financial instrument for which an effective rate is used is amortized against profit or loss at its fair value attributable to the risk that is being hedged.

If the hedged item is reversed after being recognized, the fair value not subject to amortization is recognized immediately in the statement of income.

Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(o) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)****(o.1) Fair value hedges (continued)**

When an unrecognized firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent accumulated change in fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognized as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognized in the statement of income. Changes in the fair value of a hedge instrument are also recognized in the statement of income.

(o.2) Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of gains or losses on the hedge instrument is initially recognized directly in equity, while any ineffective portion is recognized immediately with a charge or credit to profit or loss, as applicable.

Amounts taken to equity are transferred to the statements of income when the hedged transaction affects the statements of income, such as when the hedged interest expense or interest income is recognized or when there is a forecasted sale. When the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or liability, amounts taken to equity are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability.

If the expected transaction or firm commitment is no longer expected to occur, the amounts previously recognized in equity are transferred to the statements of income. If the hedge instrument matures, is sold, exercised without replacement or rolled over, or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, the amounts previously recognized in equity remain in equity until the expected transaction or firm commitment occurs.

(o.3) Classification of financial and hedging derivative instruments

The classification of financial derivatives and hedging derivative instruments according to their category and valuation is disclosed in Note 24 Financial Instruments and Note 10 Hedging Assets and Liabilities.

Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(p) Cash and cash equivalents and statements of cash flows**

Cash equivalents correspond to short-term investments that are highly liquid, easily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in their value, maturing in three months or less.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents according to what has been previously defined, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

The statements of cash flows include the cash movements carried out during the year, determined using the direct method. In these statements of cash flows the following expressions are used with the following meanings:

- Cash flows: inflows and outflows of cash and other cash equivalents, understanding such as investments maturing in less than three months that are highly liquid and have low risk of changes in their value.
- Operating activities: activities that constitute the main source of operating income for the Group, as well as other activities that cannot be classified as from investing or financing activities.
- Investing activities: the acquisition, selling or disposal by other means of non-current assets and other investments not included in cash and cash equivalents.
- Financing activities: activities that generate changes in the size and composition of net equity and of liabilities of a financial nature.

(q) Current and deferred income taxes**(q.1) Income tax**

Income tax assets and liabilities for the current year and prior years have been determined considering the amount that is expected to be recovered or paid to tax authorities in accordance with legal provisions in force or substantially enacted as of the reporting date in all countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

The effects are recorded with a charge to profit or loss except for items recognized directly in equity accounts, which are recorded with an effect on other reserves.

Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(q) Current and deferred income taxes (continued)****(q.2) Deferred taxes**

Deferred taxes have been determined using the balance sheet method over temporary differences between tax assets and liabilities and their respective carrying amounts.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences except for the following transactions:

- Initial recognition of goodwill.
- Initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that:
 - (1) is not a business combination, and
 - (2) at the time of the transaction does not affect profit or loss for accounting or tax purposes.
- Taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that temporary differences will not be reversed in the near future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, tax credits for unused tax losses, to the extent that there is a probability that there will be taxable net income available for use, except for the following exceptions:

- Initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that:
 - (1) is not a business combination, and
 - (2) does not affect profit or loss for accounting or tax purposes at the time of transaction.

Regarding deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that there is a probability that temporary differences will be reversed in the near future and that there will be net taxable income available for use.

As of the reporting date, the carrying amount of deferred tax assets is revised and reduced to the extent that it is probable that there will not be sufficient taxable net income available to allow recovery of all or part of the deferred tax asset.

As of the reporting date, unrecognized deferred tax assets are revalued and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that net taxable income will allow recovery of deferred tax asset.

Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(q) Current and deferred income taxes (continued)****(q.2) Deferred taxes (continued)**

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applicable in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, on the basis of tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted as of the reporting date.

The deferred tax related to items recognized directly in equity is recorded with an effect on equity and without any effect on profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented net in the statement of financial position if there is a legally enforceable right to offset tax assets against tax liabilities and the deferred tax is related to the same tax entity and tax authority.

(r) Provisions**(r.1) General**

Provisions are recognized when:

- The Company has a present obligation as the result of a past event,
- It is probable that an outflow of resources will be required including economic benefits to settle the obligation,
- A reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

In the event that the provision or part of it is reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset if there is certainty of the income.

In the statements of income, the expense for any provision is presented netted against any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a discount rate before tax that reflects the specific risks of the liability. When a discount rate is used, the increase in provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

(r.2) Post-employment benefits (staff severance indemnities)

The Parent Company and the subsidiaries that operate in Chile, which have agreed with their employees to the payment of staff severance indemnities have calculated this obligation on the basis of the actuarial value method, considering the terms of agreements and current contracts, considering an annual discount rate of 3.5%, plus a salary base adjusted by changes in the consumer price index ("CPI") and an estimated period based on the age and probable permanence of each person until retirement.

The type of plan used by the Company corresponds to a defined benefit plan in conformity with IAS 19. The methodology used to determine the actuarial calculation is based on the forecasted unit of credit method. In order to determine the discount rate the Company has used the local sovereign bond rate ("BCU") as a reference.

(r.3) Vacation accrual

The Company and its subsidiaries have recognized the cost for employee vacation on an accrual basis.

Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(s) Lease agreements**

Determination of whether an agreement is or contains a lease is based on its substance at its inception date and requires evaluation as to whether compliance depends on the use of the specific asset or assets, or if the agreement grants the right to use the asset. There is a revaluation after the beginning of the lease only if one of the following situations is applicable:

- (a) there is a change in the contractual terms, that is not a renewal or extension of the agreements;
- (b) a renewal option is exercised or an extension is granted, unless the terms of the renewal or extension were included in the life of the lease;
- (c) there is a change in the determination of whether compliance is dependent on a specific asset; or
- (d) there is a substantial change in the asset.

When a revaluation is performed, the accounting for the lease shall commence or cease from the date when the change in circumstances led to the revaluation of scenarios a), c) or d) and as of the date of renewal or period of extension for scenario b).

(s.1) Finance lease

Finance leases that substantially transfer all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Company, are capitalized at the beginning of the lease at the fair value of the leased property, or if it is lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are distributed among financing charges and reduction of the lease obligation to obtain a constant interest rate on the pending balance of the liability. Interest expenses are charged and reflected in the statement of income.

Capitalized leased assets are subject to depreciation over the lower of the estimated useful life of the asset and the life of the lease, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership at the end of the life of the lease.

(s.2) Operating lease

When the Company or Group companies act as a lessee and the agreement qualifies as an operating lease, total payments are recognized using the straight-line method as expenses in the operating statement of income during the life of the lease.

At the end of the operating lease agreement term, any penalty payments on the agreement required by the lessor are recorded in expenses for the period in which the agreement ends.

Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(t) Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing net profit for the period attributable to the Parent and the average weighted number of ordinary shares outstanding during that period, without including the average number of shares of the Parent held by a subsidiary, if applicable at any time. Madeco and its subsidiaries have not carried out any type of operation with a potential dilutive effect that assumes diluted earnings per share other than basic earnings per share.

(u) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method, in accordance with IFRS 3R. This involves recognizing identifiable assets (including intangible assets not recognized previously) and liabilities (including contingent liabilities and excluding future restructuring) of the business acquired at fair value.

Goodwill in a business combination is initially measured at cost, as the excess of the cost of the business combination over the Company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities from the acquisition. After the initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment loss. For impairment testing purposes, goodwill in a business combination is assigned from the date of acquisition to each of the Company's cash generating units or groups of cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, notwithstanding whether other assets or liabilities of the Company are assigned to these units or groups of units. Each unit or group of units to which goodwill is assigned:

- (u.1) represents the lowest level within the Company at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes; and
- (u.2) is not larger than a segment based on the primary or secondary reporting format (IFRS 8).

When goodwill is a part of a cash generating unit (group of cash generating units) and part of the operation within that unit is sold, goodwill associated with the sold operation is included in the carrying amount of that operation to determine gains or losses from the sale of that operation. Goodwill sold under these circumstances is measured on the basis of relative values of the sold operation and the retained portion of the cash generating unit.

When subsidiaries are sold, the difference between the selling price and the net assets plus cumulative foreign currency translation differences and goodwill not subject to amortization are recorded with a charge or credit to profit or loss.

Business combinations acquired prior to March 2001 are recorded at their equity value based on the carrying amounts of each subsidiary.

Goodwill originating in the acquisition of these investments has not been assigned to net assets at fair value. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any cumulative impairment loss.

Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(v) Joint ventures**

The Company has joint control over the Peruvian company, Peruplast S.A. The accounting method used for recognition of the investment is proportional consolidation. The financial statements of the joint venture are prepared for the same financial years as Madeco S.A. and its subsidiaries and under the same accounting standards.

Joint businesses under IAS 31 are understood as those where there is joint control, which is generated solely when decisions on strategic activities, both financial and operating, require unanimous consent from the parties sharing such control.

(w) Current and non-current classification

In the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position, balances are classified considering their maturity, i.e. those maturing in a period equal to or less than twelve months are classified as current and those maturing in more than twelve months are classified as non-current. Should there be any obligations maturing in less than twelve months, but whose non-current refinancing is assured at the Company's discretion through loan agreements available with no conditions maturing in the long-term, these could be classified as non-current liabilities.

(x) Minimum dividend

Article No. 79 of the Chilean Companies Act establishes that unless a different agreement is adopted at the respective meeting by the unanimous vote of the holders of the shares issued, open public corporations must annually distribute as a cash dividend to shareholders, in proportion to their shares or in the proportion established in the by-laws should there be preferred shares, at least 30% of profit for each period, except when accumulated losses from prior years must be absorbed. Since achieving a unanimous agreement is practically impossible due to the split shareholding composition of Madeco's share capital, as of each year-end the amount of the obligation with shareholders is determined, net of interim dividends approved during the year, and is recorded in the accounting records under "other current liabilities", with a charge to "retained earnings (accumulated deficit)" in net equity. Interim and final dividends are recorded as lower "net equity" at the time of approval by the competent organization, which in the first case normally is the Company's Board of Directors, whereas in the second case it is the responsibility of the shareholders at the General Shareholders' Meeting.

(aa) Segment reporting

The Company applied IFRS 8 which establishes standards to report on operating segments in the annual financial statements, as well as related disclosures about products, services and geographical areas. The results and balances of segment assets and liabilities are measured in accordance with the same accounting policies applied to the financial statements. The transactions and unrealized results between the segments are eliminated. Operating segments are defined as components of a company for which the information on the financial statements is available and is regularly assessed by the chief operating decision maker ("CODM") regarding the allocation of resources and performance appraisal. Since 2009, there are four operating business segments: Corporate, Brass Mills, Flexible Packaging and Profiles.

As of March 31, 2012, the four segments of the Company are described as follows:

Corporate

The Parent Company has investments which generate interest income from interest accrued on the use of cash flows obtained from assets classified in investment properties, financial assets, which are mainly located in Chile. Together with this, this unit includes the shares of Nexans owned by Madeco S.A.

Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(aa) Segment reporting (continued)****Brass Mills**

The Company's brass mills segment produces a variety of products used by manufacturers of durable goods, suppliers for the mining industry and distributors of construction materials. These products include tubes, sheets, bobbins, flanges and bars made of copper, aluminum and alloys. Madeco S.A. is the leader in the manufacturing of tubes and sheets in Chile and is the third player in the Argentine market.

This unit currently has two plants in Chile and two in Argentina. Within Chile, there is a plant in Santiago that manufactures tubes and sheets in a foundry. In addition, the plants located in Argentina are located close to Buenos Aires, in Llavallol and Barracas. A large part of the physical sales of this unit correspond to exports, which are mostly exported from operations in Chile.

Flexible packaging

The Company's flexible packaging segment manufactures packaging for mass consumption products using flexography and rotogravure printing technologies. These products are manufactured primarily using oil derivatives (polyethylene, polypropylene and PVC resins) aluminum and other materials. The Company's customer portfolio is mainly composed of multinational and domestic companies, mass consumption product manufacturers within the food, snack and home product segments.

The Company has a regional presence with plants in Chile, Argentina and, since 2007, in Peru (an operation that is managed as a "joint venture"). These plants not only supply domestic markets, but cover the regional and international markets.

Profiles

The Company's profile segment manufactures aluminum and PVC profiles, which are used for industrial and construction purposes. Together with profiles, the Company offers aluminum and PVC door and window systems (the kit includes profiles, glass and hardware) and commercializes its products throughout Chile through a commercial network. Likewise, this unit offers technical advisory services for works and certification to the network of assemblers.

The Company has two production plants located in Chile dedicated to manufacturing aluminum and PVC profiles.

Note 4 – New Accounting Pronouncements

As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the improvements and amendments to IFRS, as well as the interpretations that have been published in the period are detailed below. As of the date of these financial statements, these standards are still not in force, and the Company has not conducted an early adoption:

a) New accounting standards

<u>New standards</u>		<u>Date of mandatory application</u>
IFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	01-01-2013
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments: Classification and Disclosures	01-01-2015
IFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements	01-01-2013
IFRS 11	Joint Arrangements	01-01-2013
IFRS 12	Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities	01-01-2013
IFRS 13	Fair Value Measurement	01-01-2013

IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures”

In December 2011, an amendment to IFRS 7 was issued which requires entities to disclose in the financial information the effects or possible effects of the compensation agreements on the financial instruments about the entity’s financial position. The standard will be effective from January 1, 2013.

The Company is still evaluating the effect(s) generated by, or that may be generated by the abovementioned standard and estimates that the impact on the financial statements will not be significant.

IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”

This Standard introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets, early adoption is permitted. It requires that all financial assets are classified based on the entity’s business model for the management of financial assets and the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the financial liabilities. The financial asset under this standard are measured at amortized cost or at fair value. Only the financial assets that are classified as measured at amortized cost shall be impairment tested. Its application is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015, early adoption is permitted.

The Company is still evaluating the effect(s) generated by, or that may be generated by the abovementioned standard and estimates that the impact on the financial statements will not be significant.

IFRS 10 “Consolidated financial statements” / IAS 27 “Separate financial statements”

This Standard supersedes the portion of IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* which deals with the accounting for consolidated financial statements. It also includes the issues in SIC 12 *Special Purpose Entities*. IFRS 10 establishes a single control model applicable to all entities (including special purpose entities or structured entities). The changes introduced by IFRS 10 will significantly make management apply professional judgment in the determination of which entity is controlled and which should be consolidated by referring to the requirements of IAS 27.

The Company is still evaluating the effect(s) generated by, or that may be generated by the abovementioned standard (IFRS 10) and amendment (IAS 27) and estimates that the impact on the financial statements will not be significant.

Note 4 – New Accounting Pronouncements (continued)**a) New accounting standards (continued)****IFRS 11 “Joint Arrangements”/ IAS 28 “Investments in associates and joint ventures”**

IFRS 11 supersedes IAS 31 *Interests in Joint Ventures* and SIC 13 *Jointly Controlled Entities – Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers*. IFRS 11 uses some of the same terms that were used in IAS 31, but with different meanings. Whereas IAS 31 identifies 3 forms of joint ventures, IFRS 11 addresses only 2 forms of joint ventures (joint ventures and joint operations) when there is joint control. Due to the fact that IFRS 11 uses the control principle of IFRS 10 to identify control, the determination of whether there is joint control may change. Also, IFRS 11 removes the choice of accounting for jointly-controlled entities (JCEs) by using proportionate consolidation. Instead, JCEs that meet the definition of a joint venture (as newly defined) must be accounted for using the equity method. For joint operations, including jointly controlled operations, jointly controlled assets and, potentially, some former JCEs), an entity recognizes its assets, liabilities, incomes and expenses, if any. The issuance of IFRS 11 amended in a limited manner to IAS 28 in regards to issues related to associates and available-for-sale joint ventures and ownership interest changes in associates and jointly-controlled entities.

The subsidiary Alusa S.A. has opted to record its ownership interest in Peruplast in conformity with IAS 31 “Interests in Joint Ventures”, by applying the proportionate consolidation method (see note 33).

With IFRS 11 becoming effective as from January 1, 2013 (with retroactive adoption in 2012), the Company shall record the investment in Peruplast under the equity method, which implies that all the assets, liabilities and results of this company, should be presented net in a line item called “Investments Accounted For Using the Equity Method”. The effect of recording this investment under the equity method and not under proportionate consolidation affects neither the equity nor the Earnings (Losses) of Alusa S.A. The entries of “Peruplast that have been included in the financial statements of Madeco S.A. and subsidiaries represent 16% and 5% of current and non-current assets, respectively; 20% and 12% of current and non-current liabilities, respectively; and 17% and 16% of sales and costs of sale, respectively.

IFRS 12 “Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities”

IFRS 12 includes all the disclosures previously included in IAS 27 regarding consolidation, as well as all of the disclosures previously included in IAS 31 and IAS 28. These disclosures refer to the interest in an entity’s related parties, joint agreements, associates and structured entities. A number of new disclosures are also required.

The Company is still evaluating the effect(s) generated by, or that may be generated by the abovementioned standard and estimates that the impact on the financial statements will not be significant.

IFRS 13 “Fair Value Measurement”

IFRS 13 establishes a single framework for measuring fair value, when this is required or permitted by IFRS. It does not change when the entity must use the fair value. The standard changes the definition of fair value – Fair Value: The price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement. It also includes some new disclosures.

The Company is still evaluating the effect(s) generated by, or that may be generated by the abovementioned standard and estimates that the impact on the financial statements will not be significant.

Note 4 – New Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

b) Accounting improvements and amendments

<u>Improvements and Amendments</u>		<u>Date of mandatory application</u>
IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements	01-07-2012
IAS 19	Employee Benefits	01-01-2013
IAS 27	Separate Financial Statements	01-01-2013
IAS 28	Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures	01-01-2013
IAS 32	Financial Instruments: Presentation	01-01-2014

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements

Amendments to IAS 1 are related to the presentation of the entries of Other Comprehensive Income, giving the choice to present, in a single section or separately, the income for the period and the comprehensive income. They also modify paragraphs related to the information to be presented for the income for the period or other comprehensive income. All of this implies making amendments to other standards that are affected by this improvement: IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of IFRS modifies its paragraph 21 and adds paragraph 39k; IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations modifies paragraph 33A and adds paragraph 44I; IFRS 7 financial Instruments: Disclosures modifies paragraph 27B and adds paragraph 44Q; IAS 12 Income Taxes modifies paragraph 77, eliminates 77A and adds 98B; IAS 20 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance modifies paragraph 29, eliminates paragraph 29A and adds paragraph 46; IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates modifies paragraph 39 and adds paragraph 60H; IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation modifies paragraph 40 and adds paragraph 97K; IAS 33 Earnings per Share modifies paragraphs 4A, 67A, 68A and 73A and adds paragraph 74D; IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting modifies paragraphs 8, 8A, 11A and 20 and adds paragraph 51. The application of these modifications is compulsory for annual periods beginning on July 1, 2012. Early adoption is permitted and should be disclosed.

The Company is still evaluating the effect(s) generated by, or that may be generated by the abovementioned amendments and estimates that the impact on the financial statements will not be significant.

Note 4 – New Accounting Pronouncements (continued)**b) Accounting improvements and amendments (continued)****IAS 19 “Employee Benefits”**

On June 16, 2011, the IASB published the amendments to IAS 19, Employee Benefits, which change the accounting for defined benefit plans and termination benefits. The amendments require the recognition of the changes in defined benefit obligations and in plan assets when those changes occur, eliminating the approach of the broker and accelerating the recognition of past service costs. The changes in the defined benefit obligation and plan assets are disaggregated in three components: service costs, net interest on defined benefit liabilities (assets) and re-measurements of net defined benefit liabilities (assets). The net interest is calculated using a return rate for high-quality corporate bonds. This may be lower than the rate currently used to calculate the expected return on plan assets, resulting in a decrease in earnings for the year. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, early adoption is permitted. Retrospective application is required with some exceptions.

The Company is still evaluating the effect(s) generated by, or that may be generated by the abovementioned amendment and estimates that the impact on the financial statements will not be significant.

IAS 32 “Financial Instruments: Presentation”

The amendments to IAS 32, issued in December 2011, are intended to clarify differences in the application related to compensation and to reduce the level of diversity in the current practice. The standard will be effective from January 1, 2014 and its early adoption is permitted.

The Company is still evaluating the effect(s) generated by, or that may be generated by the abovementioned amendment and estimates that the impact on the financial statements will not be significant.

Note 5 – Changes in Estimates and Accounting Policy (Consistent Presentation)**5.1 Changes in accounting estimates**

The Company has made no changes in accounting estimates as of the closing date of these consolidated financial statements.

5.2 Changes in accounting policies

The Company’s interim consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2012 present no changes in the accounting policies and estimates compared to the prior period.

The interim consolidated statements of financial position as of March 31, 2012 and the consolidated statements at December 31, 2011, and the comprehensive income, net equity and cash flows for the period ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, have been prepared in conformity with IFRS. The accounting principles and criteria applied are consistent.

Note 6 – Cash and Cash Equivalents

a) Cash and cash equivalents are detailed as follows:

	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Cash	689	392
Cash in banks	7,305	9,173
Short-term deposits	10,302	8,041
Other	2,827	3,229
Total	21,123	20,835

b) Cash and cash equivalents, organized by currency are detailed as follows

	Currency	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Cash and cash equivalents	USD	11,303	15,312
Cash and cash equivalents	CLF	4,051	-
Cash and cash equivalents	CLP	4,733	4,547
Cash and cash equivalents	BRL	16	1
Cash and cash equivalents	ARS	320	364
Cash and cash equivalents	PEN	689	611
Cash and cash equivalents	EUR	11	-
Total		21,123	20,835

Note 7 – Trade and Other Receivables

As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, trade and other receivables are detailed as follows:

a) Trade and other receivables, current

Gross amount	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Trade receivables	86,647	82,148
Other receivables	10,932	7,737
Total	97,579	89,885

Net amount	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Trade receivables	84,166	79,769
Other receivables	10,932	7,737
Total	95,098	87,506

Note 7 – Trade and Other Receivables (continued)

b) Trade and other receivables, non-current

Gross amount	Mar. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
	ThUSD	ThUSD
Other receivables	9	8
Total	9	8

Net amount	Mar. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
	ThUSD	ThUSD
Other receivables	9	8
Total	9	8

Expiration terms of trade and other receivables not overdue as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 are detailed as follows:

Trade and other receivables due	Balance as of	
	Mar. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
	ThUSD	ThUSD
Maturity in less than three months	80,563	75,795
Maturity between three and six months	2,234	1,869
Maturity in over twelve months	9	8
Total trade receivables due	82,806	77,672

Expiration terms of trade and other receivables overdue but not impaired as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 are detailed as follows:

Trade and other receivables overdue, unpaid but not impaired	Balance as of	
	Mar. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
	ThUSD	ThUSD
Maturity in less than three months	10,716	8,441
Maturity between three and six months	693	512
Maturity between six and twelve months	243	889
Maturity in over twelve months	648	-
Total trade receivables overdue, unpaid but not impaired	12,300	9,842

Expiration terms of trade and other receivables overdue and impaired as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 are detailed as follows:

Trade and other receivables overdue and impaired	Balance as of	
	Mar. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
	ThUSD	ThUSD
Maturity in less than three months	104	116
Maturity between three and six months	55	88
Maturity between six and twelve months	531	872
Maturity in over twelve months	1,792	1,303
Total trade receivables overdue and impaired	2,482	2,379

Note 7 – Trade and Other Receivables (continued)

Impaired trade receivables as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 are detailed as follows:

Carrying amount of trade and other receivables	Balance as of	
	Mar. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
	ThUSD	ThUSD
Trade receivables	2,481	2,379
Total	2,481	2,379

Movements in impaired trade and other receivables are detailed as follows:

Trade and other receivables overdue, unpaid and impaired	Balance as of	
	Mar. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
	ThUSD	ThUSD
Opening balance	2,379	5,209
Derecognition of impaired financial assets for the period	(109)	(2,009)
Increase (decrease) for the period	78	(607)
Effect on exchange rate variations	133	(214)
Final balance	2,481	2,379

Note 8 – Related Party Transactions

The Parent and its subsidiaries have engaged current accounts, temporary investments and financial obligations with Banco de Chile (Subsidiary of the Parent Company Quiñenco S.A.). The rights and obligations maintained with this institution have been classified under the various line items in the financial statements, considering the nature of the balance and not the fact that it is a related company, so as not to distort their analysis.

