SALMONES CAMANCHACA S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Earnings Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the periods ended September 30, 2018

About Salmones Camanchaca

Salmones Camanchaca S.A. is a vertically integrated salmon producer engaged in egg and breeder production, recirculating hatcheries for Atlantic salmon and pass-through hatcheries for other species, estuary and sea grow-out sites, primary and secondary processing, marketing and sale of Atlantic salmon. The Company is also involved in farming trout at estuary grow-out sites through a joint venture (1/3 share of results) in effect for four more years with an estimated average annual harvest of 12,000 tons WFE. For its main business (Atlantic salmon), the Company has an estimated harvest of Atlantic salmon of 48,500 tons WFE for 2018 and 55,000 tons WFE for 2019-2021, in addition to an estimated 4,000 tons WFE of Pacific salmon from 2019. Overall production of all salmonidae species at its farm sites will reach approximately 75,000 tons WFE. Salmones Camanchaca has an average annual workforce of approximately 1,200 employees, 55% of which work at its secondary processing and value added plant. Markets for sales of Atlantic salmon in a variety of fresh and frozen formats are led by the U.S., Russia, Brazil, China, Mexico, Japan and Argentina, with over 50% of sales in emerging markets.

Highlights for 3rd Quarter 2018

- Revenues up 121% due to a 100% increase in sales volumes over Q3 2017, reaching 12,805 tons WFE. This is consistent with a 78% increase in harvests to 13,831 tons WFE.

- Average sales price was US$ 6.14/Kg WFE, down 1.6% from US$ 6.24/Kg WFE in Q3 2017 (-1.9% from Q2 2018).

- Atlantic salmon EBIT/Kg WFE at US$ 1.43, up 26% from Q3 2017, due to increased scale and lower value added production costs per Kg, which were 24% lower compared to Q3 2017. On the other hand, prices were slightly lower than Q3 2017.

- Live weight cost of US$ 3.21/Kg, 7% higher than the long-term objective set by the Company, an increase that is mainly explained by specific situations resulting in higher losses at two farming sites due to predator attacks and a more acute SRS situation than in previous years. For the first 9 months 2018, live weight cost is US$ 3.15/Kg, 5% above the long-term target value. In the last 12 rolling months, this cost was US$ 3.08/Kg, 2.6% above the established target.

- Total processing costs per Kg for the harvest was down 18% in the quarter versus Q3 2017 and 10% versus Q2 2018. This was due to increased production scale and greater efficiency following investments in 2017-2018. This is the third lowest processing cost recorded in the last 20 quarters.

- EBITDA was US$ 21.2 million, up 108% from Q3 2017, explained by greater harvest- and sales volumes and lower processing cost. The Company's share in the trout joint venture reported no results for Q3 2018 or Q3 2017. EBIT before fair value reached US$ 18.3 million in the quarter, a growth of 150% compared to Q3 2017.

- Net financial debt was reduced by 51% since September 2017 to US$ 51.8 million, giving an equity to assets ratio of 53% as compared to 39% as of September 30, 2017.

- Atlantic salmon harvest estimated at 48,500 tons WFE for 2018 and 55,000 tons WFE for 2019. In addition, the Company expects to harvest 4,000 tons WFE of Pacific salmon in 2019.

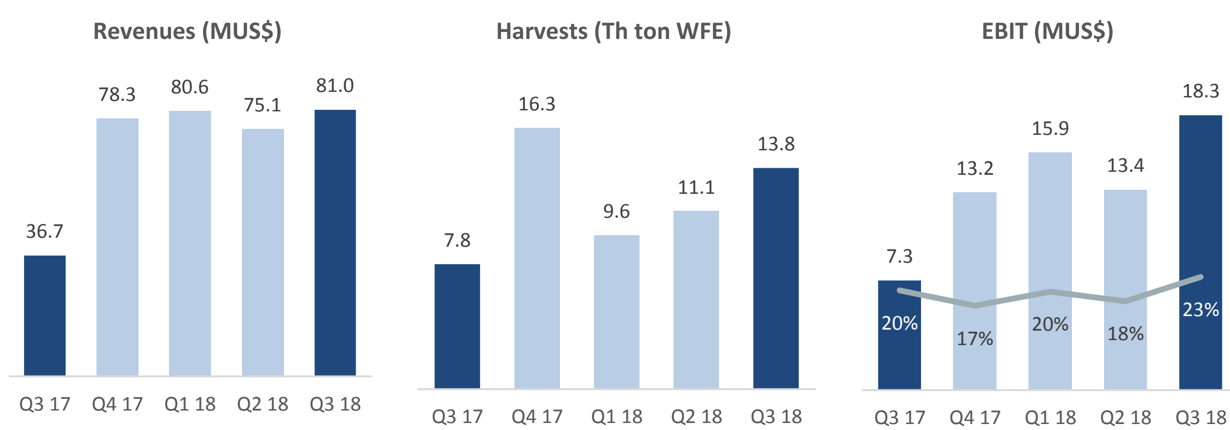
Key Figures

ThUS$	Q3 2018	Q3 2017	Δ%	9m 2018	9m 2017	Δ%
Operating Revenues	80,950	36,690	120.6%	236,603	124,820	89.6%
Gross profit before Fair Value	22,487	10,913	106.1%	62,680	39,994	56.7%
EBITDA before Fair Value	21,210	10,162	108.7%	55,874	36,679	52.3%
EBIT before Fair Value	18,339	7,314	150.7%	47,577	28,598	66.4%
EBIT margin %	22.7%	19.9%	13.6%	20.1%	22.9%	-12.2%
Fair Value	2,369	18,600	-87.3%	1,865	8,000	-76.7%
Net profit/loss after tax	14,780	21,013	-29.7%	33,619	26,867	25.1%
EPS (US$)*	0.2239	-	-	0.5094	-	-
Harvests (ton WFE)	13,831	7,783	77.7%	34,552	17,929	92.7%
Harvests (ton GWE)	12,448	7,005	77.7%	31,097	16,136	92.7%
Sales (ton WFE Company-farmed)	12,805	6,412	99.7%	34,302	16,580	106.9%
Sales (ton GWE Company-farmed)	11,525	5,771	99.7%	30,872	14,922	106.9%
Ex-cage cost (US$/Kg live weight)	3.21	3.15	2.0%	3.15	3.11	1.3%
Ex-cage cost (US$/Kg WFE)	3.46	3.39	2.0%	3.39	3.34	1.3%
Ex-cage cost (US$/Kg GWE)	3.84	3.76	2.0%	3.76	3.72	1.3%
Process cost (US$/Kg WFE)	0.84	1.02	-17.6%	0.91	1.18	-22.9%
Process cost (US$/Kg GWE)	0.93	1.13	-17.6%	1.01	1.31	-22.9%
Price (US$/Kg WFE)**	6.14	6.24	-1.6%	6.22	6.78	-8.3%
Price (US$/Kg GWE)**	6.82	6.93	-1.6%	6.91	7.53	-8.3%
Atlantic EBIT/Kg WFE (US$)***	1.43	1.14	25.6%	1.29	1.35	-4.3%
Atlantic EBIT/Kg GWE (US$)***	1.59	1.27	25.6%	1.43	1.50	-4.3%
Financial debt				70,181	106,250	-33.9%
NIBD				51,826	104,834	-50.6%
Equity/Assets ratio				53%	39%	37.8%

