

STATUTES

AGUAS CORDILLERA S.A.

TITLE I

Name, Address, Duration and Objective

ARTICLE ONE: The name of the company is "Aguas Cordillera S.A.", an anonymous corporation which, by virtue of Article 8 of the Law 382 of 1988 of the Ministry of Public Works, General Health Services Act, is subject to the rules of open corporations, and shall be governed by these bylaws, and matters not covered by them, by the rules of Law No. 18.046 and its Regulations, and other rules applicable to open anonymous corporations.

ARTICLE TWO: The address of the company is the city of Santiago, Metropolitan Region, notwithstanding, the company can open offices, agencies, branches or other facilities elsewhere in the country or abroad.

ARTICLE THREE: The duration of the company shall be indefinite.

ARTICLE FOUR: The company shall have the sole purpose, the establishment, construction and operation of public services, production and distribution of drinking water and the collection and disposal of sewage, and other services connected therein; and perform such other functions as expressly authorized by the Decree with Force of Law No. 382 of 1988 of the Ministry of Public Works, General Health Care Act , as amended, and other applicable regulations.

TITLE II

Capital and Shares

ARTICLE FIVE: The capital is the amount of \$131,570,442,602 pesos, divided into 50,127 ordinary, registered shares of equal value each without par value, subject to the modifications of the capital value of shares that occur as of the right accordance with the law. The company's shares may be paid in cash or with other assets.

ARTICLE SIX: The registration and transfer of shares shall be in accordance with the rules laid down in the Regulations of the Law on Corporations, not corresponding to the society to intervene with the transfer and being forced to enroll the transfers; provided they meet the minimum requirements established by the Regulations.

ARTICLE SEVEN: Shareholders are only responsible for paying their shares and are not required to repay the amounts they would have received by way of profit to the social housing.

TITLE III

Company Administration

ARTICLE EIGHT: The company will be managed by a Board of Directors composed of 5 members elected by the Shareholders, which will last for a period of two years, after which will be completely renewed. Directors may be reelected indefinitely into office. Among its members, the Board shall appoint a President who shall also be the Company's Chairman and may appoint a Vice President who will replace his duties in his absence. The president shall be responsible for chairing the meetings of the Shareholders and Board of Directors, without prejudice to other functions that these statutes, the Act or the Regulations on Corporations, entrust to him.

ARTICLE NINE: The office of director shall be paid, and the salary shall be fixed annually by the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting.

ARTICLE TEN: If for any reason the Shareholders Meeting to elect the Directors is not celebrated in the time stipulated for it, those who have completed their period until the pending appointment for replacements shall have extended functions, and the Board is obliged to convene an assembly to make such appointments within thirty days.

ARTICLE ELEVEN: The Board can and will only be completely renovated by the Ordinary or Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting, not proceeding in consequence by individual or collective revocations of one or more of its members.

ARTICLE TWELVE: The duties of Director of the company cannot be delegated and they are exercised collectively in a legally constituted room.

ARTICLE THIRTEEN: In accordance with Article Forty of the Corporations Law, the Board has the judicial and extrajudicial representation of the society and for the fulfillment of its social order, which will not be necessary to prove to others. It is vested with all the powers of administration and provision of the law or bylaws and does not provide for such deprivation of the general meeting of shareholders, without having to give any special power, even for those acts or contracts for which the law requires in this circumstance. This does not preclude the representation established by the manager, as provided in Article Forty-Nine of the same Act .

ARTICLE FOURTEEN: The meetings of the Board shall constitute an absolute majority of the number of Directors set forth in these bylaws, and resolutions are adopted by an absolute majority of the directors present.

ARTICLE FIFTEEN: The Board will meet in ordinary and extraordinary sessions. The first will be held with at least once per month on fixed dates, the purpose of which has been agreed by the Board itself and does not require special summons. The second will be held when specially called by the President, or by indication of one or more Directors, with prior evaluation of the President for the need of the meeting, unless it is requested by an absolute majority of the Directors, in which case the meeting shall be held without prior qualification. The treated matters for the meeting shall be informed and specifically indicated in the notice and cited in accordance to the regulations.

ARTICLE SIXTEEN: The deliberations and resolutions of the Board are to be registered in a Book of

Acts by any reliable means and to be signed by the Directors who have attended the meeting. The transcript shall be approved from the time of signing and since that date the agreements which it refers to may be carried into effect. If a Director wants to save his responsibility for any act or agreement of the Board, he shall state on the record his opposition, and it must be noted at the next ordinary shareholders meeting by the presiding officer. If a Director considers that a record suffers from inaccuracies or omissions, he has the right to stamp before signing the corresponding qualifications.

