CAMANCHACA S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Earnings Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the period ended June 30, 2023

Information on Camanchaca

The Company operates three lines of business:

Salmon Farming: Its subsidiary Salmones Camanchaca operates in the Biobío, Los Lagos and Aysén regions in Chile. It covers genetics and egg production; a freshwater recirculation hatchery for Atlantic salmon and other fresh water species; 74 sea water grow-out concessions in 14 neighborhoods; two primary processing plants in the Los Lagos region and a value-added processing and freezing plant in the Biobio region.

Industrial Fishing: Its industrial fishing operates in Chile's northern and central-southern areas. Catches are intended for direct human consumption, such as fish oils high in omega 3, canned and frozen Jack mackerel, Langostine lobster and shrimps, and protein for indirect human and animal consumption as fishmeal and fish oil from small pelagic fish.

Seafood: The business on Chiloé Island in the Los Lagos region in Chile focuses on purchasing spawn and farming mussels at three owned farming sites, and processing these raw materials at its plant and frozen storage facility located in Rauco to prepare them for human consumption. A farm in the Atacama region in Chile grows and processes abalone.

Camanchaca is vertically integrated throughout its supply and distribution chain and exports its products to over 60 countries using its 6 offices and commercial agents in its main markets. The Company has approximately 4,000 employees on average.

Highlights for the year

- **Consolidated revenue for H1 2023 was US$ 405 million, which was 6% higher than the same period last year.** Revenue increased in the Industrial Fishing division by 19% mainly due to higher fish oil prices and higher frozen jack mackerel sales, and in the Seafood division by 35% due to increased mussels sales. It decreased in the Salmon Farming division by 4%, due to lower harvest and sales volumes.

- **EBITDA for Q2 2023 was US$ 37.5 million and US$ 78.1 million for the first half year, which was 5.2% higher than in H1 2022.** Where 63% of EBITDA is created from the Industrial Fishing division and the remainder from the Salmon Farming division.

- **Atlantic salmon harvest volumes for Q2 2023 were 6,423 MT WFE**, a decrease of 48% compared to Q2 2022 at 12,446 MT WFE, due to the scheduled reduction in the Company's harvesting plan that allowed it to transfer farming from the Tenth to the Eleventh region and reduce the risk of algae blooms. **Harvest volumes for the first half year were 17,512 MT WFE,** a decrease of 15% compared to the previous year, but in line with expectations for this period. Coho salmon harvest volumes were 2,491 MT WFE, an increase of 663 MT WFE over H1 2022, which closed the 2022-2023 season with 5,856 MT WFE, whereas the 2021-2022 season closed with 2,504 MT WFE.

- **The average Atlantic salmon sales price was US$ 9.10/kg in Q2 2023**, an increase of 2% over Q2 2022, but **sales volumes were 7,253 MT WFE**, a decrease of 32% over the previous year. The average price for the first half year was US$ 8.93/kg, an increase of 5% over prices in H1 2022.

- **The quarterly cost of harvested Atlantic salmon (ex-cage, live weight) was US$ 4.98/kg**, mainly due to two farming sites harvested this quarter that had suffered from SRS and sea lice outbreaks and sea lion attacks. These costs were also increased by higher salmon feed prices during late 2022 and early 2023. Thus, **ex-cage costs for the first half year were US$ 4.53/kg live weight (US$ 4.87 /kg WFE)**, which were higher than in H1 2022 at US$ 4.17/kg live weight.

- **Extraordinary mortalities totaled US$ 0.9 million this half year**, which was significantly lower than US$ 4.2 million for the same period last year when there were oxygen deficiencies, harmful algae blooms and fewer mitigation measures.

- **Total processing costs including moving fish to the plant were US$ 1.33/kg WFE for the first half year**, which was higher than the long-term target of US$ 1/kg and higher than these costs for H1 2022 of US$ 1.12/kg WFE. The increase was explained by lower volumes, inflation on consumables and labor costs.

- **As a result, EBIT/kg WFE for Atlantic and Coho salmon was US$ 1.01 in H1 2023, which was the same as in H1 2022.**

- **Jack mackerel catches in the central-southern area were 91% of the annual quota as of June.** Production volumes increased as the frozen processing plant was operational for the whole of the season, which resulted in frozen Jack mackerel sales volumes of 53,400 MT, an increase of 55% over H1 2022, at a price of US$ 942/MT, which was 6% lower than for the same period in 2022.

- **Purchases of sardine and anchovies from independent fishermen in the central-southern area were 73,500 MT in H1 2023**, an increase of 36% over 2022, which resulted in fishmeal production increasing by 12% to 21,500 MT and fish oil production increasing by 22% to 9,900 MT.

- **Anchoveta catches in the northern area were below normal with no industrial catches.** They were affected by oceanographic phenomena, including an increase in the sea temperature at the surface (the El Niño effect).

Accordingly, the hybrid model of purchasing anchoveta catches from independent fishermen produced 7,500 MT in H1 2023, a decrease of 68% compared to H1 2022. However, the industrial catch of Jack and Atlantic mackerel totaled 26,400 MT, an increase of 29% over H1 2022.

- **The fish oil price increased by 76% during H1 2023**, mainly due to increases in its substitutable vegetable oils, compounded by the scarcity of Peruvian production, which was affected by an increase in the sea temperature at the surface near the coast (the El Niño effect).
- **Seafood division revenue increased by 35% to US$ 19.0 million for H1 2023,** due to a 27%pa increase in mussel sales, which is consistent with the 28% increase in production at similar prices, but resulted in a negative EBITDA of US$ 0.7 million due to higher costs caused by inflationary pressures and higher distribution expenses associated with lower inventory turnover.
- **Net income after tax for H1 2023 was US$ 20.1 million**, a decrease of 34% compared to H1 2022 when it was US$ 30.3 million, mainly due to a reduction in the fair value adjustment for the Salmon Farming division of US$ 14.3 million, which was attributable to prices falling as of the end of June.
- **Net interest-bearing financial debt was US$ 153 million as of June**, excluding the financial liability from the Bio Bio Group exercising its put option over its interest in Camanchaca Pesca Sur. Net Financial Debt excluding the subsidiary Salmones Camanchaca was US$ 54 million.

Key Figures

		Q2 2023	Q2 2022	Δ%	6m 2023	6m 2022	Δ%
Operating revenue	ThUS$	202,067	223,942	(9.8%)	404,785	381,258	6.2%
Gross margin	ThUS$	47,167	68,722	(31.4%)	96,038	83,167	15.5%
EBITDA before fair value adjustments	ThUS$	37,531	63,594	(41.0%)	78,140	74,303	5.2%
EBIT before fair value	ThUS$	27,828	54,595	(49.0%)	59,121	56,977	3.8%
EBITDA margin %	%	18.57%	28.40%	(982 pb)	19.30%	19.49%	(18 pb)
Fair value adjustments	ThUS$	1,279	5,370	(76.2%)	(6,177)	8,129	-
Net income (loss) for the period attributable to owners of the parent company	ThUS$	12,567	29,115	(56.8%)	20,055	30,281	(33.8%)
Earnings (loss) per share	US$	0.0030	0.0070	(56.8%)	0.0048	0.0073	(33.8%)
Pelagic catches	MT	101,922	104,716	(2.7%)	212,186	187,661	13.1%
Northern Fishing Division	MT	10,156	34,388	(70.5%)	33,879	49,170	(31.1%)
Southern Fishing Division	MT	91,767	70,328	30.5%	178,307	138,491	28.7%
Fishmeal price	US$/MT	1,811	1,804	0.4%	1,770	1,781	(0.6%)
Atlantic salmon							
Harvest volumes	MT WFE	6,423	12,446	(48.4%)	17,512	20,555	(14.8%)
Sales volumes	MT WFE	7,253	10,720	(32.3%)	18,303	20,872	(12.3%)
% sales of fillets and portions	%	72.7%	79.5%	(678 pb)	72.9%	81.0%	(819 pb)
Ex-cage cost	US$/kg WFE	5.36	4.36	22.9%	4.87	4.49	8.5%
Processing costs	US$/kg WFE	1.49	0.99	50.8%	1.33	1.12	19.2%
Price	US$/kg WFE	9.10	8.91	2.1%	8.93	8.50	5.0%
Coho salmon							
Harvest volumes	MT WFE	0	0	-	2,491	663	275.5%
Sales volumes	MT WFE	631	451	39.7%	1,863	1,669	11.6%
Price	US$/kg WFE	7.48	10.09	(25.9%)	7.39	6.87	7.6%
Salmon EBIT/kg WFE	US$/kg WFE	0.11	1.93	(94.5%)	1.01	1.01	(0.2%)
Financial Debt*	ThUS$				216,049	194,315	11.2%
Net Financial Debt*	ThUS$				195,391	134,136	45.7%
Equity ratio	%				51.5%	57.5%	(10.5%)

EBITDA: Gross margin before fair value adjustments + depreciation - administrative expenses - distribution costs

EBIT: Gross margin before fair value adjustments - administrative expenses - distribution costs

Atlantic salmon sales: Includes only volume processed by Salmones Camanchaca

Atlantic salmon price: Sales in US$ divided by MT of product sold, excluding sales by foreign offices

* The estimated liability to acquire the 30% interest in Camanchaca Pesca Sur, which is the reference price calculated by Camanchaca less the dividend provision for 2022, based on the procedures governing the Put Option exercised by the Bio Bio Group, equivalent to US$ 42.6 million as of June 30, 2023. Without prejudice to final price adjustments after the process is concluded.

Summary Statement of Net Income by Division

ThUS$	Industrial fishing		Salmon farming		Seafood		Total	
	Q2 2023	Q2 2022	Q2 2023	Q2 2022	Q2 2023	Q2 2022	Q2 2023	Q2 2022
Operating revenue	105,396	100,727	86,157	115,527	10,514	7,689	202,067	223,942
Gross margin	37,946	40,156	7,556	26,941	1,665	1,624	47,167	68,722
EBITDA	32,444	37,357	5,550	26,152	-463	85	37,531	63,594
EBITDA margin (%)	**30.8%**	**37.1%**	**6.4%**	**22.6%**	**-4.4%**	**1.1%**	**18.6%**	**28.4%**
Net income (loss) for the period attributable to owners of the parent company	**12,614**	**17,799**	**500**	**11,456**	**-547**	**-140**	**12,567**	**29,115**

ThUS$	Industrial fishing		Salmon farming		Seafood		Total	
	6m 2023	6m 2022	6m 2023	6m 2022	6m 2023	6m 2022	6m 2023	6m 2022
Operating revenue	177,916	149,673	207,876	217,558	18,993	14,027	404,785	381,258
Gross margin	57,831	46,461	34,867	33,929	3,340	2,777	96,038	83,167
EBITDA	49,192	42,646	29,655	31,621	-706	36	78,140	74,303
EBITDA margin (%)	**27.6%**	**28.5%**	**14.3%**	**14.5%**	**-3.7%**	**0.3%**	**19.3%**	**19.5%**
Net income (loss) for the period attributable to owners of the parent company	**16,112**	**16,708**	**5,063**	**13,988**	**-1,120**	**-415**	**20,055**	**30,281**

Financial Performance

Financial Results for H1 2023

Consolidated EBITDA before fair value adjustments for H1 2023 was US$ 78.1 million, an increase of US$ 3.8 million over the US$ 74.3 million in H1 2022, mainly due to the increase in EBITDA from the Industrial Fishing division of US$ 6.5 million triggered by higher fish oil prices and the increase in frozen jack mackerel production and sales volumes.

The central-southern area of the Industrial Fishing division caught 91% of the annual Jack mackerel quota during the first six months of the year, and purchased 73,500 MT of sardines and anchovies from independent fishermen. The new jack mackerel freezing plant was available for the whole of H1 2023, which meant that production could be switched from canned fish, fishmeal and fish oil to frozen fish. This switch increased the gross margin per unit.

Lower industrial anchoveta catches in the northern area and lower catches by independent fishermen due to extraordinary oceanographic phenomena were partially offset by a 29% increase in industrial fishing catches of Jack and Atlantic mackerel, resulting in 34,000 MT of pelagic catches being processed, a decrease of 31% over 2022.