*After Fair Value, distributed in 66,000,000 shares post IPO of Q1 2018

**Billing in US$ divided by tons sold excluding operations with third-party raw materials

***Excludes the net profit/loss from the trout Joint Venture and operations with third-party raw materials



Financial Matters

Q3 2018 Results

Salmones Camanchaca harvested 13,831 tons WFE of Atlantic salmon in Q3 2018, 77.7% more than the Q3 2017 harvest of 7,783 tons. The Company's average Atlantic salmon price was US$ 6.14 per Kg WFE during the quarter, which is merely 1.6% less than Q3 2017, reflecting a return to normal for Chilean supply. In September 2018, the average price was slightly more than in September 2017, thus reversing the trend seen in the first eight months of the year.

Quarterly revenues rose 121% in Q3 2018 to US$ 81.0 million, driven by a 99.7% rise in sales volumes of Company-farmed Atlantic salmon, thanks to a 77.7% increase in harvests.

The joint venture farming trout in sites owned by Salmones Camanchaca (in effect from 2016 to 2022), reported no contribution for Q3 2018 or Q3 2017 results, due to the normal seasonal effect for this species. Despite volatile financial results from the joint venture operator, Caleta Bay, it reported a harvest volume of 2,351 tons WFE for Q3 2018, and has estimated harvests of 17,000 and 18,000 tons WFE for the year.

Gross profit before fair value was US$ 22.5 million, or 106% higher than the US$ 10.9 million recorded for Q3 2017. Gross margin was 28%, down from 30% in Q3 2017 due to slightly lower price conditions.

Administrative expenses as a percentage of operating revenues decreased from 7.3% in Q3 2017 to 2.8% in Q3 2018, while distribution and sales costs fell from 2.5% to 2.4%. As a result, the Company's combined administrative and distribution expenses totaled 5.1% of revenues during the quarter, down considerably from 9.8% for the same quarter last year. The decrease is explained by higher revenues, increased efficiency and expenses in 2017 related to the implementation of SAP in 2017-2018.

EBIT before fair value was US$ 18.3 million for the quarter, 151% higher than US$ 7.3 million in Q3 2017, explained mainly by increased sales volumes and lower processing costs.

Company-farmed Atlantic salmon harvested and then sold generated EBIT/Kg WFE of US$ 1.43, which compares favorably to US$ 1.14/Kg WFE in Q3 2017 (+26%) and US$ 1.17/Kg in Q2 2018 (+22%). Prices were stable compared to the previous quarter. Therefore, the increase was due to the specific characteristics of the sites harvested and processed during Q3 2018, which had lower costs than both Q2 2018 and Q3 2017. This reduced cost was achieved despite unfavorable conditions at some harvest sites, particularly losses due to predators and SRS.

The fair value adjustment to biological assets (biomass) was a positive US$ 24.4 million in Q3 2018, US$ 1 million less than Q3 2017. The fair value adjustment to harvest and sales was a negative US$ 22 million for Q3 2018, compared to a negative US$ 6.8 million for Q3 2017. As always, this adjustment considers the reversal of estimated and accounted margins for fish sold in the quarter that was recorded as biomass in grow-out sites in previous quarters. The resulting net fair value for Q3 2018 was a positive US$ 2.4 million, compared to a positive US$ 18.6 million in Q3 2017.

Net finance costs were US$ 1.9 million compared to US$ 0.9 million in Q3 2017. This increase in 2018 can be explained by the rise in the LIBOR rate offset by a 51% reduction in net financial debt over the last 12 months, and currency hedges taken out during the year, which resulted in a loss of US$ 0.7 million.

As a result, pre-tax profit fell from US$ 26.1 million for Q3 2017 to US$ 19.3 million for Q3 2018. This decrease of US$ 6.8 million is explained mainly by a US$ 16.2 million reduction in fair value. The resulting after-tax profit in Q3 2018 was US$ 14.8 million, down from US$ 21.0 million in Q3 2017, for the same reason.

Cash Flows Q3 2018

Cash flows from operating activities for Q3 2018 totaled a positive US$ 21.2 million, marking a substantial increase from negative US$ 7.6 million in Q3 2017, explained mainly by increased sales and improved margins.

Cash flows used in investing activities totaled US$ 9.2 million during the period, up from US$ 5.1 million in Q3 2017, explained by disbursements for the investment plan to support the Company's growth for the 2018-2021 period.

Cash flows from financing activities in Q3 2018 were a negative US$ 10 million, compared to a positive US$ 11.4 million in Q3 2017. This decrease resulted from the reduced use of available credit lines in comparison to 2017 when Salmones Camanchaca received resources from its parent company to finance working capital for its growth plan. Salmones Camanchaca’s current financial debt includes a 2 years grace period.

The resulting net cash flow for Q3 2018 was positive US$ 2.1 million.

9m 2018 Results

During the first nine months of 2018, Salmones Camanchaca harvested 34,552 tons WFE of Atlantic salmon, an increase of 93% from the 17,929 tons WFE in 9m 2017. The average Atlantic salmon price so far in 2018 has been US$ 6.22/Kg WFE, 8.3% lower than for the same period in 2017, which can be explained by lower than normal Chilean supply in 2017.

Revenues for 9m 2018 totaled US$ 236.6 million, 90% above the US$ 124.8 million recorded over the same period in 2017, explained by the 107% growth in the sales volume of company-farmed Atlantic salmon.

During the first nine months of 2018, the trout joint venture has generated a net profit of US$ 3.2 million for Salmones Camanchaca (accounted for as income with no cost associated) in comparison to US$ 6.2 million for 9m 2017. The total harvest volume for this joint venture as of September 2018 was 12,577 tons WFE of trout. The harvest volume expected for Q4 2018 is approximately 4,500 tons WFE.

Gross profit before fair value adjustments was US$ 62.7 million, up 57% or US$ 22.7 million for the same period in 2017.