ARTICLE SEVENTEEN: The company shall have a General Manager appointed by the Board, with all the powers relating to commerce and all those expressly delegated by the Board, without prejudice to those referred to in the Act of Corporations and Regulations. It especially confers to the General Manager to:

- a. Enforce and carry out the agreements and resolutions of the Board, and adopt within its powers all measures required for the proper running of corporate affairs;
- b. Legally represent the company, being legally vested with the powers set out in both subsections of the seventh article of the Code of Civil Procedure;
- c. Issue appropriate orders and instructions necessary for the proper performance of the employees of the company and the achievement of social objectives;
- d. Send communications, correspondence, and make entries, records and publications ordered by the laws, regulations and these Bylaws;
- e. Keep and guard the books and Social records, and to see that they are brought to the regularity required by law and related legislation;
- f. The others that the Board will confer.

The General Manager may speak at meetings of the Board, and will respond with the members of the board to all agreements that result disadvantageous to the company and shareholders, when he/she has not registered his/her dissenting opinion in the acts.

TITLE IV **Shareholders**

ARTICLE EIGHTEEN: Shareholders will meet in Ordinary and Extraordinary Meetings. The resolutions adopted, pursuant to these statutes, oblige the Board and the shareholders of the company .

ARTICLE NINETEEN: Shareholders will meet once a year in Ordinary Meetings within one semester of the balance sheet date in order to deal with matters that the law provides for such Boards, in accordance with the provisions of article Fifty-six of the Corporations Law, and any other matter whose knowledge is not reserved for an Extraordinary Meeting.

ARTICLE TWENTY: The Extraordinary Meetings may be held at any time, when required by social needs, to decide on any matter of law or the statutes delivered to the knowledge of shareholders meetings and provided that such matters are indicated in the corresponding summons. In accordance with Article Fifty-Seven of the Law on Corporations, the matters for Extraordinary Meetings are the following:

- a. The dissolution of the company;
- b. The transformation, merger or division of the society and the reform of its statutes;

- c. The issuance of bonds or debentures convertible into shares;
- d. The sale of the assets of the company in the terms set out in No. 9 of Article 67 of the Law on Corporations, or 50% or more of the liability;
- e. The granting of real or personal guarantees to secure obligations of third parties, unless these are subsidiaries, in which case the approval of the Board shall be sufficient;
- f. All other matters required by law or these bylaws apply to the knowledge or competence of the shareholders' meetings .

The matters referred to in paragraphs a) , b) , c) and d) may only be agreed in a meeting held before a notary, who must certify that the record is a true expression of what happened and agreed what was agreed upon at the meeting.

ARTICLE TWENTY-ONE: The Meetings shall be called by the Board of the Company. The Board shall convene:

- a. Ordinary meeting to be held within one semester following the date of the balance sheet, in order to meet all matters within its jurisdiction;
- b. Extraordinary meeting, provided that, in its' opinion, the interests of the Company justify such meeting;
- c. Ordinary or extraordinary meeting, as appropriate, when requested by shareholders representing at least ten percent of the issued shares with voting rights, and the matter be specified in the summons notice;
- d. Ordinary or extraordinary meeting, as applicable, when required by the Superintendence of Securities and Insurance, notwithstanding its power to summon directly .

The summons to the shareholders shall be effected through a prominent notice that will be published at least three times on different days in one of Santiago's newspapers as determined by the shareholders at the time, manner and conditions determined by the Regulation on corporations. Also, summons will be sent by mail to each shareholder with a minimum of fifteen days, it must contain a reference to the matters to be discussed. Without limiting the foregoing, meetings may be validly held when all of the issued shares with voting rights attend, even if they haven't complied with the formalities required for a summons.

ARTICLE TWENTY-TWO: The meetings shall be formed in the first summons, unless the law or these statutes provide for greater majorities, with an absolute majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote, and in the second citation, with those present or represented whatever their number, and agreements by the absolute majority of the shares present or represented entitled to vote. Notices for the second summons may be published only after any failed celebration of a board meeting in the first call, and in any case, the new meeting should be cited to be held within forty- five days following the date fixed for the meeting that was not performed. The Meetings will be chaired by the President or by its stead, and the person designated for this purpose by the Board shall act as secretary.