Class of asset or liability	Balance in ThUSD
Cash and cash equivalents – Bank current account	4,315
Cash and cash equivalents – Investments in repos	711
Cash and cash equivalents – Total	5,026

Transactions between related parties are carried out at market prices. No guarantees have been granted or received on account of, due from or to related parties.

As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, there are no allowances for doubtful accounts that reduce the balances receivable.

a) Due from related parties, current

Related party Taxpayer ID	Related Party Name	Relationship	Country of Origin	Transaction description	Currency	UP TO 90 DAYS	
						Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
76.003.431-2	Aguas CCU Nestlé Chile S.A.	Related to the Parent	Chile	Rendering of services	CLP	152	160
76.180.102-3	S.A.	Related to the Parent	Chile	Sale of products	CLP	7	56
96.989.120-4	Cervecera CCU Chile Ltda.	Related to the Parent	Chile	Sale of products	CLP	11	-
99.501.760-1	Embotelladoras Chilenas Unidas S.A.	Related to the Parent	Chile	Sale of products and services	CLP	111	262
76.032.263-6	Supermercados Peruanos	Related to the Parent	Perú	Sale of products	USD	-	1
Total due from related parties, current						281	479

b) Due to related parties, current

Related party Taxpayer ID	Related Party Name	Relationship	Country of Origin	Transaction description	Currency	UP TO 90 DAYS	
						Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
99.501.760-1	Embotelladoras Chilenas Unidas S.A.	Related to the Parent	Chile	Purchase of products	CLP	-	1
91.840.000-1	Minera Michilla S.A.	Related to the Parent	Chile	Purchase of products	USD	12	-
77.736.670-K	Vending Servicios CCU Ltda.	Related to the Parent	Chile	Purchase of products	CLP	-	1
Total due to related parties, current						12	2

Note 8 – Related Party Transactions (continued)

c) Transactions with related parties are detailed as follows:

Taxpayer ID	Company	Relationship	Transaction description	Mar-31-2012		Mar-31-2011	
				Transaction Amount	Effect on profit or loss	Transaction Amount	Effect on profit or loss
				ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD
76.003.431-2	Aguas CCU Nestle Chile S.A.	Related to the Parent	Sale of products	380	319	227	191
76.180.102-3	Alte Retail Construcción y Comercial S.A.	Related to the Parent	Sale of products	63	53	80	67
97.004.000-5	Banco de Chile	Related to the Parent	Bank commissions and fees	16	(15)	6	(5)
97.004.000-5	Banco de Chile	Related to the Parent	Loan interest	3	(3)	-	-
97.004.000-5	Banco de Chile	Related to the Parent	Deposit interest	9,682	7	15,100	42
96.989.120-4	Cervecera CCU Chile Ltda.	Related to the Parent	Sale of products	17	14	15	13
99.501.760-1	Embotelladoras Chilenas Unidas S.A.	Related to the Parent	Services	362	304	378	317
99.501.760-1	Embotelladoras Chilenas Unidas S.A.	Related to the Parent	Services and purchase	1	(1)	1	(1)
96.806.980-2	Entel PCS S.A.	Related to the Parent	Services	-	-	26	(23)
99.542.980-2	Foods Compañía de Alimentos CCU S.A.	Related to the Parent	Sale of products	-	-	16	14
91.840.000-1	Minera Michilla S.A.	Related to the Parent	Purchase of products	652	-	-	-
91.840.000-1	Minera Michilla S.A.	Related to the Parent	Sale of products	-	-	16	13
Foreign	Nessus Perú S.A.	Common shareholders	Services	26	(26)	26	(26)
77.736.670-K	Vending Servicios CCU Ltda.	Related to the Parent	Services	3	(4)	3	(3)

Note 8 – Related Party Transactions (continued)

d) Compensation and benefits received by the Parent's key management personnel are detailed as follows:

Concepts	ACCUMULATED	
	Jan-1-2012 Mar-31-2012 ThUSD	Jan-1-2011 Mar-31-2011 ThUSD
Compensation received by key management personnel, salaries	263	319
Compensation received by key management personnel, managers' fees	51	79
Compensation received by key management personnel, other	127	-
Total compensation received by key management personnel	441	398

Note 9 – Inventory

Inventory is detailed as follows:

Classification of inventory	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Raw materials	25,265	23,297
Goods	12,116	13,526
Supplies for production	6,365	6,099
Work-in-progress	10,691	9,974
Finished products	10,881	11,709
Other inventory (1)	2,088	2,021
Total	67,406	66,626

(1) Includes mainly inventory-in-transit.

As described in Note 3f, inventory is valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value, and cost is determined using the weighted average method.

	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Amount of write-downs of inventories	748	834

Amounts that deduct balances as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 mainly correspond to the adjustment of the net realizable value of materials for consumption.

	ACCUMULATED	
	Jan-1-2012 Mar-31-2012 ThUSD	Jan-1-2011 Mar-31-2011 ThUSD
Inventory costs recognized as expenses during the period	86,677	89,708

The Company has not pledged any inventory as guarantee for the aforementioned periods.

Note 10 – Hedging Assets and Liabilities

a) As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, hedging assets are detailed as follows:

Classification of the hedging asset	Type of hedge	Hedged risk	Hedged item	CURRENT		NON-CURRENT		FAIR VALUE	
				Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Hedge Assets, Derivatives in Foreign Currency	Fair value hedge instrument	Foreign exchange risk exposure	Term deposits in Chilean pesos	6	-	-	-	6	-
Hedge Assets, Other Derivatives	Cash flows hedge instrument	Commodity price fluctuation risk exposure (Copper and Aluminum)	Sales and Inventory expected entry	182	42	-	-	182	42
Total hedging assets				188	42	-	-	188	42

b) As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, hedging liabilities are detailed as follows:

Classification of the hedging liability	Type of hedge	Hedged risk	Hedged item	CURRENT		NON-CURRENT		FAIR VALUE	
				Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Hedging liabilities, interest rate derivatives	Cash flow hedging instrument	Exposure to the interest rate risk	Bank loan at variable rate	13	25	-	-	13	25
Hedging liabilities, foreign currency derivatives	Fair value hedging instrument	Exposure to the exchange rate risk	Time deposit in Chilean pesos	-	5	-	-	-	5
Hedging liabilities, other derivatives	Fair value hedging instrument	Exposure to the risk of changes in commodity prices (copper)	Copper inventory	179	117	-	-	179	117
Hedging liabilities, non-derivatives	Cash flow hedging instrument	Exposure to the risk of changes in commodity prices (copper and aluminum)	Sales expected item	-	132	-	-	-	132
Total hedging liabilities				192	279	-	-	192	279

Note 10 – Hedging Assets and Liabilities (continued)**1. Cash Flow Hedging Instruments**

As of March 31, 2012, the related company Peruplast S.A. has recorded a cash flow hedge liability to hedge exposure to interest rate risk, establishing it in respect to bank loans entered into at a variable rate. Subsidiaries Madeco Mills S.A. and Indalum S.A. have recorded a cash flow hedge asset to cover changes in the prices of commodities (Copper and Aluminum), setting the price of expected sales items.

The maturities of cash flows with regard to interest rate hedge of the related company Peruplast S.A. are quarterly.

Changes net of deferred taxes in the cash flow hedging instrument (interest rate and sales) have been recorded as follows:

a) A net credit to equity of ThUSD 69 for the year ended March 31, 2011 and a net charge of ThUSD144 for the year ended March 31, 2012.

b) The subsidiary Madeco Mills S.A. and Indalum S.A. discounted net of deferred taxes the amount of ThUSD17 in the period; these values affected retained earnings as of March 31, 2011 with a charge of ThUSD30 and a credit of ThUSD13, respectively (a credit of ThUSD 18 and a charge of ThUSD35 as of 03.31.2011), these effects are derived from the hedging of expected sale entries.

In regards to the outstanding balance (payable) of ThUSD 50 in equity as of March 31, 2011 and the future variations experienced by the hedging instrument (interest rate and sales), they are expected to have an impact on net income during 2012.

As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 no amount has been reclassified to the initial cost of a non-financial asset or liability, nor has any inefficiency been determined for all or a portion of the hedge instrument.

2. Fair value hedging instrument:

The Parent, Madeco S.A. and its subsidiary Indalum S.A. have recorded a fair value hedging asset and liability covering the exposure to the risk of changes in the prices of commodities (copper and aluminum), the main raw materials in their inventory, and Madeco S.A. has recorded a hedging asset and liability to hedge foreign currency risk exposure (US dollar versus Chilean pesos) for the asset it held for time deposits.

Retained earnings were recognized for fair value hedging instruments for the exposure to the risk of commodity prices (copper and aluminum) for the period ended March 31, 2012, in the amount of ThUSD934 (retained earnings of ThUSD224 as 03.31.2011), recorded under cost of sales. Retained earnings recognized for the hedged item (copper and aluminum) for the year ended March 31, 2012 amount to ThUSD964 (accumulated losses of ThUSD519 as 03.31.2011), which is recorded under cost of sales.

Recognized losses on fair value hedging instrument due to exposure to foreign currency exchange risk (US dollar versus Chilean pesos) related to the asset for time deposits for the period ended March 31, 2012, for ThUSD156 (retained earnings of ThUSD693 as 03.31.2011), are recorded under foreign currency translation. Earnings recognized on the hedged item (time deposit) for the period ended March 31, 2012, for ThUSD140 (accumulated losses of ThUSD771 as 03.31.2011), are recorded under foreign currency translation.

Note 11 – Other Non-Financial Assets

As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, other non-financial assets are detailed as follows:

CURRENT	Balance as of	
	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Collective negotiation bonus	116	209
Prepayments to suppliers and other	5,400	4,540
Other	92	19
Total	5,608	4,768

NON-CURRENT	Balance as of	
	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2010 ThUSD
Ficap judicial deposits (1)	18,462	17,934
Collective negotiation bonus	48	73
Labor process judicial deposits	35	34
Other	9	8
Total	18,554	18,049

1) Relates to judicial deposits (see Note 31 2a), which are subject to the adjustment of the rate of SELIC from Brazil.

Note 12 – Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

a) Non-current assets held-for-sale

Non-current assets held for sale are detailed as follows:

Property	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Property Dresden N° 4688 - San Miguel (1 and 2)	-	415
Property La Divisa N° 900 - San Bernardo (1)	3.475	3.475
Property Ureta Cox N° 474 - 476 - San Miguel (1)	81	81
Property Ureta Cox N° 945 - A - San Miguel (1)	237	237
Total	3.793	4.208

(1) During session No. 825 of the Board of Directors in October, the disposal of the properties that the Company had not given continuous use was agreed upon and approved; the carrying amount of these assets is below their fair value less the cost of sale.

(2) In March the real estate located at Dresden N° 4668 was sold for the amount of ThUSD 574.

b) Discontinued operations

For the periods under consideration, there are no operations classified under discontinued operations.

Note 13 – Available-for-Sale Financial Investments

Available for sale financial investments, stated as described in Note 3n.4 as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 are detailed as follows:

Company	Number of shares	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Shares at the beginning of the period	-	-	133,513
Shares acquired during the period (1) and (2)	-	-	162,963
Nexans S.A. (France)	-	-	296,476

Movements in this investment for each period are detailed as follows:	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Opening balance	-	200,792
Additions for the period (1) and (2)	-	254,966
Increase (decrease) in foreign currency exchange rate (3)	-	(27,133)
Recognition of the fair value of shares (3)	-	(132,149)
Balance at the end of each period	-	296,476

(1) On May 20, 2011, Madeco S.A. entered into a derivative contract with the investment bank Goldman Sachs (hereinafter the “Bank”) whereby the counterparty committed to deliver a maximum of 1,766,400 shares of Nexans S.A. no later than February 23, 2012 and Madeco S.A. delivered 124.5 million Euros agreed upon in two installments, one for 65.5 million Euros on May 23, 2011 and the second on three days subsequent to the end of the hedging initial period (the “Hedging Period”) in which the Bank performed hedging operations to ensure a certain price range. On June 16, 2011, the counterparty finished the Hedging Period and therefore, on June 20, 2011, the Company paid the second installment agreed upon in the amount of 59 million Euros.

As of December 31, 2011, the Bank has transferred the ownership of 1,766,400 shares of Nexans S.A. to Madeco S.A. and additionally, the Bank exercised its option by providing to Madeco S.A. 273,229 shares of Nexans. Both blocks of shares were provided at a price of Euro 61.0242 per share, which was determined by the simple average (stock exchange quote between May 23, 2011 and August 23, 2011) from “Volume Weighted Average Price” (VWAP), less 0.5%.

(2) During the second semester of 2011, the Company conducted direct purchases of 1,095,704 shares at an average purchase price of Euros 49.97 per share plus commission and fee costs

(3) In accordance with IAS 21, this investment has been classified as a non-monetary asset. Consequently, the gain or loss on changes in the foreign currency exchange rate is recognized as part of comprehensive income in other reserves within equity (foreign currency translation reserves).

Changes in the fair value of this investment are recognized as a charge or credit to comprehensive income in other reserves within equity (reserves for gains or losses in the re-measurement of available-for-sale financial assets). As of the closing date of each financial statement, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence of financial asset impairment by assessing market behavior of the price of shares and the time elapsed since the latest calculation of impairment.

As of December 31, 2008 the Company recorded an impairment and translation effect with a charge to profit or loss of ThUSD69,813. Changes in the fair value of shares subsequent to that date have been recorded in other reserves within equity in accordance with what is indicated in the preceding paragraphs.

Starting in January 2012, this investment was accounted for using the equity method (PV) according to that described in note 14.

Note 14 – Investment in associated entity accounted for using the equity method

1) On September 30, 2008 Madeco S.A. received as part of the price for the sale of cable units the amount of 2,500,000 shares of stock in Sociedad Nexans (France). The stocks were valued at market price, i.e. 61.98 Euros per share which is equivalent to ThUSD 217,844. In addition, an investment impairment amounting to ThUSD 69,813 was determined and recorded during that period. Subsequently, Madeco started buying shares in Nexans S.A. as detailed in the chart below:

Purchase Period	Shares Acquired	Average price per share (Euros/share)	Amount paid in ThEuros	Amount paid expressed in ThUSD
November 2008	68,726	42.61	2,928	3,799
First Semester 2011	2,039,629	61.02	124,467	176,940
Second Semester 2011	1,095,704	50.22	55,024	78,026

2) For the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 this investment was classified and valued as an investment available for sale in accordance with IAS 39. From January 11, 2012 the first meeting of Nexans' compensation committee took place with the attendance of a director appointed by Madeco (from a total of 3) for which reason it was decided that from that date on Madeco had a significant influence over Nexans, therefore the equity method has been applied from that date in order to account for this investment in accordance with IAS 28.

3) However, in accordance with the French regulations and the applicable IFRS, Nexans does not publish financial statements in March and September. In consequence and upon Madeco's request, the Superintendency of Securities and Insurance granted the latter authorization in resolution No. 10914 dated April 30, 2012 to use the financial statements of this French company as of December and June, respectively as the last available and reliable information to account for the investment in that company using the equity method for the accounting closing dates in March and September referred to above. This meant that in order to account for the investment during the period related to these financial statements only the effects triggered by the foreign exchange differences (dollar/ Euro) were taken into consideration as well as the ownership changes occurred within the same period.

4) Pursuant to the applicable French laws, Nexans presented partial financial reporting as of March 31, 2012 that is available in the web site of Madeco S.A.

As a summary, we enclose a chart with the consolidated sales by business unit published by Nexans

In thousands of Euros, constant metal price	03-31-2012	03-31-2011	Organic Growth
Transmission, Distribution and Operators	481	502	-6.10%
Industrial	281	245	6.10%
Distributors and Installers	332	299	8.90%
Other	75	83	-4.80%
Total Nexans S.A. Group	1,169	1,129	0.60%

For further details of the information published by Nexans, go to the next link: http://www.madeco.cl/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/Nexans_CAT1_2012_GB.pdf

Note 14 – Investment in associated entity accounted for using the equity method (continued)

5) Considering numbers 1, 2 and 3 above, the information as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 is presented below:

a) Financial reporting published by Nexans S.A.:

Associated entity name : Nexans S.A.
 Taxpayer ID number : 0-E
 Country of Organization : France
 Functional currency : Euro

Closing period	12.31.2011
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Financial reporting of Sociedad Nexans S.A. (*)	million of Euros	ThUSD
Equity of the Company attributable to the owners of the controlling entity	1,885	2,443,337
Total comprehensive income of the Company	(261)	(338,308)
Profit (Loss) of the Company	(186)	(241,093)
Profit (Loss) attributable to the owners of the controlling entity	(178)	(230,724)
Profit (Loss) attributable to non controlling entities	(8)	(10,370)

(*) This information corresponds to the book values recorded by Nexans S.A. in its accounting books, therefore the effects of fair values determined by the shareholder Madeco S.A. are not included.

b) Information of the interests of Madeco S.A. in its investment in the associated company Nexans S.A.

Closing period	03.31.2012
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Interest in the company	19.834%
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Accounting information of the Associated Investment (Nexans S.A.)	ThUSD
Accounting value of the Investment	472,774
Accrued result of the period	Not available

c) The movement of the Investment account in the associated company Nexans S.A. is detailed as follows:

Closing accounting period	03.31.2012 ThUSD
Investment in associated entity accounted for using the equity method - initial balance as of 01.11.2012	296.476
Negative acquired goodwill recognized immediately (c.1)	53,476
Ordinary interest in profits (losses)	Not available
Increase (decrease) in foreign exchange rate	13,121
Reversal of investment equity effects (c.2)	110,320
Other increase (decrease)	(619)
Total changes in investments in associated entities	176,298
Final balance as of period closing	472.774

(c.1) It is the adjustment determined using the acquisition method (valuation of the assets and liabilities of the company at fair value) as provided in IFRS 3 Business Combinations (for further details see No. 8).

(c.2) This is the reversal of the equity effects due to the change in the valuation criterion from an Investment available for sale to an Investment in an associated company.

Note 14 – Investment in associated entity accounted for using the equity method (continued)

6) Please note that the stock exchange value (that may be equated with the fair value) of the investment of Madeco S.A. in Nexans S.A. as of the financial statements closing amounts to ThUSD 384,857 as of March 31, 2012 and ThUSD 319,566 as of January 11, 2012 (acquisition date). The company will periodically analyze the impairment indicators that may arise and if necessary it will make the relevant adjustments.

7) The summarized financial statements of Nexans S.A. are detailed below, including the effects of the fair values that are controlled by the Investor (Madeco S.A.):

7.1) The asset and liability balances of the associated company as of each year closing are detailed as follows:

Classified Balance Sheet	03.31.2012	12.31.2011
	ThUSD	ThUSD
Current assets	Not available	4,732,425
Non current assets	Not available	2,509,314
Total assets	Not available	7,241,739
Current liabilities	Not available	2,750,536
Non current liabilities	Not available	2,128,230
Total liabilities	Not available	4,878,766
Equity attributable to the owners of the controlling entity	Not available	2,317,606
Non controlling interests	Not available	45,367
Total liabilities and equity	Not available	7,241,739

7.2) Information not available regarding the summarized statement of income of the associated company as of both three month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011.

7.3) Information not available regarding the summarized statement of comprehensive income of the associated company as of both three month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011.

Note 14 – Investment in associated entity accounted for using the equity method (continued)

8) The charts below show the fair values determined as of the acquisition date of the assets and liabilities acquired by Nexans S.A. and the determination of the negative acquired goodwill

8.1) The chart below shows the fair values determined as of acquisition date:

Assets - Liabilities	Financial Statements Accounting Values as of 12.31.2011	Adjustments to the fair values and GAAP differences (1) and (2)	Financial Statements adjusted as of 12.31.2011	Financial Statements adjusted as of 12.31.2011 in dollars
	Millions of Euros	Millions of Euros	Millions of Euros	ThUSD
Cash and cash equivalents	859	-	859	1.113.436
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, current	1.461	-	1.461	1.893.748
Inventories (1)	1.051	22	1.073	1.390.821
Current tax accounts receivable	29	-	29	37.590
Other financial assets, current and non current	178	-	178	230.724
Other assets, current and non current	133	-	133	172.395
Investments accounted for using the equity method	7	-	7	9.073
Intangible assets other than increase in value (1)	184	390	574	743.760
Acquired goodwill (1)	386	(386)	-	-
Property, plant and equipment, Net (1)	1.160	113	1.273	1.650.192
Total Current and Non current Assets	5.448	139	5.587	7.241.739
Other financial liabilities, current and non current	1.241	-	1.241	1.608.584
Trade accounts payable and other accounts payable	1.570	-	1.570	2.035.034
Current tax liabilities	51	-	51	66.106
Other liabilities, current	29	-	29	37.590
Other provisions, current and non current	315	-	315	408.303
Employee benefits provision, non current (2)	316	112	428	554.773
Deferred tax liabilities (1)	6	124	130	168.376
Total Current and Non current Liabilities	3.528	236	3.764	4.878.766
Equity attributable to the owners of the controlling entity	1.885	(97)	1.788	2.317.606
Non controlling interests	35	-	35	45.367
Total equity and liabilities	5.448	139	5.587	7.241.739

(1) These are the adjustments to the fair values of assets and liabilities of the Company made in January 11, 2012 and that have been determined in accordance with the report of the independent external advisors (Deloitte - France).

(2) This is a difference between the French and the Chilean GAAP.

(3) The Dollar/ Euro rate used when amounts are expressed in dollars was 1.2962.

Note 14 – Investment in associated entity accounted for using the equity method (continued)

8.2) The chart below shows the negative acquired goodwill regarding the Investment in Nexans:

Background information		
Equity attributable to the owners of the controlling entity (Nexans S.A.)	ThUSD	2,317,606
Percentage acquired as of acquisition date (January 11, 2012)		19.86%
Determination of the negative acquired goodwill		ThUSD
Value paid less impairment recorded in 2008		406,796
Fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired		(460,272)
Negative acquired goodwill		(53,476)

It is worth mentioning that the fair values determined for the acquired assets and liabilities as well as the investment cost might be adjusted within the twelve months following the acquisition date (01.11.2012) as stated and permitted by IFRS 3.

