SALMONES CAMANCHACA S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Interim consolidated financial statements

As of March 31, 2019

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ThUS$ - Thousands of United States dollars
UF - Unidades de fomento (a Chilean peso based inflation indexed currency unit)
ThCh$ - Thousands of Chilean pesos

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SALMONES CAMANCHACA S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF MARCH 31, 2019 (UNAUDITED) AND DECEMBER 31, 2018 (AUDITED)

Assets	Note	As of March 31, 2019 ThUS$	As of December 31, 2018 ThUS$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	9,464	13,143
Other financial assets, current		73	50
Other non-financial assets, current	12	5,469	5,990
Trade and other receivables, current	8	27,443	32,781
Related party receivables, current	9	33,588	26,952
Inventories	10	18,554	22,959
Biological assets, current	11-35	114,599	113,237
Tax assets, current	14	1,682	1,136
Total current assets		**210,872**	**216,248**
Non-current assets			
Other financial assets, non-current		27	27
Other non-financial assets, non-current	12	112	112
Rights receivable, non-current	14	1,737	1,349
Equity method investments	13	5,348	4,682
Intangible assets other than goodwill	15	6,948	6,948
Property, plant and equipment	16	99,349	92,269
Biological assets, non-current	11-35	20,436	18,607
Long-term deferred taxes	17	-	373
Total non-current assets		**133,957**	**124,367**
Total assets		**344,829**	**340,615**

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

Note 35 describes the assumptions used to calculate the fair value of biological assets using the model suggested by the Norwegian Financial Supervisory Authority. The effects on the statement of financial position are as follows. Biological assets within current assets increased by ThUS$37,759 (ThUS$41,371 as of December 31, 2018).

SALMONES CAMANCHACA S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF MARCH 31, 2019 (UNAUDITED) AND DECEMBER 31, 2018 (AUDITED)

Liabilities	Note	As of March 31, 2019 ThUS$	As of December 31, 2018 ThUS$
Current liabilities			
Other financial liabilities, current	18	885	243
Trade and other payables, current	19	73,980	70,134
Related party payables, current	9	22,990	15,296
Tax liabilities, current	17	10,280	6,509
Employee benefit provisions, current	20	943	1,056
Total current liabilities		**109,078**	**93,238**
Non-current liabilities			
Other financial liabilities, non-current	18	50,000	50,000
Related party payables, non-current	9	593	591
Deferred tax liabilities	17-35	9,956	12,733
Employee benefit provisions, non-current	20	160	152
Total non-current liabilities		**60,709**	**63,476**
Equity			
Share capital	21	91,786	91,786
Share premium	21	27,539	27,539
Retained earnings	21	32,479	41,450
Other reserves	21	23,238	23,126
Total equity		**175,042**	**183,901**
Total equity and liabilities		**344,829**	**340,615**

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

Note 35 describes the assumptions used to calculate the fair value of biological assets using the model suggested by the Norwegian Financial Supervisory Authority. The effects on the statement of financial position are as follows.
Deferred tax liabilities increased by ThUS$10,195 (ThUS$11,170 as of December 31, 2018).
Retained earnings within equity increased by ThUS$27,564 (ThUS$30,201 as of December 31, 2018).

SALMONES CAMANCHACA S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 AND 2018 (UNAUDITED) AND THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 (AUDITED)

	Share capital ThUS$	Share premium ThUS$	Foreign currency conversion reserve ThUS$	Other reserves ThUS$	Total other reserves ThUS$	Retained earnings ThUS$	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company ThUS$	Total equity ThUS$
Opening 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								
Comprehensive income								
Net income for the period						15,741	15,741	15,741
Other comprehensive income	-	-	105	-	105	-	105	105
Closing balance as of March 31, 2018	**91,786**	**27,539**	**195**	**23,471**	**23,666**	**27,436**	**170,427**	**170,427**

	Share capital ThUS$	Share premium ThUS$	Foreign currency conversion reserve ThUS$	Other reserves ThUS$	Total other reserves ThUS$	Retained earnings ThUS$	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company ThUS$	Total equity ThUS$
Opening 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						-14,262	-14,262	-14,262
Comprehensive income								
Net income for the period						44,017	44,017	44,017
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-435	-	-435	-	-435	-435
Closing balance as of December 31, 2018	**91,786**	**27,539**	**-345**	**23,471**	**23,126**	**41,450**	**183,901**	**183,901**

	Share capital ThUS$	Share premium ThUS$	Foreign currency conversion reserve ThUS$	Other reserves ThUS$	Total other reserves ThUS$	Retained earnings ThUS$	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company ThUS$	Total equity ThUS$
Opening balance as of January 1, 2019	91,786	27,539	-345	23,471	23,126	41,450	183,901	183,901
Changes in equity								
Dividends accrued						-12,559	-12,559	-12,559
Comprehensive income								
Net income for the period						3,588	3,588	3,588
Other comprehensive income	-	-	112	-	112	-	112	112
Closing balance as of March 31, 2019	**91,786**	**27,539**	**-233**	**23,471**	**23,238**	**32,479**	**175,042**	**175,042**

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

SALMONES CAMANCHACA S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF NET INCOME BY FUNCTION
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 AND 2018 (UNAUDITED)

	Note	For the three months ended March 31	
		2019 ThUS$	2018 ThUS$
Operating revenue	23	73,876	80,560
Cost of sales	10	-55,043	-59,049
Gross profit before fair value adjustments		**18,833**	**21,511**
Gain (loss) on fair value of biological assets	11	11,318	26,855
Fair value adjustment to biological assets harvested and sold	11	-20,340	-20,731
Gross profit		**9,811**	**27,635**
Administrative expenses	24	-2,521	-3,143
Distribution costs	25	-1,817	-2,501
Financial costs	26	-710	-1,193
Share of net income (losses) of equity method associates		554	316
Exchange differences	27	-126	-211
Other gains (losses)	28	-416	11
Financial income		-	17
Net income (loss) before tax		**4,775**	**20,931**
Income tax (expense) income	17	-1,187	-5,190
Net income (loss) from continuing operations		**3,588**	**15,741**
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations			
Net income (loss) for the period		**3,588**	**15,741**
Net Income (loss) attributable to:			
Net income (loss) attributable to owners of the parent company		3,588	15,741
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests		-	-
Net income (loss) for the period		**3,588**	**15,741**
Earnings (loss) per share			
Basic earnings (loss) per share (US$/share)	22	0.0544	0.2385
Basic earnings (loss) per share		0.0544	0.2385

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

Note 35 describes the assumptions used to calculate the fair value of biological assets using the model suggested by the Norwegian Financial Supervisory Authority. The effects in the statement of net income by function are as follows.
Gain (loss) on fair value of biological assets increased by ThUS$37,759 (ThUS$29,906 as of March 31, 2018).
Income tax (expense) increased due to a loss of ThUS$10,195 (ThUS$8,075 as of March 31, 2018).
Net income for the period increased by ThUS$27,564 (ThUS$21,831 as of March 31, 2018).