Accordingly, EBITDA for the Industrial Fishing division was US$ 49.2 million for H1 2023, an increase of US$ 6.5 million over H1 2022, which represented 63% of Camanchaca's consolidated EBITDA. EBITDA for the Salmon farming division was US$ 29.7 million for H1 2023, compared to US$ 31.6 million in 2022, due to lower sales volumes and cost increases. The Seafood division produced a negative EBITDA of US$ 0.7 million, compared to almost zero in H1

2022. The increase in mussel production and sales during the half year were offset by inflation impacting costs and lower inventory turnover, as inventories totaled 6,600 MT as of June 30, 2023.

Consolidated net income after tax for H1 2023 was US$ 20.1 million, which compares with net income of US$ 30.3 million for H1 2022. This decrease was mainly due to the Salmon Farming division following the decrease in sales volumes and the fair value adjustment, which left net income after taxes of US$ 5.1 million, compared to US$ 14.0 million for H1 2022. Falling prices in June explains the US$ 14.3 million decrease in the fair value adjustment. Net income after taxes for the Industrial Fishing division was US$ 16.1 million, a decrease of US$ 0.6 million over H1 2022. Finally, the Seafood division generated a net loss of US$ 1.1 million compared to a net loss of US$ 0.4 million for H1 2022.

Salmon Farming Division

Salmones Camanchaca harvested 17,512 MT WFE of Atlantic salmon during the first half of 2023, which was 15% lower than harvest volumes for the same period in 2022 of 20,555 MT WFE, and aligned with the Company's harvesting plan of reducing harvest volumes in Q2 2023 by 48.4% to 6,423 MT WFE. This temporary decrease supports moving smolt stockings further south in compliance with the risk reduction strategy. Coho salmon harvest volumes for H1 2023 were 2,491 MT WFE, and arose from the final stage of the 2022-2023 season. Thus, total harvest volumes were 20,003 MT WFE, a decrease over the 21,218 MT WFE harvested in H1 2022.

Salmon revenue for H1 2023 was US$ 208 million, a decrease of 4% over H1 2022. Atlantic salmon sales volumes fell to 18,303 MT WFE from 20,872 MT WFE in H1 2022. This was partially offset by higher Coho salmon sales volumes that rose to 1,863 MT WFE from 1,669 MT WFE in H1 2022, and by average price increases of 5% for Atlantic salmon and 8% for Coho salmon.

The Company's foreign subsidiaries sell salmon from third parties and sales increased by US$ 1.1 million in H1 2023 to reach US$ 24.8 million.

The ex-cage cost of Atlantic salmon for H1 2023 was US$ 4.53/kg live weight (US$ 4.87/kg WFE), which was higher than this cost of US$ 4.17/kg live weight for H1 2022. The increase was due to higher salmon feed prices and to SRS and sea lice outbreaks and sea lion attacks at two farming sites that were harvested during Q2 2023.

Extraordinary mortalities and their associated expenses are directly expensed when they occur, and these were US$ 0.9 million, due to eliminating unused fry following the decision to stock one site fewer than the Company's original plan. These costs were significantly lower than the US$ 4.2 million incurred during the same period last year, when oxygen deficiencies and harmful algae blooms occurred.

Processing costs for Atlantic salmon including harvesting costs were US$ 1.33/kg WFE, which was above the long-term target of US$ 1/kg and higher than these costs in H1 2022 of US$ 1.12/kg WFE, due to lower processing volumes during Q2 2023 and inflationary pressures on costs. This lower harvest volume in the quarter allowed the Tomé secondary processing plant to be shut down for 5 weeks for scheduled maintenance and several improvements in the annual maintenance program.

Accordingly, the cost of sales rose due to higher farming costs, lower harvest volumes and higher processing costs.

The gross margin for H1 2023 was US$ 34.9 million, a slight improvement of US$ 0.9 million over H1 2022, as a result of lower extraordinary mortalities and higher salmon prices, but with lower sales volumes and higher associated costs. Consequently, EBITDA before fair value adjustments for H1 2023 was US$ 29.7 million, which is comparable to the US$ 31.6 million achieved in H1 2022. Similarly, EBIT/kg WFE for salmonids during H1 2023 was US$ 1.01/kg WFE, which was closely aligned with H1 2022.

The net fair value adjustment for H1 2023 was negative US$ 6.2 million, compared to positive US$ 8.1 million for H1 2022. The difference of US$ 14.3 million was due to falling market prices as of June 30, and higher ex-cage costs attributable to higher feed prices and environmental risk mitigation measures.

Accordingly, net income after taxes for H1 2023 was US$ 5.1 million, which was lower than the net income of US$ 14.0 million for H1 2022.

Industrial Fishing Division

The Fisheries Undersecretary reported in the Annual Fisheries Statement for 2022 that the status of all the fish caught by the Company's industrial fishing fleet and by independent fishermen then processed by the Company are "Fully Exploited" or "Under Exploited". Furthermore, the Company mainly catches Jack mackerel and this is certified by the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), whose latest audit report confirms its status and that it is correctly managed.

The northern and southern industrial fishing divisions had the opposite performance during H1 2023, with very good productive and commercial results in the central-southern division and insufficient catches in the northern division compared to previous years. This insufficiency has been partially offset by higher catches of other species, such as Jack and Atlantic mackerel, and by acquiring catches from independent fishermen using the Company's hybrid operating model. The Company is prohibited from trawling within five miles of the coast, so it has negotiated agreements with independent fishermen to unload their catches directly at the Iquique plant, or to carrier vessels that receive these catches and transport them to the plant.

The fishing situation was favorable throughout the central-southern fishing division. Jack mackerel catches totaled 94,000 MT, which was 91% of the annual quota. Accordingly, frozen fish production increased from 43,000 MT in H1 2022 to 67,500 MT in H1 2023.

93% of the sardine quota was purchased from independent fishermen and 73,500 MT of purchased raw material was processed, an increase of 36% over H1 2022.

Thus, the total pelagic catch processed by the subsidiary Camanchaca Pesca Sur was 178,000 MT, an increase of 29% over processing volumes in H1 2022. Fishmeal and fish oil yields were 31.9%, compared to 30.2% in H1 2022. Fish oil prices were well above normal and reached US$ 4,487/MT, driven by significant increases in vegetable oil prices and lower supplies from Peru due to the El Niño phenomena. The price of fishmeal remained stable at US$ 1,770/MT, which was a slight decrease of 0.6% over H1 2022.

Net income after taxes:

- The Northern Fishing division incurred a net loss of US$ 4.8 million in H1 2023, compared to its net loss of US$ 1.8 million in H1 2022, due to the unavailability of anchoveta, mitigated by higher catches of Jack and Atlantic mackerel. The net loss for H1 2023 includes the non-recurring effects of cost reductions to adapt to lower than expected availability in H2 2023, and negative non-operating costs associated with exchange rates that affect a land lease in UF of US$ 1.8 million. Operating costs at fallow sites are immediately expensed and decreased from US$ 7.2 million to US$ 6.3 million.

- Southern Fishing Division
  - The subsidiary Camanchaca Pesca Sur produced net income of US$ 32.5 million in H1 2023, an increase over its net income for H1 2022 of US$ 25.2 million, which was driven by higher sales volumes of frozen Jack mackerel that rose from 34,600 MT in H1 2022 to 53,400 MT in H1 2023, and a 76% increase in fish oil prices compared to H1 2022. Operating costs at fallow sites increased from US$ 9.6 million in H1 2022 to US$ 12.3 million in H1 2023.
  - The Company has a 70% interest in its subsidiary Camanchaca Pesca Sur, so its share of net income was US$ 22.8 million, which was reduced by US$ 1.9 million for other items allocated to the central-southern area that are not included in the subsidiary Camanchaca Pesca Sur. These items include the results of the logistics business on Rocuant Island, Talcahuano, and allocated financial expenses. Thus, the southern fishing division generated net income of US$ 20.9 million, compared to net income of US$ 18.4 million in H1 2022.

Corporate Support Departments

Consolidated administrative expenses increased by US$ 2.2 million compared to H1 2022, to total US$ 11 million, mainly due to inflation on costs in Chilean pesos combined with a lower exchange rate, which explains nearly 50% of this increase. Furthermore, there were non-recurring technology expenses associated with business continuity and cyber-security projects, which represented approximately 25% of the increase, together with variable employee compensation associated with 2022 performance. Administrative expenses as a proportion of H1 operating revenue increased from 2.3% to 2.7%.

Distribution costs increased by 49% or US$ 8.5 million, due to higher cold storage costs caused by higher volumes of frozen products, lower inventory turnover for mussels and salmon, higher freight costs for fresh products, and higher marketing expenses for canned Jack mackerel. Distribution costs as a proportion of H1 operating revenue increased from 4.6% to 6.4%.

Consequently, administrative and distribution expenses increased from 6.9% of operating revenue in H1 2022 to 9.1% in H1 2023.

Financial costs increased by US$ 2.4 million compared to H1 2022 to total US$ 7.4 million in H1 2023, due to the increased interest reference rate, despite the reduction in interest-bearing financial debt. This debt decreased by 11% or US$ 20.9 million compared to H1 2022 and totaled US$ 173.4 million as of June 30, 2023.

The combination of fluctuations in the Chilean peso to US dollar exchange rate and higher inflation affecting UF-indexed assets and liabilities resulted in an unrealized foreign exchange loss of US$ 2.1 million compared to a loss of US$ 0.1 million during H1 2022.

Other gains/losses were a net loss of US$ 2.0 million compared to a net loss of US$ 1.1 million, mainly due to the trout farming joint venture, which produced a net loss of US$ 1.3 million for Camanchaca, due to lower sales volumes and higher costs.

Cash flow for the period ended June 30, 2023

Net cash flow from operating activities in H1 2023 was positive US$ 5.5 million, which was US$ 55.2 million less than in H1 2022 when it was positive US$ 60.7 million. This decrease is mainly explained by an increase in the working capital required by the Industrial Fishing division in its normal operating cycle during the first half of the year, which produced a higher volume. Furthermore, the salmon growth plan increased inventories, biological assets and supplier payments. Finally, salmon receipts fell due to lower sales volumes.

Net cash flow from financing activities was positive US$ 0.7 million compared to negative US$ 34.4 million in H1 2022, due to borrowing short-term debt that produced positive cash flow of US$ 33.2 million, mainly to finance the Industrial Fishing and Salmon Farming businesses, and to pay dividends.
Net cash flow used in investing activities was US$ 22.9 million in H1 2023, compared to US$ 39.5 million in H1 2022. US$ 10.4 million was invested in the subsidiary Salmones Camanchaca during the first half of the year under its plan to reduce the risks associated with harmful algae blooms and oxygen deficiencies. Other investments of US$ 12.5 million in the Industrial Fishing division were mainly for odor mitigation technologies and asset maintenance.

Consequently, the Company's total net cash flow including exchange rate effects was negative US$ 16.4 million for H1 2023, leaving a cash balance as of June 30, 2023 of US$ 20.7 million.

Camanchaca has a strong financial position, with cash and unused credit lines as of June 30 totaling liquidity of approximately US$ 90 million.

Financial position as of June 30, 2023

Assets

The Company's total assets as of June 30, 2023 increased by 9.3% or US$ 76.9 million compared to December 31, 2022, to reach US$ 901 million.

Current assets as of June 30, 2023 increased by 17% or US$ 70 million compared to December 31, 2022, to reach US$ 481 million. This is mainly due to an increase of US$ 41.3 million in biological assets consistent with growth plans at the subsidiary Salmones Camanchaca, an increase of US$ 18.8 million in non-financial assets for prepaid insurance premiums and fishing licenses that will be expensed during the year, expenditure to prepare marine farming sites, an increase of US$ 16.9 million in inventories due to the higher fishing catches in the first half of the year and lower inventory turnover for mussels, and an increase in receivables of US$ 9.5 million within the Industrial Fishing division, offset by a decrease in cash of US$ 16.4 million.

Non-current assets increased by 1.8% or US$ 7.3 million to reach US$ 421 million, which mainly reflects investments net of depreciation in the Salmon Farming and Industrial Fishing divisions.

Liabilities and equity

The Company's total liabilities as of June 30, 2023 increased by 15.3% or US$ 58.1 million to reach US$ 438 million.