Note 15 – Intangible Assets

a) Intangible assets are detailed as follows:

Types of intangible assets, net (presentation)	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Finite life intangible assets, net	3,149	3,118
Intangible assets, net	3,149	3,118

Types of intangible assets, net (presentation)	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Patents, registered trademarks and other rights	308	377
IT programs	2,841	2,741
Intangible assets, net	3,149	3,118

Types of intangible assets, gross (presentation)	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Patents, registered trademarks and other rights	542	593
IT programs	3,499	3,290
Intangible assets, gross	4,041	3,883

Types of accumulated amortization and asset impairment, intangible assets (presentation)	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Patents, registered trademarks and other rights (1)	(234)	(216)
IT programs (1)	(658)	(549)
Identifiable intangible assets	(892)	(765)

(1) The amortization of identifiable intangible assets is recognized in the administrative expenses and research and development expense account.

Method used to express the amortization of identifiable intangible assets	Minimum useful life	Maximum useful life
Useful lives for patents, registered trademarks and other rights	5	10
Useful lives of IT programs	3	6

The entity has considered that intangible assets “goodwill” held have an indefinite life considering, among others, such factors as the expected use of the asset and the period in which the Company will hold control on those assets. Accordingly, the Company's Management has considered there is no foreseen limit to the period which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows for the Company.

Note 15 – Intangible Assets (continued)

b) Movements in identifiable intangible assets

b.1) As of March 31, 2012, movements in identifiable intangible assets are detailed as follows:

Movements in identifiable intangible assets (Presentation)	Patents, registered trademarks and other rights, net ThUSD	IT programs, net ThUSD	Identifiable intangible assets, net ThUSD
Opening balance as of 1/1/2012	377	2,741	3,118
Additions for internal development	5	152	157
Additions	-	4	4
Amortization	(15)	(114)	(129)
Increase (decrease) in foreign currency translation	-	3	3
Other increases (decreases)	(59)	55	(4)
Total movements	(69)	100	31
Final balance as of 03/31/2012	308	2,841	3,149

b.2) As of December 31, 2011, movements in identifiable intangible assets are detailed as follows:

Movements in identifiable intangible assets (Presentation)	Patents, registered trademarks and other rights, net ThUSD	IT programs, net ThUSD	Identifiable intangible assets, net MUSD
Opening balance as of 1/1/2011	317	2,190	2,507
Additions for internal development	-	745	745
Additions	59	229	288
Amortization	(56)	(326)	(382)
Increase (decrease) in foreign currency translation	-	(6)	(6)
Other increases (decreases)	57	(91)	(34)
Total movements	60	551	611
Final balance as of 12/31/2011	377	2,741	3,118

c) Goodwill

During the years covered by these financial statements there have been no movements in goodwill:

Movements in goodwill, net	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Opening balance, net	848	848
Goodwill, gross, opening balance	848	848
Changes (presentation)		
Additional recognized	-	-
Total changes	-	-
Final blance, net	848	848
Goodwill, gross	848	848
Cumulative balance impairment, goodwill	-	-

Note 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment

a) As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, property, plant and equipment are detailed as follows:

Types of property, plant and equipment, net	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Assets under construction	6,016	7,622
Land	42,118	41,910
Buildings	49,611	47,369
Plant and equipment	72,653	74,769
IT equipment	491	543
Fixed facilities and accessories	3,427	3,454
Vehicles	1,133	1,174
Other property, plant and equipment	3,252	3,377
Total property, plant and equipment, net	178,701	180,218

Types of property, plant and equipment, gross	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Assets under construction	6,016	7,622
Land	42,118	41,910
Buildings	54,735	52,058
Plant and equipment	118,373	117,564
IT equipment	4,198	4,181
Fixed installations and accessories	10,386	10,299
Vehicles	2,104	2,112
Other property, plant and equipment	7,937	7,705
Total property, plant and equipment, gross	245,867	243,451

Accumulated depreciation and asset impairment, property, plant and equipment	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Buildings	(5,124)	(4,689)
Plant and equipment	(45,720)	(42,795)
IT equipment	(3,707)	(3,638)
Fixed installations and accessories	(6,959)	(6,845)
Vehicles	(971)	(938)
Other property, plant and equipment	(4,685)	(4,328)
Total accumulated depreciation and asset impairment, property, plant and equipment	(67,166)	(63,233)

b) The policy for recognizing the dismantling, removal or rehabilitation costs of property, plant and equipment is based on the legal and contractual obligation in each country where the Parent has production plants. Due to this, the Parent and its subsidiaries have not made any estimate for this concept, as they do not have any legal or contractual obligation.

The Parent company and its subsidiaries perform on a yearly basis an internal impairment technical analysis as explained in Note 3, k) and Note 32.

Note 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

c) As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, movements in property, plant and equipment are detailed as follows:

As of March 31, 2012

Description		Assets under construction	Land	Buildings, net	Plant and equipment, net	IT equipment, net	Fixed installations and accessories, net	Vehicles, net	Other property, plant and equipment, net	Property, plant and equipment, net
		ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD
Opening balance as of January 1, 2012		7,622	41,910	47,369	74,769	543	3,454	1,174	3,377	180,218
Movements	Additions	1,018	208	183	610	16	42	36	217	2,330
	Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9)	-	(9)
	Depreciation expense	-	-	(450)	(2,782)	(68)	(155)	(68)	(307)	(3,830)
	Other increases (decreases)	(2,624)	-	2,509	56	-	86	-	(35)	(8)
Total movements		(1,606)	208	2,242	(2,116)	(52)	(27)	(41)	(125)	(1,517)
Final balance as of March 31, 2012		6,016	42,118	49,611	72,653	491	3,427	1,133	3,252	178,701

As of December 31, 2011

Description		Assets under construction	Land	Buildings, net	Plant and equipment, net	IT equipment, net	Fixed installations and accessories, net	Vehicles, net	Other property, plant and equipment, net	Property, plant and equipment, net
		ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD
Opening balance as of January 1, 2011		19,260	44,596	38,424	66,895	593	3,974	1,329	3,507	178,578
Movements	Additions	14,768	3,714	847	7,061	293	168	144	1,424	28,419
	Disposals	-	(13)	-	(525)	(7)	(10)	(17)	(34)	(606)
	Transfers to (from) non-current assets and disposal groups held-for-sale	-	(3,663)	(545)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,208)
	Transfers to (from) investment property	-	(2,724)	(1,022)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,746)
	Disposals through the sale of businesses	(77)	-	-	(3,281)	-	-	(8)	-	(3,366)
	Depreciation expense	-	-	(1,363)	(10,430)	(308)	(697)	(272)	(1,441)	(14,511)
	Decrease in foreign exchange rate	-	-	-	(22)	(1)	(2)	-	(4)	(29)
	Other increases (decreases)	(26,329)	-	11,028	15,071	(27)	21	(2)	(75)	(313)
Total movements		(11,638)	(2,686)	8,945	7,874	(50)	(520)	(155)	(130)	1,640
Final balance as of December 31, 2011		7,622	41,910	47,369	74,769	543	3,454	1,174	3,377	180,218

Note 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

d) Capitalized interest costs, property, plant and equipment

	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Capitalization rate	5.71%	4.33%
Capitalized cost amount	105	453
Total	105	453

Capitalized property, plant and equipment interest corresponds to the assets under construction (works-in-progress) and during the construction period can include the following accrued concepts:

- Finance expenses related to external financing that are directly attributable to the acquisition or production, whether of a specific or generic nature.
- In relation to generic financing, capitalized finance expenses are obtained when applying a capitalization rate, which is determined with the weighted average of all the entity's interest costs for loans that are current during the period. The weighted average rate is determined and applied by each subsidiary.

e) Finance leases

For the periods covered by these financial statements, Alusa S.A., Peruplast S.A. and Aluflex S.A. present contracts mainly for the acquisition of land, buildings and equipment. The lessors are Banco Corpbanca, Banco Crédito, Scotiabank, Crédito Leasing, Interbank, Citibank and Banco Patagonia S.A.

	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Land under finance lease, net	13,264	13,264
Buildings under finance lease, net	17,687	16,931
Plant and equipment under finance lease, net	8,265	8,349
Vehicles under finance lease, net	249	250
Other property, plant and equipment under finance lease, net	-	1,024
Total	39,465	39,818

Note 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

e.1) The present value of future payments for finance leases is detailed as follows:

Periods	Mar. 31, 2012		
	Gross	Interest	Present value
	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD
Less than one year	6,565	611	5,954
Between one and five years	22,373	1,295	21,078
Over five years	954	9	945
Total	29,892	1,915	27,977

Periods	Dec. 31, 2011		
	Gross	Interest	Present value
	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD
Less than one year	6,384	592	5,792
Between one and five years	22,307	1,427	20,880
Over five years	1,201	25	1,176
Total	29,892	2,044	27,848

e.2) Bases for the determination of contingent payments, contract renewal, terms and purchased options are detailed as follows:

Institution	Nominal amount	Installment amount	Purchase option amount	Contract renewal	Number of installments
	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD		
Banco Corpbanca	14,561	897	897	None	9
Banco BBVA	2,005	89	89	None	22
Banco BBVA	3,524	151	151	None	23
Banco Interbank	1,408	23	-	None	60
Banco de Crédito	1,630	31	3	None	48
Banco Scotiabank	1,542	31	-	None	50
Banco de Crédito	2,252	78	-	None	40
Banco de Crédito	8,124	-	-	None	-
Banco Continental	528	9	-	None	60
Banco Citibank	872	16	-	None	60
Banco Scotiabank	259	4	-	None	60
Banco de Crédito	1,210	20	-	None	60
Banco de Crédito	818	14	-	None	60
Banco Continental	63	1	-	None	60
Banco Citibank	156	3	-	None	60
Banco Scotiabank	17	-	-	None	36
Banco de Crédito	155	3	-	None	60
Banco de Crédito	144	2	-	None	9
Banco Citibank	131	2	-	None	9
Banco Patagonia S.A.	145	6	9	None	9

Note 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

e) Finance lease, continued

e.3) Restrictions imposed by lease agreements:

There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends, additional indebtedness, or new lease agreements arising from commitments in these agreements.

f) Operating leases

The main leases correspond to the subsidiary Alumco. In these cases, the terms range from 1 to 5 years with automatic renewal for one year. There is an early termination option, which must be communicated under the terms and conditions established with each lessor.

f.1) Future payments for operating leases	Mar. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
	ThUSD	ThUSD
Less than one year	535	560
Between one and five years	473	824
Total	1,008	1,384

f.2) Lease installments and subleases recognized in the statement of income	Mar. 31, 2012	Mar-31-2011
	ThUSD	ThUSD
Minimum lease payments under operating leases	192	227

f.3) Basis on which a contingent lease is determined:

To the extent that the Company opts for early termination and the minimum communication terms are not complied with, the installments provided in the original agreement must be paid.

f.4) Existence and termination of renewal options and review clauses, operating lease agreements:

There are agreements providing automatic renewal for one year.

f.5) Restrictions imposed by lease agreements, operating lease agreements:

There are no restrictions.

Note 17 – Investment Property

a) Investment property is detailed as follows:

	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Land	5,452	5,452
Buildings and facilities	2,039	2,068
Total	7,491	7,520

b) Detail of movements

Movements in investment property as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 are detailed as follows:

Movements	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Opening balance, net	7,520	5,408
Disposals (1)	-	(1,533)
Transfers to (from) properties used by the owner(2)	-	3,746
Depreciation expense	(29)	(101)
Final balance, net	7,491	7,520

(1) In June 2011, the Parent sold the property located at Vicuña Mackenna for ThUSD3,505.

(2) In June 2011, the Parent transferred from property, plant and equipment the property located at Lo Gamboa N° 201 in the City of Quilpué to investment property, given that the property's lease began on that date.

c) Income from rent and direct operating expenses for the periods are detailed as follows:

Concept	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Mar. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Income from rent	91	46
Direct operating expenses for the period	30	11

d) The fair value of investment property amounts to ThUSD5,452 for land and ThUSD2,618 for constructions and facilities, the value of which is based on a report issued in 2009 by external experts.

Note 18 – Current and Deferred Income Taxes

a) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

a.1) Deferred tax assets

Concepts:	Assets	
	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Deferred taxes related to depreciation	381	323
Deferred taxes related to provisions	3,582	2,320
Deferred taxes related to property, plant and equipment revaluation	2,587	2,602
Deferred taxes related to investment property revaluations	8	8
Deferred taxes related to financial instrument revaluations	-	33,490
Deferred taxes related to tax losses	10,429	10,293
Deferred taxes related to other concepts	469	360
Subtotal	17,456	49,396
Reclassification	(5,431)	(5,119)
Total deferred tax assets	12,025	44,277

a.2) Deferred tax liabilities

Concepts:	Liabilities	
	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Deferred taxes related to depreciation	2,779	2,743
Deferred taxes related to amortization	4,233	4,289
Deferred taxes related to provisions	118	122
Deferred taxes related to post-employment liabilities	142	114
Deferred taxes related to property, plant and equipment revaluations	7,019	7,114
Deferred taxes related to other concepts	409	219
Subtotal	14,700	14,601
Reclassification	(5,431)	(5,119)
Total deferred tax liabilities	9,269	9,482

b) Movements in deferred tax liabilities

Concepts:	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Deferred tax liabilities, opening balance	15.343	15.689
Increase (decrease) in deferred tax liabilities	71	(356)
Disposals through the sale of businesses, deferred tax liabilities	-	(65)
Decrease in foreign exchange rate, deferred tax liabilities	-	(58)
Other decreases, deferred tax liabilities	(714)	(609)
Subtotal	14.700	14.601
Reclassification	(5.431)	(5.119)
Total deferred tax liabilities	9.269	9.482

Note 18 – Current and Deferred Income Taxes (continued)

c) Income tax

c.1) Income tax (expense) income is detailed as follows:

Concepts:	ACCUMULATED	
	Jan-1-12 Mar-31-12 ThUSD	Jan-1-11 Mar-31-11 ThUSD
Current tax expense	(1,322)	(2,431)
Other current tax expense	(11,868)	479
Deferred income for tax related to the generation and reversal of temporary differences	1,315	(260)
Deferred income from taxes related to changes in the tax rate or new rates	-	(3,511)
Tax benefit from tax assets not recognized previously used to decrease deferred tax expense	138	3,559
Income tax income (expense)	(11,737)	(2,164)

d) Current income tax expense for foreign and domestic parties, net

Concepts:	ACCUMULATED	
	Jan-1-2012 Mar-31-2012 ThUSD	Jan-1-2011 Mar-31-2011 ThUSD
Current tax expense, net, foreign	(1,069)	(260)
Current tax expense, net, domestic	(12,122)	(1,692)
Deferred tax xpense, net, foreign	40	(64)
Deferred tax expense, net, domestic	1,414	(148)
Income tax income (expense)	(11,737)	(2,164)

Note 18 – Current and Deferred Income Taxes (continued)

e) Reconciliation of tax expense using the legal rate with the tax expense using the effective rate

Concept:	ACCUMULATED	
	Jan-1-2012 Mar-31-2012 ThUSD	Jan-1-2011 Mar-31-2011 ThUSD
Tax expense using the legal rate	(8,366)	(2,112)
Tax effect of rates in other jurisdictions	(619)	(962)
Tax effect of non-taxable income	18	2,327
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	(2,750)	(1,156)
Other decreases in charges for legal taxes	(20)	(261)
Total adjustments to the tax expense using the legal rate	(3,371)	(52)
Tax income (expense) using the effective rate	(11,737)	(2,164)

Income tax rates applicable to each of the jurisdictions where the Company operates at each year-end are detailed as follows:

Country	Rates applied as of March 31, 2012	Rates applied as of December 31, 2011
Argentina	35%	35%
Brazil	34%	34%
Chile	18.5%	20%
Peru	30%	30%

Note 18 – Current and Deferred Income Taxes (continued)

f) Type of temporary difference

Origin of temporary differences	Mar-31-2012		Mar-31-2012
	Asset	Liability	Income (expense)
	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	161	5,565	37
Allowance for doubtful accounts	429	-	30
Inventory	171	20	(194)
Property, plant and equipment	2,595	8,432	27
Miscellaneous provisions	2,598	-	1,509
Tax loss	10,429	-	138
Other events	-	172	(20)
Investment properties	31	-	-
Hedge assets and liabilities	3	-	(2)
Unearned income	477	-	(34)
Plant expenses	-	232	64
Employee vacations	357	-	(106)
Intangibles	219	-	-
Post-employment benefits obligations	-	214	11
Collective negotiation bonus	(13)	65	(6)
Total	17,457	14,700	1,454
Reclassification	(5,431)	(5,431)	
Total	12,026	9,269	1,454

Origin of temporary differences	Dec-31-2011		Mar-31-2011
	Asset	Liability	Income (expense)
	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	104	2,744	134
Allowance for doubtful accounts	449	-	(22)
Inventory	353	2,804	324
Property, plant and equipment	2,578	8,598	506
Miscellaneous provisions	1,088	-	(128)
Tax loss	10,290	-	48
Other events	-	152	(70)
Financial assets for sale (Nexans)	33,465	-	-
Investment properties	31	-	(1)
Hedge assets and liabilities	37	-	(622)
Unearned income	309	-	(124)
Plant expenses	7	137	(99)
Employee vacations	463	-	(144)
Intangibles	219	-	-
Post-employment benefits obligations	17	114	(30)
Collective negotiation bonus	(14)	52	16
Total	49,396	14,601	(212)
Reclassification	(5,119)	(5,119)	
Total	44,277	9,482	(212)

Note 18 – Income tax and deferred taxes

g) Deferred tax assets, not recognized

Concept:	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Deferred Tax Assets, Temporary Differences, Not Recognized	56	139
Deferred Tax Assets, Tax Losses, Not Recognized	26,495	42,368
Deferred Tax Assets, Tax Credits, Not Recognized	10,727	-
Deferred Tax Assets, Not Recognized, Total	37,278	42,507
Unrecognized offsettable tax loss, between one and five years	1,934	2,281
Unrecognized offsettable tax loss, which does not expire	24,561	40,087
Total unrecognized offsettable tax loss	26,495	42,368

h) Disclosures of tax effects of other comprehensive income components are detailed as follows:

Concept:	ACCUMULATED AS OF 3.31.2012		
	Amount before taxes	Income tax expense (income)	Amount after taxes
	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD
Financial assets available for sale	70.344	(14.801)	55.543
Cash flow hedge	177	(33)	144
Conversion adjustments	53.134	(6.796)	46.338
Income tax related to other income and expense components with a charge or credit to net equity		(21.630)	

Disclosures on the effects of taxes of other comprehensive income components	ACCUMULATED AS OF 3.31.2011		
	Amount before taxes	Income tax expense (income)	Amount after taxes
	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD
Financial assets available for sale	31.462	(5.349)	26.113
Cash flow hedge	(97)	28	(69)
Conversion adjustments	13.802	(2.344)	11.458
Income tax related to other income and expense components with a charge or credit to net equity		(7.665)	

Note 19 - Bank Loans and Other Financial Liabilities (Leases)

a.1) As of March 31, 2011, bank loans exposed to liquidity risk are detailed as follows:

Type of liability	Debtor Taxpayer ID	Debtor Name	Debtor Country	Currency	Creditor Taxpayer ID	Creditor Name	Creditor Country	Amount of type of liabilities exposed to liquidity risk							Repayment	Effective rate (*)	Nominal amount (*)	Nominal rate
								Maturity date										
								Up to three months	Three to twelve months	Total current	One to three years	Three to five years	Five or more years	Total non-current				
ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD								
Bank loan	Foreign	Aluflex S.A.	Argentina	ARS	Foreign	Banco Patagonia S.A.	Argentina	639	1805	2,444	2,572	1528	-	4,100	Quarterly	6.95%	6,536	17.03%
Bank loan	Foreign	Aluflex S.A.	Argentina	ARS	Foreign	Banco de la Nación	Argentina	410	1610	2,020	168	-	-	168	Monthly	16.30%	1,305	16.30%
Bank loan	Foreign	Aluflex S.A.	Argentina	USD	Foreign	Banco Corpanca	Argentina	-	584	584	-	-	-	-	Quarterly	5.09%	1,714	5.09%
Bank loan	76.801220-2	Alumco S.A.	Chile	CLP	97.060.000-6	Banco BCI	Chile	722	-	722	-	-	-	-	Monthly	5.85%	716	5.70%
Bank loan	76.801220-2	Alumco S.A.	Chile	CLP	97.053.000-2	Banco Security	Chile	177	-	177	-	-	-	-	Monthly	5.57%	176	5.43%
Bank loan	76.801220-2	Alumco S.A.	Chile	USD	97.040.000-5	Banco Chile	Chile	2,766	-	2,766	-	-	-	-	Monthly	2.29%	2,750	2.27%
Bank loan	76.801220-2	Alumco S.A.	Chile	USD	97.053.000-2	Banco Security	Chile	1,003	-	1,003	-	-	-	-	Monthly	1.97%	1,000	1.95%
Bank loan	94.956.680-K	Alusa S.A.	Chile	USD	97.080.000-K	Banco Bice	Chile	2,504	-	2,504	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	2.13%	2,500	2.22%
Bank loan	94.956.680-K	Alusa S.A.	Chile	USD	97.030.000-7	Banco Estado	Chile	-	1,567	1,567	2,979	713	-	3,692	Upon maturity	3.60%	7,000	3.60%
Bank loan	Foreign	Decker Industrial S.A.	Argentina	ARS	Foreign	Banco Patagonia S.A.	Argentina	475	-	475	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	28.00%	2,000	28.00%
Bank loan	91524.000-3	Indalum S.A.	Chile	CLP	97.080.000-K	Banco Bice	Chile	834	-	834	-	-	-	-	Quarterly	6.72%	821	6.72%
Bank loan	91524.000-3	Indalum S.A.	Chile	CLP	76.645.030-K	Banco Itau	Chile	624	-	624	-	-	-	-	Monthly	7.51%	615	7.26%
Bank loan	91524.000-3	Indalum S.A.	Chile	CLP	97.053.000-2	Banco Security	Chile	1,435	641	2,076	2,564	1,282	-	3,846	Semi-annual	7.82%	5,821	7.66%
Bank loan	91524.000-3	Indalum S.A.	Chile	USD	97.053.000-2	Banco Security	Chile	-	4,107	4,107	-	-	-	-	Semi-annual	2.65%	4,000	2.63%
Bank loan	76.009.053-0	Madeco Mills S.A.	Chile	CLP	97.032.000-8	Banco BBVA	Chile	-	2,825	2,825	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	6.46%	2,780	6.36%
Bank loan	76.009.053-0	Madeco Mills S.A.	Chile	USD	97.060.000-6	Banco BCI	Chile	5,001	-	5,001	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	1.56%	5,000	1.55%
Bank loan	76.009.053-0	Madeco Mills S.A.	Chile	CLP	76.645.030-K	Banco Itau	Chile	-	3,124	3,124	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	6.02%	3,077	5.93%
Bank loan	76.009.053-0	Madeco Mills S.A.	Chile	USD	97.032.000-8	Banco BBVA	Chile	2,008	-	2,008	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	1.61%	2,000	1.60%
Bank loan	76.009.053-0	Madeco Mills S.A.	Chile	USD	76.645.030-K	Banco Itau	Chile	1,456	2,012	3,468	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	1.59%	3,450	1.58%
Bank loan	91021000-9	Madeco S.A.	Chile	USD	76.645.030-K	Banco Itau	Chile	-	-	-	-	97,746	-	97,746	Upon maturity	3.94%	82,000	3.81%
Bank loan	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco Citibank N.A.	Perú	1510	849	2,359	-	-	-	-	Quarterly	1.99%	3,000	2.00%
Bank loan	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco Continental	Perú	1512	-	1,512	-	-	-	-	Quarterly	3.08%	1,500	3.08%
Bank loan	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco de Crédito	Perú	334	2,083	2,417	946	-	-	946	Quarterly	4.75%	4,600	5.15%
Bank loan	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco Scotiabank	Perú	205	420	625	-	-	-	-	Quarterly	6.10%	1,600	6.10%
Total interest-bearing loans								23,615	21,627	45,242	9,229	101,269	-	110,498				

a.2) As of March 31, 2011, other financial liabilities (leases) exposed to liquidity risk are detailed as follows:

Type of liability	Debtor Taxpayer ID	Debtor Name	Debtor Country	Currency	Creditor Taxpayer ID	Creditor Name	Creditor Country	Amount of type of liabilities exposed to liquidity risk							Repayment	Effective rate (*)	Nominal amount (*)	Nominal rate
								Maturity date										
								Up to three months	Three to twelve months	Total current	One to three years	Three to five years	Five or more years	Total non-current				
ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD								
Lease	Foreign	Aluflex S.A.	Argentina	ARS	Foreign	Banco Patagonia S.A.	Argentina	48	-	48	22	-	-	22	Monthly	18.50%	145	18.50%
Lease	76.801220-2	Alumco S.A.	Chile	CLP	97.053.000-2	Banco Security	Chile	5	15	20	34	-	-	34	Monthly	8.04%	49	8.04%
Lease	94.956.680-K	Alusa S.A.	Chile	CLF	97.032.000-8	Banco BBVA	Chile	240	721	961	1,833	1,921	954	4,708	Quarterly	3.40%	5,529	3.40%
Lease	94.956.680-K	Alusa S.A.	Chile	CLF	97.023.000-9	Banco Corpanca	Chile	-	1,741	1,741	3,590	2,570	-	6,160	Semi-annual	4.80%	14,561	4.80%
Lease	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco Interbank	Perú	70	209	279	116	-	-	116	Monthly	7.20%	1,408	7.20%
Lease	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco de Crédito	Perú	382	2,340	2,722	5,081	5,058	-	10,139	Monthly	5.04%	14,372	5.22%
Lease	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco Scotiabank	Perú	106	319	425	539	241	-	780	Monthly	5.91%	1,870	5.98%
Lease	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco Continental	Perú	26	79	105	211	133	-	344	Monthly	4.87%	603	4.87%
Lease	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco Citibank	Perú	49	146	195	390	358	-	748	Monthly	4.61%	1,278	4.61%
Other minor	91021000-9	Madeco S.A.	Chile	USD	-	-	Chile	-	33	33	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	0.00%	-	0.00%
Total other financial liabilities								926	5,603	6,529	11,816	10,281	954	23,051				

Note 19 - Bank Loans and Other Financial Liabilities (Leases) (continued)

b.1) As of March 31, 2012, the accounting balance reported in the financial statements of the interest-bearing loans is detailed as follows:

Type of liability	Debtor Taxpayer ID	Debtor Name	Debtor Country	Currency	Creditor Taxpayer ID	Creditor Name	Creditor Country	Accounting balance reported in the financial statements							Repayment	Effective rate (*)	Nominal amount (*)	Nominal rate
								Maturity date										
								Up to three months	Three to twelve months	Total current	One to three years	Three to five years	Five or more years	Total non-current				
ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD								
Bank loan	Foreign	Aluflex S.A.	Argentina	ARS	Foreign	Banco Patagonia S.A.	Argentina	572	133	1,885	1,827	1370	-	3,197	Quarterly	6.95%	6,536	17.03%
Bank loan	Foreign	Aluflex S.A.	Argentina	ARS	Foreign	Banco de la Nación	Argentina	335	1507	1,842	167	-	-	167	Monthly	6.30%	1,305	6.30%
Bank loan	Foreign	Aluflex S.A.	Argentina	USD	Foreign	Banco Corpbanca	Argentina	-	573	573	-	-	-	-	Quarterly	5.09%	1,714	5.09%
Bank loan	76.801220-2	Alumco S.A.	Chile	CLP	97.060.000-6	Banco BCI	Chile	717	-	717	-	-	-	-	Monthly	5.85%	716	5.70%
Bank loan	76.801220-2	Alumco S.A.	Chile	CLP	97.053.000-2	Banco Security	Chile	177	-	177	-	-	-	-	Monthly	5.57%	176	5.43%
Bank loan	76.801220-2	Alumco S.A.	Chile	USD	97.040.000-5	Banco Chile	Chile	2,753	-	2,753	-	-	-	-	Monthly	2.29%	2,750	2.27%
Bank loan	76.801220-2	Alumco S.A.	Chile	USD	97.053.000-2	Banco Security	Chile	1,001	-	1,001	-	-	-	-	Monthly	1.97%	1,000	1.95%
Bank loan	94.956.680-K	Alusa S.A.	Chile	USD	97.080.000-K	Banco Bice	Chile	2,504	-	2,504	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	2.13%	2,500	2.22%
Bank loan	94.956.680-K	Alusa S.A.	Chile	USD	97.030.000-7	Banco Estado	Chile	-	1,445	1,445	2,800	700	-	3,500	Upon maturity	3.60%	7,000	3.60%
Bank loan	Foreign	Decker Industrial	Argentina	ARS	Foreign	Banco Patagonia S.A.	Argentina	475	-	475	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	28.00%	2,000	28.00%
Bank loan	91524.000-3	Indalum S.A.	Chile	CLP	97.080.000-K	Banco Bice	Chile	823	-	823	-	-	-	-	Quarterly	6.89%	821	6.72%
Bank loan	91524.000-3	Indalum S.A.	Chile	CLP	76.645.030-K	Banco Itau	Chile	624	-	624	-	-	-	-	Monthly	7.51%	615	7.26%
Bank loan	91524.000-3	Indalum S.A.	Chile	CLP	97.053.000-2	Banco Security	Chile	1,334	641	1,975	2,564	1,282	-	3,846	Semi-annual	7.82%	5,821	7.66%
Bank loan	91524.000-3	Indalum S.A.	Chile	USD	97.053.000-2	Banco Security	Chile	-	4,048	4,048	-	-	-	-	Semi-annual	2.65%	4,000	2.63%
Bank loan	76.009.053-0	Madeco Mills S.A.	Chile	CLP	97.032.000-8	Banco BBVA	Chile	-	2,809	2,809	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	6.46%	2,780	6.36%
Bank loan	76.009.053-0	Madeco Mills S.A.	Chile	USD	97.060.000-6	Banco BCI	Chile	5,001	-	5,001	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	1.56%	5,000	1.55%
Bank loan	76.009.053-0	Madeco Mills S.A.	Chile	CLP	76.645.030-K	Banco Itau	Chile	-	3,111	3,111	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	6.02%	3,077	5.93%
Bank loan	76.009.053-0	Madeco Mills S.A.	Chile	USD	97.032.000-8	Banco BBVA	Chile	2,004	-	2,004	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	1.61%	2,000	1.60%
Bank loan	76.009.053-0	Madeco Mills S.A.	Chile	USD	76.645.030-K	Banco Itau	Chile	1,452	2,004	3,456	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	1.59%	3,450	1.58%
Bank loan	91021000-9	Madeco S.A.	Chile	USD	76.645.030-K	Banco Itau	Chile	-	955	955	-	81,561	-	81,561	Upon maturity	3.94%	82,000	3.81%
Bank loan	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco Citibank N.A.	Perú	1,505	846	2,351	-	-	-	-	Quarterly	1.99%	3,000	2.00%
Bank loan	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco Continental	Perú	1,506	-	1,506	-	-	-	-	Quarterly	3.08%	1,500	3.08%
Bank loan	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco de Crédito	Perú	334	2,027	2,361	875	-	-	875	Quarterly	4.75%	4,600	5.16%
Bank loan	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco Scotiabank	Perú	205	400	605	-	-	-	-	Quarterly	6.10%	1,600	6.10%
Total interest-bearing loans								23,322	21,679	45,001	8,233	84,913	-	93,146				

b.2) As of March 31, 2012, the accounting balance reported in the financial statements of other financial liabilities is detailed as follows:

Type of liability	Debtor Taxpayer ID	Debtor Name	Debtor Country	Currency	Creditor Taxpayer ID	Creditor Name	Creditor Country	Accounting balance reported in the financial statements							Repayment	Effective rate (*)	Nominal amount	Nominal rate	
								Maturity date											
								Up to three months	Three to twelve months	Total current	One to three years	Three to five years	Five or more years	Total non-current					
ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD									
Lease	Foreign	Aluflex S.A.	Argentina	ARS	Foreign	Banco Patagonia S.A.	Argentina	42	-	42	20	-	-	-	20	Monthly	8.50%	145	8.50%
Lease	76.801220-2	Alumco S.A.	Chile	CLP	97.053.000-2	Banco Security	Chile	4	13	17	32	-	-	32	Monthly	8.04%	49	8.04%	
Lease	94.956.680-K	Alusa S.A.	Chile	USD	97.032.000-8	Banco BBVA	Chile	198	604	802	1,599	1,802	945	4,346	Quarterly	3.40%	5,529	3.40%	
Lease	94.956.680-K	Alusa S.A.	Chile	CLF	97.023.000-9	Banco Corpbanca	Chile	-	1,591	1,591	3,152	2,560	-	5,712	Semi-annual	4.80%	14,561	4.80%	
Lease	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco Interbank	Perú	68	205	273	115	-	-	115	Monthly	7.20%	1,408	7.20%	
Lease	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco de Crédito	Perú	321	2,224	2,545	4,844	4,974	-	9,818	Monthly	5.04%	14,372	5.22%	
Lease	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco Scotiabank	Perú	93	286	379	493	234	-	727	Monthly	5.91%	1,870	5.98%	
Lease	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco Continental	Perú	24	74	98	212	148	-	360	Monthly	4.87%	603	4.87%	
Lease	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco Citibank	Perú	51	156	207	443	450	-	893	Monthly	4.61%	1,278	4.61%	
Other minor	91021000-9	Madeco S.A.	Chile	CLP	0	0	Chile	-	33	33	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	0.00%	33	0.00%	
Total other financial liabilities								801	5,186	5,987	10,910	10,168	945	22,023					

(*)Relates to the original rate and amount in the agreement.

Note 19 – Bank Loans and Other Financial Liabilities (Leases) (continued)

a.1) As of December 31, 2011, bank loans exposed to liquidity risk are detailed as follows:

Type of liability	Debtor Taxpayer ID	Debtor Name	Debtor Country	Currency	Creditor Taxpayer ID	Creditor Name	Creditor Country	Amount of type of liabilities exposed to liquidity risk						Repayment	Effective rate (*)	Nominal amount (*)	Nominal rate	
								Maturity date										
								Up to three months	Three to twelve months	Total current	One to three years	Three to five years	Five or more years					Total non-current
ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD								
Bank loan	Foreign	Aluflex S.A.	Argentina	ARS	Foreign	Banco Patagonia S.A.	Argentina	696	2,011	2,707	2,916	1847	-	4,763	Quarterly	6.98%	6,536	17.03%
Bank loan	Foreign	Aluflex S.A.	Argentina	USD	Foreign	Banco Corbanca	Argentina	602	584	1,186	-	-	-	-	Quarterly	5.09%	1,714	5.09%
Bank loan	Foreign	Aluflex S.A.	Argentina	USD	97.051000-1	Banco del Desarrollo	Chile	740	-	740	-	-	-	-	Quarterly	1.99%	733	1.99%
Bank loan	Foreign	Aluflex S.A.	Argentina	USD	Foreign	Banco Citibank N.A.	Argentina	506	-	506	-	-	-	-	Semi-annual	2.50%	1,305	2.50%
Bank loan	96.587.500-K	Alumco S.A.	Chile	CLP	97.060.000-6	Banco BCI	Chile	680	-	680	-	-	-	-	Monthly	7.38%	672	7.14%
Bank loan	96.587.500-K	Alumco S.A.	Chile	CLP	97.053.000-2	Banco Security	Chile	1,896	-	1,896	-	-	-	-	Monthly	7.65%	1,885	7.40%
Bank loan	96.587.500-K	Alumco S.A.	Chile	USD	97.053.000-2	Banco Security	Chile	2,626	-	2,626	-	-	-	-	Monthly	2.12%	2,620	2.10%
Bank loan	96.956.680-k	Alusa S.A.	Chile	USD	97.030.000-7	Banco Estado	Chile	-	1,567	1,567	2,979	713	-	3,692	Semi-annual	3.60%	7,000	3.60%
Bank loan	96.956.680-k	Alusa S.A.	Chile	USD	97.030.000-7	Banco Estado	Chile	2,204	-	2,204	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	2.10%	5,233	2.10%
Bank loan	96.956.680-k	Alusa S.A.	Chile	USD	97.060.000-6	Banco BCI	Chile	3,212	-	3,212	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	1.85%	3,200	1.85%
Bank loan	96.956.680-k	Alusa S.A.	Chile	USD	97.080.000-k	Banco Bice	Chile	2,510	-	2,510	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	2.22%	2,500	2.22%
Bank loan	Foreign	Decker Industrial S.A.	Argentina	ARS	Foreign	Banco Patagonia S.A.	Argentina	482	-	482	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	28.00%	2,000	28.00%
Bank loan	91524.000-3	Indalum S.A.	Chile	CLP	Foreign	Banco Itau	Chile	581	-	581	-	-	-	-	Monthly	7.44%	578	7.20%
Bank loan	91524.000-3	Indalum S.A.	Chile	CLP	97.080.000-k	Banco Bice	Chile	775	-	775	-	-	-	-	Monthly	7.06%	770	6.84%
Bank loan	91524.000-3	Indalum S.A.	Chile	CLP	97.053.000-2	Banco Security	Chile	-	2,705	2,705	2,407	1,204	-	3,611	Semi-annual	7.94%	4,817	7.79%
Bank loan	91524.000-3	Indalum S.A.	Chile	USD	97.053.000-2	Banco Security	Chile	35	4,107	4,142	-	-	-	-	Semi-annual	2.64%	4,034	2.62%
Bank loan	76.009.053-0	Madeco Mills S.A.	Chile	CLP	97.060.000-6	Banco BCI	Chile	2,937	-	2,937	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	6.66%	2,889	6.66%
Bank loan	76.009.053-0	Madeco Mills S.A.	Chile	CLP	97.032.000-8	Banco BBVA	Chile	2,630	-	2,630	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	6.48%	2,610	6.48%
Bank loan	76.009.053-0	Madeco Mills S.A.	Chile	USD	76.645.030-k	Banco Itau	Chile	1,452	-	1,452	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	1.85%	1,450	1.85%
Bank loan	76.009.053-0	Madeco Mills S.A.	Chile	USD	97.032.000-8	Banco BBVA	Chile	4,007	-	4,007	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	2.16%	4,000	2.16%
Bank loan	91021000-9	Madeco S.A.	Chile	USD	76.645.030-k	Banco Itau	Chile	-	3,179	3,179	6,340	88,227	-	94,567	Upon maturity	3.96%	82,000	3.8%
Bank loan	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco de Crédito	Perú	1,845	1,017	2,862	1,077	-	-	1,077	Quarterly	4.09%	5,100	4.50%
Bank loan	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco Scotiabank	Perú	207	627	834	-	-	-	-	Quarterly	6.10%	1,600	6.10%
Bank loan	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco Citibank N.A.	Perú	1,006	-	1,006	-	-	-	-	Quarterly	1.70%	1,000	1.70%
Total interest-bearing loans								31,629	15,797	47,426	15,719	91,991	-	107,710				

a.2) As of December 31, 2011, other financial liabilities (leases) exposed to liquidity risk are detailed as follows:

Type of liability	Debtor Taxpayer ID	Debtor Name	Debtor Country	Currency	Creditor Taxpayer ID	Creditor Name	Creditor Country	Amount of type of liabilities exposed to liquidity risk						Repayment	Effective rate (*)	Nominal amount (*)	Nominal rate		
								Maturity date											
								Up to three months	Three to twelve months	Total current	One to three years	Three to five years	Five or more years					Total non-current	
ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD									
Lease	Foreign	Aluflex S.A.	Argentina	ARS	Foreign	Banco Patagonia S.A.	Argentina	70	-	70	38	-	-	-	38	Monthly	13.50%	145	13.50%
Lease	76.801220-2	Alumco S.A.	Chile	CLP	97.053.000-2	Banco Security	Chile	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	37	Monthly	8.04%	34	8.04%
Lease	96.956.680-k	Alusa S.A.	Chile	CLF	97.032.000-8	Banco BBVA	Chile	240	721	961	1,833	1,921	1,201	4,955	Quarterly	3.40%	5,529	3.40%	
Lease	96.956.680-k	Alusa S.A.	Chile	CLF	97.023.000-9	Banco Corbanca	Chile	-	1,485	1,485	3,334	2,501	-	5,835	Semi-annual	4.80%	14,561	4.80%	
Lease	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco Interbank	Perú	70	209	279	185	-	-	185	Monthly	7.20%	1,408	7.20%	
Lease	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco de Crédito	Perú	323	2,485	2,808	8,331	1,847	-	10,178	Monthly	5.05%	12,724	5.23%	
Lease	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco Scotiabank	Perú	109	327	436	600	320	-	920	Monthly	5.88%	1,870	5.98%	
Lease	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco Continental	Perú	26	79	105	211	159	-	370	Monthly	4.87%	603	4.87%	
Lease	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco Citibank	Perú	50	149	199	397	397	-	794	Monthly	4.63%	1,147	4.63%	
Other minor	91021000-9	Madeco S.A.	Chile	USD	-	-	Chile	-	37	37	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Total other financial liabilities								888	5,492	6,380	14,966	7,145	1,201	23,312					

(*)Relates to the original rate and amount in the agreement.

Note 19 – Bank Loans and Other Finance Liabilities (Leases) (continued)

b.1) As of December 31, 2011, the accounting balance reported in the financial statements for interest-bearing loans is detailed as follows:

Type of liability	Debtor Taxpayer ID	Debtor Name	Debtor Country	Currency	Creditor Taxpayer ID	Creditor Name	Creditor Country	Accounting balance reported in the financial statements							Repayment	Effective rate (*)	Nominal amount (*)	Nominal rate	
								Maturity date											Total non-current
								Up to three months	Three to twelve months	Total current	One to three years	Three to five years	Five or more years	ThUSD					
Bank loan	Foreign	Aluflex S.A.	Argentina	ARS	Foreign	Banco Patagonia S.A.	Argentina	587	1,336	1,923	2,072	1,625	-	-	3,697	Quarterly	16.98%	6,536	17.03%
Bank loan	Foreign	Aluflex S.A.	Argentina	USD	Foreign	Banco Corpbanca	Argentina	590	571	1,161	-	-	-	-	-	Quarterly	5.09%	1,714	5.09%
Bank loan	Foreign	Aluflex S.A.	Argentina	USD	97.051000-1	Banco del Desarrollo	Chile	739	-	739	-	-	-	-	-	Quarterly	1.99%	733	1.99%
Bank loan	Foreign	Aluflex S.A.	Argentina	USD	Foreign	Banco Citibank N.A.	Argentina	504	-	504	-	-	-	-	-	Semi-annual	2.50%	1,305	2.50%
Bank loan	76.801220-2	Alumco S.A.	Chile	CLP	97.060.000-6	Banco BCI	Chile	676	-	676	-	-	-	-	-	Monthly	7.38%	672	7.41%
Bank loan	76.801220-2	Alumco S.A.	Chile	CLP	97.053.000-2	Banco Security	Chile	1,887	-	1,887	-	-	-	-	-	Monthly	7.65%	1,885	7.40%
Bank loan	76.801220-2	Alumco S.A.	Chile	USD	97.053.000-2	Banco Security	Chile	2,623	-	2,623	-	-	-	-	-	Monthly	2.12%	2,620	2.10%
Bank loan	96.956.680-k	Alusa S.A.	Chile	USD	97.030.000-7	Banco Estado	Chile	-	1,401	1,401	2,800	700	-	-	3,500	Semi-annual	3.60%	7,000	3.60%
Bank loan	96.956.680-k	Alusa S.A.	Chile	USD	97.030.000-7	Banco Estado	Chile	2,200	-	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	2.10%	5,233	2.10%
Bank loan	96.956.680-k	Alusa S.A.	Chile	USD	97.060.000-6	Banco BCI	Chile	3,202	-	3,202	-	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	1.85%	3,200	1.85%
Bank loan	96.956.680-k	Alusa S.A.	Chile	USD	97.080.000-k	Banco Bice	Chile	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	2.22%	2,500	2.22%
Bank loan	Foreign	Decker Industrial S.A.	Argentina	ARS	Foreign	Banco Patagonia S.A.	Argentina	482	-	482	-	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	28.00%	2,000	28.00%
Bank loan	91524.000-3	Indalum S.A.	Chile	CLP	Foreign	Banco Itau	Chile	578	-	578	-	-	-	-	-	Monthly	7.44%	578	7.20%
Bank loan	91524.000-3	Indalum S.A.	Chile	CLP	97.080.000-k	Banco Bice	Chile	773	-	773	-	-	-	-	-	Monthly	7.06%	770	6.84%
Bank loan	91524.000-3	Indalum S.A.	Chile	CLP	97.053.000-2	Banco Security	Chile	-	1,206	1,206	2,407	1,204	-	-	3,611	Semi-annual	7.94%	4,817	7.79%
Bank loan	91524.000-3	Indalum S.A.	Chile	USD	97.053.000-2	Banco Security	Chile	34	4,021	4,055	-	-	-	-	-	Semi-annual	2.64%	4,034	2.62%
Bank loan	76.009.053-0	Madeco Mills S.A.	Chile	CLP	97.060.000-6	Banco BCI	Chile	2,923	-	2,923	-	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	6.66%	2,889	6.66%
Bank loan	76.009.053-0	Madeco Mills S.A.	Chile	CLP	97.032.000-8	Banco BBVA	Chile	2,615	-	2,615	-	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	6.48%	2,610	6.48%
Bank loan	76.009.053-0	Madeco Mills S.A.	Chile	USD	76.645.030-k	Banco Itau	Chile	1,450	-	1,450	-	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	1.85%	1,450	1.85%
Bank loan	76.009.053-0	Madeco Mills S.A.	Chile	USD	97.032.000-8	Banco BBVA	Chile	4,006	-	4,006	-	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	2.16%	4,000	2.16%
Bank loan	91021000-9	Madeco S.A.	Chile	USD	76.645.030-k	Banco Itau	Chile	-	145	145	-	81,486	-	-	81,486	Upon maturity	3.96%	82,000	3.81%
Bank loan	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco de Crédito	Perú	1,841	975	2,816	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	Quarterly	4.09%	5,100	4.50%
Bank loan	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco Scotiabank	Perú	207	600	807	-	-	-	-	-	Quarterly	6.10%	1,600	6.10%
Bank loan	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco Citibank N.A.	Perú	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	Quarterly	1.70%	1,000	1.70%
Total interest-bearing loans								31,417	10,255	41,672	8,279	85,015	-	93,294					

b.2) As of December 31, 2011, the accounting balance reported in the financial statements for other financial liabilities is detailed as follows:

Type of liability	Debtor Taxpayer ID	Debtor Name	Debtor Country	Currency	Creditor Taxpayer ID	Creditor Name	Creditor Country	Accounting balance reported in the financial statements							Repayment	Effective rate (*)	Nominal amount (*)	Nominal rate	
								Maturity date											Total non-current
								Up to three months	Three to twelve months	Total current	One to three years	Three to five years	Five or more years	ThUSD					
Lease	Foreign	Aluflex S.A.	Argentina	ARS	Foreign	Banco Patagonia S.A.	Argentina	26	-	26	48	-	-	-	48	Monthly	18.50%	145	18.50%
Lease	76.801220-2	Alumco S.A.	Chile	CLP	97.053.000-2	Banco Security	Chile	-	16	16	34	-	-	-	34	Monthly	8.04%	50	8.04%
Lease	96.956.680-k	Alusa S.A.	Chile	USD	97.032.000-8	Banco BBVA	Chile	196	599	795	1,585	1,788	1,176	-	4,549	Quarterly	3.40%	5,529	3.40%
Lease	96.956.680-k	Alusa S.A.	Chile	CLF	97.023.000-9	Banco Corpbanca	Chile	-	1,390	1,390	2,928	2,385	-	-	5,313	Semi-annual	4.80%	14,561	4.80%
Lease	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco Interbank	Perú	67	204	271	184	-	-	-	184	Monthly	7.20%	1,408	7.20%
Lease	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco de Crédito	Perú	321	2,306	2,627	8,089	1,760	-	-	9,849	Monthly	5.05%	12,724	5.23%
Lease	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco Scotiabank	Perú	94	289	383	546	310	-	-	856	Monthly	5.88%	1,870	5.98%
Lease	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco Continental	Perú	24	73	97	209	176	-	-	385	Monthly	4.87%	603	4.87%
Lease	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	Perú	USD	Foreign	Banco Citibank	Perú	46	141	187	400	438	-	-	838	Monthly	4.63%	1,147	4.63%
Other minor	91021000-9	Madeco S.A.	Chile	CLP	-	-	Chile	-	37	37	-	-	-	-	-	Upon maturity	0.00%	37	0.00%
Total other financial liabilities								774	5,055	5,829	14,023	6,857	1,176	22,056					

(*) Relates to the original rate and amount in the agreement.