Administrative expenses as a percentage of revenues decreased from 6.7% for 9m 2017 to 3.7% for 9m 2018, while distribution and sales costs rose from 2.5% to 2.7% over the same period. Consequently, the company’s combined administrative and distribution and sales costs accounted for 6.4% of revenues during this period, down from 9.1% for 9m2017. This reduction is explained by the higher revenues for 9m 2018, increased efficiency and the SAP implementation costs recognized in 2017. The SAP costs were partially offset by non-recurring administrative expenses in 2018 of US$ 0.8 million, including a severance package for the former CEO.

EBIT before fair value was US$ 47.6 million for 9m 2018, an increase of 66% over US$ 28.6 million in the same period in 2017, explained mainly by increased sales volumes and lower production costs, despite lower average prices. Excluding income from the trout joint venture, EBIT in the Atlantic salmon business was US$ 44.4 million, 98% higher than the US$ 22.4 million recorded for the same period in 2017.

EBIT/Kg WFE of Company-farmed Atlantic salmon sold was US$ 1.29, in comparison to US$ 1.35 for 9m 2017. This 6 cents decrease occurs despite the 56 cent drop in prices and thanks to the greater scale of production in 2018.

The Company leases some of its grow-out sites to other companies. This year the Company completed an agreement to purchase raw materials from a farmer leasing a Company-owned site, acquiring 2,376 tons WFE at the U.S. spot market price for fresh salmon. Given market conditions at the time of this raw materials purchase, the deal generated a profit of 4 cents per Kg. The lease has been terminated and the site will be included in the smolt stocking base line for the Company plan for 2019, without an increase in smolt stocking in the area. The Company has no plans to engage in this type of purchase in the future.

Atlantic Salmon	Total	Other Farmers	Company-Farmed	Company-Farmed 9m 2017
EBIT (ThUS$)	44,368	85	44,283	22,361
Sales volume (ton WFE)	36,678	2,376	34,302	16,580
EBIT/Kg WFE	1.21	0.04	1.29	1.35

The fair value adjustment of biological assets (biomass) for the first nine months of 2018 was US$ 70.8 million, compared to US$ 40 million for the same period in 2017, driven by larger biomass and stable prices. The fair value adjustment for sold volume was negative US$ 68.9 million for 9m 2018, down from negative US$ 32 million for 9m 2017. The latter adjustment reverses the estimated and accounted margins for biomass of fish sold during this period for which margins were recognized in previous periods. The resulting net fair value adjustment for 9m 2018 was negative US$ 1.9 million, compared to negative US$ 8 million in 9m 2017. This can be interpreted as a stabilization of volumes and prices between December 31, 2017, and September 30, 2018.

Net finance costs were US$ 4.2 million compared to US$ 2.7 million over the same period in 2017 due to an increase in the LIBOR interest rate between September 2017 and September 2018, which was only partially offset by the reduction in net debt. This is in addition to the loss on currency hedges of US$ 0.7 million as of September 2018.

Pre-tax profit totaled US$ 44.9 million for 9m 2018, up 30% from US$ 34.5 million in 9m 2017. The resulting after-tax profit was US$ 33.6 million for the period, reflecting a 25% increase from US$ 26.9 million in 9m 2017.

Cash Flows 9m 2018

For the first nine months of 2018, cash flows from operating activities totaled US$ 32.7 million, up from US$ 20.9 million for the same period in 2017, explained mainly by increased revenues from sales.

Cash flows used in investing activities totaled US$ 25.6 million for the period, US$ 15.2 million greater than for the same period in the previous year, explained by investments to support the Company's growth plan for the 2018-2021 period, including new farm sites, improvements and automation at primary and secondary processing plants.

Net cash flows from financing activities totaled US$ 11 million for the period, in comparison to negative US$ 10.5 million for 9m 2017, explained mainly by US$ 46 million raised from the capital increase and a US$ 30 million decrease in liabilities already recorded in 2018.

The resulting net cash flow for the period was positive US$ 17.5 million.

Balance Sheet

<u>Assets</u>

During the period, the Company's total assets increased by 9.5% or US$ 29.1 million to US$ 335 million. This growth is explained mainly by an increase of US$ 17.9 million in property, plant and equipment; a rise of US$ 17.5 million in cash from financing and investing activities (capital increase, payments to banks and reduced supplier payment terms, as well as investments); and an increase of US$ 16.4 million in current and non-current biological assets, partially offset by a decrease of US$ 15 million in accounts receivable and a decrease of US$ 5.5 million in inventories.

Current assets totaled US$ 205 million, up 2.9% from US$ 199 million as of year-end 2017, mainly attributed to the aforementioned increase of US$ 17.5 million in cash; an increase of US$ 9.9 million in current biological assets, which is consistent with the estimated biomass for forecasted harvests for 2018 and 2019; a decrease of US$ 15 million in accounts receivable and a decrease of US$ 5.5 million in inventories, which is normal for the season from December 2017 to September 2018. The Company's finished product inventories valued at cost as of September 30, 2018, were US$ 28 million, equivalent to slightly over 4,000 tons of finished product, or just over one and a half months of harvests, which the Company considers to be within normal ranges.

Non-current assets increased by US$ 23.5 million (+21.9%) to US$ 130 million, mostly due to the aforementioned increase of US$ 17.9 million in investments in property, plant and equipment, and an increase of US$ 6.5 million in non-current biological assets, consistent with the growth plan for 2018-2021.

<u>Liabilities and Equity</u>

Current liabilities decreased by US$ 6.1 million (-7.7%), due to a US$ 22.2 million decrease in payables to third-party suppliers, as part of an optimization of the Company's financial structure following its Initial Public Offering (IPO) in February 2018.

Non-current liabilities decreased by US$ 34.4 million (-29.1%) due to US$ 30 million in voluntary prepayments on long-term revolving debt.

The Company's equity increased by US$ 69.6 million as of September 30, 2018, compared to December 31, 2017, and reached US$ 178 million. This is explained by the net profit for the period and the effects of the capital increase from the IPO.

Operating Performance

Salmones Camanchaca’s financial performance is closely related to two key drivers:

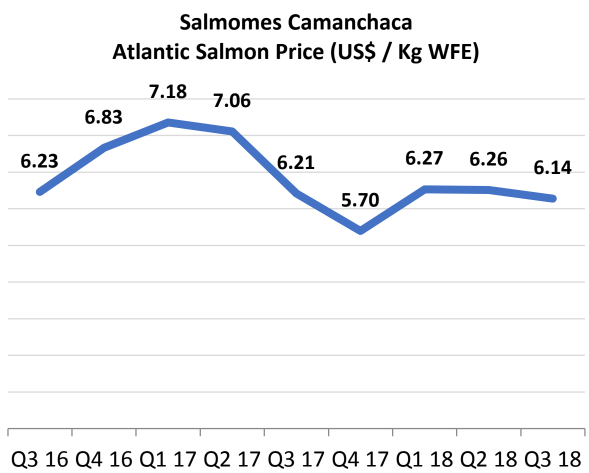
1. The price of Atlantic salmon, which is very sensitive to Norwegian and Chilean supply conditions, and the exchange rates of its main trading partners
2. Sanitary conditions for Atlantic salmon, which affect unit costs.