Current liabilities increased by 34% or US$ 54.4 million compared to December 31, 2022, to reach US$ 214 million. This was mainly due to an increase in financial liabilities of US$ 32.8 million to finance working capital within the Salmon Farming and Industrial Fishing divisions, together with the consequent increase in payables of US$ 11.2 million, and an increase in income tax liabilities of US$ 7.7 million.

Non-current liabilities increased by 2% or US$ 3.7 million to reach US$ 223 million.

Camanchaca's equity increased by 4% or US$ 18.8 million to reach US$ 464 million, due to earnings for the period, less the final dividend for 2022.

Divisional Operating Performance

Salmon Farming Division

The financial performance of the salmon farming division is closely related to three key drivers:

1. **The price of Atlantic salmon**, which is sensitive to Norwegian and Chilean supply conditions and North American demand.

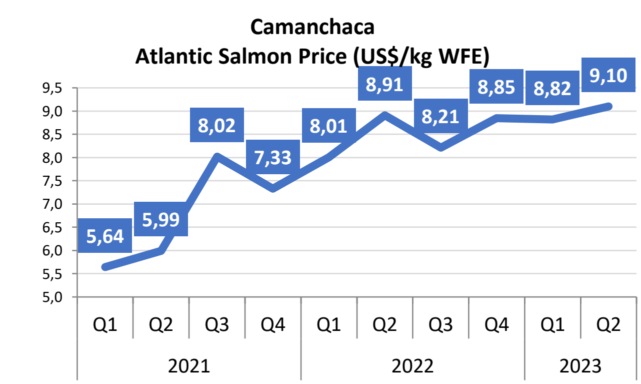
2. **Practices and performance of growing-out at sea and its environmental-sanitary conditions**, which affect fish survival, feed conversion ratios, growth rates and the medicines required to improve fish health, as these determine most of the ex-cage costs.

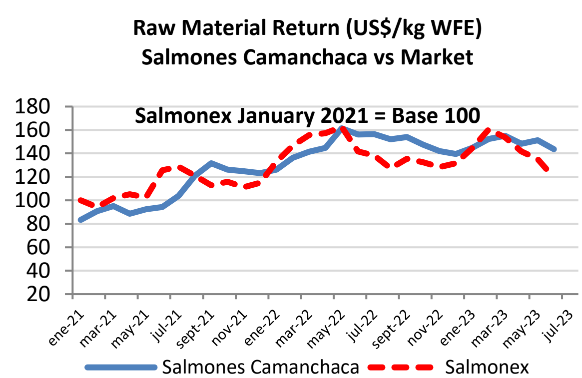
3. **The cost of feed**, which represents approximately half of the live weight unit cost at harvest.

I. Salmon prices

Despite falling Atlantic salmon market prices, Camanchaca's average sales price was US$ 9.10/kg WFE during Q2 2023, which was US$ 0.19/kg WFE higher than in Q2 2022. The Company's flexibility and agility to react to market changes by switching formats and markets to capture the best return on its raw materials helped it to keep its prices above the market reference price, despite the downturns. Prices as of the end of June had recovered by the date of this report.

The subsidiary Salmones Camanchaca achieved greater price stability by adding value to the Company's products and associating sales with medium-term commercial agreements that attenuate volatility. Prices rose in January and February 2023, and the Company's raw material return (RMR[1]) lagged behind the "Salmonex" market benchmark [2]. However, since March its RMR has remained above this benchmark, with the difference reaching +US$ 1.14 /kg as of June 30 and +US$ 0.74/kg on average during Q2 2023.





[1] Raw Material Return is the final product price less distribution and specific secondary processing costs. It is a price measurement before selecting the final destination for harvested fish and provides a homogeneous aggregate indicator for the Company's products.

[2] The "Salmonex" market index is based on the price of fresh fillet trim D exported by Chilean firms, net of Salmones Camanchaca's processing and distribution costs, in order to eliminate cost differences and isolate marketing differences.

Harvest Volumes

Company-farmed Atlantic salmon		Q2 2023	Q2 2022	6m 2023	6m 2022
Harvest volumes	MT WFE	6,423	12,446	17,512	20,555
Production*	MT WFE	6,376	12,311	17,400	21,725
Sales volumes	MT WFE	7,253	10,720	18,303	20,872
Average sales price	US$/kg WFE	9.10	8.91	8.93	8.50

Company-farmed Coho salmon		Q2 2023	Q2 2022	6m 2023	6m 2022
Harvest volumes	MT WFE	-	-	2,491	663
Production	MT WFE	-	-	2,576	663
Sales volumes	MT WFE	631	451	1,863	1,669
Average sales price	US$/kg WFE	7.48	10.09	7.39	6.87

* 6m 2022 includes raw material purchased from third parties and processed by the subsidiary Salmones Camanchaca.

Salmones Camanchaca harvested 17,512 MT WFE of Atlantic salmon during H1 2023, with an average harvest weight of 5.0 kg WFE (open cycle), which was 15% lower than during the same period in 2022. Coho salmon harvest volumes added another 2,491 MT WFE during H1 2023.

Salmon sales

The Company's marketing and sales strategy is to build its capacity and flexibility, in order to diversify its products and target markets and focus on the most attractive markets for its raw material, based on medium-term conditions, while preferring stable customer relationships.

Sales by Market Segment for H1 2023

Product	USA	Europe + Eurasia	Asia, except Japan	Japan	LATAM except Chile & Mexico	Mexico	Chile	Others	Total
	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$
Atlantic salmon	66,777	7,534	17,233	4,441	21,499	37,464	7,803	646	163,396
Coho salmon	4,517	1,525	14	422	129	6,396	773	0	13,777
Others	24,836	0	0	0	0	0	5,867	0	30,703
TOTAL	**96,130**	**9,059**	**17,247**	**4,863**	**21,628**	**43,860**	**14,444**	**646**	**207,876**
	46.2%	4.4%	8.3%	2.3%	10.4%	21.1%	6.9%	0.3%	100.0%

Sales by Market Segment for H1 2022

Product	USA	Europe + Eurasia	Asia, except Japan	Japan	LATAM except Chile & Mexico	Mexico	Chile	Others	Total
	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$
Atlantic salmon	88,400	5,594	8,716	8,837	19,280	30,137	15,866	544	177,375
Coho salmon	2,572	148	2,619	1,104	148	4,435	441	0	11,467
Others	23,760	0	0	0	0	0	4,957	0	28,717
TOTAL	**114,732**	**5,742**	**11,335**	**9,941**	**19,428**	**34,572**	**21,264**	**544**	**217,558**
	52.7%	2.6%	5.2%	4.6%	8.9%	15.9%	9.8%	0.3%	100.0%

The Company defines its value-added products as those that process whole salmon. They represented 73% of Atlantic salmon sales for H1 2023, which was lower than 81% in H1 2022. This proportion for Coho salmon sales increased from 55% to 94% in H1 2023, which reflects the strategy of penetrating value-added markets. The remaining sales are head-on gutted whole salmon principally for the South American, Eurasian, Japanese and Chinese markets in fresh and frozen formats.

The USA remained the principal market with 46.2% of sales for H1 2023, while Mexico remained in second place at 21.1%, all in line with the Company’s value-added strategy. Latin America except for Chile and Mexico increased from 8.9% to 10.4% and Japan decreased from 4.6% to 2.3%.

Other income is mainly the sale of salmon and other third-party seafood by our US subsidiary, Camanchaca Inc., smolt sales, third party processing services provided by the primary processing plant, and leased farming sites.

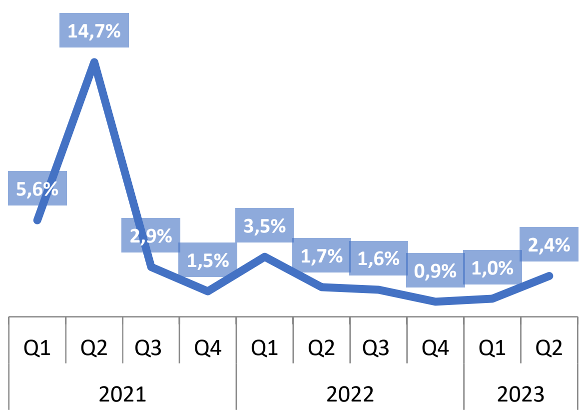
Other businesses - Trout joint venture

As of June 2023, Salmones Camanchaca had dedicated four marine farming concessions to trout farming. These concessions are the Company's contribution to the trout joint venture. Some of these concessions have a mandatory fallow period in the first quarter of odd-numbered years when harvest volumes are smaller, as smolt stocking begins in April. Accordingly, there were no harvests during Q2 2023. Whereas, harvest volumes were 1,448 MT WFE in Q2 2022. The joint venture sold 1,183 MT WFE, compared to 4,973 MT WFE in Q2 2022, although at 12% higher prices. However, finished product processing costs rose by 18% compared to Q2 2022 and as a result Salmones Camanchaca’s one third interest was a net loss of US$ 1.0 million for the quarter, which compares with a net loss of US$ 0.7 million in Q2 2022. The joint venture had 5,454 MT WFE of products in inventory as of June 30, 2023. This result is presented within Other gains (losses). We expect that annual trout harvest volumes will decline to between 8,000 and 9,000 MT WFE with effect from this year. This agreement could be extended until 2028.

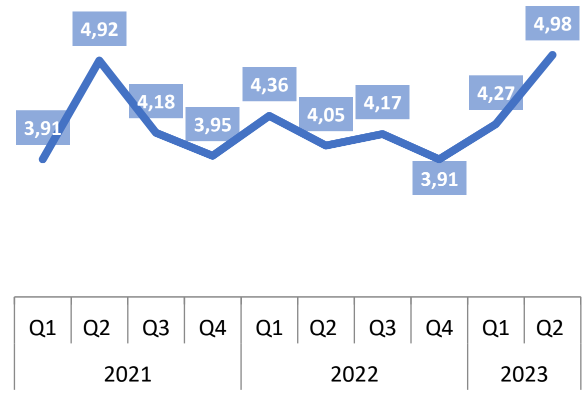
II. Sanitary and Productive Conditions

Atlantic salmon marine biomass mortality in Q2 2023 was at 2.4%, compared to 1.7% in Q2 2022, and 14.7% in Q2 2021 due to algae blooms, at similar sites during the previous cycle.

Atlantic salmon mortality* (%)



Atlantic salmon ex-cage live weight cost (US$/kg)



* Total quarterly mortality (number of fish) including both closed and open sites. Includes closed sites affected by the HAB.

The Atlantic salmon ex-cage cost was US$ 5.36/kg WFE for Q2 2023, equivalent to US$ 4.98/kg live weight. This was 23% higher than in Q2 2022 and similar to Q2 2021, at similar sites during the previous cycle. This cost was affected by harvests at two sites with SRS outbreaks, sea lice infestations and sea lion attacks. Furthermore, costs absorbed by the biomass increased due to increases in the price of salmon feed and other consumables, which have risen by 6% compared to Q2 2022 and 38% compared to Q2 2021.

The seasonally adjusted trends over the last 12 months and the previous cycle in the main production and sanitary variables for closed cycle Atlantic salmon are as follows with improvements as (+) and deteriorations as (-). They have all substantially improved over recent years.