SALMONES CAMANCHACA S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 AND 2018 (UNAUDITED)

	For the three months ended March 31	
	2019	2018
	ThUS$	ThUS$
Net income (loss) for the period	3,588	15,741
Gain (loss) from cash flow hedge		
Gain (loss) from foreign currency conversion	112	105
Total comprehensive income	**3,700**	**15,846**
Comprehensive income attributable to:		
Comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent company	3,700	15,846
Total comprehensive income	**3,700**	**15,846**

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

SALMONES CAMANCHACA S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW, DIRECT METHOD
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 AND 2018 (UNAUDITED)

	For the period ended March 31, 2019 ThUS$	For the period ended March 31, 2018 ThUS$
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED BY) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts		
Receipts from sale of goods and provision of services	71,176	85,885
Other receipts from operating activities	13,611	8,453
Payments		
Payments to suppliers for goods and services	-71,247	-85,575
Payments to and on behalf of employees	-7,305	-8,597
Interest paid	-	-1,396
Interest received	-	15
Income taxes refunded (paid)	1	-
Net cash flows from (used by) operating activities	**6,236**	**-1,215**
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED BY) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issuing shares	-	45,903
Loan repayments	-	-20,000
Payments to related parties	-	-4,939
Net cash flows from (used by) financing activities	-	**20,964**
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED BY) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment	213	155
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	-10,157	-6,831
Net cash flows from (used by) investing activities	**-9,944**	**-6,676**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents, before the effect of changes in exchange rates	**-3,708**	**13,073**
Effects of changes in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	29	-108
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	-3,679	12,965
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE START OF THE PERIOD	13,143	846
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	**9,464**	**13,811**

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

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION

Salmones Camanchaca S.A. was constituted as a private limited company when Compañía Pesquera Camanchaca S.A. split on January 1, 2009, in accordance with a public deed dated June 26, 2009 legalized before the Public Notary Mr. Félix Jara Cadot. The purpose of the Company is breeding, producing, marketing and farming salmon and other species or organisms whose normal and most frequent environment is water, including research and development of salmonidae genetics, farming, cultivating, processing, producing and marketing sea-food. An Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on October 23, 2009 agreed that Salmones Camanchaca S.A. should become a direct subsidiary of Compañía Pesquera Camanchaca S.A. following a reorganization of the salmon business within the Group. Therefore, the latter company increased its share capital. This increase was paid for by all the shareholders in Salmones Camanchaca S.A. contributing all their shares, except one, to Compañía Pesquera Camanchaca S.A. The remaining share belonged to Inmobiliaria Camanchaca Ltda.

An Ordinary General Shareholders’ Meeting held on September 14, 2017 agreed to a reorganization where the company acquired all the shares of Fiordo Blanco S.A. and Surproceso S.A., which were owned by the parent company Compañía Pesquera Camanchaca S.A. The value of the capital contribution for these shares was ThUS$38,579. In return, all the rights of Transportes Interpolate Ltda. were transferred to its parent company.

This reorganization means that Salmones Camanchaca S.A. will consolidate Fiordo Blanco S.A. as it owns 99.99% of its shares from that day.

An Extraordinary Shareholders’ Meeting of Salmones Camanchaca S.A. was held on November 6, 2017. The minutes were legalized in a public deed with the same date at the Santiago Notary of Mr. Felix Jara Cadot and an extract was recorded in the Santiago Trade Register on November 8, 2017 on page 83,700 at number 45,024 for 2017. It was published in the Official Journal on November 9, 2017. The following resolutions were approved at this extraordinary shareholders' meeting:

To increase the number of shares in the company from 546,327 shares to 56,818,008 shares. This increase will take place by replacing each share currently held with 104 new shares.

Furthermore, to increase the share capital from US$ 73,422,406.08 divided into 56,818,008 equal single series shares with no par value, to US$ 91,786,390.08 divided into 66,000,000 equal single series shares with no par value, by issuing 9,181,992 shares with no par value, at a price of US$ 2 per share.

On February 2, 2018, 19,800,000 Company shares, which represent 30% of the Company, were placed through the Santiago Stock Exchange, using a mechanism known as an order book auction. These represent 9,181,992 first issue shares and 10,618,008 second issue shares, at a price of Ch$ 3,268 per share, and these are now traded on the Santiago, Chile and the Oslo, Norway Stock Exchanges.

The Company is a major market player in the salmon farming business. The principal characteristic of Salmones Camanchaca is its fully integrated value chain, including the genetic development of breeders and all the facilities required to produce fry, smolts and marine grow-out sites; primary and value-added processing plants; and sales and marketing using its own overseas sales channels or those belonging to its parent company, Compañía Pesquera Camanchaca S.A., in the USA, Japan, China and agents in Mexico.

The main formats for selling Atlantic salmon are Trim C, D, and E, HG and Hon fillets, in 4, 5, 6, and 8 oz. portions. The company prepares its products in plants located in the VIII and X regions. They are mainly sold into the North American, Japanese and Brazilian markets.

Since 2016 Salmones Camanchaca S.A. has participated as a "participant" in a joint venture partnership to produce and market trout. It has contributed maritime concessions to this partnership. The "Manager" of this joint venture partnership is Caleta Bay S.A. and the other partner is Kabsa S.A. Partnership net income is divided in equal parts between these three companies.

Salmones Camanchaca obtained Pacific, or coho, salmon smolt stocking permits in 2018, in order to take advantage of the estuary farm sites in the Tenth Region and complement the partnership participation account. Accordingly, the Company stocked 1.4 million smolt of this species, which will be harvested towards the end of 2019. This new initiative will give the Company specific experience producing and selling this species, as Chile has the best biological conditions compared to other species.

The interim consolidated financial statements of Salmones Camanchaca S.A. for the period ended March 31, 2019 were approved by the Board of Directors at a meeting held on May 15, 2019.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies used to prepare the interim consolidated financial statements of Salmones Camanchaca S.A. have been applied in a uniform manner, and are described as follows.

2.1 Period covered

These interim consolidated financial statements cover the following periods:

- Interim consolidated statements of financial position as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018.
- Interim consolidated statements of net income by function for the three month periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018.
- Interim consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the three month periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018.
- Interim consolidated statements of cash flows - direct method for the three month periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018.
- Interim consolidated statements of changes in equity for the three month periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, and the year ended December 31, 2018.
- Notes to the interim consolidated financial statements

2.2 Basis of preparation

These interim consolidated financial statements of Salmones Camanchaca S.A. as of March 31, 2019 were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). In accordance with the standards and instructions issued by the Financial Market Commission (FMC), they include additional disclosures in the notes to the financial statements. These are in addition to and not deviations from IFRS.