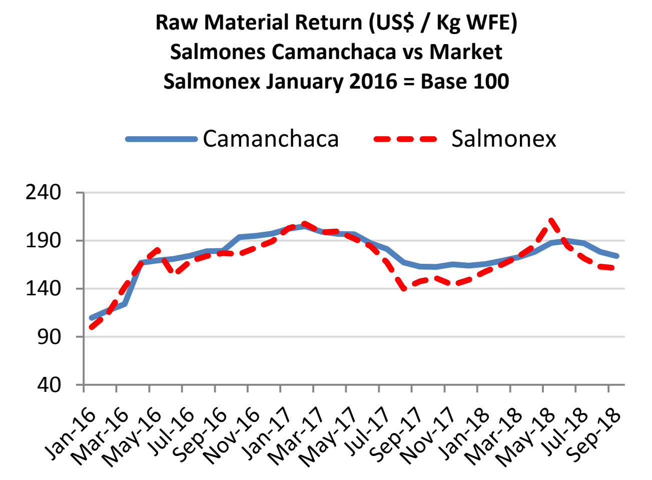
Prices

The average price of Atlantic salmon sold by Salmones Camanchaca during Q3 2018 was US$ 6.14 per Kg WFE, which is 1.6% less than the price for the same period in 2017. Since early 2016, the market has seen an upward trend in Atlantic salmon prices stemming from conditions that restricted global supply and an improvement in the exchange rates of Chile's trade partners, which boosted demand in those markets. Price levels for Q3 2018 reflect normal and more stable global and Chilean supply, which has resulted in smaller price variations during the quarter.

In Q3 2018, Salmones Camanchaca obtained an average premium on its raw material return (RMR) of 45 cents/Kg WFE sold above the reference spot market prices (Salmonex), which increased sharply in April and May of this year and then fell in subsequent months. More specifically, in July, August and September 2018, Salmones Camanchaca obtained an RMR of 49, 48 and 39 cents per Kg above the Salmonex indicator, respectively. This positive difference is explained by the fact that for sales of frozen Atlantic salmon, such as that sold to Russia, there is a 60 to 90-day lag between the closing of the contract and the recording of the sale post-delivery. In addition, many of the Company's contracts were settled an average of 60-90 days in advance, which generates a lag in price versus the reference index. The Company believes that this policy helps retain customers over the long term, which ultimately leads to better performance, and keeps it flexible to adjust markets and formats depending on alternative price conditions. For the rest of the sales, the lag is close to 30 days.

As a result, despite the slight drop in prices from Q2 2018 to Q3 2018, Salmones Camanchaca has maintained its margins in terms of raw material return. In fact, the Company's accumulated RMR for 9m 2018 reflects a premium of 12 cents over the Salmonex index.





The Raw Material Return is the final product price less distribution and specific secondary processing costs. It is a measurement of price before selecting the final destination for harvested fish and provides a homogeneous aggregate indicator for the Company's diverse products.
The market index or "Salmonex" is based on the price of fresh fillet trim D exported by Chilean companies, net of processing and distribution costs for Salmones Camanchaca's fresh trim D. It provides a comparable index to Salmones Camanchaca's Raw Material Return.

Volumes

		Q3 2018	Q3 2017	Δ	Δ %	9m 2018	9m 2017	Δ	Δ %
Harvest	tons WFE	13,831	7,783	6,048	77.7%	34,552	17,929	16,623	92.7%
Production	tons WFE	13,612	7,805	5,807	74.4%	34,381	17,901	16,480	92.1%
Atlantic salmon Sales (Company-farmed)	tons WFE	12,805	6,412	6,393	99.7%	34,302	16,580	17,722	106.9%
Atlantic salmon Sales (Company-farmed)	ThUS$	78,595	40,007	38,588	96.5%	213,203	112,406	100,797	89.7%
Average sales price	US$/Kg WFE	6.14	6.24	-0.10	-1.6%	6.22	6.78	-0.56	-8.3%
Price-related change in revenue*	ThUS$	78,595	79,895	-1,300	-1.6%	213,203	232,554	-19,351	-8.3%

* With constant volume 2018

Revenues

Sales by Market Segment as of September 2018

Product or Species	USA ThUS$	Europe + Eurasia ThUS$	Asia excluding Japan ThUS$	Japan ThUS$	LATAM excluding Chile ThUS$	Chile ThUS$	Other ThUS$	TOTAL ThUS$
Atlantic Salmon	70,163	68,835	18,385	9,375	53,049	4,530	1,439	225,777
Trout	1,078	13	55	2,063	0	0	0	3,209
Other	0	0	0	0	0	7,617	0	7,617
TOTAL	**71,241**	**68,848**	**18,440**	**11,439**	**53,049**	**12,147**	**1,439**	**236,603**

Sales by Market Segment as of September 2017

Product or Species	USA ThUS$	Europe + Eurasia ThUS$	Asia excluding Japan ThUS$	Japan ThUS$	LATAM excluding Chile ThUS$	Chile ThUS$	Other ThUS$	TOTAL ThUS$
Atlantic Salmon	43,560	12,412	9,159	9,581	32,457	4,025	1,212	112,406
Trout	331	25	393	5,489	0	0	0	6,237
Other	0	0	0	0	0	6,177	0	6,177
TOTAL	**43,890**	**12,437**	**9,552**	**15,069**	**32,457**	**10,202**	**1,212**	**124,820**

The Company's marketing and sales strategy is to diversify products and target markets, and focuses on the most attractive markets for its raw material, based on medium-term conditions and favoring stable customer relations.

Salmones Camanchaca has had a 25% share in "New World Currents" since November 2013, a joint venture with three other Chilean producers to market Atlantic salmon in China. In this important market, there has been a significant increase in air shipments of fresh products.

The Company defines its value-added products as those containing some degree of secondary processing, including freezing, which accounted for 82.3% of total sales during 9m 2018, up from 80.7% for 9m 2017.

The remaining volume is composed of sales of fresh whole gutted head-on salmon for South American and Chinese markets. Fresh Atlantic salmon fillets are preferred in the US market, while Europe favors frozen Atlantic salmon fillets and portions. In Asia, Japan prefers frozen fillets and China both fresh and frozen products. The rest of Latin America favors frozen fillets.