	Biological Indicators					Sustainability Indicators				
Atlantic salmon	FCRb (Live weight)	Productivity kg WFE/smolt	Average harvest weight kg WFE	Antibiotic use Gr/MT	Antiparasitic treatments Gr/MT	Number of antibiotic treatments	Medicinal treatments (baths)	Number of escapes	Cycle duration / Fallow periods	FIFO Ratio
LTM 2019	1.19	4.7	5.1	516.2	8.3	2.1	8.3	0	17/7	0.61
LTM 2020	1.17	4.9	5.4	568.4	12.0	2	11.9	37,150	16/8	0.56
LTM 2021	1.15	4.4	5.4	493.0	4.2	2.4	4.2	0	16/8	0.60
LTM 2022	1.13	3.6	4.4	713.8	9.2	3.2	9.1	0	16/8	0.51
LTM 2023	1.08	4.6	5.1	274.0	3.2	1.5	3.2	0	14/10	0.47
23/22	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	=	+	+
23/21	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	=	+	+

The biological conversion ratio continued to improve and reached 1.08 during 2023, its lowest ever. As did the FIFO indicator, which was lower than its long-term target and lower than the targets set by the bank lending syndicate. Smolt productivity is measured as biomass harvested/number of smolts stocked and it improved to 4.6 kg

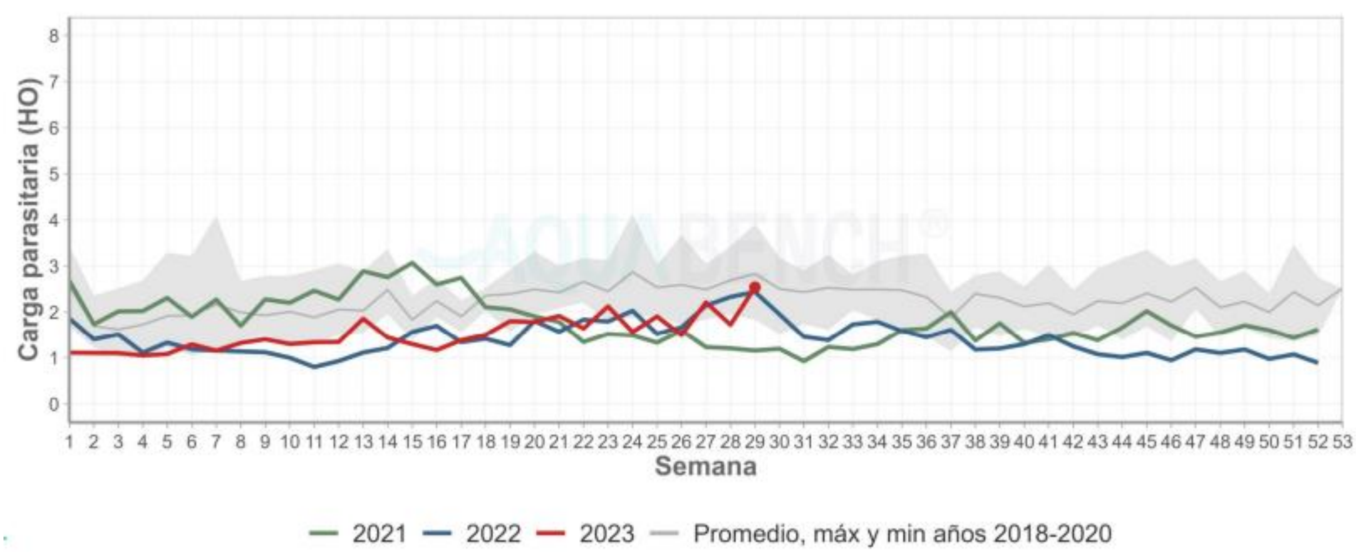
WFE/smolt in 2023, which was 28% higher than in 2022 and 5% higher than in 2021. Average closed-cycle harvest weight was 5.1 kg WFE, which was 16% higher than in 2022, but 5% lower than the previous cycle in 2021.

Antibiotic use fell by 62% in 2023 compared to 2022 and by 44% compared to 2021, due to improved environmental conditions and the antibiotics reduction plan.

Marine cycles were reduced from 16 to 14 months, and as a result the period that marine farming sites can left fallow was extended from 8 to 10 months in 2023.

As of the date of this report, Salmones Camanchaca had two farming sites classified as sea lice High Propagation Sites (HPS), where more than three incubating females on average have been spotted.

Figure 1: Comparison of weekly abundance of incubating females in the Chilean industry



Source: Aquabench

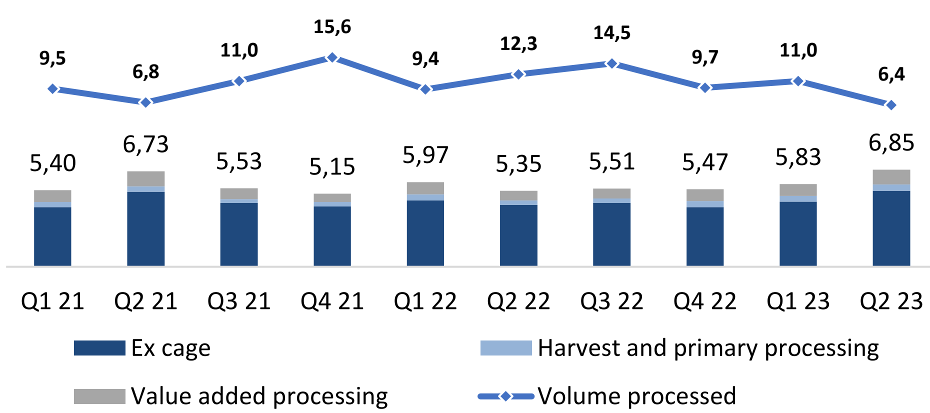
Accordingly, Atlantic salmon costs in Q2 2023 were as follows.

Costs (US$/kg WFE)	Q2 2021	Q2 2022	Q2 2023
Ex-cage (WFE)	5.29	4.36	5.36
Harvest and primary processing (WFE)	0.37	0.33	0.45
Value-added processing (WFE)	1.06	0.66	1.04
Processing cost (WFE)	1.44	0.99	1.49
Total cost of finished product (WFE)	**6.73**	**5.35**	**6.85**

Primary and secondary processing costs totaled US$ 1.49/kg WFE, which was higher than the US$ 0.99/kg WFE in Q2 2022, mainly due to the lower volume processed associated with lower harvest volumes and the scheduled 5-week shutdown of the Tomé plant for major maintenance and improvements. Furthermore, these costs increased due to inflation on principal processing consumables and local currency appreciation.

Consequently, the total cost of finished products was US$ 6.85/kg WFE, which was US$ 1.50 higher than Q2 2022 and US$ 0.12 higher than the previous cycle in Q2 2021.

Total cost of Atlantic salmon finished products (US$/kg WFE) and processed volume (MT WFE) by quarter

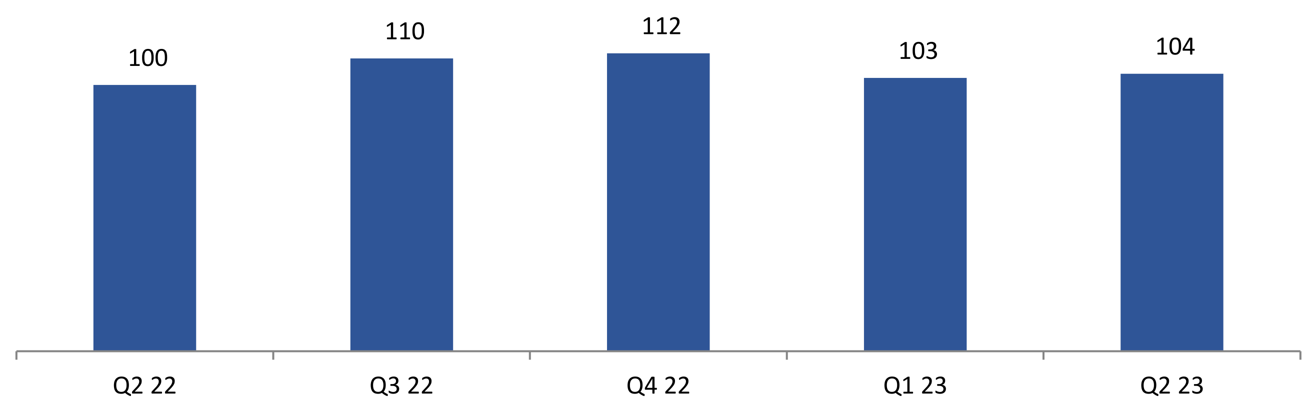


* Q3 2021 and Q1 2022 include raw materials purchased from third parties.

III. Feed Costs

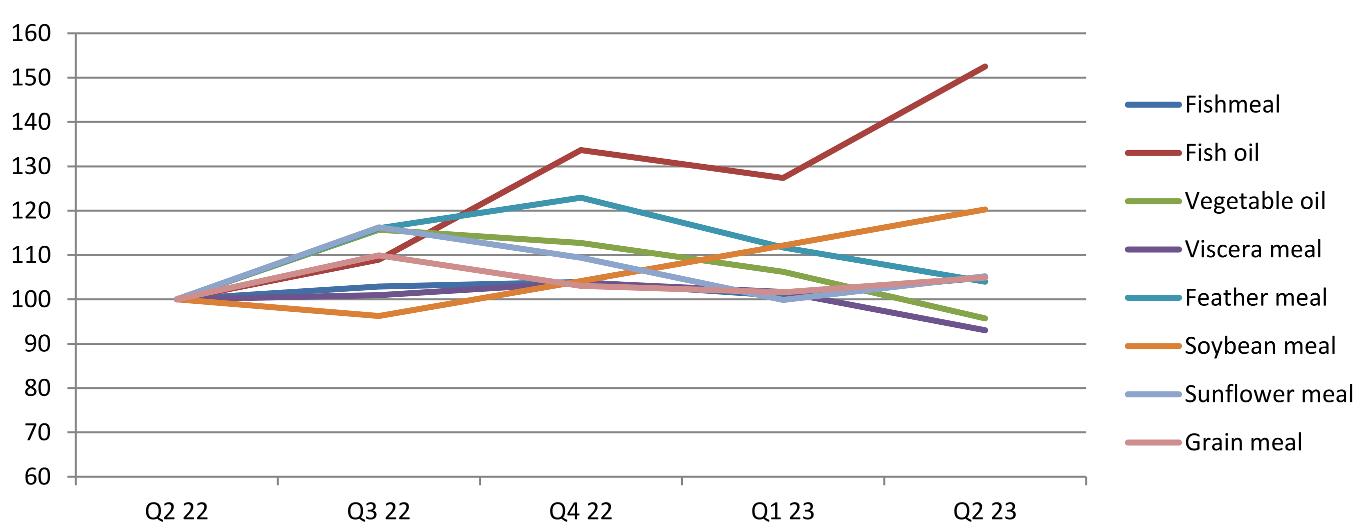
The price of feed for fish weighing more than 2.5 kg, which represents approximately 40% of the Company's total feed cost, increased by 4.2% during the quarter compared to Q2 2022, mainly due to price increases for the oils in their diet. Upward pressure on these costs has come from Peruvian fishing conditions, the Russian invasion of Ukraine and inflation on other consumables. These increases have a delayed impact on the Company's performance, as fish must be harvested and sold before being taken to the net income statement.

Fish feed prices for the marine grow-out stage (Salmones Camanchaca) US$/kg
Base 100 Q2 2022



Source: Internal data, Salmones Camanchaca price including pigment. Excludes medicated feed, feed additives and supplements

Price of main ingredients US$/MT (Base 100: Q2 2022)



Source: Internal data, Salmones Camanchaca

Industrial Fishing Division

The performance of the industrial fishing business is closely related to three factors:

1. **The volume of industrial fishing catches,** which impacts the scale of production and unit costs.
2. **The price of fishmeal**, which is highly correlated with Peru's catches, and **the price of frozen jack mackerel**, which is heavily influenced by the international price of crude oil.
3. **Fuel prices,** which impact industrial fishing costs as well as raw material processing costs.

I. Catches and Production

There were no industrial anchoveta catches in the northern area during H1 2023 as they were not available at the surface more than 5 miles from the coast, as a consequence of sea surface warming. The Company mitigated this situation by temporarily transferring some of its fishing quotas to associated independent fishermen and supporting them with its own transport vessel. However, the low availability during this year has also affected these fishermen, so purchases during H1 2023 totaled only 7,500 MT and these fish were processed at the Camanchaca plant in Iquique. This was less than the 23,700 MT purchased in H1 2022.