Preparing financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of specific accounting estimates and also requires management to exercise its judgment when implementing the Company's accounting policies. Note 6 of these interim consolidated financial statements discloses the areas which involve a higher degree of judgment and complexity, where the assumptions and estimates are significant to the interim consolidated financial statements.

These interim consolidated financial statements of Salmones Camanchaca S.A. have been prepared from accounting records held by the Company. The figures in these interim consolidated financial statements are expressed in thousands of US dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

There are no significant uncertainties regarding events or conditions as of the reporting date that may cast doubt on the Company's ability to continue functioning normally as a going concern.

2.3 New accounting pronouncements

a) Standards, interpretations and amendments that are mandatory for the first time for financial periods beginning on January 1, 2018.

Standards and Interpretations

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - issued in July 2014. The IASB published the complete version of IFRS 9, which replaces the guidance in IAS 39. This final version includes requirements on the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities; it also includes an expected credit losses model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used currently. The part relating to hedge accounting within this final version of IFRS 9 had already been issued in November 2013.

IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" - issued in May 2014. It establishes the principles applicable to information disclosures in financial statements in relation to the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. The basic principle is that an entity recognizes revenue that represents the transfer of goods or services promised to customers for an amount that reflects the consideration, which the entity expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. It replaces IAS 11 Construction Contracts; IAS 18 Revenue; IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programs; IFRIC 15 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate; IFRIC 18 Transfers of Assets from Customers; and SIC-31 Revenue-Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services.

IFRIC 22 "Transactions in Foreign Currency and Advance Payments" - issued in December 2016. This Interpretation applies to a foreign currency transaction (or part of it) when an entity recognizes a non-financial asset or liability that arises from the payment or collection of an advance payment before the entity recognizes the related asset, expense or income (or part of it). The interpretation provides a guide for when a single payment / receipt is made, as well as for situations involving multiple payments / receipts. Its purpose is to reduce practical diversity.

Amendments and improvements

Amendment to IFRS 2 "Share-based Payments" - issued in June 2016. The amendment clarifies the measurement of share-based payments settled in cash and the accounting of changes to such payments when they are settled with equity instruments. Additionally, it introduces an exception to the principles of IFRS 2 that will require accounting for these awards as if they were fully settled as equity instruments, when the employer is obliged to withhold tax related to share-based payments.

Amendment to IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers". - issued in April 2016. The amendment introduces clarifications to the guide that identifies performance obligations in contracts with customers, accounting for intellectual property licenses and the evaluation of principal versus agent (gross versus net income presentation). It includes new and amended illustrative examples as a guide, as well as practical examples related to the transition to the new revenue standard.

Amendment to IFRS 4, “Insurance Contracts", with regard to applying IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments". - issued in September 2016. The amendment introduces two approaches: (1) Overlay approach, which gives all companies that emit insurance contracts the option to recognize in other comprehensive income, instead of gains and losses the volatility that could arise when IFRS 9 is applied under the new insurance contracts standard; and (2) Temporary waiver of IFRS 9, that enables companies whose business is predominantly related to insurance, to optionally waive IFRS 9 until 2021, and continue applying IAS 39 until then.

Amendment to IAS 40 "Investment properties", relating to investment property transfers. - issued in December 2016. The amendment clarifies that there must be a change in use to transfer to or from an investment property. To conclude, a change in use of a property must by supported by an evaluation and evidence to ensure that the property change complies with the definition.

Amendment to IFRS 1 "First-time adoption of IFRS" regarding suspending short-term exceptions for first time adopters with respect to the IFRS 7, IAS 19 and IFRS 10. - issued in December 2016.

Amendment to IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures", relating to measuring the associate or joint venture at fair value - issued in December 2016.

The adoption of these standards, amendments and interpretations do not have a significant impact on the Company’s interim consolidated financial statements.

b) Standards, interpretations and amendments issued, but not yet mandatory and which have not been adopted early.

Standards and Interpretations	Mandatory for annual periods beginning
IFRS 16 "Leases" - issued in January 2016. Establishes the standards to recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. IFRS 16 replaces IAS 17 and introduces a unique lessee accounting model that requires a lessee to recognize the assets and liabilities of all rental contracts with a term of over 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, and early adoption is permitted for entities that apply IFRS 15 or before the date that IFRS 16 is initially applied.	01/01/2019
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts" -issued in May 2017, replaces the current IFRS 4. IFRS 17 will change the accounting for all entities that issue insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features. The standard applies to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021, and early adoption is permitted for entities that apply IFRS 15, "Revenue from contracts with customers" and IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments".	01/01/2021
IFRIC 23 "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments". -issued in June 2016. This interpretation clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements of IAS 12 when there is uncertainty regarding income tax treatment.	01/01/2019
	01/01/2019
Amendment to IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments”. -issued in October 2017. This amendment permits more assets to be measured at amortized cost than under the previous version of IFRS 9, in particular some prepaid financial assets with negative offset. The assets affected, which include some loans and debt securities,	

would otherwise have been valued at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL). To qualify for amortized cost measurement, the negative compensation must be “reasonable compensation for early termination of the contract".

Amendment to IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures” -issued in October 2017. This amendment clarifies that companies that account for long-term interests in an associate or joint venture without using the equity method should use IFRS 9. The IASB Council has issued an example that illustrates how companies should apply the requirements of IFRS 9 and IAS 28 to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture.	01/01/2019
Amendment to IFRS 3 “Business Combinations” -issued in December 2017. The amendment clarifies that gaining control of a joint operation company involves a business combination achieved in stages. The acquirer must re-value its previously held interest in the joint venture at fair value at the acquisition date.	01/01/2019
Amendment to IFRS 11 “Joint Arrangements” -issued in December 2017. The amendment clarifies that the entity that gains joint control of a joint operation company must not revalue its previous interest in the joint operation.	01/01/2019
Amendment to IAS 12 “Income Taxes” -issued in December 2017. The amendment clarifies that the income tax consequences of dividends on financial instruments classified as equity should be recognized according to where past transactions or events that generated distributable profits were recognized.	01/01/2019
Amendment to IAS 23 “Borrowing Costs” -issued in December 2017. The amendment clarifies that if a specific loan remains outstanding after the qualifying asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that loan becomes part of general loans.	01/01/2019
Amendment to IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" -issued in February 2018. The amendment requires entities to use updated assumptions to determine the cost of current service and net interest for the remaining period after a plan amendment, reduction or settlement. They must recognize reductions in a surplus in gains or losses on the cost of past service, or a gain or loss on settlement, even if this surplus was not previously recognized because it did not exceed the upper asset limit.	01/01/2019
Amendments to IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements" and IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" -issued in October 2018. These introduce a consistent definition of materiality in all the IFRS and the Conceptual Framework for Financial Information. They clarify the explanation that defines materiality and includes some of the guides in IAS 1 on immaterial information.	01/01/2020
Amendment to IFRS 3 “Business Combinations” -issued in October 2018. It reviews the definition of a business. According to feedback received by the IASB, the current guide is frequently considered to be too complex, and results in too many transactions being classified as business combinations.	01/01/2020
Amendment to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" - issued in September 2014. This amendment addresses an inconsistency between the requirements of IFRS 10 and IAS 28 in the treatment of the sale or provision of goods between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The main consequence of these amendments is that they recognize a full gain or a loss when the transaction involves a business (whether or not in a subsidiary) and a partial gain or loss when the transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are in a subsidiary.	Undetermined