The US market’s share of total revenues decreased from 35.2% to 30.1% during 9m 2018, while Europe and Eurasia (mainly Russia) grew from 10% to 29.1%. Asia excluding Japan (mainly China) rose marginally to 7.8% and Japan dropped from 12.1% to 4.8%. Latin America excluding Chile fell from 26% to 22.4%. In summary, adjustments were made to reduce sales to several markets and allocate more products to Russia due to better market conditions.

The Salmones Camanchaca proportion of its Partnership Account Participation with third parties in the trout business is registered in the “Trout” line.

Other income is mostly processing and services for third parties in our processing plant and farm site leases.

Other Businesses

As of September 30, 2018, Salmones Camanchaca maintains 9 leased farming concessions, mainly in the Reloncaví Estuary for trout farming (6 of them) and where the Company contributes concessions to a joint venture from which the Company receives one third of the profits. The total harvests of this JV for the 9m 2018, were 12,577 tons WFE and the tons sold were 11,773 tons WFE, and generated as of September 30, 2018 a profit for Salmons Camanchaca of US $ 3.2 million, 50% of that obtained in the same period of 2017. These differences are partially explained by the dynamics of stockings, harvests and sales between even and odd years, considering that the sanitary fallow periods of the concessions used occurs at the beginning of odd years. Previous estimates for this business have not changed, that is, approximately 12,000 tons WFE of average annual harvests for the years 2017 to 2022.

For a better use of the estuarine sites of the 10th region and complementing the operation of the JV in the trout species in these areas and which expires in 2022, the Company requested permission to stock Pacific salmon or "coho" in Q1 2019, which can be harvested in Q4 2019. This strategy will allow the Company to refine the experience of the processes associated with this species as well as its marketing. The Company estimates stockings of 1.5 million fish and 4,000 tons WFE harvested, which would represents approximately 3% of the Chilean supply of this species. It is worth mentioning that the coho in Chile has better biological performance than other species.

The Company's other businesses, such as processing services for third parties, farm site leases and sales of byproducts resulted in favorable operating margins of US$ 3.7 million as of September 30, 2018, a 90% increase compared to the same period in 2017.

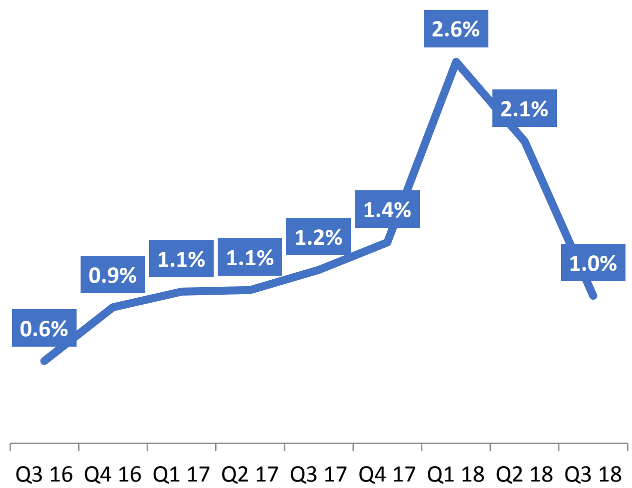
Production Performance

During the first quarter of 2016, sanitary conditions for Atlantic salmon were affected by extraordinary harmful algae blooms (HAB) related to El Niño. Conditions returned to normal in 2018. Mortality from this event was not included in fish costs and was expensed directly.

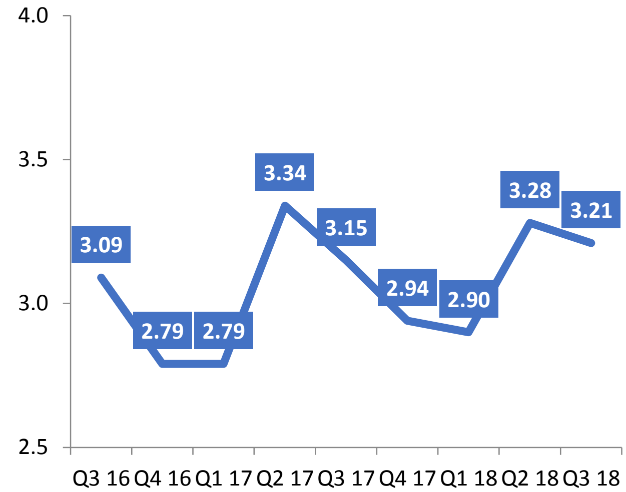
Mortality of the Atlantic salmon population in Q3 2018 was 1.0%, while mortality at the farm sites that closed their cycles in 9m 2018 was 7.7%.

Live weight ex-cage costs for fish harvested during Q3 2018 were US$ 3.21 per Kg. Compared with corresponding farm sites and/or geographic areas in the previous cycle in Q3 2016, this cost was 12 cents (3.9%) higher. Compared to Q3 2017, the cost in 2018 was 6 cents (1.9%) higher. During this last quarter, product sold includes fish from two farm sites. Chonos site presented SRS conditions above normal (approximately +4 cents of total extra cost added) and Contao site presented sea wolf attacks and summer blooms (approximately +12 cents of cost added).

Salmones Camanchaca Atlantic Salmon Mortality* (%)



Salmones Camanchaca Live Weight Ex-Cage Cost (US$/Kg)



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

Costs of value-added or secondary processing for Q3 2018 decreased by 17 cents/Kg WFE compared to Q3 2017, reflecting a considerably greater operating scale with greater efficiency thanks to recent investments.

With this, total finished product cost/Kg WFE was 10 cents lower than Q3 2017, and 6 cents lower than Q3 2016, which already shows improvements in plant productivity.

In short, total finished product cost decreased 2% in Q2 2018 with respect to 2017 and 1% with respect to the same quarter in the prior cycle in the same farming areas, but remained above the Company's targets.

Costs (US$/Kg WFE)	Q3 16	Q3 17	Q3 18
Ex-cage	3.32	3.38	3.46
Harvest and primary processing	0.38	0.31	0.30
Value-added processing	0.66	0.71	0.54
Total finished product cost	**4.36**	**4.40**	**4.30**

Sales volume of Company-farmed products for Q3 2018 totaled 12,805 tons WFE, twice the figure for Q3 2017, an expected outcome of normal smolt stocking and in line with budgeted volumes.

Subsequent Events

No subsequent events occurred after September 30, 2018, that materially affect Salmones Camanchaca's operations or its financial results.

Company Outlook

Atlantic Salmon world supply growth for 2018 is estimated to be between 4% and 5% (around 5% for 2019), which is consistent with the existing regulatory framework and long-term trends. Chilean supply is expected to grow 15-16% in 2018 (around 2% to 3% in 2019), considering a 2017 base line below capacity.