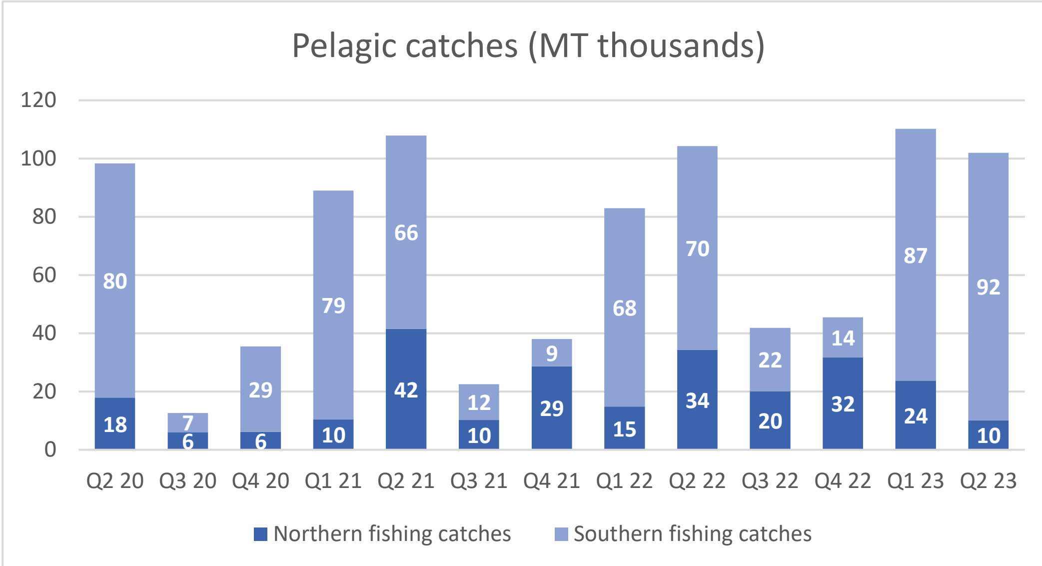
Jack and Atlantic mackerel in the northern area are larger pelagic species found farther from the coast, and these catches were 26,400 MT during H1 2023, which were similar to catches in H1 2022. Therefore, the total northern catch was 33,900 MT, which was 31% lower than during the same period last year.

Consequently, fishmeal production in the northern area decreased by 21% to 7,900 MT, with a slightly higher yield of 23.2% compared to 20.4% in H1 2022. Fish oil production decreased by 21% with a slightly higher yield of 2.2% compared to 1.9% in H1 2022.

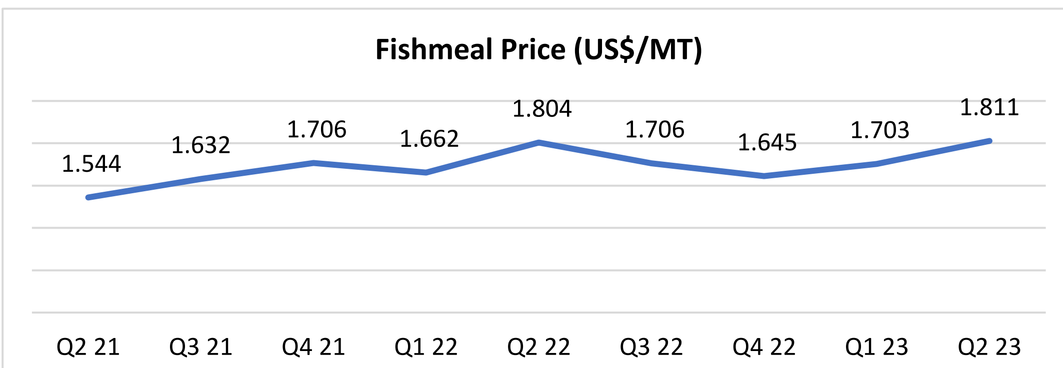
Jack and Atlantic mackerel catches in the central-southern area were 95,400 MT, which represented 91% of the quota for the year, and was 26% higher than the 75,900 MT caught in H1 2022. These catches were mainly used to produce frozen Jack mackerel this year, as it has a higher margin and production totaled 67,500 MT, an increase of 24,600 MT over H1 2022. The new frozen jack mackerel plant facilitated this improvement. Consequently, canned production fell by 26% to 607,000 boxes.

Sardine and anchovy catches by independent fishermen in the central-southern area then purchased by the Company were 73,500 MT, an increase of 36% over H1 2022. Fish oil yields were similar to H1 2022 at 9.5% and fishmeal yields fell to 20.7% compared to 22.5% in H1 2022. Total fishmeal production was 21,500 MT, an increase of 12%, while fish oil production was 9,900 MT, an increase of 22%.

Langostine lobster catches totaled 3,602 MT, an increase of 33% over H1 2022, which produced 408 MT of finished product with a similar yield to 2022. Chilean nylon shrimp catches totaled 221 MT.



II. Prices and Sales



The price of fishmeal sold by Camanchaca during H1 2023 was US$ 1,770/MT, which was similar to the same period in 2022, but the price of fish oil increased by 76% to US$ 4,487/MT. This extraordinary increase was explained by the fishing situation in Peru, which was affected by El Niño with only 21% of quotas being caught.

Fishmeal sales volumes from both the northern and central-southern areas increased by 1.6% in H1 2023 to reach 26,100 MT, while fish oil sales volumes decreased by 17% to 6,600 MT and June closed with higher inventories, which should be sold during the second half of the year.

The average sales price for a box of canned Jack mackerel was US$ 28.7 during H1 2023, an increase of 19% over H1 2022, but sales volumes fell by 40% to 334,000 boxes, compared to 561,000 boxes during H1 2022, due to the greater focus on frozen Jack mackerel.

Langostine lobster sales volumes decreased by 15% to 251 MT during the first half of the year compared to H1 2022, but the price increased by 7% to US$ 29.8/kg compared to US$ 27.9/kg in H1 2022.

Operating revenue by market segment for H1 2023.

Product	USA	Europe + Eurasia	Africa	Asia, except Japan	Japan	LATAM except Chile	Chile	Others	Total
	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$
Northern division									
Fishmeal	0	0	0	19,096	405	0	0	0	19,501
Fish oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,361	0	3,361
Southern division									
Fishmeal	0	0	0	20,312	919	0	5,450	0	26,680
Fish oil	0	18,483	0	0	0	0	7,551	0	26,034
Canned fish	292	492	248	844	0	945	6,052	696	9,570
Frozen fish	0	366	47,215	136	0	1,373	0	1,224	50,314
Langostine lobster	6,326	0	0	1,123	0	0	26	0	7,475
Chilean nylon shrimp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other*	24,143	256	0	259	140	0	8,704	1,477	34,980
TOTAL	**30,762**	**19,597**	**47,463**	**41,770**	**1,464**	**2,318**	**31,145**	**3,398**	**177,916**
	17.3%	11.0%	26.7%	23.5%	0.8%	1.3%	17.5%	1.9%	100.0%

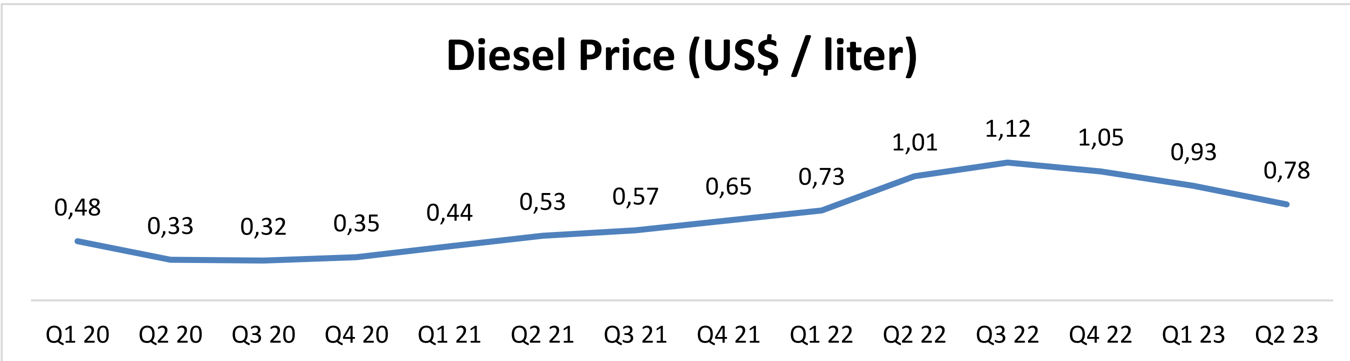
Operating revenue by market segment for H1 2022.

Product	USA	Europe + Eurasia	Africa	Asia, except Japan	Japan	LATAM except Chile	Chile	Others	Total
	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$
Northern division									
Fishmeal	0	0	0	16,701	703	0	0	0	17,404
Fish oil	0	458	0	0	0	0	1,737	0	2,194
Southern division									
Fishmeal	0	0	0	20,024	589	0	7,722	0	28,335
Fish oil	0	8,291	0	0	0	0	9,625	0	17,916
Canned fish	822	313	362	3,983	0	2,262	5,265	518	13,525
Frozen fish	0	4,944	28,828	582	289	0	3	6	34,651
Langostine lobster	7,640	528	0	4	0	0	63	6	8,240
Chilean nylon shrimp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other*	17,757	0	0	0	126	0	6,282	3,242	27,407
TOTAL	**26,219**	**14,534**	**29,190**	**41,293**	**1,706**	**2,262**	**30,695**	**3,773**	**149,673**
	17.5%	9.7%	19.5%	27.6%	1.1%	1.5%	20.5%	2.5%	100.0%

*Other income is mainly the sale of third-party seafood by offices abroad and services for third parties provided by our processing plants.

III. Fuel costs

The cost of diesel in Q2 2023 decreased by 23% to US$ 0.78/liter, which was lower than during Q1 2023, and consistent with changes in the market price during that period. The price effect on consumption during the current year was US$ 0.4 million compared to Q2 2022.



Volume

		Q2 2023	Q2 2022	6m 2023	6m 2022
CATCHES					
Northern division	**MT**	**10,156**	**34,388**	**33,879**	**49,170**
Own vessels	MT	9,241	17,092	26,383	25,662
Third parties	MT	915	17,296	7,496	23,508
Southern division	**MT**	**91,767**	**70,328**	**178,307**	**138,491**
Own vessels	MT	46,678	44,250	97,071	75,975
Third parties	MT	45,088	26,078	81,236	61,440
Total	**MT**	**101,922**	**104,716**	**212,186**	**187,661**
PRODUCTION					
Fishmeal	MT	14,282	15,322	29,411	29,227
Fish oil	MT	4,920	3,908	10,611	9,032
Canned fish	Boxes	221,232	335,066	607,162	817,803
Langostine lobster	kg	341,792	255,134	407,792	322,029
Frozen jack mackerel	MT	32,784	29,619	67,535	42,972
SALES					
Fishmeal	MT	16,086	21,468	26,097	25,684
Fish oil	MT	5,630	6,804	6,551	7,909
Canned fish	Boxes	188,735	290,152	333,876	560,704
Langostine lobster	kg	141,010	136,895	250,829	295,408
Frozen jack mackerel	MT	24,394	20,888	53,433	34,575
PRICES					
Fishmeal	US$/MT	1,811	1,804	1,770	1,781
Fish oil	US$/MT	4,534	2,630	4,487	2,543
Canned fish	US$/box	28.4	25.0	28.7	24.1
Langostine lobster	US$/kg	30.0	28.4	29.8	27.9
Frozen jack mackerel	US$/MT	901	977	942	1,002

Seafood Division

This division's operating revenue increased by 35% in H1 2023 to US$ 19.0 million, which reflects a 27% increase in mussel sales compared to H1 2022. This is attributable to a 28% increase in mussel production.

This division generated a gross margin of US$ 3.3 million, compared to US$ 2.8 million in H1 2022.

Mussel production by the subsidiary Camanchaca Cultivos Sur was 8,800 MT of finished products, processed from 27,000 MT of raw material, which resulted in sales of US$ 17.2 million for H1 2023, comprised of sales volumes of 5,700 MT at slightly higher prices that rose 2.5%.

As a result, the EBITDA of the Seafood division was negative US$ 0.7 million, and the net loss was US$ 1.1 million for H1 2023, which compares unfavorably to the net loss of US$ 0.4 million for H1 2022. This year's result has been affected by increases in processing costs due to inflation and by increases in cold storage costs due to lower mussel inventory rotation, which left 6,600 MT in inventories as of June 30, 2023.

Although the scale of production recovered during 2023, sales volumes of shelled mussel meat continue to be impacted by the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

Volume

		Q2 2023	Q2 2022	6m 2023	6m 2022
PRODUCTION					
Abalone	MT	46	62	87	127
Mejillones	MT	4,065	3,540	8,838	6,920
SALES					
Abalone	MT	33	17	58	59
Mejillones	MT	2,986	2,323	5,682	4,481
PRICES					
Abalone	US$/kg	23.7	29.8	23.2	24.7
Mejillones	US$/kg	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8

Operating revenue by market segment for H1 2023.