ARTICLE TWENTY-THREE: Only holders of registered shares in the Share Registry five days prior to the date of when the respective meeting is held may participate in meetings and exercise their rights

to speak and vote. In the elections that take place on meetings, shareholders may accumulate their votes for one person, or distribute them in the form of their own choosing and will be proclaimed elected the ones that in a single and same voting have the highest amount of votes until the number of seats are filled. However, with the unanimous agreement of the shareholders present, the vote may be omitted and an election by acclamation may be held. Shareholders may be represented at meetings by other shareholders or by a third party, owing the record a written mandate and understanding all of the shares of the holder of the Company.

ARTICLE TWENTY-FOUR: Extraordinary meeting agreements involving reforms of the bylaws or sanitation of the invalidity of modifications of them caused by procedural defects, should be adopted by an absolute majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote. They require the vote of two-thirds of the outstanding shares entitled to vote, resolutions relating to the following matters:

- a) The transformation of the company, splitting it and its merger with another company;
- b) The modification of the duration of the company;
- c) The early dissolution of the company;
- d) The change of registered office;
- e) The reduction of social capital;
- f) Approval of contributions and inconsistent estimates of assets into cash;
- g) The modification of the powers reserved to the shareholders or limitations on the powers of the board;
- h) The decrease in the number of board members;
- i) The sale of 50% or more of its assets, whether or not including liabilities; as also the formulation or modification of any business plan which contemplates the disposition of assets in an amount that exceeds the above percentage. To this effect is presumed to constitute a single operation of disposal, those that are perfected by one or more acts relating to any social good, during any period of 12 consecutive months;
- j) The way of distributing social benefits;
- k) The granting of real or personal guarantees to secure third party's obligations exceeding 50% of assets, except when subsidiaries, case in which board approval is sufficient.
- l) The acquisition of shares of its own issue, under the conditions laid down in Articles 27A and 27B of the Companies Law;
- m) The reorganization of invalidity caused by procedural defects, allegedly vitiating the incorporation or an amendment to its bylaws comprising one or more subjects from those in the previous numbers.

Statute reforms aimed at creating, modifying or deleting preferences, must be approved by a vote of two-thirds of the shares of the series affected.

ARTICLE TWENTY-FIVE: All the deliberations and decisions of the meetings shall be registered and kept in an acts book, which will be led by the General Manager. The transcripts shall be signed by those who acted as President and Secretary of the Board, and three shareholders elected in it, or by all attendees if they were less than three. The transcript shall be considered approved from the time of its signing by the persons mentioned, and since that date the agreements which it refers to may be carried into effect.

TITLE V

Control of the Administration

ARTICLE TWENTY-SIX: The Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting shall annually appoint independent external auditors in order to examine the accounting, inventory, balance sheet and other financial statements of the Company, with the obligation to report in writing to the next Annual Meeting of Shareholders on fulfilling their mandate.

TITLE VI

Balance of other States and Financial Records and Distribution of Utilities

ARTICLE TWENTY-SEVEN: The Company shall annually prepare the General Balance for the thirty first of December of each year. The accounting records of the company shall be made in permanent records, and in accordance with the applicable laws, they must be in accordance with accounting principles of general acceptance. The Board shall submit to the consideration of the ordinary meetings a reasoned report on the state of the society in the last financial year, together with the balance sheet, the profit and loss account and the report thereon submitted by the external auditors. All these documents must clearly reflect the financial position of the company at the year's end and profits or losses incurred during the year.

ARTICLE TWENTY-EIGHT: Unless otherwise agreed upon in the respective meeting, by unanimous vote of the issued shares, the company must distribute at least thirty percent of the net profits of each year annually as a cash dividend to its shareholders in proportion to their shares.

TITLE VII

Dissolution and Liquidation

ARTICLE TWENTY-NINE: The company dissolves in all cases set out in Article 103 of the Corporations Act, and for other legal causes that can cause such result.

ARTICLE THIRTY: When the company is dissolved, a liquidation commission consisting of three persons, who may be shareholders or not, and that will be armed with all the powers that these statutes give to the Board, those of which are conferred exclusively and are appointed only to carry out the liquidation process. The commission will meet with the assistance of at least two of its members and its resolutions require the affirmative vote of two of them. The President shall have a casting vote. It is for the shareholders to appoint liquidators and determine if they are entitled to a compensation and the amount of it.

TITLE VIII

Arbitration

ARTICLE THIRTY-ONE: Any dispute arising between the shareholders as such or between them and

the company or its directors, either during the term of the Company or during its liquidation, shall be resolved each time by an arbitrator to designate the parties by agreement, against whose decisions there was no appeal whatsoever. If there is no agreement for the appointment, the arbitrator shall be appointed by the regular courts and have the quality of mixed arbitrator, to be arbitrator regarding the procedure and in law regarding the merits, and must have been exercising for more than three years the post of lecturer in the Department of Business Law in any of the Universities recognized by the State.