Management evaluated the impact of adopting IFRS 16 in 2018, with effect from the date that the new standard became effective. They evaluated the leasing contracts covering assets that by their lease nature and terms should be recorded as of the initial application date as right to use assets. These will incur depreciation charges throughout their contract term or their useful life, whichever is less. The Company concluded that adopting IFRS 16 will not have a significant effect on its interim consolidated financial statements.

2.4 Basis of consolidation

a) Subsidiaries

An entity is a subsidiary when the Company can exercise control over its financial and operational policies, which usually involves owning over half its voting rights. When evaluating whether the Company controls another entity, all its currently exercisable or convertible voting rights and their effects are considered. A subsidiary is consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company and is excluded from consolidation on the date on which it ceases to be controlled.

The acquisition method is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries by the Company. The acquisition cost is the fair value of the assets delivered, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange. Identifiable assets, liabilities and contingencies acquired in a business combination are initially valued at their fair value on the acquisition date, regardless of the extent of minority interests. At each acquisition, the Group recognizes any minority interest at its fair value, or the proportional value of the minority interest over the fair value of the acquired net assets.

The surplus acquisition cost over the fair value of the Company's share of the acquired net identifiable assets is recognized as purchased goodwill. If the acquisition cost is less than the fair value of the net assets of the acquired subsidiary, the difference is recognized directly in the income statement.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between Group entities are eliminated. Unrealized losses are also eliminated, unless that transaction provides evidence that the transferred asset is impaired. The accounting policies at subsidiaries are amended as necessary, to ensure that Group policies have been consistently adopted.

Salmones Camanchaca S.A. began a corporate restructuring process in September 2017. Accordingly, on September 11, 2017 the Company transferred all the shares it held in Transportes Interpolar Ltda. to Compañía Pesquera Camanchaca S.A. and Camanchaca SpA leaving them with an interest of 99% and 1%, respectively, in Transportes Interpolar Ltda.

An Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting was held on September 14, 2017, which agreed to increase the share capital, in order to consolidate ownership of all the assets used in salmon smolt stocking, harvesting and processing by Salmones Camanchaca S.A. This capital increase was completed when Compañía Pesquera Camanchaca S.A. (Parent Company) contributed all the shares that it owned in Fiordo Blanco S.A. and Surproceso S.A.

This reorganization of Salmones Camanchaca S.A. has resulted in it being consolidated with Fiordo Blanco S.A. as it has had a 99.99% interest from September 14, 2017. Nevertheless, this company is not a significant component of Salmones Camanchaca S.A. as virtually all its operating revenue is eliminated.

This meeting also agreed to adopt new by-laws that meet the regulations governing publically-owned corporations, as soon as the Company and its shares have been registered in the Securities Registry of the FMC (formerly Superintendent of Securities and Insurance). The purpose was to arrange an IPO for such shares, which took place on February 2, 2018 and those issued in the future or their representative certificates.

The subsidiary Fiordo Azul S.A. was created on January 31, 2019. Its business purpose is aquaculture in general, especially breeding, producing and farming salmon, trout and other species. Salmones Camanchaca S.A. directly and indirectly owns 100 % of the company and therefore consolidates it.

The following subsidiary is included in these interim consolidated financial statements, together with its functional currency:

Consolidated Company	Country	Functional Currency	Ownership Interest		03/31/2019	12/31/2018
			Direct %	Indirect %	Total %	Total %
Fiordo Blanco S.A.	Chile	US dollars	99.99	-	99.99	99.99
Fiordo Azul S.A.	Chile	US dollars	99.99	0.01	100.00	-

Associates

Associates are defined as entities over which the Company exercises significant influence but does not control the financial and operational policies. It generally has an interest in the voting rights of between 20% and 50%. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognized at cost.

The Salmones Camanchaca S.A. share of net income or losses in associates subsequent to acquiring them are recognized in net income, and its share of equity movements (that are not due to net income) subsequent to their acquisition are recognized in reserves, and reflected as appropriate in the statement of comprehensive income. When the Company's share of an associate's losses is equal to or greater than its interest in that company, including any other unsecured receivables, the Company does not recognize further losses unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of that associate.

Unrealized gains on transactions between Salmones Camanchaca S.A. and its associates are eliminated according to the Company's percentage interest in them. Unrealized losses are also eliminated, unless the transaction provides evidence of impairment of the transferred asset.

Surproceso S.A is a company that provides aquaculture services. It has a commercial relationship with Salmones Camanchaca S.A. providing it with slaughtering and gutting services. Compañía Pesquera Camanchaca S.A. owned 33.3 % of this company, but under the corporate restructuring in September 2017, all these shares were transferred to Salmones Camanchaca S.A., who now owns that percentage.

New Worlds Currents Inc. is a company incorporated in Hong Kong to establish, process and operate businesses associated with marketing salmon in China. The Company owns 25% of New Worlds Currents Inc.

2.5 Operating segment reporting

IFRS 8 requires entities to adopt "Management's approach" when disclosing information about the outcome of their operating segments. In general, this is the information that Management uses internally to evaluate segment performance and to allocate resources to segments.

Salmones Camanchaca S.A. has only one operating segment, according to this standard.

2.6 Foreign currency transactions

a) Presentation currency

The items included in the Company's interim consolidated financial statements are valued using the currency of the principal economic environment in which the entity operates (functional currency), which is also the presentation currency for the statements of financial position.

b) Functional currency

Based on the instructions and definitions provided in IAS 21, functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates.

Therefore, the Company has established that the conditions that support the functional currency are as follows.