Note 20 – Trade and Other Payables

As of March 31, 2012, trade and other payables are detailed as follows:

Type of liability	Debtor Taxpayer ID	Debtor Name	Currency	Creditor	Accounting balance reported in the financial statements					Repayment	Nominal value
					Maturity date						
					Up to one month	One to three months	Total current	One to five years	Total non-current		
ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	
Trade payables	Foreign	Aluflex S.A.	ARS	Other suppliers	2,201	1,264	3,465	-	-	Monthly	3,465
Other payables	Foreign	Aluflex S.A.	ARS	Other creditors	89	-	89	-	-	Monthly	89
Trade payables	Foreign	Aluflex S.A.	USD	Trade payables	2,366	1,809	4,175	-	-	Monthly	4,175
Trade payables	76.801.220-2	ALUMCO S.A.	CLP	Trade payables	2,290	-	2,290	-	-	Monthly	2,290
Trade payables	76.801.220-2	ALUMCO S.A.	USD	Trade payables	2,317	-	2,317	-	-	Monthly	2,317
Trade payables	96.956.680-K	Alusa S.A.	CLP	Other suppliers	4,353	5,479	9,832	-	-	Monthly	9,832
Accounts payable	96.956.680-K	Alusa S.A.	CLP	Withholdings	608	-	608	-	-	Monthly	608
Trade payables	96.956.680-K	Alusa S.A.	EUR	Other suppliers	39	5	44	-	-	Monthly	44
Trade payables	96.956.680-K	Alusa S.A.	Other currencies	Other suppliers	6	16	22	-	-	Monthly	22
Trade payables	96.956.680-K	Alusa S.A.	USD	Other suppliers	2,989	1,968	4,957	-	-	Monthly	4,957
Trade payables	Foreign	Decker	ARS	Trade payables	1,134	-	1,134	-	-	Monthly	1,134
Trade payables	Foreign	Decker	ARS	Other suppliers	168	-	168	-	-	Monthly	168
Trade payables	91.524.000-3	Indalum S.A.	CLP	Trade payables	564	-	564	-	-	Monthly	564
Trade payables	91.524.000-3	Indalum S.A.	USD	Trade payables	1,280	-	1,280	-	-	Monthly	1,280
Trade payables	76.123.907-4	Inv Alumco	CLP	Trade payables	1	-	1	-	-	Monthly	1
Trade payables	76.009.053-0	Madeco Mills	CLP	Short-term payables	1,097	70	1,167	-	-	Monthly	1,167
Trade payables	76.009.053-0	Madeco Mills	CLP	Other payables	152	-	152	-	-	Monthly	152
Trade payables	76.009.053-0	Madeco Mills	EUR	Short-term payables	3	-	3	-	-	Monthly	3
Trade payables	76.009.053-0	Madeco Mills	USD	Short-term payables	731	8	739	-	-	Monthly	739
Accounts payable	91.021.000-9	Madeco S.A.	CLP	Other payables	188	62	250	-	-	Monthly	250
Accounts payable	91.021.000-9	Madeco S.A.	CLP	Other payables	92	-	92	-	-	Monthly	92
Accounts payable	91.021.000-9	Madeco S.A.	EUR	Accounts payable	117	-	117	-	-	Monthly	117
Accounts payable	91.021.000-9	Madeco S.A.	USD	Accounts payable	544	23	567	-	-	Monthly	567
Trade payables	Foreign	Optel Brasil	BRL	Other creditors	14	-	14	-	-	Monthly	14
Trade payables	Foreign	Peruplast	PEN	Other suppliers	311	-	311	-	-	Monthly	311
Trade payables	Foreign	Peruplast	PEN	Other suppliers	455	-	455	-	-	Monthly	455
Trade payables	Foreign	Peruplast	USD	Other suppliers	4,680	6,995	11,675	-	-	Monthly	11,675
Trade payables	76.032.465-5	Tecnow in S.A.	CLP	Trade payables	4	-	4	-	-	Monthly	4
Total trade payables					28,793	17,699	46,492	-	-		

Note 20 – Trade and Other Payables (continued)

As of December 31, 2011, trade and other payables are detailed as follows:

Type of liability	Debtor Taxpayer ID	Debtor Name	Currency	Creditor	Accounting balance reported in the financial statements					Repayment	Nominal value Nominal
					Maturity date						
					Up to one month ThUSD	One to three months ThUSD	Total current ThUSD	One to five years ThUSD	Total non-current ThUSD		
Trade payables	Foreign	Aluflex S.A.	USD	Other suppliers	1,367	2,616	3,983	-	-	Monthly	3,983
Trade payables	Foreign	Aluflex S.A.	ARS	Other suppliers	1,909	765	2,674	-	-	Monthly	2,674
Other payables	Foreign	Aluflex S.A.	ARS	Other creditors	92	-	92	-	-	Monthly	92
Trade payables	76.880.220-2	Alumco S.A.	CLP	Trade payables	580	-	580	-	-	Monthly	580
Trade payables	76.880.220-2	Alumco S.A.	USD	Trade payables	1,836	-	1,836	-	-	Monthly	1,836
Trade payables	76.880.220-2	Alumco S.A.	EUR	Trade payables	210	-	210	-	-	Monthly	210
Trade payables	96.956.680-k	Alusa S.A.	CLP	Other suppliers	3,831	5,315	9,146	-	-	Monthly	9,146
Trade payables	96.956.680-k	Alusa S.A.	USD	Other suppliers	1,570	1,466	3,036	-	-	Monthly	3,036
Trade payables	96.956.680-k	Alusa S.A.	EUR	Other suppliers	2	13	15	-	-	Monthly	15
Trade payables	96.956.680-k	Alusa S.A.	Other currencies	Other suppliers	6	9	15	-	-	Monthly	15
Accounts payable	96.956.680-k	Alusa S.A.	CLP	Withholdings	916	-	916	-	-	Monthly	916
Trade payables	Foreign	Decker Industrial S.A.	ARS	Trade payables	759	-	759	-	-	Monthly	759
Other payables	Foreign	Decker Industrial S.A.	ARS	Trade payables	313	-	313	-	-	Monthly	313
Trade payables	91.524.000-3	Indalum S.A.	USD	Trade payables	801	-	801	-	-	Monthly	801
Trade payables	91.524.000-3	Indalum S.A.	EUR	Trade payables	13	-	13	-	-	Monthly	13
Trade payables	91.524.000-3	Indalum S.A.	CLF	Trade payables	27	-	27	-	-	Monthly	27
Trade payables	91.524.000-3	Indalum S.A.	CLP	Trade payables	409	-	409	-	-	Monthly	409
Trade payables	76.123.907-4	Inv Alumco Dos S.A.	CLP	Trade payables	20	-	20	-	-	Monthly	20
Trade payables	76009053-0	Madeco Mills	CLP	Short-term payables	495	143	638	-	-	Monthly	638
Trade payables	76009053-0	Madeco Mills	EUR	Short-term payables	7	-	7	-	-	Monthly	7
Trade payables	76009053-0	Madeco Mills	USD	Short-term payables	-	11	11	-	-	Monthly	11
Trade payables	76009053-0	Madeco Mills	CLP	Other payables	383	-	383	-	-	Monthly	383
Trade payables	91021000-9	Madeco S.A.	CLP	Accounts payable	49	84	133	-	-	Monthly	133
Trade payables	91021000-9	Madeco S.A.	EUR	Accounts payable	112	-	112	-	-	Monthly	112
Trade payables	91021000-9	Madeco S.A.	USD	Accounts payable	581	-	581	-	-	Monthly	581
Trade payables	91021000-9	Madeco S.A.	CLP	Other payables	69	-	69	-	-	Monthly	69
Trade payables	Foreign	Optel Brasil Ltda.	BRL	Other creditors	-	8	8	-	-	Monthly	8
Trade payables	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	USD	Other suppliers	5,624	8,435	14,059	-	-	Monthly	14,059
Trade payables	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	PEN	Other suppliers	242	-	242	-	-	Monthly	242
Other payables	Foreign	Peruplast S.A.	PEN	Other creditors	527	-	527	-	-	Monthly	527
Trade payables	76.032.465-5	Tecnow in S.A.	CLP	Accounts payable	6	-	6	-	-	Monthly	6
Total trade payables					22,756	18,865	41,621	-	-		

Note 21 – Provisions

a) Composition

Provisions made correspond to the following concepts and amounts:

Description of the provision	Current	
	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Provision for restructuring (1)	120	-
Provision for legal claims (2)	25	25
Other provisions (3)	19,037	9,056
Total	19,182	9,081

Description of the provision	Non-current	
	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Provision for legal claims (2)	247	209
Other provisions (3)	2,734	2,655
Total	2,981	2,864

1) Restructuring Provision

As of March 31, 2010, the subsidiary Indalum S.A. recorded a provision for restructuring expenses of ThUSD120.

The restructuring cost charge to the results as of March 2012 closing, amounts to ThUSD 421.

These expenses contemplated the elimination of 7 administrative positions and 2 upper positions in two subsidiaries Indalum S.A. and Madeco Mills S.A., due to the clusterization of the accounting and finance departments of these companies.

The implementation plan for this restructuring was informed by the Management in detail at the meeting of the board of Indalum S.A. No. 420 that took place on January 25, 2012 where accounts were rendered for December 2012 and according to the plan the same will be completed within the first quarter of 2012. However, by the end of March 2012 new reorganization activities that had been planned to take place in 2012 were included in the restructuring plan. These new activities had not been completed by the end of the period.

2) Provision for legal claims

Detail of type of provisions: The Company records a provision for lawsuits pending in courts for which there is a greater possibility that the outcome will be unfavorable for the Company and its subsidiaries.

The provisions for legal claims that might affect the Company are detailed as follows:

Nature of the type of provision: The subsidiary, Decker Industrial S.A. currently has lawsuits filed by former employees related to work accidents and dismissals.

Expected schedule of outflows by type of provision: Not determined

Note 21 – Provisions (continued)

a) Composition (continued)

2) Provision for legal claims, continued

Uncertainties regarding the timing and amount of a type of provision: The Company believes it is not guilty of the infraction filed, but according to the report from the legal advisors there is a 70% possibility of an unfavorable outcome.

Main assumptions relating to future events related to a type of provision: An appeal was filed against the sentence, and in accordance with the preceding paragraph a provision for 80% of the estimated payment has been accrued.

3) Other Provisions

The balance of other provisions at each year-end is detailed as follows:

Description	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Basic utilities (water, electric energy, gas supply)	531	428
Export, import, freight and sales commission expenses	1.719	636
Fees and external advisory services	799	599
Directors' participation	149	144
Provision for municipal and other taxes	1.327	1.172
Provision for lawsuits, Brazil	15.878	7.373
Provision for general expenses	1.368	1.359
Total other provisions	21.771	11.711

b) Movements

Movements in provisions are detailed as follows:

	For restructuring ThUSD	For legal claims ThUSD	Other provisions ThUSD	Total ThUSD
Opening balance as of 1/1/2012	-	233	11,712	11,945
Additional provisions	120	-	1,993	2,113
Increase (decrease) in existing provisions	-	39	15,519	15,558
Uses	-	-	(8,060)	(8,060)
Increase (decrease) in foreign currency translation	-	-	439	439
Other increases (decreases)	-	-	168	168
Total changes in provisions	120	39	10,059	10,218
Final balance as of 03/31/2012	120	272	21,771	22,163

Note 22 – Other Non-Financial Liabilities

As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, other non-financial liabilities are detailed as follows:

CURRENT	Balance as of	
	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Dividends payable (*)	6,939	6,931
Unearned income	1,343	1,531
Other	167	16
Total	8,449	8,478

NO CURRENT	Balance as of	
	Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Other	1	1
Total	1	1

(*) Movements in the dividend payable balance	Mar. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
	ThUSD	ThUSD
Opening blance as of January 1 of 2012 and 2011	6,931	1,341
Recognition of the minimum dividend of the parent company, year 2011	-	5,746
Payment for dividends to non-controlling interests	-	(1,208)
Recognition of minimum dividend of subs. Alusa (non-controlling int.) (2)	-	1,064
Increase (decrease) in foreign currency translation	8	(12)
Final balance at each period-end	6,939	6,931

Note 23 – Accrual for Post-employment Benefit Obligation

The Parent and certain of its subsidiaries have collective bargaining agreements with their employees, which establish short-term and long-term rewards and/or benefits for employees, the main characteristics of which are described below:

- i. In general, short-term benefits are based on mixed plans or agreements providing benefits for services received and cover the risks of disability or death of employees.
- ii. Long-term benefits relate to plans or agreements to mainly cover post-employment benefits generated by the termination of the labor relationship.

The cost of these benefits is charged to profit or loss in the account “cost of sales and administrative expenses” and interest costs on the obligation are charged to the account “finance costs”.

Note 23 – Accrual for Post-employment Benefit Obligation (continued)

The liability recorded under post-employment benefit plans mainly relates to obligations for services provided by employees and is valued on the basis of the actuarial method, for which the Company uses the following hypotheses as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011:

	Mar-31-12	Dec-31-11	
Mortality table	RV-2004	RV-2004	
Annual interest rate	3.50%	3.50%	
Redundancy turnover rate (*)	1,5% y 4,91%	1,5% y 4,91%	Annual
Company's needs turnover rate	0.50%	0.50%	Annual
Salary increases	2.00%	2.00%	
Age for retirement			
Men	65	65	Years
Women	60	60	Years

(*) On the basis of their history, the Parent and its subsidiaries have determined a redundancy turnover rate of 1.5% (Madeco S.A. and Madeco Mills S.A.) and 4.91% (Alusa S.A.).

Types of expenses by employee	ACCUMULATED	
	Jan-1-2012 Mar-31-2012 ThUSD	Jan-1-2011 Mar-31-2011 ThUSD
Personnel expenses		
Salaries and wages	12,049	12,928
Short-term employee benefits	301	272
Post-employment benefit obligation	376	499
Termination benefits	180	273
Other employee expenses	-	105
Total	12,906	14,077
Reconciliation of the present value of defined benefit plan obligation	Mar-31-2012 ThUSD	Dec-31-2011 ThUSD
Present value of defined benefit plan obligation, opening balance	7,057	8,672
Cost of current service, defined benefit plan obligation	348	1,118
Interest cost of defined benefit plan obligation	39	257
Actuarial losses for defined benefit plan obligation	(114)	(19)
Increase (decrease) in foreign currency translation for defined benefit plan obligation	459	(750)
Contributions paid for defined benefit plan obligation	(163)	(1,342)
Settlements for defined benefit plan obligation	-	(879)
Present value of defined benefit plan obligation, final balance	7,626	7,057
Presentation in the statement of financial position	Mar-31-12 ThUSD	Dec-31-11 ThUSD
Post Employment Benefits		
Liability Recognized in relation to Termination Benefits, Current	407	381
Personnel vacation	1,995	2,814
SAC and Social Security Charges (Argentina)	191	-
Labor trial settlement	50	46
Performance bonus provision	847	1,042
Profit share and bonuses	1,338	2,155
Termination benefit provision	186	66
Other benefits	4	41
Total employee benefit current provisions	5,018	6,545
Liability Recognized in relation to Termination Benefits, Non Current	7,219	6,676
Labor trial settlement	413	418
Total employee benefit non current provisions	7,632	7,094

Note 24 – Financial Instruments

As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, financial assets and financial liabilities, classified by category and valuation criteria, are detailed as follows:

a) Financial assets

SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION OF THE FINANCIAL ASSET AND FINANCIAL LIABILITY	CATEGORY AND VALUATION OF THE FINANCIAL ASSET OR FINANCIAL LIABILITY	CURRENT		NON-CURRENT		FAIR VALUE		
		Mar. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Mar. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Fair value level	Mar. 31, 2012	31-Dec-10
		ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD		ThUSD	ThUSD
Cash and cash equivalents	Cash and cash equivalents	21,123	20,835	-	-		21,123	20,835
Cash and cash equivalents		21,123	20,835	-	-		21,123	20,835
Trade and other receivables	Loans and receivables at amortizable cost	95,098	87,506	-	-		95,098	87,506
Trade and other receivables, net		95,098	87,506	-	-		95,098	87,506
Due from related parties	Loans and receivables at amortizable cost	281	479	-	-		281	479
Due from related parties		281	479	-	-		281	479
Term Deposit in Brazilian Real (Banco Itaú - B	Held to maturity at amortizable cost	209	300	-	-		209	300
Foreign Exchange Rate Hedges	Fair value hedge instrument (note 10)	6	-	-	-	Level 2	6	-
Commodity price hedges (Copper)	Cash flows hedge instrument (note 10)	182	42	-	-	Level 2	182	42
Accounts receivable, non current	Loans and accounts receivable at amortizable cost	-	-	9	8		9	8
Equity instruments (Investment in stocks in Stock Companies)	Other financial non current assets	-	-	106	107	Level 3	106	107
Equity instruments (Investment in stocks in Ne	Financial asset available for sale (note 13)	-	-	-	296,476	Level 1	-	296,476
Other financial assets		397	342	115	296,591		512	296,933
Total Financial Assets		116,899	109,162	115	296,591		117,014	405,753

Note 24 – Financial Instruments (continued)

b) Financial liabilities

SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION OF THE FINANCIAL ASSET AND FINANCIAL LIABILITY	CATEGORY AND VALUATION OF THE FINANCIAL ASSET OR FINANCIAL LIABILITY	CURRENT		NON-CURRENT		FAIR VALUE		
		Mar. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Mar. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Fair value level	Mar. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2010
		ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD		ThUSD	ThUSD
Bank loans and bond obligations	Financial liability at amortizable cost	45,001	41,672	93,146	93,294		138,147	134,966
Financial liabilities (financial leases and other liabilities)	Financial liability at amortizable cost	5,987	5,829	22,023	22,056		28,010	27,885
Interest rate hedges	Cash flow hedging instrument	13	25	-	-	Level 2	13	25
Exchange rate hedges	Fair value hedging instrument (note 10)	-	5	-	-	Level 2	-	5
Commodity price hedges (copper)	Fair value hedging instrument (note 10)	179	117	-	-	Level 2	179	117
Sales expected item	Cash flow hedging instrument (nota 10)	-	132	-	-	Level 2	-	132
Other current financial liabilities		51,180	47,780	115,169	115,350		166,349	163,130
Trade payables, payroll and tax withholdings and other payables	Financial liability at amortizable cost	46,492	41,621	-	-		46,492	41,621
Trade and other payables		46,492	41,621	-	-		46,492	41,621
Due to related parties	Financial liability at amortizable cost	12	2	-	-		12	2
Due to related parties		12	2	-	-		12	2
Total Financial Liabilities		97,684	89,403	115,169	115,350		212,853	204,753

c) Fair value levels

Financial instruments measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are classified according to the following hierarchy:

c.1) LEVEL 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

c.2) LEVEL 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

c.3) LEVEL 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Note 25 - Equity

a) Capital and number of shares

Single Series	No. of shares	
	Mar. 31,2012	Dec 31,2011
No. of authorized shares (*)	7,422,000,000	7,422,000,000
No. of subscribed shares (*)	7,265,821,217	7,265,821,217
No. of fully-paid shares (*)	7,265,821,217	7,265,821,217
No. of voting right shares (*)	7,265,821,217	7,265,821,217

Single Series	Mar. 31,2012 ThUSD	Dec 31,2011 ThUSD
Subscribed capital (*)	469,497	469,497
Paid-in capital (*)	469,497	469,497

(*) At the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on April 21, 2011, the shareholders agreed to increase the Company's capital by USD100,023,359 (one hundred million twenty-three thousand three-hundred and fifty-nine United States dollars) through the issue of 1,760,974,629 new shares with no par value, payable in cash, demand deposits or checks, which were offered preferentially to the shareholders. The Board of Directors was entitled to issue and place these shares in one or several stages and set their final placement price through the method and conditions expressed by the shareholders at the Meeting and with the restrictions established by the legal regulations currently in force. The entire capital increase must be subscribed and paid in full within a period of three years from April 21, 2011.