Product	USA	Europe + Eurasia	Asia Except Japan	Japan	LATAM except Chile	Mexico	Chile	Others	Total
Mussels	4,640	7,573	1,536	1,125	233	360	643	267	16,377
Abalone	669	224	117	451	7	0	207	0	1,676
Other*	662	0	0	155	0	33	83	7	940
TOTAL	**5,972**	**7,797**	**1,653**	**1,731**	**240**	**394**	**933**	**273**	**18,993**
	31.4%	41.1%	8.7%	9.1%	1.3%	2.1%	4.9%	1.4%	100.0%

Operating revenue by market segment for H1 2022.

Product	USA	Europe + Eurasia	Asia Except Japan	Japan	LATAM except Chile	Mexico	Chile	Others	Total
Mussels	4,462	4,456	1,281	999	172	267	714	179	12,530
Abalone	1,054	0	0	217	0	0	174	0	1,445
Other*	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	52
TOTAL	**5,515**	**4,456**	**1,281**	**1,216**	**172**	**267**	**940**	**179**	**14,027**
	39.3%	31.8%	9.1%	8.7%	1.2%	1.9%	6.7%	1.3%	100.0%

*Other income is mainly the sale of third-party seafood by offices abroad and services for third parties provided by our processing plants.

Subsequent Events

Camanchaca had no events after June 30, 2023 that materially affected its business or its financial results.

The Russian invasion of Ukraine

The geopolitical situation in Eastern Europe changed on February 24, 2022 when Russia invaded Ukraine. This war has forced several countries to apply sanctions to the aggressor that have restricted trade and the payment chain. However, these limitations are not affecting the medicines and food trades, so the Company hopes to sell food to Russia where possible, without involving expressly sanctioned counterparties and without breaking the law. This situation has also affected raw material markets, including vegetable feed and energy costs and indirectly marine feed costs, which principally puts pressure on farmed salmon costs.

Normally the Russian market has not been significant for Camanchaca as it has represented around 3% of consolidated sales.

However, sales of mussels to Russia and Ukraine are mainly shelled meat formats and these markets are important, especially the former as they usually represent over a fifth of total sales of these products. These restrictions on mussel sales have led to increased supply in other markets, which has put pressure on prices and raised inventories.

The duration and impact of these events is difficult to forecast, so the Company is paying special attention to this situation, optimizing its production and commercial decisions accordingly and reducing its associated commercial risks.

Main Risks and Uncertainties

External variables might materially impact the Company's annual performance. The principal variables affecting revenue are pelagic fishing catches and the biological condition of Atlantic salmon harvests, as well as market conditions and prices of its main products, fishmeal and Atlantic salmon. The most critical cost factors are the environmental and sanitary conditions at farming sites that affect feed conversion ratios, pelagic catches that define the scale of production, and the costs of diesel, energy and salmon feed.

Consequently, fishing and aquaculture companies are exposed to various risks, which require Camanchaca to manage a risk matrix that directs and prioritizes the Company to i) review and update the critical risk inventory and generate a map that helps manage risks; ii) assess these risks on the basis of impact and probability parameters that helps with prioritizing; iii) implement an internal control plan based on the risk map that focuses resources on the most vulnerable areas; iv) generate strategies to mitigate their probability and impact, including insurance wherever this is financially feasible and attractive. These risk maps guide management to continuously manage and mitigate each risk and establish the corresponding responsibilities, as well as the frequency and depth of internal controls to validate the effectiveness of mitigating measures.

a) Phytosanitary risks

The Company is exposed to the risk that diseases or parasites can affect the biomass, increase mortality or reduce growth, and thereby affect costs, production volumes and sales. Furthermore, salmon farming faces risks associated with harmful algae blooms and low levels of oxygen at farm sites, especially in summer when greater sun-light and higher temperatures encourage these situations.

Camanchaca has adopted strict control standards to minimize these risks, and comply with the Authority’s requirements with respect to coordinated fallow periods for the concessions in each neighborhood, maximum fish density in cages, constant monitoring and reporting of the biomass and its biological status and health, the smolt stocking process in closed recirculation sites fed by under-ground water, transport of breeders and fish for harvest in wellboats, coordinated antiparasitic washing by neighborhoods, frequent net cleaning, oxygen plants to supplement pronounced oxygen deficits in the water, vaccinations at the freshwater stage, and other standards. The risks associated with increased concentrations of parasites can result in early harvests, under certain circumstances, with consequent lower harvest weights that in the extreme may limit their usability. The Company rigorously applies anti-parasitic treatments and diversifies its treatment options to mitigate these risks. Despite these mitigating measures, sea lice cannot be eradicated as a source of phytosanitary risks in the foreseeable future.

Oceanographic and climatic conditions are among the variables that affect the condition and location of suitable shoals of pelagic fish.

b) Natural Risks

The Company is exposed to natural risks that may affect normal business, such as volcanic eruptions, tidal waves and tsunamis, earthquakes, harmful algae blooms, oxygen deficiencies, such as those encountered in the Reñihue and Comau fjords, natural predators, pollution and other factors that may threaten the biomasses, fish catches and production infrastructure. Similar situations in the fjords of the Tenth region have been described above, where the continued presence of algae between the end of Q4 2020 and Q1 2021, or the unexpected and unusual appearance of harmful variants, can result in significant losses of biomass and harvest volumes. These conditions also expose the Company to the risk of being unable to meet the deadlines imposed by the authorities to remove mortalities, which may result in fines, as happened in the previously mentioned cases. The Company is constantly seeking solutions that will mitigate these risks, by diversifying species and its geographical locations for smolt stocking.

Furthermore, the Company is exposed to external risks unrelated to fishing and aquaculture that affect people working in these sectors, such as highly contagious diseases that limit normal production and intermediate or final logistic chains that can reduce production or limit sales, such those created by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Company is constantly monitoring these variables using the latest risk prevention technologies and tools available in Chile, in addition to developing emergency logistics plans and arranging appropriate insurance coverage for these risks, where available.

c) Fire Risks

Camanchaca's industrial facilities are exposed to the risk of fires caused internally, for example working with heat, handling flammable products, short circuits, etc., such as the fire at the jack mackerel freezing plant in Talcahuano owned by the subsidiary Camanchaca Pesca Sur, or caused by nature, for example earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis or adjacent forest fires. Camanchaca has introduced preventive measures to protect itself from this risk, which include teams of experts responsible for these risks at each location, updated maintenance plans for equipment and facilities that keep incandescent sources of heat near its plants under control, a water network with water storage tanks where the risk is greater and other measures. The Company has insurance policies to cover these risks, together with additional coverage for compensation due to stoppages at the locations where it is possible.

The value-added plant operated by the subsidiary Salmones Camanchaca in Tomé, Bio Bio region, was exposed to an imminent fire during the first few days of February 2023, due to multiple catastrophic fires in the Maule, Bio Bio and Araucanía regions. No-one was harmed, there was no damage to the plant and it is currently operating normally, due to the preventive measures taken by the Company. These included its significant investment in 2022 in water networks constructed to NFPA (National Fire Protection Association) standards, together with a responsible response from the risk managers.

d) Sales Price Risks

The Company exports its products to numerous markets and evaluates the prices it obtains using a broad commercial network. The Company adjusts the speed of its sales in accordance with production and market conditions, which are constantly in flux. However, it does not operate a policy of accumulating inventory in order to speculate on a better sale price in the future, except for its commercial supply programs that determine a price for a limited period.

- Industrial Fishing Division Despite short-term price volatility, global supply restrictions and sustained growth in demand for protein, driven primarily by developments in aquaculture and increased availability of products for human consumption, have kept prices trending positively in recent years.

- Salmon Farming Division Prices are highly dependent on changes in supplies from Norway and Chile, but also on demand shocks caused by fluctuations in the exchange rates used by the Company's major trading partners. Demand may also fall for external reasons, such as during the COVID-19 pandemic. Camanchaca has sought to safeguard against this risk through diversifying its commercial network and flexing its range of products to enable its raw material to be sent to any market.

- Seafood Division Mussel and abalone prices have experienced a stable trend on international markets in recent years, without large inter-annual fluctuations. The Company has mitigated these risks by optimizing costs, strengthening commercial ties with offices in various parts of the world, creating high-quality products and launching products in other formats.

The Company complies with production standards and protocols applied by the country with the strictest requirements in the world, in order to take advantage of all available commercial opportunities. However, there is a risk that occasionally some markets may be limited as a result of tariff, para-tariff, war or sanitary measures, such as limited access to the Russian or Chinese markets. Should this occur, the Company believes that it is sufficiently diversified across various markets to divert trade elsewhere, although this may result in price decreases in the short-term depending on market conditions.

e) Purchase Price Risks

The Company is exposed to changes in the price of commodities such as diesel and bunker oil. The Company does not use financial derivatives to mitigate this risk, as the size of future catches is uncertain. However, historically there has been some correlation between the price of fishmeal and other commodities, which reflects the state of the global economy.

The Company is exposed to changes in the price of salmon feed, which represents around half of farm costs. Camanchaca defines its diets by seeking a balance between feed cost and nutritional quality at each fish development stage. The Company aims to produce a final product that contains the same amount of Omega 3 as wild salmon, as well as keeping the marine sourced feed compared to farmed fish (the fish in-fish out ratio) to less than 1:1. The Company has feed contracts with prices adjusted quarterly, on an ingredient cost plus defined margin basis. During the last few years, the prices of the main consumables used in production have remained stable, but raw material prices and global inflation began to rise during the second half of 2021.

On average, 40% of total fishing catches come from local independent fishermen. The Company has long-term agreements with them in relation to volumes, pricing systems and additional guarantees. Therefore, Camanchaca is protected as purchase prices are indexed to fishmeal sales prices. The Company provides boat construction financing to local independent fisherman with whom it holds fish purchasing agreements, allowing boat owners to pay off the loan as the Company purchases fish.

f) Regulatory Risks

Our business is strictly regulated by laws and regulations, so significant changes could have an impact on the Company's results. Such as the Fisheries Act published on February 9, 2013 that replaced individual fishing quotas with Transferable Fishing Licenses. The regulations governing seafood farming are mainly established by the General Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture, and its associated regulations, which assign concessions, manage the biomass, establish preventive sanitary regulations, and other regulations. The Company constantly monitors impending changes in regulations to anticipate and mitigate any potential impact, such as the bill currently under discussion in Congress that annuls fishing law and the enactment of a law within 2 years of the annulment law being published.

The regulations governing salmon farming densities were changed with effect from Q4 2016, and a smolt stocking reduction program was introduced (SRP) as an alternative to the general density regime. This program requires stocking and farming densities to be reduced when sanitary performance has fallen, or when smolt stockings are expected to grow in the area. The SRP mechanism gives producers the option to replace a reduction in density, when appropriate, with a smolt stocking plan that considers growth containment with respect to the previous cycle, so maintaining densities at maximum permitted levels.

Since the Company's policy has been to use its assets to provide services to third parties/producers, it has routinely leased out several farming sites. Regulations attribute the history of concession use to the concession owner, enabling the Company to increase its smolt stocking and harvesting as it recovers farming sites leased to third parties, without affecting optimum density or smolt stocking in these areas. Therefore, as leased concession contracts expire, the Company expects Atlantic salmon harvests to grow to 55-60,000 MT WFE at its own farming sites, plus another 15-20,000 MT WFE of other species.

Most of the concessions held by Camanchaca for farming fish are indefinite. However, current regulations require minimum use in order to retain the concession. This has led the Company to operate some of its sites under risk of expiration at minimum capacity, which results in unproductive expenditure and generates a contradiction between the regulations requiring concessions to be used and regulations that restrict smolt stocking growth to retain favorable sanitary conditions.

Examples of these risks are limitations on smolt stocking due to anaerobic marine conditions in the concessions, the obligatory use of concessions to avoid them lapsing, and changes in anchoring requirements, all of which can materially impact costs.

The financial statements could be affected by changes in economic policies, specific regulations and other standards introduced by the authorities.

g) Social and Political Risks

Specific social or political situations, such as riots or violence, may result in the Company's facilities being attacked and temporary operational and logistical interruptions, which may affect operational or commercial continuity. This may affect farming sites, processing plants, logistics using roads or ports, access to public services such as customs or health authorities, labor availability, or security at onshore facilities if there are strikes or protests. These situations can affect and delay catches, harvests and shipments of intermediate or finished products. For example, the social unrest during the second half of 2019 and sabotage at the Playa Maqui farming site in 2020.