Factors	Currency
The currency that primarily influences the selling prices of goods and services; normally the price used to describe and pay for them.	US dollar[1]
The currency that principally affects the costs of labor, materials and other costs to produce goods or provide services, normally the price used to describe and pay for such costs.	US dollar and Chilean peso[2]
The currency used to collect receipts for billed operational activities.	US dollars

The following aspects were also considered when selecting the Company's functional currency.

- The currency used by the Company's financing activities, such as bank obligations and equity, is the US dollar.

- The currency primarily used to invest the receipts from the Company's billed operational activities is the US dollar.

Therefore, the Company considers that under the current circumstances the functional currency of Salmones Camanchaca S.A. is the US dollar.

c) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies other than the functional currency are converted to the functional currency using the exchange rate in effect as of the transaction date. Gains and losses on foreign currencies resulting from settling these transactions, and the conversion of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at closing rates, are recognized in the statement of net income.

[1] US dollar
[2] Chilean peso

d) Exchange rates

The company has converted its monetary assets and liabilities, using the following exchange rates to the US dollar.

Date	Ch$ / US$	UF / US$	Euro / US$	Yen / US$	Nok / US$
03/31/2019	678.53	0.0246	0.8913	110.8000	8.6153
12/31/2018	694.77	0.0252	0.8742	110.3800	8.7272
03/31/2018	603.39	0.0224	0.8133	106.4000	7.8450

2.7 Property, plant and equipment

The Company's property, plant and equipment is made up of land, building, infrastructure, machinery, equipment and other fixed assets. The main types of property, plant and equipment are: Production plants, marine equipment (pontoons), hatchery centers and grow-out centers.

Land, buildings, plants, equipment and machinery are recognized at their historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes the fair value considered to be attributed cost according to IFRS 1. This historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributed to acquiring the asset.

Subsequent costs are included in the initial value of the asset, or recognized as a separate asset, only when it is likely that the future financial benefits associated with these components will flow to the Company and the cost of these components can be determined reliably. The value of the replaced component is expensed.

Land is not depreciated.

Depreciation of other items of property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method, in order to allocate their cost over their estimated technical useful lives.

	Years
Buildings	10 - 50
Plant and equipment	3 - 20
Vessels	50
Vehicles	7 - 10
Other fixed assets	3 - 10

The residual value and useful life of these assets are reviewed and adjusted when necessary at each reporting date.

When the book value of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable value, its book value is immediately reduced to its recoverable value.

Losses and gains on sales of assets are calculated by comparing the proceeds with the book value, and presented in the statement of net income.

2.8 Biological assets

Biological assets include the following.

Biological assets include groups or families of breeders, such as eggs, smolts, 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 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 market for fish being fattened that are over a certain size, which is 4.00kg for Atlantic Salmon and 2.5 kg. for Coho Salmón. The market price is adjusted appropriately for each marine group at the reporting date, 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, and are subject to impairment testing.

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

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.
Sea water	Salmon	Fair Value, as there is a market with reference prices and companies that sell these assets. In the absence of a market, accumulated cost at the reporting date, net of impairment, (which is applied and recorded if appropriate.)

- Valuation model

Each group of fish is valued and uses the biomass of fish at the end of each month. The detail includes the total number of fish being fattened, their estimated average weight and the cost of fish biomass. The value is estimated from the average weight in that biomass, which in turn is multiplied by the market price per kilo. The market price is normally obtained from published international prices.

- Assumptions used to calculate the fair value of fish being fattened

The estimated fair value of fish biomass is based on the following items: volume of fish biomass, average biomass weight, weight distribution at harvest and market prices.

- Volume of fish biomass

The volume of fish biomass is based on the number of smolts in the sea, their estimated growth and their mortality during the period, etc. Uncertainty with respect to the volume of biomass is normally lower in the absence of mass mortality events or acute diseases during the cycle.

- Distribution of harvest weights

Fish grow at various rates, so there is always a wide variation in the quality and size of the fish around the average. The distribution of fish quality and size is important, as these attract different prices on the market.

The value of fish biomass is based on a normal weight distribution.

- Market Prices

Salmones Camanchaca S.A. calculates fair value using the price of products in representative markets that can be obtained from frequently published independent external sources.

Therefore, the reference prices for Atlantic salmon are published by Urner Barry Publications Inc. in their report “Urner Barry’s Seafood Price-Current” based on transactions of at least 3,500 pounds. The price used is the FOB price of "Trim D” fresh fillet, from Chile to Miami (USA).

Urner Barry is a business editor specializing in timely, reliable and impartial news and market quotations for customers in segments related to the food industry, through a variety of printed and virtual media.

Hierarchy

Fair value hierarchy is determined according to the data source, according to the IFRS 13. The Company’s valuation model uses hierarchy level III. The most significant unobserved variable is the average weight.

Note 35 contains a comparison of Chilean and Norwegian practices for valuing biological assets.

2.9 Intangible assets other than goodwill

a) Aquaculture concessions

Aquaculture concessions acquired from third parties are presented at historical cost. The useful life of concessions is indefinite, because they have no expiry date or a foreseeable lifetime, so they are not amortized. This status of indefinite useful life is reviewed at each reporting date, in order to assess whether events and circumstances continue to support an indefinite useful life for that asset. These assets undergo impairment testing on a yearly basis.

b) Research and development expenses

Research expenses are expensed when incurred. The directly attributable costs of development projects relate to the design and testing of new or improved products. These are recognized as intangible assets when the following criteria are met.

- It is technically feasible to fully produce the intangible asset, to the point where it can be used or sold.
- Management intends to complete the intangible asset, and to use or sell it.
- The Company has the ability to use or sell it.
- The Company can demonstrate how the intangible asset is likely to generate financial benefits in the future.
- The Company has sufficient technical, financial or other resources, to complete development and to use or sell the intangible asset.
- The expenditure attributable to developing it can be reliably measured.

2.10 Interest costs

Interest costs incurred in the construction of any qualified asset are capitalized over the period of time needed to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. Other interest costs are expensed.

2.11 Impairment losses on non-financial assets

Assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized and are tested yearly for impairment losses. Amortized assets are tested for impairment whenever an event or change in circumstances indicates that their book value may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's book value exceeds its recoverable value. The recoverable value is the greater of the fair value of an asset less selling costs, or its value in use. Impairment is assessed by grouping assets at the lowest levels at which they generate separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that have been impaired are reviewed at every reporting date to identify whether any reversals have occurred.

2.12 Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

Financial assets within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified according to the business model used by the Group to manage its financial instruments and contractually established cash flows.