TITLE IX

Transitorial Provisions

TRANSITORIAL ARTICLE ONE: The capital of \$131,570,442,602, divided into 50,127 ordinary, nominative shares, without par value and of equal value each are subscribed and paid as follows:

- a. With the sum of \$2,559,693,090, corresponding to 1,000 shares, fully subscribed and paid, which corresponds to the capital as appreciation of the applicable law pursuant to Article 10 of Law No. 18,046 , according to the latest balance of the society, approved by the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on April 25, 2006, based on the balance sheet for the year ended December 31, 2005; and
- b . With the amount of \$129.010.749.512, corresponding to 49,127 shares, issued by the Board of the company pursuant to the authorization granted by the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on November 30, 2006. Of the 49,127 shares, 4,063 shares correspond to be released from payment under the capitalization of social reserves increasing to \$10,669,545,656, to be distributed to shareholders in proportion to the shares registered in the Register of shareholders; and the balance, to 45,064 cash shares fully subscribed and paid by the shareholder Aguas Andinas S.A., through a contribution in the domain of the amount of 137,999,999 shares issued by Aguas Cordillera S.A., estimated at \$118,339,453,286 amount in all shareholders unanimously agreed to value the contribution of those shares; and the entire legal currency in pesos \$1,750,570 in cash.

FIRST TRANSITIONAL ARTICLE BIS: The Board, with provisional character that will work until the holding of the next Annual General Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders of the company, will be composed by Mr. Felipe Larrain Aspillaga, Mr. Joaquín Villarino Herrera, Mr. Albert Martínez Lacambra, Mr. Andrés Rengifo Briceño, and Mr. Luis Eduardo Jiménez López

SECOND TRANSITORIAL ARTICLE: The external auditing firm Deloitte will examine accounting, inventory, balance sheet and financial statements of the company for the business year that ended on December 31, 2006, and report it to the next Annual General Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders.

THIRD TRANSITIONAL ARTICLE: In accordance with Article Fifty-Nine of the Corporations Law and while a Shareholders Board does not state otherwise, the publication of the summons to Shareholders will be published at Diario La Nación.

In Santiago de Chile, August 2014, I certify that the above text corresponds to a transcript of the updated

statutes of Aguas Cordillera S.A.

Jordi Valls Riera
General Manager
Aguas Cordillera S.A.

CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES

1. CONSTITUTION

By public deed signed before the notary of Mr. René Benavente Cash, dated April 22, 1996, the Company "Comercial Orbi II S.A. ", today established Aguas Cordillera S.A. An extract of the deed was registered on page 10,143 No. 8,258 of 1996, in the Registry of Commerce of the Real Estate of Santiago, and published in the Official Journal on May 4, 1996.

2. MODIFICATIONS

- a. Deed signed before the Notary of Santiago of Mr. René Benavente Cash, dated June 10, 1999. An abstract was registered on page 15,322 No. 12,225 of 1999, in the Registry of Commerce of the Real Estate of Santiago, and published in the Official Journal, dated on July 10, 1999.
- b. Deed signed before the Notary of Santiago of Mr. René Benavente Cash, dated January 24 , 2000. An abstract was registered on page 3,289 No. 2560 of 2000, in the Registry of Commerce of the Real Estate of Santiago, and published in the Official Journal, dated February 9, 2000 .
- c. Deed signed before the Notary of Santiago of Mr. Juan Ricardo San Martín Urrejola, dated March 27, 2000. An abstract was registered on page 9,840 N ° 7,805 of 2000, in the Registry of Commerce of the Real Estate of Santiago, and published in the Official Journal, dated April 20, 2000 .
- d. Deed signed before the Notary Public of Santiago of Mr. Ivan Torrealba Acevedo, dated November 30, 2006. An abstract was registered on page 1,531 N ° 1,315 of 2007, in the Registry of Commerce of the Real Estate of Santiago, and published in the Official Journal, dated January 16, 2007 .
- e. Deed signed before the Notary Public of Santiago of Mr. Raul Undurraga Laso, dated March 8 , 2007. An abstract was registered on page 10,671 No. 7792 of 2007, in the Registry of Commerce of the Real Estate of Santiago , and published in the Official Journal on March 17, 2007.

- f . Deed signed before the Notary Public of Santiago of Mr. Ivan Torrealba Acevedo, dated September 10, 2008. An abstract was registered on page 45,283 No. 31,166 of 2008, in the Registry of Commerce of the Real Estate of Santiago , and published in the Official Journal dated October 7, 2008 .