At the Board of Directors' Meeting of May 2011, the Directors agreed to issue all shares of this capital increase, set the mechanism to determine the share placement price and indicated that within the 15 business days immediately subsequent to the expiration of the preferred offer period, a voluntary period of 10 business days will be opened as agreed upon at the meeting for the shareholders who have subscribed the preferred option and have indicated their interest in subscribing the remaining shares within the period.

This share issuance was registered under No. 930, on June 17, 2011 in the Securities Registry of the SVS.

At the Board of Directors' Meeting held on June 20, 2011, the directors agreed to establish July 1, 2011 as the beginning date for the preferential offer period for a period of 30 days, expiring on July 30, 2011.

On June 24, 2011, the Board of Directors agreed to set a share placement price of USD 0.04864 per each share, in conformity with the mechanism set for these purposes; i.e., for the weighted average price which the Company's share had during the period between June 9 and 23, 2011 in the Santiago Stock Exchange. This amount was converted to U.S. dollars using the observed exchange rate of June 23, 2011 of Ch\$472.04 per USD1.00.

Between July 1 and 30, 2011 (the preferential option period) 1,184,352,679 shares were subscribed and paid for in the amount of ThUSD57,607. This placement generated goodwill of ThUSD9,664.

Between August 11 and 19, 2011, (voluntary offer period) 420,443,167 shares were subscribed and paid for in the amount of ThUSD20,450. This generated a placement goodwill of ThUSD3,431.

Both capital increases were recorded under Issued Capital for ThUSD78,057 net of goodwill generated for a total amount of ThUSD13,095.

Note 25 - Equity (continued)

a) Capital and number of shares (continued)

Consequently, the Company's share capital as of December 31, 2011 amounts to ThUSD469,497 equivalent to 7,265,821,217 subscribed fully-paid shares, which results in 156,178,783 shares pending subscription and payment.

b) Other reserves

The detail of and movements in other reserves are detailed as follows:

Description	Balance as of	Net	Balance as of
	Mar. 31, 2012	movement	Dec. 31, 2011
	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD
Foreign currency translation reserves	13,107	46,338	(33,231)
Hedging reserves	50	144	(94)
Available-for-sale reserves	-	55,543	(55,543)
Other reserves	(31,258)	-	(31,258)
Final balance	(18,101)	102,025	(120,126)

c) Non-controlling interests

This caption relates to the recognition of the portion of equity and profit or loss of the subsidiaries owned by third parties. The detail for the periods ended is as follows:

Non-controlling interests			Non-controlling interests			
			Balance amounts		Statement of income	
Company	Mar. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Balance as of		ACCUMULATED	
			Mar. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011	Jan-1-2012	Jan-1-2011
	%	%	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD
Alusa S.A.	23,73	23,73	27.049	26.468	577	1.129
Indalum S.A.	0,51	0,51	214	213	1	2
Total			27.263	26.681	578	1.131

d) Dividends

Dividend policy

As reported at the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on April 21, 2011, the Board of Directors agreed to maintain the Company's current dividends policy. Consequently, should the Company obtain distributable profits, the Board intends to distribute at least 30% of profit for each year as dividends, subject to compliance with the aforementioned conditions, cash flows and profit obtained. With regard to provisional dividends, the current policy will remain unchanged, requiring the distribution of a provisional dividend each year with a charge of 30% of the aforementioned profit for the period and subject to the same conditions indicated above. This interim dividend will be payable in December of the applicable year or during the first two months of the following year.

The method used to determine the amount of this dividend will be based on the Company's profit for the period as of September 30 of the applicable year, forecasts as of December 31 of the same year and the respective cash flow situation.

Note 25 – Equity (continued)

d) Dividends (continued)

As specified in Circular Letter 1945 issued by the SVS, the Company's Board of Directors meeting held on November 30, 2009, the Directors agreed, for the purpose of calculating distributable profits for 2009, not to consider the adjustments determined under IFRS related to the transition period which are included in the account "Gain (loss) attributable to owners of the Parent." As included in letter a) the adjustments for the first-time adoption of IFRS were absorbed against the account Paid-in capital during 2010.

Payments of dividends

At the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on April 22, 2010, the shareholders approved the payment of a dividend declared No. 105 of USD0.0052 (Ch\$2.724) per share beginning on May 3, 2010.

This dividend was mixed in conformity with Circular No. 660 dated October 22, 1986 issued by the SVS.

A part of the dividend; i.e., USD0.0016 (Ch\$0.838) per share related to 30% of profit for 2009, was mandatory in nature and amounted to ThUSD8,837, recorded in 2009.

The other portion of the dividend of USD0.0036 (Ch\$1.886) per share was additional in nature and amounted to ThUSD20,600, recorded in 2010.

e) Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit available for distribution to the shareholders by the weighted average number of outstanding shares during the period.

	ACCUMULATED	
	Jan-1-2012 Mar-31-2012 ThUSD	Jan-1-2011 Mar-31-2011 ThUSD
Earnings attributable to the owners of net equity shares of the Parent	32,907	7,265
Profit available for the shareholders	32,907	7,265
Basic earnings per share (USD per share)	0.0045	0.0013
Weighted average number of shares	7,265,821,217	5,661,025,371

Note 26 – Income and Expenses

a) Income

Income is composed of the following:

Description	ACCUMULATED	
	Jan-1-2012 Mar-31-2012 ThUSD	Jan-1-2011 Mar-31-2011 ThUSD
Sale of goods	96,487	107,128
Rendering of services	6,625	1,360
Total	103,112	108,488

b) Other income by function

Other income by function is detailed as follows:

Description	ACCUMULATED	
	Jan-1-2012 Mar-31-2012 ThUSD	Jan-1-2011 Mar-31-2011 ThUSD
Gain on sale of investment property	160	-
Rent received	6	7
Tax recovery for the absorption of tax earnings	-	95
Other operating income	2	30
Total	168	132

c) Finance income

Finance income is detailed as follows:

Description	ACCUMULATED	
	Jan-1-2012 Mar-31-2012 ThUSD	Jan-1-2011 Mar-31-2011 ThUSD
Interest income	128	564
Total	128	564

Note 26 – Income and Expenses (continued)

d) Finance costs

Finance costs are detailed as follows:

Description	ACCUMULATED	
	Jan-1-2012 Mar-31-2012 ThUSD	Jan-1-2011 Mar-31-2011 ThUSD
Interest expense, bank loans	1,594	779
Interest expense, other	623	406
Bank fees and other finance costs	247	266
Total	2,464	1,451

e) Other expenses by function

Other expenses by function are detailed as follows:

Description	ACCUMULATED	
	Jan-1-2012 Mar-31-2012 ThUSD	Jan-1-2011 Mar-31-2011 ThUSD
Estimated losses due to contingencies in Brazil and associated fees and	9.181	-
Restructuring costs	421	42
Inactive goods depreciation	78	97
Non operating fees	23	35
Other miscellaneous operation expenses	127	112
Total	9.830	286

Note 26 – Income and Expenses (continued)

f) Other gains (losses)

The category Other Profits (Losses) is detailed as follows:

Description	ACCUMULATED	
	Jan-1-2012 Mar-31-2012 ThUSD	Jan-1-2011 Mar-31-2011 ThUSD
Recognition of Badwill investment in the associated company (Nexans S.A.)	53.476	-
Effect from change in the percentage in the investment in associated company (Nexans S.A.)	(619)	-
Result from sale of property, plant and equipment	5	-
Profit from the sale of stocks in Nexans Colombia (former Cedsa S.A.)	-	4.750
Other minor (losses) profits	(163)	40
Totales	52.699	4.790

Note 27 – Effect of Foreign Currency Translation

a) The consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars, the Company's functional and presentation currency.

The effects on profit or loss at each period-end are detailed as follows:

	ACCUMULATED	
	Jan-1-2012 Mar-31-2012 ThUSD	Jan-1-2011 Mar-31-2011 ThUSD
Foreign currency translation differences recognized in profit or loss except for financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,078	584
Foreign currency translation reserves (included in the statements of comprehensive income)	53,134	13,802

b) The information on liabilities in foreign currencies classified according to their maturity dates is included in Notes 19 and 20.

Note 27 – Effect of Changes in Foreign Currency Exchange Rates (continued)

c) As of March 31, 2012, assets and liabilities classified by currencies are detailed as follows:

Assets	U.S. dollars	Chilean pesos	UF	Euros	Peruvian Soles	Argentine pesos	Brazilian real	Other currencies	Total
	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD
Current assets									
Cash and cash equivalents (1)	11,303	4,733	4,051	11	689	320	16	-	21,123
Other current financial assets	188	-	-	-	-	-	209	-	397
Other current non-financial assets	3,763	1,018	13	458	87	255	14	-	5,608
Trade and other receivables, current	37,035	44,470	-	115	1,852	11,626	-	-	95,098
Due from related parties, current	-	281	-	-	-	-	-	-	281
Inventories	67,406	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,406
Current tax assets	126	4,528	-	-	591	929	436	-	6,610
Total current assets other than assets or groups of assets for disposal classified as held-for sale or as held for distribution to the owners	119,821	55,030	4,064	584	3,219	13,130	675	-	196,523
Non-current assets or groups of assets for disposal classified as held-for-sale	3,793	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,793
Total current assets	123,614	55,030	4,064	584	3,219	13,130	675	-	200,316
Non-current assets									
Other non-current financial assets (1)	6	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	106
Other non-current non-financial assets	-	48	-	-	-	9	18,497	-	18,554
Accounts receivable, non current	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Investment in associated entity accounted for using the equity method (2)	-	-	-	472,774	-	-	-	-	472,774
Intangible assets other than goodwill	3,096	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,149
Goodwill	848	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	848
Property, plant and equipment	178,602	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	178,701
Investment property	7,491	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,491
Deferred tax assets	12,025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,025
Total non-current assets	202,068	309	-	472,774	-	9	18,497	-	693,657
Total assets	325,682	55,339	4,064	473,358	3,219	13,139	19,172	-	893,973

1) As of March 31, 2012, the Parent Company maintains foreign exchange rate hedging for time deposits subject to such risk, as reported in Note 10, with the purpose of minimizing the effects of exchange rate variations between the Chilean peso and the U.S. dollar in the amount of ThUSD4,000.

2) As of March 31, 2012, the Parent classifies ThUSD472.774 (Euros) for an investment held in equity instruments in accordance with what is disclosed in Note 14. This investment is considered to be a non-monetary item, as indicated in IAS 21. Accordingly, “for non-monetary financial assets classified as available for sale in accordance with IAS 21 (e.g., equity instruments), the gain or loss related to the effect of changes in the foreign currency exchange rate is recognized in equity under other comprehensive income for the year.”

Note 27 – Effect of Changes in Foreign Currency Translation (continued)

c) As of March 31, 2012, assets and liabilities classified by currencies are detailed as follows:

Liabilities	U.S. dollars	Chilean pesos	UF	Euros	Peruvian Soles	Argentine pesos	Brazilian real	Other currencies	Total
	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD
Current liabilities									
Other current financial liabilities	35,059	10,286	1,591	-	-	4,244	-	-	51,180
Trade and other payables, current	25,710	14,960	-	164	766	4,856	14	22	46,492
Due to related parties, current	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Other current provisions	978	3,323	51	-	-	1,006	13,824	-	19,182
Current tax liabilities	439	-	-	-	-	486	-	-	925
Current provisions for employee benefits	151	3,286	50	-	1,005	526	-	-	5,018
Other current non-financial liabilities	7,520	806	-	-	5	118	-	-	8,449
Total current liabilities other than liabilities included in asset groups for disposal classified as held-for-sale	69,857	32,673	1,692	164	1,776	11,236	13,838	22	131,258
Liabilities included in asset groups for disposal classified as held-for-sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total current liabilities	69,857	32,673	1,692	164	1,776	11,236	13,838	22	131,258
Non-current liabilities									
Other non-current financial liabilities	102,195	3,878	5,712	-	-	3,384	-	-	115,169
Other long-term provisions	-	15	-	-	-	247	2,719	-	2,981
Deferred tax liability	1,227	-	-	-	2,246	5,796	-	-	9,269
Non-current provisions for employee benefits	-	7,219	413	-	-	-	-	-	7,632
Other non-current non-financial liabilities	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total non-current liabilities	103,423	11,112	6,125	-	2,246	9,427	2,719	-	135,052
Total liabilities	173,280	43,785	7,817	164	4,022	20,663	16,557	22	266,310

Note 27 – Effect of Changes in Foreign Currency Exchange Rates (continued)

d) As of December 31, 2011, assets and liabilities classified by currencies are detailed as follows:

Assets	U.S. dollars	Chilean pesos	UF	Euros	Peruvian Soles	Argentine pesos	Brazilian real	Other currencies	Total
	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD
Current assets									
Cash and cash equivalents (1)	15,312	4,547	-	-	611	364	1	-	20,835
Other current financial assets	42	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	342
Other current non-financial assets	2,632	963	18	809	69	277	-	-	4,768
Trade and other receivables, current	38,844	36,027	398	-	2,028	10,209	-	-	87,506
Due from related parties, current	1	478	-	-	-	-	-	-	479
Inventories	66,626	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,626
Current tax assets	1,685	2,678	-	-	379	825	417	-	5,984
Total current assets other than assets or groups of assets for disposal classified as held-for sale or as held for distribution to the owners	125,142	44,693	416	809	3,087	11,675	718	-	186,540
Non-current assets or groups of assets for disposal classified as held-for-sale	4,208	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,208
Total current assets	129,350	44,693	416	809	3,087	11,675	718	-	190,748
Non-current assets									
Other non-current financial assets (2)	13	94	-	296,476	-	-	-	-	296,583
Other non-current non-financial assets	-	73	-	-	-	9	17,967	-	18,049
Accounts receivable, non current	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Intangible assets other than goodwill	3,069	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,118
Goodwill	848	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	848
Property, plant and equipment	180,218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180,218
Investment property	7,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,520
Deferred tax assets	44,264	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,277
Total non-current assets	235,932	237	-	296,476	-	9	17,967	-	550,621
Total assets	365,282	44,930	416	297,285	3,087	11,684	18,685	-	741,369

1) As of December 31, 2011 the Parent Company has foreign exchange hedges of ThUSD1,600 on time deposits affected by that risk, in accordance with Note 10, in order to minimize the effects of changes in the exchange rate of the Chilean peso and Unidad de Fomento (a Chilean peso denominated unit indexed by inflation) versus the U.S. dollar.

2) As of December 31, 2011 the Parent classifies ThUSD296.476 (Euros) for an investment held in equity instruments in accordance with what is reported in Note 13. This investment is considered a non-monetary item, as indicated in IAS 21. According to this standard, “for non-monetary financial assets classified as available for sale in accordance with IAS 21 (e.g., equity instruments), the gain or loss due to effects of changes in the exchange rate is recognized in equity under other comprehensive income for the period.”

Note 27 - Effect of Changes in Foreign Currency Translation (continued)

d) As of December 31, 2011, assets and liabilities classified by currencies are detailed as follows:

Liabilities	U.S. dollars	Chilean pesos	UF	Euros	Peruvian Soles	Argentine pesos	Brazilian real	Other currencies	Total
	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD
Current liabilities									
Other current financial liabilities	33,248	10,711	1,390	-	-	2,431	-	-	47,780
Trade and other payables, current	24,307	12,300	27	357	769	3,838	8	15	41,621
Due to related parties, current	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other current provisions	1,078	2,040	15	-	-	1,042	4,906	-	9,081
Current tax liabilities	319	-	-	-	-	603	-	-	922
Current provisions for employee benefits	360	3,811	46	-	1,535	793	-	-	6,545
Other current non-financial liabilities	7,484	820	-	-	-	174	-	-	8,478
Total current liabilities other than liabilities included in asset groups for disposal classified as held-for-sale	66,796	29,684	1,478	357	2,304	8,881	4,914	15	114,429
Liabilities included in asset groups for disposal classified as held-for-sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total current liabilities	66,796	29,684	1,478	357	2,304	8,881	4,914	15	114,429
Non-current liabilities									
Other non-current financial liabilities	102,647	3,645	5,313	-	-	3,745	-	-	115,350
Other long-term provisions	-	14	-	-	-	209	2,641	-	2,864
Deferred tax liability	1,399	-	-	-	2,269	5,814	-	-	9,482
Non-current provisions for employee benefits	-	6,676	418	-	-	-	-	-	7,094
Other non-current non-financial liabilities	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total non-current liabilities	104,047	10,335	5,731	-	2,269	9,768	2,641	-	134,791
Total liabilities	170,843	40,019	7,209	357	4,573	18,649	7,555	15	249,220

Note 28 – Segment Reporting

The main factors used to identify the operating segments disclosed in these statements of financial position were: Information presented to the Board of Directors of Madeco S.A. on a monthly basis for the purpose of allocating resources, evaluating performance and decision-making; the Company's corporate structure; the different business units, production technologies and products manufactured by the Company.

Madeco's operating segments are the following: **Brass Mills business unit**: this business unit manufactures tubes, sheets, bobbins, flanges, bars and similar alloys; **Flexible Packaging business unit**: this business unit manufactures flexo-laminate and rotogravure packaging; **Profiles business unit**: this business unit manufactures aluminum profiles for residential and non-residential construction (windows, doors, and curtain walls) and various industrial applications. In addition, this business unit is dedicated to the construction and commercialization of PVC profiles.

Note 28 – Segment Reporting (continued)

1) General information on retained earnings, assets and liabilities

Segment description	ACCUMULATED AS OF March 31, 2012					ACCUMULATED AS OF March 31, 2011				
	Corporate	Brass mills (**)	Packaging	Profiles	Consolidated	Corporate	Brass mills (**)	Packaging	Profiles	Consolidated
	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD	ThUSD
Revenue from external customers	91	32.066	53.917	17.038	103.112	72	40.327	53.958	14.131	108.488
Intersegment revenue	662	678	109	-	1.449	471	488	679	-	1.638
Interest income	68	28	17	15	128	525	-	8	31	564
Interest expense	895	306	1.023	240	2.464	21	259	900	271	1.451
Interest income, net	(827)	(278)	(1.006)	(225)	(2.336)	504	(259)	(892)	(240)	(887)
Depreciation included in cost of sales and administrative expenses	62	405	2.475	839	3.781	30	586	2.004	875	3.495
Amortization of intangible assets	43	-	86	-	129	47	-	52	-	99
Depreciation included in other operating expenses	-	78	-	-	78	-	97	-	-	97
Details of Significant Revenue and Expense Entries	43.770	(198)	43	(578)	43.037	4.744	(144)	33	3	4.636
Other revenues by function (Note 26, b))	160	6	2	-	168	-	130	1	1	132
Other expenses by function (Note 26, e))	(9.195)	(208)	(3)	(424)	(9.830)	(9)	(271)	(2)	(4)	(286)
Other profits (losses) (Note 26, f))	52.805	4	44	(154)	52.699	4.753	(3)	34	6	4.790
Profit (loss) of the Segment that is reported	42.085	(1.072)	3.816	393	45.222	2.943	1.622	5.737	258	10.560
Expense (revenue) on Income Tax	(10.329)	127	(1.387)	(148)	(11.737)	(764)	(426)	(1.043)	69	(2.164)
Segment assets	518.119	85.161	219.018	71.675	893.973	399.268	81.896	209.812	70.791	761.767
Amount in Associated companies and Joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	472.774	-	-	-	472.774	-	-	-	-	-
MADECO ring additions to non	-	369	1.615	468	2.452	-	179	5.365	474	6.018
Liabilities of the Segments	105.465	33.943	101.595	25.307	266.310	9.777	37.768	108.684	30.797	187.026

(*) It includes the disbursements made with regard to the additions to Property, plant and equipment, Investment property, and Intangible assets other than goodwill.

Note 28 – Segment Reporting (continued)

(**)The subsidiary Madeco Mills S.A. that is part of the Tube business unit and carries out manufacturing and marketing activities for copper products, at the end of 2010 made the decision to stop manufacturing copper plates and focus only on the manufacturing and marketing of copper tubes.

The main reasons that led the subsidiary Madeco Mills S.A. to close this business are summarized as follows:

a) Loss of competitiveness due to the high cost of work and production.

The sheet production process of this subsidiary has a high energy and labor demand, which represents a disadvantage in relation to countries where these supplies have lower costs, factors that are important in an activity that is mainly focused on exporting.

b) The high price of copper and large amount of working capital required for the manufacture of copper sheets have also contributed to considerably decreasing the demand and profitability of these export products.

The sale of the subsidiary Armat S.A. in June 2011 resulted in the cease of the manufacturing of copper coin blanks.

2) Accumulated regular revenues from external customers and non current assets reported by geographical areas

2.1) Chart reporting revenues by sales destination

Revenues from Regular Activities From External Customers by Sales Destination	ACCUMULATED AS OF March 31, 2012					ACCUMULATED AS OF March 31, 2011				
	Corporate ThUSD	Brass mills ThUSD	Packaging ThUSD	Profiles ThUSD	Consolidated ThUSD	Corporate ThUSD	Brass mills ThUSD	Packaging ThUSD	Profiles ThUSD	Consolidated ThUSD
To South America	91	27.887	48.175	17.038	93.191	72	29.353	44.560	14.081	88.066
To Central America	-	-	4.308	-	4.308	-	4.405	5.099	5	9.509
To North America	-	4.136	1.433	-	5.569	-	-	3.300	45	3.345
To Europe	-	43	-	-	43	-	6.507	999	-	7.506
Asia	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total regular revenue from external Customers by Sales Destination	91	32.066	53.917	17.038	103.112	72	40.327	53.958	14.131	108.488

2.2) Chart reporting revenues by sales origin

Revenues from Regular Activities From External customers by Origin of Sales	ACCUMULATED AS OF March 31, 2012					ACCUMULATED AS OF March 31, 2011				
	Corporate ThUSD	Brass mills ThUSD	Packaging ThUSD	Profiles ThUSD	Consolidated ThUSD	Corporate ThUSD	Brass mills ThUSD	Packaging ThUSD	Profiles ThUSD	Consolidated ThUSD
From Chile	91	27,171	22,357	17,038	66,657	72	35,825	22,041	14,131	72,069
From Argentina	-	4,895	14,491	-	19,386	-	4,502	15,744	-	20,246
From Perú	-	-	17,069	-	17,069	-	-	16,173	-	16,173
Total regular revenues from external Customers by sales Origin	91	32,066	53,917	17,038	103,112	72	40,327	53,958	14,131	108,488

Note 28 – Segment Reporting (continued)

2) Accumulated regular revenues from external customers and non current assets reported by geographical areas, continued

2.3) Non current assets by geographical area

Non current assets (*) classified by Segment	Balance as of March 31, 2012					Balance as of December 31, 2011				
	Corporate USD	Brass mills USD	Packaging USD	Profiles USD	Consolidated USD	Corporate USD	Brass mills USD	Packaging USD	Profiles USD	Consolidated USD
In Chile	8,693	28,739	59,766	29,232	126,430	8,631	28,938	59,975	29,667	127,211
In Argentina	-	11,952	19,593	-	31,545	-	12,056	20,095	-	32,151
In Perú	-	-	31,358	-	31,358	-	-	31,486	-	31,486
In Brasil	8	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8
Non current asset balance (*) by Segment	8,701	40,691	110,717	29,232	189,341	8,639	40,994	111,556	29,667	190,856

(*)It includes the balances in the accounts: Property, plant and equipment, Investment property and Intangible assets other than goodwill.