Financial investments not classified at fair value through profit and loss are initially recognized at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company evaluates whether embedded derivatives exist in contracts or financial instruments, to determine whether their characteristics and risk are closely related to the principal contract provided that in aggregate they are not being accounted for at fair value. If they are not closely related, they are recorded separately and changes in value are accounted for directly in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Company and its subsidiaries classify their financial assets after initial recognition and, when permitted and appropriate, reassess this classification as of each year end. All regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date, which is the date on which the company becomes committed to the trade. Regular purchases and sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require the delivery of assets within the time frame established generally by market regulation or convention. The following investment classifications are used:

a) Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss - Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss include financial assets held for sale and financial assets initially recognized at fair value through profit and loss.

   Financial assets are classified as held for sale if they are acquired for the purpose of selling them in the short term.

   Derivatives, including any separate embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for sale, unless designated as effective hedging instruments or as financial guarantee contracts. Gains or losses on instruments held-for-sale are recognized in the income statement.

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

b) Financial assets measured at amortized cost - The entity measures assets at amortized cost when the asset complies with the following two conditions: i. The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and ii. The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income - Financial assets are measured at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income if they meet the following two conditions: (i) They are held in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and (ii) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

d) Derivative and hedge financial instruments - Derivative financial instruments to hedge risks associated with fluctuations in interest rates and exchange rates are initially recognized at fair value at the date the derivative contract is signed and are subsequently measured at fair value. Derivatives are recorded as assets (other financial assets) when their fair value is positive and as liabilities (other financial liabilities) when their fair value is negative.

Financial liabilities

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or equity, based on the substance of the contractual agreement.

Equity instruments - An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of a company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the value of the consideration received, net of direct issuance costs.

Financial liabilities - Financial liabilities are classified either as financial liabilities at "fair value through profit and loss", or as "other financial liabilities".

a) Financial liabilities are classified at fair value through profit and loss when these are held for sale or are designated as such.

b) Other financial liabilities, including loans, are valued initially at the amount of cash received, net of transaction costs. Other financial liabilities are subsequently valued at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, recognizing interest expense on an effective rate basis.

The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense throughout the corresponding period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated cash flows payable over the expected life of the financial liability, or when appropriate, a shorter period when the associated liability has a prepayment option that it expects to exercise.

2.13 Inventories

Inventory is valued at its cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. Cost is calculated using the average cost method.

The cost of finished and in-process products includes the costs of raw materials, direct labor, other direct costs and general manufacturing expenses, based on normal operating capacity, but excluding interest.

Net realizable value is the estimated sales price during the normal course of business, less any variable selling costs.

Obsolete or slow-moving products are recognized at their recoverable value.

Inventory valuation policy

a) The Company values its inventories as follows.

i) The production cost of manufactured inventory includes all costs related to the units produced such as labor and fixed and variable costs required to transform raw materials into finished products.

The production cost of fresh and frozen salmon is based on the last fair value of biological asset when harvested, plus direct and indirect production costs.

ii) The acquisition cost of purchased inventory includes its purchase cost, customs fees, transport, storage and other costs attributable to its acquisition.

b) Inventory cost calculation formula

Inventories of finished products are valued using the weighted average cost, ie. the cost of each product unit is based on the weighted average cost at the beginning of the period, and the cost of items purchased or produced during the period.

Inventories of raw materials, packaging materials are valued at weighted average cost.

2.14 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognized at fair value (nominal value including implicit interest), and they are subsequently recognized at their amortized cost according to the effective interest rate method, less provisions for impairment losses.

Implicit interest must be disaggregated and recognized as financial income to the extent that such interest has accrued.

The provision is the difference between the asset's book value and the present value of its estimated future cash flows, discounted using the effective interest rate.

However, if the difference between the nominal value and the fair value is not significant, the nominal value is used.

The Group applies the simplified approach in IFRS 9 to measure expected credit losses, using an expected loss provision over the life of the instrument for all receivables.

Expected credit losses are measured by grouping receivables by their shared credit risk characteristics and days overdue. Historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and expected information regarding macroeconomic factors that affect the ability of customers to meet their commitments.

2.15 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash balances, time deposits with financial institutions, and other highly-liquid, short-term investments originally maturing in less than three months.

2.16 Share capital

Share capital is represented by ordinary shares.

Incremental costs directly attributable to new share issues or options are presented in net equity as a deduction from their proceeds.

Legal minimum dividends on ordinary shares are recognized as a reduction in equity when they are accrued.

2.17 Trade and other payables

Trade payables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

However, similarly to trade receivables, if the difference between the nominal value and the fair value is not significant, the nominal value is used.

2.18 Current and deferred income taxes

The tax expense on net income for the period includes current income tax and deferred tax.

Current income taxes are based on the tax laws at the reporting date.

Deferred taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences that arise between the tax value of assets and liabilities and their book values. However, if deferred taxes arise from the initial recognition of a liability or an asset in a transaction other than a business combination, which at the time of the transaction do not affect accounting net income nor taxable profit, then they are not accounted for.

Deferred tax is calculated using the current tax rates and laws, or those about to be approved at the reporting date, which are likely to be applicable when the corresponding deferred tax asset is collected or deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is likely that future tax benefits are available to offset such temporary differences.

Current and deferred income taxes are recognized in the statement of net income, except for taxes arising on items recognized in other comprehensive income, directly in equity, or on a business combination. In which case, the corresponding tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income, directly in the statement of net income, or in commercial goodwill, respectively.

2.19 Employee benefits

a) Staff vacations

The Company recognizes the expense for staff vacations using the accrual method, which is recorded at its nominal value. The staff vacation benefit does not represent a significant amount in the statement of comprehensive income.

b) Severance indemnities

This liability is the present value of defined benefit obligations at the reporting date. It is calculated annually using actuarial assumptions and by discounting the corresponding estimated cash flows. Gains and losses that arise from adjustments that reflect experience and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to the statement of net income or equity, depending on their nature, in the period in which they arise.

The parameters used in the actuarial valuation model are as follows: mortality and invalidity rates, discount rates, salary growth rates and staff turnover rates due to resignations.

2.20 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when:

i) The Company has a legal or implicit obligation, as a result of past events.

ii) It is likely that a disbursement will be necessary to settle the obligation.

iii) The amount can be reliably estimated.

iv) Provisions are measured at the present value of Management's best estimate of the expenditures required to settle the obligation. The discount rate used to calculate the present value reflects current market assessments at the reporting date of the time value of money, as well as any specific risks related to the particular liability.