The Company continuously monitors these situations to ensure that its staff, facilities and products are safe, and regularly evaluates mitigating measures, including whether insurance policies are cost-effective.

h) **Criminal Liability of Legal Entities**

Since the enactment of Law 20,393 and its subsequent amendments, the Company is liable for specific crimes committed by people working for it or providing significant services. A conviction could damage its reputation, result in fines, or in extreme cases the legal entity could be terminated. The Company has mitigated these risks by implementing a Crime Prevention Model under Law 20,393 ("CPM"), which describes the organization, administration and supervision required to prevent these crimes, such as the crime of water pollution. This model has been certified uninterruptedly since 2015 and it has gradually incorporated the amendments to Law 20,393, which attest to its diligence in fulfilling its management and supervisory duties.

The new law on financial crimes has required the Company to adapt its CPM to cover a broader spectrum of situations and strengthen its preventive measures, which reduce the risks associated with this legislation.

i) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of potential mismatches between the funds needed for investments in assets, operating expenses, finance costs, repayment of debt as it matures and dividend payments, and funding sources such as product sales revenue, collections from customers, disposal of financial investments and access to financing.

Camanchaca conservatively and prudently manages this risk by preparing cash flow forecasts that meet the expected conditions and maintain sufficient liquidity with access to third-party financing facilities, while carefully ensuring that it complies with all its financial obligations. Accordingly, it restructured its debt in 2013, 2017, 2020, 2021 and 2022.

j) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk since its long-term financing includes a variable interest rate component, which is adjusted every six months and aligned with market conditions. The Company evaluates its hedging options, but has not used them during recent years. Exposure to this risk has increased as a result of increased rates worldwide and increased borrowing, although borrowing has been reduced in 2022.

k) Exchange rate risk

A substantial proportion of Camanchaca’s revenue arises from contracts and commercial agreements set in US dollars. However, given the diversity and importance of markets other than the North American market, which have historically represented more than 30% of total exports, any depreciation of the US dollar against these markets’ currencies and/or the Chilean Peso, could have an impact on market demand and consequently on prices, which would affect the financial performance of the Company.

Corporate policy is to agree income, cost and expenses in US dollars whenever possible. The Company does not habitually hedge against local currency appreciation to cover Chilean peso expenses paid from export proceeds.

The Company borrows from financial institutions in US dollars.

l) Credit risk

j.1) Surplus Cash Investment Risks

The Company has a highly conservative policy for investing cash surpluses. This policy covers the quality of both financial institutions and their financial products. Its policy has been to reduce the use of credit when it has cash surpluses.

j.2) Sales Operations Risks

Camanchaca has credit insurance policies covering most sales that do not require immediate payment. The remaining sales are backed by letters of credit, advance payments, or are sales to customers with a long history of good payment performance.

Operational stoppages at ports, customs or other facilities, as well as protests, marches or road blockages, may delay shipments of our products to the markets where they are sold. Therefore, the Company maintains surplus liquidity to cover these circumstances.

m) Business Continuity Risks

The Company operates an ERP platform called SAP version HANA, which produces the financial statements and interacts with specific peripheral systems, such as Mercatus, BUK, Innova, etc. These databases contain cloud security systems and protocols, firewalls, continual monitoring systems and security tools, such as the latest antivirus software that prevents and detects attacks in a timely manner, and other security measures. The Company continually tests this security by conducting Ethical Hacking and Ethical Phishing to identify any vulnerabilities.

However, despite these precautions, the Company is subject to attacks that may affect its data security leading to the potential risk of operational interruption, which could have financial consequences.

n) Products for Human Consumption Risks

Camanchaca operates its farming, harvesting, processing and logistics processes to high quality standards that exceed regulatory requirements, to ensure that its entire value chain guarantees that its products for human consumption are safe.

However, accidental or unintentional contamination, such as an interruption in the cold chain, or malicious sabotage, which is not promptly detected by our quality protocols, could potentially cause health problems for some consumers, resulting in liability claims and associated costs.

Financial Statements

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022 include Camanchaca S.A., Salmones Camanchaca S.A., Camanchaca Pesca Sur S.A., Camanchaca Cultivos Sur S. A., Camanchaca SpA, Transportes Interpolar Limitada and Aéreo Interpolar Limitada.

Camanchaca S.A. operates fishmeal and fish oil processing plants in northern Chile. Abalone farming and processing takes place in Caldera, in the Third region.

The subsidiary Camanchaca Cultivos S.A. has marine farming concessions located at Chiloé Island in southern Chile, and a processing plant that produces mussels with shell, whole and unshelled.

Salmones Camanchaca S.A. produces, farms and processes salmon and includes Fiordo Blanco S.A. and Fiordo Azul S.A., who own salmon farming concessions.

Camanchaca Pesca Sur S.A. catches, produces and markets pelagic fish in central-southern Chile. This subsidiary consolidates Cannex S.A., which markets canned food.

Camanchaca SpA owns the foreign companies Camanchaca Inc., (USA), Camanchaca Ltd. (Japan), Camanchaca Mexico S.A. de C.V. (Mexico) and Camanchaca Europe S.L. (Spain).

The financial statements contain the Company's statement of financial position, which presents figures as of June 30, 2023, compared to figures as of December 31, 2022. Statements of cash flows and income are presented for the periods ended June 30, 2023 and 2022.

Consolidated Statement of Net Income (ThUS$)

	Q2 2023	Q2 2022	6m 2023	6m 2022
Operating revenue	202,067	223,942	404,785	381,258
Cost of sales	-154,900	-155,220	-308,747	-298,092
Gross margin	**47,167**	**68,722**	**96,038**	**83,167**
Administrative expenses	-5,377	-4,565	-10,981	-8,799
Distribution costs	-13,962	-9,562	-25,936	-17,391
Sales and administrative expenses	**-19,339**	**-14,127**	**-36,917**	**-26,190**
EBIT before fair value	**27,828**	**54,595**	**59,121**	**56,977**
Depreciation	9,703	8,999	19,019	17,326
EBITDA before fair value adjustments	**37,531**	**63,594**	**78,140**	**74,303**
Net fair value adjustments to biological assets	1,279	5,370	-6,177	8,129
EBIT after fair value	**29,107**	**59,965**	**52,944**	**65,106**
EBITDA after fair value adjustments	**38,809**	**68,964**	**71,963**	**82,431**
Financial costs	-4,007	-2,738	-7,423	-4,999
Share of net income at associates	175	284	455	395
Exchange differences	677	-624	-2,097	-130
Other gains (losses)	-1,577	-1,780	-2,045	-1,114
Financial income	12	90	27	179
Net income before taxes	**24,387**	**55,198**	**41,861**	**59,437**
Income tax expense	-5,605	-14,915	-10,253	-16,111
Net income for the period	**18,782**	**40,282**	**31,608**	**43,326**
Non-controlling interests	-6,215	-11,167	-11,553	-13,045
Net income (loss) for the period attributable to owners of the parent company	**12,567**	**29,115**	**20,055**	**30,281**

EBITDA: Gross margin before fair value adjustments + depreciation - administrative expenses - distribution costs

EBITDA after fair value adjustment: EBITDA + Fair value adjustments to biological assets - Cost of harvested and sold biological assets

Statement of Net Income - Salmon Farming Division (ThUS$)

	Q2 2023	Q2 2022	6m 2023	6m 2022
Operating revenue	86,157	115,527	207,876	217,558
Cost of sales	-78,600	-88,585	-173,009	-183,629
Gross margin	**7,556**	**26,941**	**34,867**	**33,929**
Administrative expenses	-2,750	-2,214	-5,507	-4,298
Distribution costs	-3,964	-3,158	-9,055	-6,879
Sales and administrative expenses	**-6,714**	**-5,372**	**-14,562**	**-11,177**
EBIT before fair value adjustments	**843**	**21,570**	**20,305**	**22,752**
Depreciation	4,708	4,582	9,350	8,869
EBITDA before fair value adjustments	**5,550**	**26,152**	**29,655**	**31,621**
Net fair value adjustments to biological assets	1,279	5,370	-6,177	8,129
EBIT after fair value adjustments	**2,122**	**26,940**	**14,128**	**30,880**
EBITDA after fair value adjustments	**6,829**	**31,522**	**23,478**	**39,749**
Financial costs	-2,490	-1,849	-4,772	-3,384
Share of net income at associates	168	266	448	376
Exchange differences	1,102	-1,125	869	-162
Other gains (losses)	-940	-1,134	-1,315	-558
Financial income	12	90	27	179
Net income before taxes	**-25**	**23,188**	**9,385**	**27,331**
Income tax expense	-41	-6,721	-2,531	-7,852
Net income for the period	**-67**	**16,466**	**6,854**	**19,479**
Non-controlling interests	567	-5,010	-1,791	-5,492
Net income (loss) for the period attributable to owners of the parent company	**500**	**11,456**	**5,063**	**13,988**

EBITDA: Gross margin before fair value adjustments + depreciation - administrative expenses - distribution costs

EBITDA after fair value adjustment: EBITDA + Fair value adjustments to biological assets - Cost of harvested and sold biological assets

Statement of Net Income - Industrial Fishing Division (ThUS$)

	Q2 2023	Q2 2022	6m 2023	6m 2022
Operating revenue	105,396	100,727	177,916	149,673
Cost of sales	-67,450	-60,571	-120,085	-103,212
Gross margin	**37,946**	**40,156**	**57,831**	**46,461**
Administrative expenses	-1,929	-1,820	-4,117	-3,425
Distribution costs	-8,231	-5,072	-13,531	-8,218
Sales and administrative expenses	**-10,160**	**-6,892**	**-17,648**	**-11,642**
EBIT	**27,786**	**33,264**	**40,183**	**34,819**
Depreciation	4,658	4,093	9,009	7,827
EBITDA	**32,444**	**37,357**	**49,192**	**42,646**
Financial costs	-1,417	-835	-2,481	-1,522
Share of net income at associates	7	19	7	19
Exchange differences	-432	526	-2,820	8
Other gains (losses)	-668	-642	-760	-552
Financial income	0	0	0	0
Net income before taxes	**25,276**	**32,332**	**34,129**	**32,771**
Income tax expense	-5,880	-8,376	-8,255	-8,510
Net income for the period	**19,396**	**23,956**	**25,874**	**24,262**
Non-controlling interests	-6,782	-6,157	-9,762	-7,554
Net income (loss) for the period attributable to owners of the parent company	**12,614**	**17,799**	**16,112**	**16,708**

EBITDA: Gross margin before fair value adjustments + depreciation - administrative expenses - distribution costs

EBITDA after fair value adjustment: EBITDA + Fair value adjustments to biological assets - Cost of harvested and sold biological assets

Statement of Net Income - Seafood Division (ThUS$)

	Q2 2023	Q2 2022	6m 2023	6m 2022
Operating revenue	10,514	7,689	18,993	14,027
Cost of sales	-8,849	-6,064	-15,653	-11,250
Gross margin	**1,665**	**1,624**	**3,340**	**2,777**
Administrative expenses	-698	-531	-1,357	-1,076
Distribution costs	-1,767	-1,332	-3,350	-2,294
Sales and administrative expenses	**-2,465**	**-1,863**	**-4,706**	**-3,370**
EBIT	**-800**	**-238**	**-1,367**	**-594**
Depreciation	337	323	660	629
EBITDA	**-463**	**85**	**-706**	**36**
Financial costs	-101	-54	-170	-93
Exchange differences	8	-25	-146	25
Other gains (losses)	30	-4	30	-4
Financial income	0	0	0	0
Net income before taxes	**-864**	**-322**	**-1,653**	**-665**
Income tax expense	316	182	533	250
Net income for the period	**-547**	**-140**	**-1,120**	**-415**

EBITDA: Gross margin before fair value adjustments + depreciation - administrative expenses - distribution costs

EBITDA after fair value adjustment: EBITDA + Fair value adjustments to biological assets - Cost of harvested and sold biological assets

Statement of Financial Position (ThUS$)