3) Cash flows detailed by accumulated business segment as of March 31, 2012 and 2011:

Cash flows and cash equivalent by business segment	ACCUMULATED AS OF March 31, 2012					ACCUMULATED AS OF March 31, 2011				
	Corporate USD	Brass mills USD	Packaging USD	Profiles USD	Consolidated USD	Corporate USD	Brass mills USD	Packaging USD	Profiles USD	Consolidated USD
Cash flows from operation activities	(1,839)	(1,022)	2,559	2,100	1,798	(906)	6,317	6,912	(1,757)	10,566
Cash flows from investment activities	212	(7)	(1,615)	(468)	(1,878)	(31,146)	(66)	(5,365)	(456)	(37,033)
Cash flows from financing activities	-	4,927	(4,366)	(316)	245	3,014	(3,001)	(344)	(623)	(954)
Effect of the exchange variation of cash and cash equivalents	6	43	74	-	123	(1,696)	95	(14)	-	(1,615)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	10,693	2,130	7,476	536	20,835	58,476	2,102	5,500	3,076	69,154
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	9,072	6,071	4,128	1,852	21,123	27,742	5,447	6,689	240	40,118

4) The largest customer of each of the Company's business units, considering accumulated income as of March 31, 2012, represents, 18.76% for the Brass mills unit, 17.82% for the Packaging unit and 3.15% for the Profiles unit.

Note 29 – Environment

As of March 31, 2012 the Parent Company and its subsidiaries have not made disbursements related to the Environment.

Note 30 – Risk Management and Capital Management Policy**1) Risk management policy****Risk Factors**

The risk factors of Madeco's operation can be divided into:

I. Risks associated with financial and macroeconomic variances:

The main risk factors of the business activities of Madeco S.A. and its subsidiaries and associates depend largely on the level of economic growth in Chile, Peru and Argentina, as well as on the levels of economic growth in the main markets to which the Company exports. In addition, the Company's sales depend on the levels of investment in the areas of infrastructure, mining, construction and mass consumption (packaging).

Likewise, Madeco is exposed to a range of risks such as fluctuations in the prices of its main raw materials, changes in interest rates, credit risk and exchange rates of currencies other than the Company's functional currency. During the regular course of its activities, the Company applies established policies and procedures to manage its exposure to these effects, entering into different financial derivatives (swaps, options, etc.). The Company does not enter into any of these transactions for speculative purposes.

a) Market risks**- Raw Material Risk**

Oil derivatives (polypropylene, P.V.C., polyethylene resins, etc.) and copper are the main raw materials used by the Company. The Company's interest income is associated with its capacity to acquire adequate supply, timely transfer pricing, efficient stock management and the mitigation of risks due to price variations using hedges.

In cases where transfer pricing is not quick, or there are adverse effects due to a lack of operating hedges, the Company adopts different strategies to mitigate the effects of possible variations in the prices of its raw materials, pooled mainly in two strategies:

1) In the management of oil derivatives, the Company does not use financial hedges due to the difficulty of associating them with the different raw materials (flexible packaging can contain 2, 3 or more layers of different resins). Instead, together with its main customers, it sets the prices of products through polynomials (adjustment methods) which gather the main variations in its components. Those polynomials are periodically adjusted by both parties in order to limit the risk of variations in the prices of raw materials.

2) The Company uses financial derivatives to manage risk associated with copper and aluminum. These derivatives are assigned on a case by case basis, to cover cash flows or existing items (fair value). These financial instruments are entered into in accordance with the policies defined by the Company's management, which sets the hedging levels on the basis of the market price of copper (the higher the price of copper the higher the hedges entered into). Together with the above, financial derivatives comply with the necessary documentation (definition of the relationship between the hedge and the hedged item, risk management objectives, effectiveness tests, etc.). As of December 31, 2011 the Company had 1,100 and 160 tons of copper and aluminum hedged by derivative contracts. As of March 31, 2012 the Company had 1,375 and 150 tons of copper and aluminum hedged by derivative contracts.

Note 30 – Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)**-Raw Material Risk, Continued**

With regard to the possible effects on the Company's financial statements, assuming a strong drop of 15% in the price of copper at year-end, on the basis of the Company's inventory turnover at the end of March 2012, and assuming that no derivatives exist, a negative effect on profit or loss due to a decrease in the carrying amount of inventory before taxes may occur, and is estimated at ThUSD1,396.

- Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The Company's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk arises from the positions that the Company maintains in cash and cash equivalents, debts with banks, bonds and other assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than its functional currency (U.S. dollar) and the related appreciation/depreciation between both currencies.

Both the Company's Board of Directors and management regularly review the Company's net exposure to foreign exchange risk. For this purpose, the Company prepares forecasts on the basis of changes in the value of currencies other than the functional currency, the finance effects that would be generated by balances of assets or liabilities in those currencies at the time of the assessment. Should significant and adverse effects be forecasted for the Company, financial derivatives can be engaged (mainly cross currency swaps) to limit these possible risks. The Company and its subsidiaries have decided not to retroactively apply the requirements of IFRS 3 for previous acquisitions, maintaining the requirements established under generally accepted accounting principles in Chile ("Chilean GAAP").

As of March 31, 2012 the Company's total exposure in foreign currencies relates to an asset of ThUSD475,261. Since part of these assets correspond to investments or are hedged, foreign currency translation related to these investments is recognized in the equity reserve account, which does not directly affect the statement of income, and therefore Madeco's net exposure is equivalent to a assets of ThUSD2,487.

If an appreciation of 5% is assumed for currencies other than the controlling currency on the balance subject to foreign currency translation, the statements of income would incur an estimated negative effect before taxes of ThUSD124.

- Risk of investment in Nexans

Due to the sale of the Cables unit, at the end of September 2008, the Company received a payment in cash and shares of the French company Nexans. Subsequently in March 2011, Madeco S.A. and Nexans entered into an agreement through which the Company would have the option to increase its ownership up to 20% of the French multinational company. The period to exercise this option is 18 months to achieve 15% and three years to become the owner of 20%. From the date of this agreement through the close of March 2012, the Company had acquired 3,135,333 additional shares. Through this agreement, the Company becomes the owner of 19.83% of interest in Nexans. With this shareholding position in the ownership of the multinational, three representatives of Madeco Directory and one of them attending the compensation committee and appointments, Madeco happens to have significant influence, so that from January 2012, this investment is accounted for by the Equity Method (VP) (for details see Note 14 Financial Statements). This investment is subject to the risks inherent in the cable business. Any impacts on the financial statements of Nexans affect the outcome of Madeco been through equity, while the variation in the exchange rate between the functional currency of Company 's and the euro, the currency in which financial statements are the Nexans, has an impact on the Heritage Reserves account of the Compan ¹.

¹ For further detail, review notes 14 and 24 to the Company's financial statements.

Note 30 – Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)**- Risk of investment in Nexans, Continued**

In accordance with the French regulations and the applicable IFRS, Nexans does not publish financial statements for the quarters ending March and September. In consequence and upon Madeco's request, the Superintendency of Securities and Insurance authorized the latter authorization to use the financial statements of this French company as of December and June, respectively as the last available and reliable information to account for the investment in that company using the equity method for the accounting closing dates in March and September referred to above. This meant that in order to account for the investment during the period related to these financial statements only the effects triggered by the foreign exchange differences (dollar/ Euro) were taken into consideration as well as the ownership changes occurred within the same period.

As of March 2011 the value of the investment in Nexans added up to ThUSD 472,774. Then, a 5% decrease in the foreign exchange rate would trigger a decrease amounting to ThUSD 23,639 that would have an effect on the Equity (for further details of estimates and assumptions see the note dealing with foreign exchange rate risk).

In consideration to the methodology to account for the investment in Nexans -the equity method- the variations of the stock market price of the company shares do not have an impact on the financial statements of Madeco. However, in an hypothetical scenario where this investment were sold, the impact on the financial statements of Madeco would be represented by the difference between the sales price (normally close to market price) and the book value recorded as of the sales date.

- Interest rate risk

The Company's financing policy seeks to reduce the risks associated to changes that can occur in the Company's financial results due to sudden changes in market interest rates. These changes relate to a range of market factors such as the base rates of each country (monetary policies), equilibrium in the exchange rates of different currencies and expectations of market growth and/or shrinkage.

Once the Company's financing needs have been determined and estimations of the possible variations that could affect Madeco's performance have been made, the volatility of this risk is reduced through the adoption of debts with fixed rates, or through the use of financial derivatives (interest rate swaps) that change variable rates into fixed rates.

As of March 31, 2012, the Company had 30.2% of its total financial debt at a fixed rate and 69.8% of total financial debt at a variable rate. Should the variable interest rate increase by 100 base points over the current average annual interest rate (approximately 4.64%), this could generate (on an annual basis) an additional effect (greater finance costs) on profit or loss before taxes of ThUSD1,160.

b) Credit Risk

The Company's credit risk is directly related to its customers' ability to comply with their contractual commitments. Considering this, each customer is managed in accordance with the policies and procedures defined by the Company.

When credits are granted to customers, these are evaluated in order to reduce the default risk. The loans granted are reviewed periodically in order to apply the controls defined in the Company's policies and monitor the status of accounts pending collection.

The Company's current policy defines the provisions associated with its customers considering their credit quality and current debt history; however, should there be any evidence of default these are included in the provision (whether due to bankruptcy or order of cessation of payments, etc.).

Note 30 – Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

b) Credit Risk, continued

As of March 2012, consolidated sales amounted to ThUSD103,112 of which approximately 62.6% correspond to sales on credit terms, 26.6% to sales with insurance policies, 9.9% to sales paid in cash and 0.8% to other types of sales (against the submission of documents, letters of credit, unearned income, etc.). The balance of trade receivables was ThUSD95,098, of which approximately corresponded to sales on credit terms, 76% to sales with insurance policies, 23% to sales with insurance policies and 1% to other sales.

c) Liquidity risk

The Company's sources of financing are composed mainly of financial debt obligations of the Company and its subsidiaries, as well as the balance between the Company's accounts receivable and payable. The policy defined to mitigate the effects of loans seeks for both sources of financing to have a balanced structure between short and long-term, low exposure to risk and to be in accordance with the cash flows generated by each of the companies.

Periodically, the Company estimates its forecasted projected liquidity needs for each period, with the cash amounts to be received (balances receivable from customers, dividends, etc.), the Company's respective expenses (trading, financial, payment of hedging offsets, etc.) and available cash amounts, in order to request short-term external financing.

The risk associated with financial liabilities or assets is managed by the Company's management in accordance with the policies defined by the Company. For this purpose, cash surpluses or available funds are invested in accordance with the criteria in the policy, in low-risk instruments (mainly time deposits) in institutions with high credit ratings and considering the maximum limits established for each institution (the funds are placed in a diversified manner). Likewise, when entering into financial hedges (swaps, futures, etc.), management selects institutions with high level credit ratings in order to ensure payment in case of possible offsets in favor of the Company.

At each period-end, the balance of the net financial debt is detailed as follows:

Net financial debt balance		
	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
	ThUSD	ThUSD
Financial debt (A)	166,157	162,851
Cash and cash equivalents(B)	21,123	20,835
Net financial debt (A) – (B)	145,034	142,016

II. Risks associated with its management processes:

The Company is exposed to a range of operating risks in the performance of all the procedures that regulate its administrative processes.

The Board of Directors has engaged its Committee to conduct periodic monitoring of the internal control assessment performed by the Company's management. This review considers the most relevant processes and a defined action plan to prevent and mitigate the main risks.

Note 30 – Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

2) Capital management

Capital management refers to the management of the Company's equity. The Madeco Group's capital management policies are intended to:

- Ensure the normal performance of its operations and business continuity at long-term;
- Ensure the financing of new investments to maintain sustained growth throughout time;
- Maintaining an adequate capital structure in accordance with the economic cycles impacting the business and the nature of the industry;
- Maximizing the Company's value providing adequate return for the shareholders.

Capital requirements are included based on the Company's financing needs, maintaining adequate liquidity levels and complying with all the financial covenants established in current debt agreements. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments on the basis of the dominant economic conditions to mitigate the risks associated with adverse market conditions and take advantage of opportunities that may be generated to improve the Company's liquidity position.

As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the financial structure of Madeco S.A. and subsidiaries is detailed as follows:

Financial structure	Balance as of	
	Mar. 31, 2012	Dec.31, 2011
	ThUSD	ThUSD
Equity	600,400	465,468
Interest-bearing loans	138,147	134,966
Finance lease	27,977	27,848
Total	766,524	628,282

Using the information managed currently, the probable occurrence of future events that could result in any relevant adjustment on assets and liabilities during the next financial year is not believed to be high.

Note 31 – Contingencies and Restrictions**Madeco S.A.**

As of March 31, 2012, the Company has contingencies related to the normal course of its operations. The following is a summary of the main contingencies and restrictions of the Company and its related subsidiaries:

1) Cables Business Unit, Sales Agreement (Nexans).

At the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on April 25, 2008 the shareholders approved the sale of the Cables Unit to Nexans. Subsequently, on September 30, 2008, the sale of that business unit was formalized.

As reported in the Meeting, the main points of the aforementioned agreement are summarized as follows:

a) Price

On February 21, 2008, Madeco S.A. ("Madeco") and Nexans signed and entered into an agreement whereby Madeco agreed to transfer to Nexans the assets of its cables unit in Chile, Peru, Brazil, Argentina and Colombia, in exchange for cash payment of USD448million (subject to price variations) and 2.5 million shares of Nexans.

Upon compliance with all the conditions stipulated in the sales agreement, on September 30, 2008, Madeco received: i) USD393 million in cash, obtained from the agreed upon USD448 million discounting the debt, non-controlling interest of the companies sold, transfer taxes which the buyer in Brazil must withhold and changes in working capital, among others; and ii) 2.5 million shares of Nexans valued at approximately USD218 million as of September 30, 2008.

The cash payment was subject to the adjustment of the differences between the pro-forma balance sheet estimated as of September 30, 2008 and the accounting records as of period-end. Due to these possible changes, Madeco provided USD37 million guarantee deposits in escrow in favor of Nexans.

On July 9, 2009, Madeco S.A. filed an arbitration claim against Nexans before the New York International Chamber of Commerce. Subsequently, on August 17, 2009, Nexans returned the sum of USD8,615,000 of the USD37 million provided as escrow to Madeco S.A.. Finally, on January 14, 2011, the parties entered into a transaction agreement through which they settled the arbitration lawsuit, through reciprocal concessions. This agreement released the deposits which guaranteed the purchase and sale agreement price adjustments for the Nexans' Cable Unit. The agreement represented for the Company an adjustment due to a lower selling price of USD11,521 million, which is reflected in the Company's profit or loss as of December 31, 2010, an adjustment which is added to that recognized in the financial statements as of September 30, 2010 of USD3,364 million.

Note 31 – Contingencies and Restrictions (continued)**Madeco S.A. (continued)**

b) Statements and safeties

The sales agreement with Nexans establishes declarations and assurances that are usual for this type of agreement. These declarations and safeties essentially refer to the ownership by Madeco and its subsidiaries of cable assets which are transferred to Nexans, compliance with current regulations and the absence of contingencies, except for those declared in the same agreement. In this sense, as the seller, Madeco, assumed responsibility for the contingencies that might arise after September 30, 2008 whose origin was prior to that date.

The declarations and safeties made by Madeco will be effective until December 2009, except for: i) the labor and tax declarations, which will expire after their respective prescription terms; ii) environmental statements, which will expire on September 30, 2011; and statements regarding the ownership of the companies that were sold and the real estate ownership will expire on September 30, 2018.

c) Covenants and restrictions for Madeco

Madeco will mainly submit to the following covenants and restrictions: i) maintaining equity of no less than USD250 million during the term of the statements and safeties; ii) compensating Nexans in the event of a breach of the above; iii) granting Nexans the same real guarantees that it might grant to its creditors in the future; iv) engaging in non-competition with Nexans in the cables business for a period of 3 years beginning September 30, 2008; and v) maintaining confidentiality of non-public information.

d) Compensation

Nexans will be entitled to receive compensation for any breach of the statements, safeties and other obligations established in the purchase and sale agreement. Likewise, Nexans will be entitled to be compensated i) for payment of taxes that it must assume in the business, arising from causes prior to September 30, 2008, except for the processes declared in respect to Chile, Peru and Colombia in the statements and safeties; ii) Civil and labor lawsuits in Brazil filed as of September 30, 2008; iii) undeclared responsibilities of an environmental nature; and iv) obligations of sold companies not related to its lines of business. The Company is only responsible for 90% of the obligation to compensate for taxes in Brazil up to the date of the sale.

e) Limitation of Madeco's liability.

The sales agreement states that Madeco will not be responsible for damages caused by individual events, when they do not exceed ThUSD73; nor will it be responsible for accumulated damages without taking into account the aforementioned individual damages, which do not exceed USD1.46 million. If these are exceeded, the Company will be responsible for them in accordance with the agreement.

The sales agreement also states that the Company's responsibility in the event of tax contingencies and breaches to the statements and safeties and other obligations entered into by virtue of this agreement, will be limited to: i) USD310 million in respect to tax contingencies; ii) USD146 million in respect to other matters with a sub-limit in environmental matters of USD 30 million. All sub-limits shall discount the total from the major limit; therefore, in no event will the Company be responsible for any amount exceeding USD310 million.

Note 31 – Contingencies and Restrictions (continued)**Madeco S.A. (continued)**

f) Sale of shares of Nexans Colombia S.A. (formerly - Cedsa S.A.)

Those commitments which supplement the sale of the Company's Cable Unit to Nexans end with the sale on January 27, 2011 by Soinmad S.A. (a subsidiary of Madeco S.A.) of 1,120,000 shares of the Colombian company, Nexans Colombia S.A. (formerly - Cedsa S.A.) for ThUSD9,250. The gain net of taxes on this transaction was ThUSD4,137.

2) In accordance with point 1d above, the Company is responsible for the following lawsuits in Brazil:

a) Lawsuits caused by the purchase of Ficap S.A.

- i. On July 19, 2006, Ficap S.A. former cable subsidiary of Madeco, currently Nexans Brasil S.A. (hereafter "Nexans Brasil –formerly Ficap–") received a writ of infraction from the "Receita Federal de Brasil" for tax years 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005, corresponding to income tax differences for a total of ThBRL18,550 (ThUSD8,571 approximate historical value). However, when Ficap S.A. applied the same criteria for tax years 2006 and thereafter, it made legal deposits in order not to pay interest and fines on the income tax difference which it would have had to pay should the law have been interpreted in the manner stated in the writ of infraction. Notwithstanding the fact that these were deposits made by a company sold to Nexans, the judicial deposits have been recognized as an asset (see Note 11), since those assets were excluded from its price, and therefore Madeco maintains control over the lawsuit.
- ii. On February 10, 2010, the Brazilian Government notified Nexans Brasil –formerly Ficap- of tax assessments for a total amount of ThBRL8,481 (equivalent as of that date to ThUSD4,590) including interest and fines. The arguments and basis for the mentioned assessments are accessory to the lawsuit informed in the preceding paragraph, therefore, their result is intimately connected to that lawsuit. The legal counsel of Madeco S.A. in Brazil considers that there are sound arguments to reverse this situation and, therefore, the Company's management agreed to file the complaint and review recourses which are applicable according to Brazilian legislation. Additionally, our legal advisors estimate that the legal deposits mentioned in number i above, guarantee the payment of the withdrawals collected by the Brazilian tax authorities.
- iii. On October 25, 2010, Nexans Brasil –ex Ficap- was notified of two tax assessments accessory to the lawsuit reported in point i. preceden. In those new assessments, the government authorities require collection of income tax for the (A) 2006-2007 and (B) 2008 periods, even though the Company guaranteed the payment of that tax through several legal deposits:
 - (A) 2006-2007 period: the purpose of this assessment is to disrupt the prescription of the period that the government has to require the amounts for the 2006-2007 period. Since government authorities believe that there are integral judicial deposits for this period established by Nexans Brasil –ex Ficap-, the contingency is reduced to losing them.

Note 31 – Contingencies and Restrictions (continued)**Madeco S.A. (continued)**a) Lawsuits caused by the purchase of Ficap S.A., continued

(A) 2008. In this assessment, the authorities consider that the legal deposits made by the Company were less than the amount that should have been paid and required payment of the total amount they consider to be correct plus interest and fines. Since part of what is required by the government is guaranteed through legal deposits, the Company's potential exposure is reduced to the difference between that deposited and that required plus fines and interest.

As previously stated, our legal advisors estimate that the legal deposits mentioned in number i above, guarantee the payment of the withdrawals collected by the Brazilian tax authorities. Also, when consulted, the abovementioned legal advisors consider that there are sound arguments to reverse this situation and, therefore, the corresponding complaints were filed.

b) Lawsuits on ICMS.

On January 22, 2010, the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, sent a notice to the former cable subsidiary of Madeco S.A. in that country, Nexans Brasil – formerly Ficap – of tax assessments for a total amount of ThBRL89,172 (equivalent as of that date to ThUSD49,079) including interest and fines. The notices sustains that ICMS taxes (similar to the VAT in Chile) paid by Nexans Brasil – ex Ficap – in the State of Espírito Santo, the location to which copper is imported, should have been paid to the State of Sao Paulo, where one of the Nexans Brasil – ex Ficap – plants is located. Additionally, the State of Sao Paulo states that the use of that tax credit generated in the State of Espírito Santo in 2005 is not applicable. This situation is framed within the differences between various States in Brazil relative to the location where ICMS taxes on imports to that country should be paid, since the use of tax credits, granted by certain States to encourage product imports through them, has been the practice by multiple local and international companies. With regards to this matter, the Board of Directors agreed to file the recourse of complaint and review which, according to Brazilian legislation, is applicable. On April 1, 2010, the main tax organization in respect to Brazilian tax issues which gathers all its States enacted an Agreement which authorizes the States of Sao Paulo and Espírito Santo to recognize the validity of ICMS payments made by an importer to the State to physically enter merchandise. However, the administrative first instance judge, without taking into consideration the abovementioned agreement, discarded the Company's arguments and issued a verdict against it. Madeco filed the applicable appeals. Confirming the ICMS Agreement enacted by CONFAZ, on July 26, 2010, the State of Sao Paulo enacted Decree 56.045/10 which provides recognition of tax payments made to the State of Espírito Santo in regard to import operations on account and by order of third parties. On October 22, 2010, Nexans Brasil S.A. – ex Ficap – applied the aforementioned Decree 56,045/10. Should the tax authorities accept the information presented by Nexans Brasil S.A. – ex Ficap – by applying it, the liability of that company before the State of Sao Paulo shall be extinguished semi-annually and gradually from December 31, 2010 to June 1, 2014, both on the assessments currently applied as well as possible assessments for years after 2005.