2.21 Revenue recognition

The Company has applied IFRS 15 as of January 1, 2018, and has not encountered any significant impact on the interim consolidated financial statements or the financial performance of Salmones Camanchaca S.A.
This standard requires more detailed disclosures than the previous standards, in order to provide more information regarding customer contracts.
Revenue is recorded at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable derived from that revenue. The Company takes into consideration all the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model established by IFRS 15 regarding customer contracts: (i) identify the contract, (ii) identify the performance obligations, (iii) determine the transaction price, (iv) assign the transaction price to the performance obligations, and (v) revenue recognition. The Company also assesses any incremental costs that arise from winning a contract and any costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. The Company recognizes revenue when the steps set out in this IFRS have been successfully completed.

(i) Operating revenue recognition from the sale of goods

Operating revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the Company has transferred control over the goods sold to the buyer; when revenue can be reliably measured; when the Company cannot influence how the goods sold are managed; when the Company is likely to receive the financial benefits of the transaction; and when the transaction costs can be reliably measured.
Operating revenue is based on the price established in the sale agreement, net of volume discounts as of the sale date. There is no significant funding component, as sales proceeds are collected within a reduced average period, which is in line with market practice.
Revenue from export sales is based on Incoterms 2010, which are official regulations for interpreting trade terms, and they are issued by the International Chamber of Commerce.

The principal Incoterms used by the Company are as follows:

"CFR (Cost and Freight)", where the Company is responsible for all costs, including principal transport costs, until the goods arrive at the destination port. Risk is transferred to the buyer when the goods are loaded onto the ship, in the country of origin.

"CIF (Cost, Insurance and Freight)", where the Company arranges and pays the foreign transportation costs and other costs, such as insurance. Salmones Camanchaca S.A. ceases to be responsible for the goods once they have been delivered to the maritime or air carrier, in accordance with the corresponding deadline. The sale is complete when the goods are delivered to the carrier. This service is arranged by the seller.

FOB (Free on Board) and similar, where the buyer arranges and pays the transport costs. Therefore, the sale is complete when the goods are delivered to the carrier arranged by the buyer.

(ii) Operating revenue recognition for providing services

Operating revenue from services is recognized when the performance obligation has been satisfied. Revenue is accounted for considering the degree of service completion as of the closing date, and whether the Company has an enforceable right to payment for providing those services.

2.22 Leases

a) When the Company is the lessee - Operating leases

Leases in which the lessor conserves a significant part of the risks and rewards of ownership of the good are classified as operating leases. Payments for operating leases, net of any incentive received from the lessor, are charged to the statement of net income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

b) When the Company is the lessor - Operating leases

Assets leased to third parties under operating lease contracts are included in property, plant and equipment or investment property, as appropriate.

Income from operating leases is recognized in the statement of net income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.23 Dividend policy

The Company has defined the following dividend policy, in accordance with its by-laws.

Financial statements shall be prepared as of December thirty-one each year. Net income for the year will be distributed as follows.

a) No less than thirty percent to be distributed as a dividend in cash to shareholders, in proportion to their shares.

b) The balance to be used to form reserves, as agreed by an Annual General Shareholders' Meeting.

Distributions of dividends to shareholders are recognized as a liability as of each reporting date, in accordance with the divided policy agreed upon by shareholders at the ordinary general shareholders' meeting.

2.24 The environment

The disbursements associated with improvements and investments in productive processes that improve environmental conditions are recorded as an expense or investment in the period in which they arise. When these disbursements are part of investment projects, they are recorded as increases to property, plant and equipment.

The Company has established the following disbursements for environmental protection projects.

a) Disbursements relating to improvements and investments in productive processes that improve environmental conditions.

b) Disbursements relating to verifying and monitoring regulations and laws covering industrial processes and facilities.

c) Other disbursements that affect the environment.

NOTE 3 - CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Changes in policy:

The accounting policies described in these interim consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2019 reflect the amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 that apply from January 1, 2018.

The Company has evaluated the impact of applying IFRS 9, which includes identifying gaps between these financial instrument classification and measurement criteria and those currently used, and the impact of applying an expected losses model to determine financial asset impairment. The standard requires that impairment losses are recognized based on the expected credit losses (PCE) instead of credit losses incurred as indicated in IAS 39.

This evaluation has determined that there are no significant changes affecting the classification and measurement of financial assets as a result of applying IFRS 9.

This new standard must be applied to periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company has applied this standard prospectively using the practical resources allowed by the standard, and comparatives for 2018 will not be represented given that the effects are not significant.

The basic principle in IFRS 15 is that an entity recognizes operating revenue when goods or services are transferred to customers for an amount that reflects the amount that the entity expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. An entity recognizes operating revenue in accordance with this basic principle by applying the following 5 steps:

- Step 1 - Identify the contracts with a customer.
- Step 2 - Identify the performance obligations in the contract.
- Step 3 - Determine the transaction price.
- Step 4 - Assign the transaction price to the performance obligations.
- Step 5 - Recognize operating revenue when the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

The Company has evaluated these 5 steps and has not identified any new performance obligations or any changes to those already presented in the interim consolidated financial statements, and believes that there are no significant changes in applying this new standard for recognizing operating revenue. This is based on operating revenue being recognized primarily when it is probable that financial benefits will flow to the Company and can be measured with reliability, at prices that reflect the fair value of the financial benefits receivable when its performance obligations are satisfied. Operating revenue is presented in the statement of net income by function net of value added tax, returns, and discounts.

This new standard must be applied to periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The company applies this standard prospectively, using the practical resources allowed.

Group operating revenue is recognized when control over its products is transferred, which is when products have been delivered to the customer and the customer has full discretion over how to sell them and at what price, and there is no unsatisfied obligation that may affect the customer's acceptance of these products. Delivery is complete when products have been sent to the location specified by the customer, obsolescence and loss risks have been transferred to the customer, and the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sale contract, the acceptance provisions have expired, or the Group has objective evidence that all the acceptance criteria have been satisfied.

When the sale contract includes volume discounts based on total sales during a specific period, operating revenue is based on the contract price, net of estimated volume discounts. Experience is used to estimate discounts using the expected value method, and operating revenue is recognized when it is very likely that there will be no significant changes. A liability is recognized for expected volume discounts on sales through to the end of the reporting period. There is no financing component, as credit sales are unusual and these have very short payment periods, which is consistent with market practice. A provision is recognized to reflect the Group's obligation to refund any defective products under its standard warranty terms.

Receivables are recognized when products have been delivered, since this is the moment when payment becomes unconditional and it is simply a matter of time before payment is made.

There are no other significant changes in the accounting policies and estimates used to prepare the interim consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries with respect to the previous year, and they have been consistently prepared according to IFRS.

Changes in accounting estimates

There have been no changes in accounting estimates as of March 31, 2019 in comparison to 2018.

NOTE 4 – FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's business activities are exposed to various financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and market risk.