As of the date of this report, good biological conditions have allowed the Company to move up harvests for Q4 2018 and Q1 2019, thus reducing risks related to summer conditions and harnessing the low costs achieved by these sites during these quarters. As a result, the Company estimates that it will finish 2018 with harvests of 48,500 and 49,000 tons.

A significant component of the Company's EBITDA in 2018 has been invested in biomass growth and property, plant and equipment. This allows the Company to maintain its 2019 harvest estimates at around 55,000 tons WFE of Atlantic salmon. Additionally, Salmones Camanchaca estimates to harvest 4,000 tons WFE of coho and 6,000-8,000 tons WFE of trout from the joint venture in an odd-numbered year. Therefore, the Company estimates total harvests of all species in its farming sites for 2019 of 65,000 tons WFE.

Main Risks and Uncertainties

External variables might materially impact the Company's annual performance. The main variable affecting revenues is the price of Atlantic salmon, while the main variable affecting costs is the sanitary status of the salmon biomass, including the biological conversion of feed.

Individually and in aggregate, aquaculture businesses are exposed to various risks. Consequently, Salmones Camanchaca operates using a risk matrix that guides the Company in order to: i) review and update the critical risk inventory and generate a map of risks; ii) assess these risks on the basis of impact and probability parameters; iii) implement an audit and internal control plan based on the risk map; iv) generate a set of strategies to either reduce probability and/or impact, including insurance wherever/whenever this is economically feasible/convenient. These risk maps guide management to continuously manage and mitigate each risk and establish the corresponding responsibilities and accountability, as well as review the frequency and depth of internal controls to validate the effectiveness of mitigating measures.

The Company's mission, vision and values; short and long-term strategic planning; critical business and knowledge risks; and the experience of key personnel are among the factors used to detect critical risks.

a. Phytosanitary Risks

The Company is exposed to risk of disease or parasites that can affect the biomass, increase mortality or reduce growth of specific species, and thereby, production and sales volumes. Salmones Camanchaca has adopted strict control standards to minimize those risks, and comply with regulatory 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 production process in closed recirculating sites fed by groundwater, transport of breeders and fish for harvest in wellboats, coordinated antiparasitic washing by neighborhood, frequent net cleaning, oxygen plants to supplement shortfalls in the water, vaccinations at the freshwater stage, among others.

b. Natural Risks

The Company is exposed to natural risks that may affect normal operations, such as volcanic eruptions, tidal waves and tsunamis, earthquakes, harmful algae blooms, natural predators, water pollution and other factors that may threaten biomasses and production facilities. The Company is constantly monitoring these variables using first-rate instruments within the salmon industry, in addition to having appropriate insurance coverage for these risks, all of which are monitored from a central, specialized unit. This unit not only monitors the status of insurance coverage, but also manages claims preparation when these occur in order to make claims that are in line with contractual coverage.

c. Product Sale Price Risks

The Company exports its products mainly at prices that are fixed on international markets, for which it has a wide 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 accumulate inventory under speculation of a better sale price in the future.

Prices are highly dependent on the supply from Norway and Chile and on fluctuations in exchange rates used by the Company’s major trading partners, which affects demand conditions in these markets. Salmones Camanchaca has mitigated price risk through its diversified marketing strategy and by producing higher value-added products, which have contracts that average 60 to 90-day periods.

The Company has a policy of diversifying its sales between several buyers in each market, and large diversity of markets and territories. This ensures that sales can be reallocated when necessary or convenient.

d. Purchase Price Risks

The Company is exposed to changes in the purchase price of salmon feed, which is based on well-diversified ingredients and suppliers. Salmones Camanchaca defines its diets 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 a fish in-fish out ratio of no more than 1.0. The Company has feed contracts that are adjusted quarterly, on a cost-plus basis.

e. Regulatory Risks

Aquaculture is strictly regulated in Chile by laws, standards and regulations issued by fishing authorities. Significant changes in these regulations could have an impact on the Company's performance. These regulations are mainly established by the General Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture, and its associated regulations that assign concessions, manage the biomass and set sanitary preventive rules. The Company is constantly monitoring any potential changes in regulations in order to anticipate and mitigate any potential impacts.

In Q2 2016, changes were made to the regulations governing salmon farming densities, and a smolt stocking reduction program was introduced (SRP). This new regulation forces salmon farmers to reduce densities in cages when low sanitary performance has been registered and/or higher smolt stocking is expected in the zone. In these circumstances, the low density can be waived if a smolt stocking plan is presented, containing a reduction versus the previous smolt stocking cycle.

The Company has a policy of using its assets to provide services to third parties/farmers. Regulations allow the Company to stock smolt in leased farm sites for its own use in subsequent cycles, without affecting neighborhood growth once the leases expire. Under this regulation, the Company estimates harvesting approximately 60,000 tons WFE of Atlantic salmon at its own previously used farm sites, plus another 12,000 to 13,000 tons WFE of trout, without introducing growth to the system, and therefore without having to reduce densities in its farm sites.

Camanchaca's financial position and results could be affected by changes in economic policies, specific regulations and other standards established by authorities.

f. Liquidity Risk

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

Salmones Camanchaca prudently manages this risk by maintaining sufficient liquidity and access to third-party financing, while carefully ensuring that it complies with all its financial covenants.

g. 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. Depending on market conditions, the Company assesses hedging alternatives.

h. Foreign Exchange Risk

A significant share of Company revenues arises from contracts and agreements set in US dollars. However, given the diversity and importance of markets other than the North American market, which have historically represented 50% of total exports, any devaluation of the US dollar against these markets' currencies and/or the Chilean Peso, could have an impact on the financial performance of the Company.

Corporate policy is to agree income, cost and expenses in US dollars whenever possible. Liabilities with financial institutions are in US dollars. The Company occasionally evaluates exchange rate hedging instruments for its peso-denominated expenses, in accordance with market conditions. During the year 2018, the Company engaged in exchange rate hedge transactions.

i. Credit Risk

1. Surplus Cash Investment Risks

The Company has a highly conservative policy for investing cash surpluses. This policy encompasses both the quality of financial institutions and the type of financial products used.

2. Sales Operations Risks

The Company has insurance policies covering most of the sales of its products that are not sold with immediate payment. The remaining sales are backed by letters of credit, or advance payments, or are to customers with an excellent credit performance.

Operational stoppages at ports or by customs or other institutions, as well as protests, marches or road blockages may affect and delay shipments of our products to the markets where they are sold. Therefore, the Company continuously monitors these variables in order to anticipate any issues and identify alternatives to minimize the impact.