Consolidated (ThUS$)	June 30, 2023	Dec 31, 2022	June 30, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	20,658	37,030	60,179
Other financial assets, current	423	387	320
Other non-financial assets, current	35,482	16,677	19,153
Trade and other receivables, current	85,298	75,759	97,683
Related party receivables, current	196	142	116
Inventories	145,987	129,052	104,684
Biological assets, current	184,827	143,538	147,505
Tax assets, current	7,897	8,585	8,047
Total current assets	**480,768**	**411,170**	**437,687**
Other financial assets, non-current	641	641	671
Other non-financial assets, non-current	7,665	8,691	8,993
Rights receivable, non-current	5,052	4,978	4,804
Related party receivables, non-current	2,560	2,398	2,077
Equity method investments	3,683	3,019	3,327
Intangible assets other than goodwill	49,162	49,162	49,557
Property, plant, and equipment	325,673	321,663	323,975
Deferred tax assets	26,276	22,842	22,590
Total non-current assets	**420,712**	**413,393**	**416,993**
Total assets	**901,480**	**824,563**	**854,680**
Other financial liabilities, current	48,575	15,730	62,015
Lease liabilities, current	1,935	2,040	1,757
Trade and other payables, current	135,253	124,069	107,525
Related party payables, current	385	639	95
Other provisions, current	12,758	10,233	9,662
Tax liabilities, current	10,322	2,638	6,164
Employee benefit provisions, current	4,964	4,478	3,637
Total current liabilities	**214,192**	**159,827**	**190,855**
Other financial liabilities, non-current	167,473	165,630	132,300
Lease liabilities, non-current	18,007	17,253	15,125
Trade and other payables, non-current	304	554	151
Deferred tax liabilities	35,050	33,925	23,808
Employee benefit provisions, non-current	2,605	2,362	1,062
Total non-current liabilities	**223,439**	**219,724**	**172,446**
Total Liabilities	**437,631**	**379,552**	**363,301**
Share capital	284,134	284,134	284,134
Retained earnings	42,789	32,082	34,727
Other reserves	75,380	65,494	49,275
Equity attributable to owners of the parent company	**402,303**	**381,710**	**368,135**
Non-controlling interests	61,546	63,303	123,244
Total equity	**463,849**	**445,013**	**491,379**
Total equity and liabilities	**901,480**	**824,564**	**854,680**

Statement of Cash Flow (ThUS$)

	Q2 2023	Q2 2022	6m 2023	6m 2022
CASH FLOW FROM (USED BY) OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds				
Proceeds from sales of goods and services	237,045	229,638	426,314	447,128
Payments				
Payments to suppliers for goods and services	-183,445	-160,146	-360,981	-339,656
Payments to and on behalf of employees	-24,560	-20,311	-52,262	-40,100
Dividends received	0	908	0	908
Interest paid	-3,968	-2,897	-5,107	-4,291
Interest received	12	0	27	0
Income taxes refunded (paid)	-2,378	-2,611	-2,530	-3,288
Net cash flows from (used by) operating activities	**22,706**	**44,581**	**5,461**	**60,701**
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED BY) FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from issuing shares	0	6	0	6
Proceeds from short-term loans	17,036	4,305	33,206	12,123
Loan repayments	0	-20,000	0	-30,000
Dividends paid	-32,543	-16,559	-32,543	-16,559
Net cash flows from (used by) financing activities	**-15,507**	**-32,248**	**663**	**-34,430**
CASH FLOW FROM (USED BY) INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	461	91	486	208
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	-8,808	-17,810	-23,374	-39,663
Net cash flow from (used by) investing activities	**-8,347**	**-17,719**	**-22,888**	**-39,455**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents,	-1,148	-5,386	-16,764	-13,184
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	-343	-2,974	392	-2,107
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**-1,491**	**-8,360**	**-16,372**	**-15,291**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE START OF THE PERIOD	22,149	68,539	37,030	75,470
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	**20,658**	**60,179**	**20,658**	**60,179**

Statement of Changes in Equity (ThUS$)

	Share capital	Translation reserves	Cash flow hedge reserves	Gain or loss on actuarial defined benefit plan reserves	Other reserves	Total other reserves	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Opening balance as of January 1, 2023	284,134	-1,767	-107	20	67,348	65,494	32,082	381,710	63,303	445,013
Changes in equity										
Dividends paid							-9,348	-9,348	-3,611	-12,959
Effect of purchasing a non-controlling interest					9,763	9,763		9,763	-9,763	-
Comprehensive income										
Net income for the period							20,055	20,055	11,553	31,608
Other comprehensive income		-93	161	55		123		123	64	187
Closing balance as of June 30, 2023	**284,134**	**-1,860**	**54**	**75**	**77,111**	**75,380**	**42,789**	**402,303**	**61,546**	**463,849**

	Share capital	Translation reserves	Cash flow hedge reserves	Gain or loss on actuarial defined benefit plan reserves	Other reserves	Total other reserves	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Opening balance as of January 1, 2022	284,134	-1,201	39	-	51,015	49,853	12,824	346,811	112,256	459,067
Changes in equity										
Changes in the participation of subsidiaries									4	4
Dividends paid							-8,379	-8,379	-1,968	-10,347
Comprehensive income										
Net income for the period							30,281	30,281	13,045	43,326
Other comprehensive income		-822	244	-		-578		-578	-93	-671
Closing balance as of June 30, 2022	**284,134**	**-2,023**	**283**	**-**	**51,015**	**49,275**	**34,726**	**368,135**	**123,244**	**491,379**

Additional Information

Key Financial Indicators

This section compares the Company's key financial indicators based on its consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2023, compared to December 31, 2022.

	06/30/2023	12/31/2022
Liquidity Indicators		
Current liquidity	2.24	2.57
Acid ratio	0.70	0.87
Working capital (US$ million)	267	251
Debt Indicators		
Net debt ratio	0.90	0.77
Current liabilities / Total liabilities	0.49	0.42
Non-current liabilities / Total liabilities	0.51	0.58
Profitability Indicators	(6 months)	(12 months)
Return on equity	4.3%	8.6%
Return on assets	2.2%	4.6%

Notes:

1) Current liquidity: Current Assets / Current Liabilities

2) Acid ratio: Current Assets Net of Inventory and Biological Assets / Current Liabilities

3) Working capital: Current Assets - Current Liabilities

4) Net debt ratio: Total Liabilities - Available Cash / Total Equity

7) Return on equity: Net income (loss) attributable to owners of the parent company / Total equity

8) Return on assets: Gross margin before fair value adjustment / Total assets

Current liquidity decreased from 2.57 to 2.24 compared to December 31, 2022, as current liabilities increased proportionally more than current assets. These changes have already been explained in the statement of financial position analysis. Consequently, working capital increased by 6%.

The acid ratio reached 0.70, a decrease of 19% compared to December 31, 2022, mainly due to an increase in current liabilities in comparison to current assets net of inventories and biological assets. These changes have already been explained in the statement of financial position analysis.

The net debt ratio increased to 0.90. The long-term liabilities ratio decreased from 0.58 as of December 31, 2022 to 0.51 as of June 30, 2023, as the increase in short-term liabilities was greater than the increase in long-term liabilities. These changes have already been explained in the statement of financial position analysis.

Return on equity and return on assets can be explained mainly by the Company's margins and the financial performance for the respective periods.

Cumulative Indicators for the Salmon Farming Division

		6m 2023	6m 2022
a.	Atlantic salmon sites harvested during the period	6	8
b.	Atlantic salmon harvested during the period (MT WFE) / Site	2,919	2,569
c.	Atlantic Salmon farming density (kg/m3)	9.0	8.3
d.	Atlantic salmon marine group survival rate at harvest	94%	83%
e.	Coho salmon sites harvested during the period	1	1
f.	Coho salmon harvested during the period (MT WFE) / Site	2,491	663
g.	Coho salmon farming density (kg/m3)	6.17	6.56
h.	Coho salmon group survival rate in sea water at harvest	90%	93%
i.	Operational EBIT before fair value adjustments (US$ million)	20.3	22.8
j.	EBIT/kg WFE before fair value adjustments	1.01	1.01

Notes:

a and e. Atlantic and Coho salmon sites harvested during the period

b and f. Harvest volumes during the period (MT WFE) / Number of harvested sites, expressed in MT WFE / Site.

c and g. Average farming density, expressed in kg per cubic meter for sites harvested during the corresponding period.

d and h. Survival rate for harvested fish groups compared to smolt stocking. A harvest group is fish of a similar origin and strain.

i. Gross margin before fair value adjustment - administrative expenses - distribution costs for the salmon farming division

j. (Gross margin before fair value adjustment - administrative expenses - distribution costs) / kg WFE of own Atlantic/Coho salmon sold

Biomass Fair Value

As of June 30, 2023 and 2022 (ThUS$)

	Gain (loss) on fair value of biological assets		Cost of biological assets harvested and sold	
	06/30/2023	06/30/2022	06/30/2023	06/30/2022
Salmonids	12,077	25,666	-18,253	-17,538

The net effect of the fair value adjustment of the salmon biomass is reflected in two accounts:

a. "Gain (loss) on fair value of biological assets" records the estimated gain or loss for the period from valuing the biomass of live and harvested fish at the end of each month that will be sold in future periods. It can be positive or negative based on changes in the biomass, its cost, the quality of concessions and the market price. A gain of US$ 12.1 million was recorded for the fair value adjustment of the live and harvested biomass as of June 30, 2023, compared to a gain of US$ 25.7 million as of the same date last year.

b. "Cost of biological assets harvested and sold" records the realized gain or loss on the live biomass, and the biomass harvested in current and prior periods that was sold in the current period. This account reverses the estimated gain or loss for the current and prior periods and the result of the transaction is recorded in operating revenue and cost of sales. The net effect on the biomass sold as of June 30, 2023 was a negative margin of US$ 18.3 million, after reversing the positive margin forecast in prior periods, in comparison to a negative margin of US$ 17.5 million as of June 30, 2022.

Thus, the net effect of fair value adjustments for salmon biological assets as of June 30, 2023 is negative US$ 6.2 million, compared to positive US$ 8.1 million as of June 30, 2022.

Differences between the market and book values of principal assets

Biological assets include the following.

Biological assets include groups of breeders, eggs, smolts and fish at marine grow-out sites. They are evaluated at initial recognition and through-out their growth.

Live fish inventories at all their freshwater stages, which are breeders, eggs, fry and smolts. These are valued at accumulated cost as of the reporting date.

The fair value valuation criteria for fish at marine grow-out sites includes the value of the concession as a component of the farming risk, in accordance with the definition in IAS 41. Therefore, a valuation model has been adopted that calculates the Fair Value Adjustment (FVA) by applying a risk factor to the expected biomass margin at each marine grow-out site.

The estimated fair value of fish biomass is based on the volume of fish biomass, average biomass weights, cumulative biomass costs for each site, estimated remaining costs and estimated sales prices.

Volume of fish biomass

The volume of fish biomass is an estimate based on the number of smolts in the sea, an estimate of their growth, identified mortality in the period, average weights, and other factors. Uncertainty with respect to the volume of biomass is normally lower in the absence of bulk mortality events during the cycle, or if the fish catch acute diseases.

The biomass is the weight when it is calculated for each farming site. The target harvest weight depends on each site.

Cumulative Costs

Cumulative costs for farming sites at the date of the fair value calculation are obtained from the Company's accounts.

Remaining Costs

Estimated remaining costs are based on the forecast direct and indirect costs that will affect the biomass at each site through to final harvest.

This estimate is refined at each calculation, and uncertainty reduces as the harvest approaches.

Operating revenue

Operating revenue is calculated using several sales prices forecast by the Company for each month based on future price information from public sources, adjusted to historical price behavior from the main destination market for our fish. This is reduced by the costs of harvesting, processing, packaging, distribution and sale.

A fair value adjustment is applied to all fish at marine grow-out sites, under the current model.
Changes in the fair value of biological assets are recorded in the statement of net income for the period.

All biological assets are classified as current biological assets, as they form part of the normal farming cycle that concludes with harvesting the fish.

The gain or loss on the sale of these assets may vary in comparison to their calculated fair value at the reporting date.

The Company uses the following method.

Stage	Asset	Valuation
Fresh water	Eggs, fry, smolts and breeders	Direct and indirect cumulative costs at their various stages.
Sea water	Salmon	Fair value includes prices, costs and volumes that are estimated by the Company.