On the other hand, on July 18, 2011, Nexans Brasil S.A. – ex Ficap – was notified of a new infraction for BRL45.8 million (USD29.1 million) regarding payment of the ICMS taxes, in this case for the year 2006. This notice is in line with the Decree 56.045/10, to which Nexans Brasil S.A. – ex Ficap – adhered in October 2010, and therefore it states that it is intended to suspend the order. Likewise, in the infraction it is informed that the trial will be suspended. This new notice is due to the acceptance of Decree 56.045/10 by Nexans Brasil S.A. – ex Ficap – is dependent on the review by the State of Sao Paulo of the information submitted and to the verification of whether the conditions established in this Decree are complied with.

Note 31 – Contingencies and Restrictions (continued)**Madeco S.A. (continued)**c) Lawsuit for non-standardized compensations:

On November 26, 2004, Nexans Brasil – ex Ficap – received a writ of infraction originated by the compensation returns filed by such company with the purpose of compensating withheld tax credits (originated in financial operations) with income tax debits, PIS, COFINS and CSL for the period between 1998 to 2003.

Tax authorities argue that the taxpayers must consolidate all the information related to the calculation of income taxes in the annual return, and only once the negative tax balance is found, such balance can be used as a credit against other federal taxes, but not before the filing of the annual return. The tax authorities also stated that the Declarations of Federal Tax Credits and Debits (“DCTF”) would not contain enough information to verify the existence of such credits.

Together with filing documents that confirm the existence of the credits, Nexans Brasil – ex Ficap – claims that: (i) the formal matters should not affect the use of credit, as the credit is legitimate, and (ii) that it would be possible to show in the administrative process a “compensation chamber” in which the credits over income taxes for a specific year can compensate the debts of the following year when they are not considered premature.

Although the contingency amounts to ThBRL18,239 (historical value), the credits related to the contingency would contribute to reduce it significantly. Notwithstanding the above, in case a favorable verdict is not obtained, it will be necessary to file a complaint requesting the refund of such credits; this situation will generate a temporary difference between the payment of the fiscal debits and the recovery of the credits.

d) ICMS State of Rio de Janeiro

By means of executive collection proceedings, the tax authorities of the State of Rio de Janeiro require from Nexans Brazil – ex Ficap –, the payment of ICMS taxes (similar to the VAT in Chile) owed by its Plant located in the State of Río de Janeiro. Those taxes were allegedly not paid between 1983 and 1991, a period in which such Plant was owned by SAM Industrias S.A., a company controlled by Mr. Daniel Birman. The historical value of these amounts to ThBRL7,424.

In this way, according to Brazilian legislation, Nexans Brazil – ex Ficap – as the legal successor of that Plant would have subsidiary liability for the taxes owed because SAM Industrias S.A. continued its operations. The tax authorities understand that the responsibility of Nexans Brazil –ex Ficap – is of a binding nature.

With the purpose of disputing such tax actions and avoiding its collection while such complaints are substantiated, Nexans Brazil – ex Ficap – filed bank guarantees as security for payment (the collection of 90% of the interests related to these guarantees are recognized in Note 26d).

Note 31 – Contingencies and Restrictions (continued)

Madeco S.A. (continued)

d) ICMS State of Rio de Janeiro, continued

The defense of Nexans Brazil – ex Ficap – is mainly based on the following: (i) its liability for the tax debts of SAM Industrias S.A. is of a subsidiary nature as such company continued its operations; (ii.) SAM Industrias S.A. admitted responsibility for the payment of such debts when joining an amnesty procedure established by the State of Rio de Janeiro, consequently, Nexans Brazil – ex Ficap – cannot be made liable for the payments; (iii.) in conformity with Law no. 5.172 dated October 25, 1966, being part of an amnesty procedure causes the transformation of the debts included in such procedure into debts of a different origin which are autonomous and independent from the prior debts (iv.) the tax authorities did not recognize that most of the required debts were paid by SAM Industrias S.A. in the amnesty procedure; and, (v.) the prescription of the collection after more than 5 years between the notification of the executive collection and the last payment of the abovementioned amnesty.

In line with the defense arguments presented and with the purpose of maximizing the reduction of contingency, Nexans Brazil – ex Ficap – is attempting, by means of an administrative process, to make the Receita of the State of Rio de Janeiro recognize some payments made by SAM Industrias S.A. during the abovementioned amnesty period.

3) According to 2dii above, the Company should be responsible for the following lawsuits in Brazil:

Collective Labor Lawsuit Ficap. The workers of Nexans Brazil – ex Ficap – filed a lawsuit against this Company through the "Sindicato de Campinas y de ciudades vecinas" in which they demand: (i) the payment, from March 2002, of a risk premium of 30% above the wage (including all the wage amounts) of approximately 400 employees of Nexans Brazil – ex Ficap – that were allegedly working under unsafe conditions; (ii) payment of overtime of 1 extra hour per day and other benefits because Nexans Brazil – ex Ficap – did not allow the appropriate lunch break between February 2004 and April 2005 (allowing a 45-minute break instead of 1 hour); and (iii), the payment of lawyers' fees. If Nexans Brazil – ex Ficap – loses the abovementioned lawsuit, and according to 2dii of this Note, Madeco will be required to compensate Nexans for any damages resulting from that lawsuit generated prior to September 30, 2008, date on which the abovementioned Brazilian company was sold to Nexans.

4) Long-term loan for the purchase of Nexans shares.

On November 25, 2011, a line of credit agreement with Banco Itaú was subscribed in the amount of USD82 million, payable in a 5-year term. Together with considering the practices and the normal causes for acceleration in this type of operations, such agreement establishes that, in the event Madeco sells the shares of Nexans (unless they are sold to its subsidiaries), it shall pay in advance a percentage of the loan equivalent to the percentage of decrease for the disposal of its ownership interest in total number of shares of Nexans to the bank. Additionally, the agreement establishes the obligation of maintaining: Total Net Leverage of the consolidated balance not over one; a minimum equity amount of USD250 million over its consolidated balance sheet, and; the control by the Luksic Group with an interest ownership of at least 45%.

As of March 31, 2012, Madeco complies with all the restrictions stipulated in the contract according to the following table:

Covenants . Banco Itaú	03.31.2012	Covenants
Total Net Leverage of the consolidated balance	0.37	< 1.00
Minimum equity	ThUSD 627,663	> ThUSD 250,000
Pr Interest ownership of the Luksic Group over Madeco	54.4%	> 45.0%

Note 31 – Contingencies and Restrictions (continued)**Madeco S.A. (continued)****Indalum S.A. and subsidiaries****a) Restrictions**

The Company and its subsidiaries have no indirect guarantees as of March 31, 2012.

In conformity with the conditions for granting the long-term loans of Banco Security on December 29, 2010:

- The Parent, Madeco entered a “property and payment Comfort Letter” which states that it will maintain, directly or indirectly, an ownership of at least 50.1% of Indalum, and as a result, control of its management.
- During the life of the loan, the Company is required to maintain the following financial ratios:
 - Indebtedness level equal to or lower than 1.6 times.
 - Financial expenses coverage greater than 3 times.

As of March 31, 2012, the Company has fully complied with the abovementioned restrictions according to the following table:

Covenants. Banco Security	03.31.2012	Covenants
Indebtedness ratio	0.72	< 1.60
Debt coverage ratio	7.02	> 3.00
Interest ownership of the Parent Company Madeco over Indalum	99.5%	> 50.1%

b) Contingencies**Legal contingencies**

The Company and its subsidiaries have no lawsuits or other legal actions against them which should be disclosed.

Tax contingencies**Ingewall S.A.**

Case No. 10.739-09

As of March 31, 2012, the subsidiary Ingewall S.A. is subject to the questioning and notices of payments issued by the SII for value-added tax refunds for the periods between July through December 1999 and February through August 2001, the value of which after the first instance verdict is ThUSD 628. Through its legal advisors, the Company’s management is taking the necessary steps and expects a favorable resolution.

Case No. 220-2005

As of March 31, 2012, there is a Resolution from the SII for tax years 2000, 2001 and 2002 related to the amendment of the tax loss carry-forward.

The Tax Court of the XVI Dirección Regional Metropolitana de Santiago Sur did not accept the appeal for reversal; therefore the case will be heard by the Court of Appeals in San Miguel.

In April 2010, the company received notice of the Judgment of the Court of Appeals in San Miguel that confirms the first instance ruling.

Note 31 - Contingencies and Restrictions (continued)**Indalum S.A. and subsidiaries (continued)****Tax contingencies (continued)**

Due to the foregoing, the tax loss in Ingewall S.A. as of December 31, 2001 is reduced from the amount of ThUSD 27,671.8 to ThUSD 14,118.7. This involved adjusting the tax loss accumulated in the company.

On April 26, 2011 the company filed to the Internal Revenue Service a formal application called "own error correction form" under the provisions set forth in article 126 of the Tax Code in order to correct an error in the quantification of the tax loss determined by the company as of December 31, 2007.

Case No. 136-07

As of March 31, 2012 there are notices of the Internal Revenue Service requesting the company to present evidence of the tax loss for the fiscal years 2004, 2005 and 2006, tax assessments Nos. 258-259-260 relating to the first category sole tax on expenses accounted for during the fiscal years referred to above. The amount involved is ThUSD 378. In relation to the entries that have not been corrected yet, the company is taking all the necessary steps to do so.

The Company has prepared its defense and presented the same before the Internal Revenue Service. At the administrative reconsideration stage, this regulatory entity has considered that due and reliable evidence has been produced to support several entries that had been initially rejected, thus correcting the First Category and Sole Tax originally stated in the referred tax assessments, which now amount to ThUSD 22.6.

Tax assessment No. 363 of December 15, 2008 that determines a FY2007 income tax amounting to ThUSD 131.5. On June 23, 2010 the company presented all the information and documentation required to the Court in order to prove the loss triggered by the branch of Ingewall in Uruguay.

On August 19, 2011 the company received notice of the first instance judgment where the Tax Court insists in objecting a portion of the tax loss accumulated in the company and impose the sole tax of article 21 of the Income Tax Law. Due to these reasons and within the legal term, the company has requested this case to be called and in lieu an appeal to be filed.

On April 24, 2012 the Court of Appeals in San Miguel rejected the appeal in whole filed by the company against the first instance judgment of the IRS. The Company is analyzing to file an appeal to the Supreme Court.

As of March 31, 2012 the company has recorded a future payment provision amounting to ThUSD 255.

Note 31 - Contingencies and Restrictions (continued)**Alusa S.A. and subsidiaries****Restrictions**

(a) As of March 31, 2012, Alusa S.A. has the following contingencies and/or restrictions:

The Company is subject to the following commitments with the following financial institutions:

(a1) Lease operations with Banco BBVA for a total amount of ThUSD5,529

As a condition for this loan and lease operations, Alusa S.A. must comply with the following restrictions:

Madeco S.A. must be the direct or indirect owner of at least 50.1% of voting right shares in the share capital of Alusa S.A., during the life of the loans.

(a2) Loan with Corpbanca

On September 2, 2008, Alusa S.A. became guarantor and co-debtor of Aluflex S.A. for the loan granted by Corpbanca to this company of ThUSD4,000 with semi-annual amortization and final expiration date of September 2012.

(b) As of March 31, 2012, Peruplast S.A. has the following contingencies and/or restrictions:

On November 6, 2007, it assumed the following commitments related to two non-current bank loans of ThUSD8,000 each:

(b1) Scotiabank

Peruplast S.A. must comply with the following covenants:

Maintain an indebtedness ratio (Total Liabilities less Deferred Taxes over Net Equity less Intangibles Non-Trade Receivables with Subsidiaries of Peruplast) of no more than 1.5 times.

Maintain a debt coverage ratio (Financial Debt over EBITDA) of no more than 2.0 from December 2007 to September 2009 and of no more than 1.75 times from December 2009 and thereafter.

Maintain a debt service coverage ratio (EBITDA over the current portion of non-current debt plus finance expenses) of at least 1.5 times.

Note 31 - Contingencies and Restrictions (continued)

Alusa S.A. and subsidiaries (continued)

Restrictions (continued)

(b2) BCP - Banco de Crédito del Peru

Peruplast S.A. must comply with the following Covenants:

Leverage (Total Liabilities less Tax and Deferred equity share) of less than 1.50 times.

Measuring this ratio, liabilities will include all guarantees and contingencies granted by Peruplast S.A. in favor of third parties.

Debt Service Coverage (Operating Net Income plus Depreciation and Amortization less Income Tax and equity interest less Distributions to Shareholders less Loans to Subsidiaries less Net Financial Capital Investments plus Beginning Cash over Debt Service) greater than 1.25.

As of March 31, 2012, Peruplast S.A. complies with all these restrictions according to the following table:

Covenants. Scotiabank	03.31.2012	Covenants
Indebtedness ratio	1.49	< 1.50
Debt coverage ratio	1.74	< 1.75
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	2.15	> 1.50
Covenants. Banco de Credito (Template BCP)	03.31.2012	Covenants
Leverage	1.49	< 1.50
Debt Service Coverage (referential)	1.44	> 1.25

Decker Industrial S.A. and subsidiaries (Argentina)

Claims have been filed against Metacab S.A. (subsidiary of Decker Industrial S.A.) generated by the Ownership Program in conformity with a purchase agreement entered into with the former ECA, an Argentine State-owned company. The by-laws of Metacab S.A. stated that the holders of 6% of the share capital must be organized under an Ownership Program, which all the Company's employees who comply with specific requirements could join. That plan has never been implemented. There are currently claims filed by that company's former employees claiming inadequate business management which resulted in the company's losses in the past and damaged the beneficiaries of the abovementioned Program. As a result of these claims, among other restrictions, seizures were imposed on the Lomas de Zamora Plant and certain machinery owned by that company. As of to-date, the Company's legal advisors believe it is impossible to estimate the outcome of this contingency and have indicated that the amount of the contingency is ThUSD39.

Note 32 - Impairment of Financial and Non-financial Assets

1. Financial Assets

a) The accumulated impairment for financial and non-financial assets as of each year-end is detailed as follows:

Description	Impairment	
	12/31/2011 ThUSD	12/31/2011 ThUSD
Trade and other receivables	2,481	2,379

b) The impairment that has affected profit or loss for each year related to trade and other receivables is detailed as follows:

Description	Impairment (charge) credit		
	03/31/2012 ThUSD	12/31/2011 ThUSD	Profit or loss account
Trade and other receivables	78	(607)	Administrative expenses

2. Non financial assets

For the reporting periods there are no charges to the results on account of non financial asset impairment.

3. Testing impairment of non-financial assets

As stated in the summary of significant accounting policies note letter j, throughout the year and mainly on the closing date, the Parent and its subsidiaries assess the existence of indicators that any of their non-financial assets might be impaired. For these purposes, they perform the following tests, using the assumptions or indicators detailed below for each non-financial asset:

3.1. Property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets

Value in use is the criteria used by the Group to determine the recoverable value of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangibles.

In order to verify whether there is an impairment of the Company's non-financial assets, future cash flows are prepared using the most recent budgets and available historical information. These budgets include the best estimates by the Company's management regarding income and costs of cash-generating units using sector forecasts, past experience and future expectations.

The recoverable amount of the cash-generating units has been determined on the basis of the calculation of value in use and cash flow forecasts based on financial budgets approved by management that cover the weighted average estimated useful life associated with that cash-generating unit. The discount rate applied to cash flows forecasts was estimated using the methodology for calculating the weighted average cost of capital ("WACC").

Should the recoverable amount be less than the net carrying amount of the asset, the corresponding impairment loss provision is recorded for the difference, with a charge to "Depreciation" in the consolidated statement of income.

Impairment losses recognized for an asset in previous years are reversed when there is a change in the recoverable amount estimate, increasing the value of the asset with a charge to profit or loss up to the carrying amount that the asset would have had if the accounting adjustment had not been made.

Note 32 - Impairment of Financial and Non-financial Assets (continued)

Key assumptions used to calculate value in use

The calculation of value in use for cash-generating units is more sensitive to the following assumptions:

- EBITDA (operating income before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization);
- Discount rates; and
- Growth rates of the cash flows of Cash Generating Units.

EBITDA – Cash flows are based on estimates made by the Company’s management on the basis of the budgets of each unit or based on available historical values. These are increased in the future in accordance with expected growth. For estimation purposes, an annual growth factor between 1% and 5% was applied.

Discount rates – Discount rates reflect management’s estimate of the specific capital costs of each business. This estimate (WACC) reflects the key variables and implicit risks in each country, industry and currency. In order to determine the appropriate discount rates, the Company uses risk-free rates (based on the yield of a US government bond at 10 years), the debt structure of each business, tax rates for each jurisdiction, the country risk of each nation (JP Morgan’s EMBI index), industry risk premium rates, financial betas for similar companies and average rates of financial debt for each business (debt obligations in the same currency, in this case in U.S. dollars) among other variables.

The discount rates applied as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 are detailed as follows:

Country	Minimum	Maximum
Chile	7.5%	9.0%
Argentina	12.0%	14.0%
Perú	8.5%	10.0%

Forecasted growth rates - The rates are based on a range of factors such as industry research published, management’s estimates and historical growth rates.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

Forecasted cash flow growth rate – Due to the high variability, competition, speed of technological changes, increase in the value of raw materials or other factors that might arise in the future, growth rates are amended ranging from less than expected growth to negative growth rates. Based on these factors the Company observes how these changes affect future cash flows and their comparison to the value of financial assets in order to estimate whether there is evidence of potential impairment.

Assumptions used to determine the value in use as of March 31, 2012 have not changed significantly compared to those existing as of December 31, 2011.

Note 32 - Impairment of Financial and Non-financial Assets (continued)

3.2 Goodwill

Goodwill obtained through business combinations has been assigned to the individual cash generating units, which are also reporting segments, for impairment as follows:

The carrying amount of goodwill assigned to the cash generating unit is detailed as follows:

	Goodwill carrying amount	
	03/31/2012 ThUSD	12/31/2011 ThUSD
Flexible packaging unit	848	848
Total	848	848

The Parent company and its subsidiaries did not find any evidence of non financial asset impairment for the periods ended March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011.

The methodologies and key assumptions about the recoverable amount are determined on the same bases and criteria indicated in number 3.1.

Note 33 – Investments in Joint Ventures

The Madeco S.A. Group's share in Peruplast S.A., through its subsidiary Alusa, is detailed as follows:

Name of significant subsidiary	Peruplast S.A. (1)
Country of incorporation	Peru
Functional currency	USD
Ownership interest and voting rights	50.0%

Summarized financial information	ThUSD	ThUSD
	Mar-31-2012	Dec-31-2011
Total assets	64,705	70,127
Current assets	32,808	38,160
Non-current assets	31,897	31,967
Total liabilities	39,867	40,834
Current liabilities	24,302	24,980
Non-current liabilities	15,565	15,854
Operating Income	17,067	69,937
Operating expenses	(15,531)	(62,075)
Net gain (loss)	1,536	7,862

(1) Alusa S.A. owns 50% of Peruplast S.A., which corresponds to an interest in a joint venture and has been consolidated in an amount proportional to that interest. Alusa S.A. has not incurred any contingent liabilities, nor does it have capital investment commitments as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011.

Note 34 – Guarantees Provided and Received

a) Guarantees provided

Guarantees provided as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 are detailed as follows:

Creditor	Debtor	Type of guarantee	AMOUNT	
			Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
Dirección de Vialidad	Indalum S.A.	Guarantee deposit	2	2
Comercial Aprilla S.A.	Alumco S.A.	Rental guarantee	5	5
Inmobiliaria Noruega Ltda.	Alumco S.A.	Rental guarantee	3	3
Vidrieria Pratt S.A.	Alumco S.A.	Rental guarantee	5	4
Inmobiliaria Robles Del Castillo Ltda.	Alumco S.A.	Rental guarantee	3	3
Central Bodegas	Alumco S.A.	Rental guarantee	16	15
Supetar Ltda	Alumco S.A.	Rental guarantee	4	4
Maria Cristina Gonzalez Rivas	Alumco S.A.	Rental guarantee	4	4
Soc. Minera Ferton Ltda.	Alumco S.A.	Rental guarantee	4	4
Edificio Punta Angamos	Alumco S.A.	Rental guarantee	1	1
Inductotherm	Madeco S.A.	Guarantee deposit	66	66
Ministerio de Hacienda (Brasil)	Optel Brasil Ltda.	Guarantee letter	2,187	2,187
Total			2,300	2,298

b) Guarantees received

Guarantees received as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 are detailed as follows:

Guarantee recived from third parties	Relationship	Type of guarantee	AMOUNT	
			Mar. 31, 2012 ThUSD	Dec. 31, 2011 ThUSD
SIALUM S.A.	Customer	Mortgage	5	5
Juan Fuentes Chávez	Customer	Pledge	1	1
Ángel Aravena	Customer	Pledge	62	58
Soluciones Integrales de Aluminio Ltda.	Customer	Mortgage	50	47
Soc.e Ing. Construcción Inducon	Customer	Mortgage	75	71
Vidrios y Aluminio Alucenter	Customer	Mortgage	33	31
Ernesto Retamal	Customer	Pledge	6	5
Iván Maturana	Customer	Pledge	4	4
Pedro Gajardo	Customer	Mortgage	6	5
Proyectos en Aluminio y Cristales Ltda.	Customer	Pledge	1	1
Daniel Muñoz Vergara	Customer	Pledge	1	1
Claudio Rojas Caballero	Customer	Pledge	1	1
Gabriel Merino Vidal	Customer	Pledge	1	1
Mario Arellano Muñoz	Customer	Pledge	1	1
Escobar Vidal Ángela Estela y Otro	Customer	Pledge	1	1
Humberto Manque Vega	Customer	Pledge	1	1
Comercial Isoglas Ltda.	Customer	Pledge	41	39
Tecnología Aplicada en Ventanas Ltda.	Customer	Pledge	51	48
Total			341	321

Note 35 – Subsequent events**Stocks of Madeco in Nexans**

For information purposes, we would like to inform you that the stock price in the referred French company has experienced a 38.6% decrease between today's closing price (05.28.2012) i.e., 31.095 Euros per share and the price as of March 31, 2012, i.e. 50.61 Euros per share, therefore the stock market price (that is equated with the fair value) of the investment owned by Madeco S.A. in Nexans S.A. as of that date amounts to a present amount of ThUSD 221,876.

Madeco S.A. acquired 57,783 new shares of stock in Nexans between April 1, 2012 and the date of approval of these financial statements, thus having 20.034% of ownership in the latter.

Company Purchase Agreement in Colombia

On March 14, 2012 Alusa S.A., a subsidiary of Madeco S.A., informed it had made an agreement to materialize the acquisition of a Colombian flexible packages company called Empaques Flexa S.A.S., which is owned by a local group called Carvajal S.A., holding the exact same percentage of ownership as Nexus Capital Partners III, a Peruvian investment fund that is also a partner to Alusa in the Peruvian operations (subsidiary Peruplast S.A.). At present such transaction is being materialized pending the authorizations of the competent authorities in Colombia.

These consolidated financial statements have been approved and authorized and may be issued by the Board of Directors of the Company at ordinary meeting held on May 28, 2012.

No subsequent events of a financial or accounting nature that need to be reported have occurred between April 1, 2012 and the date of issue of these consolidated financial statements.