Financial Statements

Statement of Income (ThUS$)

	Q3 2018	Q3 2017	9m 2018	9m 2017
Operating revenues	**80,950**	**36,690**	**236,603**	**124,820**
Cost of sales	(58,463)	(25,777)	(173,923)	(84,826)
Gross profit before Fair Value	**22,487**	**10,913**	**62,680**	**39,994**
Administrative expenses	(2,244)	(2,681)	(8,711)	(8,313)
Distribution costs	(1,904)	(918)	(6,392)	(3,083)
EBIT before Fair Value	**18,339**	**7,314**	**47,577**	**28,598**
Depreciation	2,871	2,848	8,297	8,081
EBITDA before Fair Value	**21,210**	**10,162**	**55,874**	**36,679**
Fair value adjustment to biological assets	24,409	25,409	70,769	39,953
Fair value adjustment to harvest and sales	(22,040)	(6,809)	(68,904)	(31,953)
EBIT after Fair Value	**20,708**	**25,914**	**49,442**	**36,598**
EBITDA after Fair Value	**23,579**	**28,762**	**57,739**	**44,679**
Finance costs	(1,929)	(894)	(4,299)	(2,750)
Share of profit (loss) of associates	468	67	1,293	146
Exchange differences	72	237	(1,675)	(120)
Other income (losses)	(20)	793	65	597
Finance income	2	0	50	36
Net profit (loss) before taxes	**19,301**	**26,117**	**44,876**	**34,507**
Income taxes	(4,521)	(5,104)	(11,257)	(7,640)
Net profit (loss) from continuing operations	**14,780**	**21,013**	**33,619**	**26,867**
Net profit (loss) from discontinued operations	0	0	0	0
Net profit (loss)	**14,780**	**21,013**	**33,619**	**26,867**
Non-controlling interest	0	0	0	0
Net profit (loss) for the period attributable to owners of the parent	**14,780**	**21,013**	**33,619**	**26,867**

Balance Sheet (ThUS$)

	30/09/2018	31/12/2017	30/09/2017
Cash and cash equivalents	18,355	846	1,416
Other financial assets, current	51	31	30
Other non-financial assets, current	4,261	7,041	1,065
Trade and other receivables, current	15,913	28,196	13,322
Related party receivables, current	22,845	25,585	16,060
Inventories	32,720	38,170	25,594
Biological assets, current	107,448	97,522	102,088
Current tax assets	3,056	1,584	1,398
Total current assets	**204,649**	**198,975**	**160,973**
Other financial assets, non-current	27	27	27
Other non-financial assets, non-current	112	260	112
Rights receivable, non-current	5,414	5,520	5,464
Equity method investments	5,110	5,565	5,025
Intangible assets other than goodwill	7,083	7,083	7,083
Property, plant and equipment	91,512	73,646	71,029
Biological assets, non-current	20,933	14,472	27,578
Long-term deferred taxes	297	456	0
Total non-current assets	**130,488**	**107,029**	**116,318**
Total assets	**335,137**	**306,004**	**277,291**
Other financial liabilities, current	181	439	11,425
Trade and other payables, current	49,484	71,729	39,094
Related party payables, current	9,456	4,198	3,020
Current tax liabilities	13,046	1,829	34
Employee benefit provisions, current	974	1,020	842
Total current liabilities	**73,141**	**79,215**	**54,415**
Other financial liabilities, non-current	70,000	100,000	94,825
Trade and other payables, non-current	2	102	97
Related party payables, non-current	437	4,572	9,733
Deferred tax liabilities	13,124	13,280	11,040
Employee benefit provisions, non-current	157	157	148
Total non-current liabilities	**83,720**	**118,111**	**115,843**
Total liabilities	**156,861**	**197,326**	**170,258**
Issued capital	91,786	73,422	73,422
Share premium	27,539	0	0
Retained earnings (accumulated losses)	45,314	11,695	10,195
Interim dividends	-9,677	0	0
Other reserves	23,314	23,561	23,416
Total equity	**178,276**	**108,678**	**107,033**
Total equity and liabilities	**335,137**	**306,004**	**277,291**

Cash Flow Statement (ThUS$)

	Q3 2018	Q3 2017	9m 2018	9m 2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts				
Proceeds from sale of goods and provision of services	94,802	51,632	283,437	164,434
Payments				
Payments to suppliers for supply of goods and services	-65,513	-54,245	-223,664	-126,128
Payments to and on behalf of employees	-6,024	-5,039	-21,108	-15,745
Dividends paid	-1	0	-3,354	0
Dividends received	0	0	1,500	0
Interest paid	-2,024	0	-4,195	-1,773
Interest received	1	1	49	37
Income taxes paid	0	88	-36	79
Other cash inflows (outflows)	0	-47	21	-1
Net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	**21,241**	**-7,610**	**32,650**	**20,903**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	0	47	277	104
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	-9,221	-5,261	-25,860	-10,553
Other cash inflows (outflows)	0	69	0	67
Net cash flows used in investing activities	**-9,221**	**-5,145**	**-25,583**	**-10,382**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from share issuance	0	0	45,903	0
Loan repayments	-10,000	0	-30,000	-5,159
Proceeds from/payments to related parties	6	11,394	-4,952	-5,358
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	**-9,994**	**11,394**	**10,951**	**-10,517**
Effects of changes in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	68	-123	-509	-230
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2,094	-1,484	17,509	-226
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	16,261	2,900	846	1,642
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	**18,355**	**1,416**	**18,355**	**1,416**

Statement of Changes in Equity (ThUS$)

	Paid-in Capital	Share Premium	Foreign Currency Conversion Reserve	Other Reserves	Total Other Reserves	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Losses)	Equity Attributable to Owners of the Parent	Total Equity
Balance as of January 1, 2017	34,843		75		75	-16,672	18,246	18,246
Capital increase	38,579			23,943	23,943		62,522	62,522
Changes in equity								
Comprehensive income								
Net profit for the period						26,867	26,867	26,867
Other comprehensive income			-602		-602		-602	-602
Closing balance as of September 30, 2017	**73,422**		**-527**	**23,943**	**23,416**	**10,195**	**107,033**	**107,033**
Balance as of January 1, 2017	34,843		75		75	-16,672	18,246	18,246
Capital increase	38,579			23,471	23,471		62,050	62,050
Changes in equity								
Dividends accrued						-3,354	-3,354	-3,354
Comprehensive income								
Net profit for the period						31,721	31,721	31,721
Other comprehensive income			15		15		15	15
Closing balance as of December 31, 2017	**73,422**		**90**	**23,471**	**23,561**	**11,695**	**108,678**	**108,678**
Balance as of January 1, 2018	73,422		90	23,471	23,561	11,695	108,678	108,678
Capital increase	18,364	27,539					45,903	45,903
Changes in equity								
Dividends accrued							-9,677	-9,677
Comprehensive income								
Net profit for the period						33,619	33,619	33,619
Other comprehensive income			-247		-247		-247	-247
Closing balance as of September 30, 2018	**91,786**	**27,539**	**-157**	**23,471**	**23,314**	**45,314**	**178,276**	**178,276**

Additional Information

Key Financial Indicator Analysis

This section compares the Company's key financial indicators based on its consolidated financial statements as of September 30, 2018, compared to December 31, 2017.

	30/09/2018	31/12/2017
Liquidity Indicators		
1) Current Liquidity	2.80	2.51
2) Acid Ratio	0.88	0.80
3) Working Capital (US$ million)	131.5	119.8
Debt Indicators		
4) Net Debt Ratio	0.78	1.81
5) Current Liabilities / Total Liabilities	0.47	0.40
6) Non-Current Liabilities / Total Liabilities	0.53	0.60
Profitability Indicators	(9 months)	(12 months)
7) Return on Equity	18.86%	29.19%
8) Return on Assets	18.70%	19.02%

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 Profit (Loss) Attributable to Owners of the Parent / Total Equity

8) Return on Assets: Gross Margin Before Fair Value / Total Assets

The increase of 0.29 in current liquidity is mainly caused by an increase of US$ 5.7 million in current assets and a decrease of US$ 6.1 million in current liabilities, as explained in the balance sheet analysis. As a result of these movements, working capital increased by US$ 11.7 million, where US$ 9.9 million is explained by an increase in biological assets.

The increase of 0.08 in the acid ratio is mainly caused by an increase of US$ 17.5 million in cash and a decrease of US$ 6.1 million in current liabilities. These variations have already been explained in the balance sheet analysis.

The net debt ratio fell from 1.81 to 0.78 mainly due to total liabilities decreasing by US$ 40.5 million and equity increasing by US$ 69.6 million, as well as the aforementioned increase in cash. These variations have already been explained in the balance sheet analysis. The decrease in the proportion of long-term liabilities from 0.60 to 0.53 is due to a decrease in non-current liabilities of US$ 34.4 million. These variations have already been explained in the financial position analysis.

Return on equity and return on assets are mainly due to the Company's margins and performance for the respective periods, and the previously mentioned effects of the IPO that took place on February 2, 2018.

Cumulative Indicators

		9m 2018	9m 2018
a.	Atlantic Salmon Harvests (tons)/ Site	3,715	3,856
b.	Atlantic Salmon Farming Density (Kg/m3)	7.2	7.0
c.	Atlantic Salmon Group Survival Rate (sea water)	92.3%	95.7%
d.	EBIT before Fair Value (US$ million)	44.3	22.4
e.	EBIT / Kg WFE (before Fair Value)	1.29	1.35

Notes:

a. Harvests for the period, expressed in ex-cage tons / number of sites used, expressed in ex-cage tons per site.

b. Average farming density, expressed in Kg per cubic meter for sites harvested during the corresponding period.

c. Survival rate, expressed as groups of stocked smolt that are eventually harvested. A harvest group is fish of a similar origin and strain.

d. Gross margin before fair value - administrative expenses - distribution costs salmon business

e. (Gross margin before fair value - administrative expenses - distribution costs – result from one-third interest in trout business) / Kg WFE sold of company-farmed salmon

Biomass Fair Value

Fair Value for the period ended September 30 (ThUS$)

	Fair Value Adjustment to Biological Assets		Fair Value Adjustment to Harvest and Sales	
	9m 2018	9m 2017	9m 2018	9m 2017
Atlantic salmon	70,769	39,953	-68,904	-31,953

The net effect of the Fair Value of the salmon biomass is reflected in two accounts:

a. "Fair Value Adjustment to Biological Assets" records the estimated gain or loss as of the period end from valuing the biomass of live and harvested fish that will be sold in future periods. It can be positive or negative based on variations in the biomass included in the valuation and its market price. A gain of US$ 70.8 million was recorded for the Fair Value of the live and harvested biomass as of September 30, 2018, compared to a gain of US$ 40.0 million as of the same date in 2017.

b. "Fair Value Adjustment to Harvest and Sales" 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 actual result of the transaction is recorded in revenues and cost of sales. The net effect of the biomass sold as of September 30, 2018, was a loss of US$ 68.9 million, which reversed a positive margin estimated in prior periods, in contrast to a loss of US$ 32.0 million as of September 30, 2017.

The net effect of the fair value of the salmon biomass for the period ended September 30, 2018, is a positive US$ 1.9 million, as opposed to the positive US$ 8.0 million recorded for the same period in 2017.

Differences between the Market and Book Values of Principal Assets

Biological assets include groups or families of breeders, such as eggs, smolts and fish being fattened at sea. They are valued at initial recognition and subsequently at their fair value less estimated selling costs, except where their fair value cannot be reliably measured, in accordance with IAS 41. Therefore, an active market for these assets is sought in the first instance.

As there is no active market for live fish at all their stages, they are valued as freshwater fish, such as breeders, eggs, fry and smolts, using their cumulative costs at the reporting date.

The valuation criteria for farmed fish that are being fattened is fair value. This is understood to be their market price less their estimated processing and selling costs. There is a representative market for fish being fattened that are over a certain size, which is 4.0 Kg for Atlantic salmon. The market price is used in both cases, adjusted appropriately for each group in the sea, from which the harvesting, processing, packaging, distributing and selling costs are deducted. The volume is adjusted for process wastage.

Smaller fish are valued at cost, though are subject to net realizable value testing.

Changes in the fair value of biological assets are recorded in the statement of income for the year.

Biological assets that will be harvested in the next 12 months are classified as current biological assets.

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.
Seawater	Salmon	Fair value, based on a market with reference prices and companies that buy and sell these assets. Historically we have considered that this market is for fish over 4 Kg. If no market can be identified, then cumulative cost is used.

The Company has developed a valuation model that incorporates the recommendations proposed by the Norwegian Financial Supervisory Authority, which are detailed in Note 35 of the Company's financial statements. This biomass valuation model takes the market price for fish over 1.0 Kg as Fair Value. This model has the following effects on these financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2018:

1. An increase in net profit for the period of US$ 9.6 million, net of deferred tax effects.
2. An increase in "Fair Value" within the statement of income of US$ 13.1 million.
3. An increase in biological assets within current assets of US$ 13.1 million, which also generates an increase in deferred tax liabilities of US$ 3.5 million and in equity of US$ 9.6 million.
4. This alternative approach to biomass valuation has no effects on EBITDA, EBIT, nor on the indicators per Kg (before Fair Value).