4.1. Credit risk

a) Customer portfolio risk

The Company has no customers in arrears but not impaired as of the reporting date.

b) Sales risk

The Company uses the usual tools operating in the industry to market its products. These are contracted with recognized and qualified insurance companies and financial institutions. These tools are insurance policies covering credit, transport and cargo, confirmation of letters of credit, etc. Where collection is directly performed by the Company, this is substantiated by a long-term business relationship, a full record of payment behavior and recognized financial solvency.

The Company has established policies to ensure that product sales on credit are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. The Company mostly sells into the wholesale market, and export sales are supported by letters of credit. Domestic sales are preferably to customers with an appropriate credit history.

4.2. Liquidity risk

The Company's liquidity risks arise from a shortfall of funds for operating costs, finance costs, investments, debt repayments and dividends, compared its sources. This risk is mitigated through prudent liquidity management, which involves holding sufficient cash and marketable securities, together with balanced bank financing.

Capital and interest commitments over the terms of bank loans and other commitments are as follows.

a) As of March 31, 2019

Item	1 to 3 months ThUS$	3 to 12 months ThUS$	1 to 5 years ThUS$	Over 5 years ThUS$	ThUS$
Interest-bearing loans	1,284	1,284	57,704	-	**60,272**
Trade and other payables	34,223	39,757	-	-	**73,980**
Related party payables, current	22,990	-	-	-	**22,990**
Related party payables, non-current	-	-	-	593	**593**
Total	**58,497**	**41,041**	**57,704**	**593**	**157,835**

b) As of December 31, 2018

Item	1 to 3 months ThUS$	3 to 12 months ThUS$	1 to 5 years ThUS$	Over 5 years ThUS$	ThUS$
Interest-bearing loans	-	2,743	58,227	-	**60,970**
Trade and other payables	62,436	7,698	-	-	**70,134**
Related party payables, current	15,296	-	-	-	**15,296**
Related party payables, non-current	-	-	-	591	**591**
Total	**77,732**	**10,441**	**58,227**	**591**	**146,991**

4.3. Market risk

a) Exchange rate risk

The Company has defined the US dollar as its functional currency, therefore, it is exposed to exchange rate risk on transactions in Chilean pesos. The exchange rate risk arises on planned commercial transactions, and on assets and liabilities held in Chilean pesos.

The Company has a net liability balance in Chilean pesos as of March 31, 2019 totaling ThUS$ 3,300. Therefore, an increase of 5% in the exchange rate results in an exchange loss of ThUS$ 165, while a decrease of 5% in the exchange rate results in an exchange gain of the same amount.

b) Interest rate risk

Movements in interest rates modify the expected cash flows on assets and liabilities that are subject to variable interest rates.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risks, since its long-term financing is at a variable interest rate, which is amended every six months.

The Company has a total of ThUS$50,885 in bank liabilities denominated in US dollars as of March 31, 2019. Sensitivity analysis on the interest rates for bank loans reveal that a 1%pa movement in interest rates at the reporting date would result in additional or lower interest costs of ThUS$ 508, as appropriate.

NOTE 5 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company has financial instruments as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 valued at their fair value as shown in the following table, and there are no differences between their fair value and book value.

	03/31/2019		12/31/2018	
Item	Book value ThUS$	Fair value ThUS$	Book value ThUS$	Fair value ThUS$
Financial assets at amortized cost.				
Cash and cash equivalents				
Cash balances	12	12	45	45
Bank balances	9,452	9,452	13,098	13,098
Other financial assets (ii)	73	73	50	50
Trade and other receivables (i)	27,443	27,443	32,781	32,781
Related party receivables (i)	33,588	33,588	26,952	26,952
Recoverable rights, non-current (ii)	1,737	1,737	1,349	1,349
Financial liabilities at amortized cost				
Other financial liabilities (iv)	885	885	243	243
Trade and other payables, current (iii)	73,980	73,980	70,134	70,134
Related party payables (iii)	22,990	22,990	15,296	15,296
Other financial liabilities, non-current (iv)	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Related party payables, non-current (iii)	593	593	591	591

(i) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are amounts owed by customers for goods sold or services rendered in the ordinary course of business. They are usually settled within a period of 30 days, so are classified as current. Trade and other receivables are initially recognized at the value of the unconditional commitment, unless they contain significant financing components, in which case they are recognized at fair value. The Group accepts trade and other receivables with the objective of collecting the corresponding contractual cash flows and subsequently values them at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The details of Group impairment policies and calculations of impairment loss provisions are included in Note 8 (Trade and other receivables).

The book values of trade and other receivables are treated as equal to their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

Information about the impairment of trade and other receivables and the Group's exposure to credit risk, exchange rate risk and interest rate risk can be found in Note 4 (b) Financial Risk Management.

(ii) Other financial assets at amortized cost

The Group classifies its financial assets at amortized cost provided they meet the following two criteria:

- The asset is held within a business model that aims to receive contractual cash flows.
- The contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely receipts of principal and interest.

These amounts generally come from transactions outside the normal course of business for the Group.

(iii) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are not guaranteed and are generally paid within 60 days of recognition.

The book values of trade and other payables are treated as equal to their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

(iv) Loans

Secured liabilities and encumbered assets.

Loans are guaranteed using significant and representative Company assets, which are detailed in Note 30 (Guarantees and contingencies). The Group does not provide any other guarantee using its assets, and ensures that it complies with the financial ratios described in Note 18 (Other current and non-current financial liabilities).

The book values of financial and non-financial assets encumbered in order secure current and non-current loans are disclosed in Note 30 (Guarantees and contingencies).

NOTE 6 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The estimates and judgments used are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are considered reasonable based on the circumstances.

The Company's main accounting estimates as follows.

a) Biomass of biological assets

The fish biomass estimate will always be based on assumptions, even though the Company has ample experience with these factors. The estimates take into account the following components: volume of fish biomass, average biomass weights, distribution of fish weights and market prices.

The volume of fish biomass estimate is based on the number of smolts in the sea, their estimated growth and their mortality during the period, etc. Uncertainty with respect to the volume of biomass is normally lower in the absence of mass mortality events or acute diseases during the cycle.

Fish grow at various rates and even though average weights can be accurately estimated, there is always a wide variation in the quality and size of the fish. The distribution of fish quality and size is important, as these attract different prices on the market.

The value of fish biomass is based on a normal weight distribution.

b) Asset impairment

The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment is revalued annually according to IAS 36, as the Company has intangible assets. Factors that are considered an indication of impairment are declining market values, significant changes in the technological environment, obsolescence or physical deterioration, changes in the way the item is used or expected to be used, including ceasing to use it, etc. The Company evaluates whether there is evidence of impairment at each reporting date, which is whether the book value of an item of property, plant and equipment or an intangible asset is greater than its value in use.

It evaluates each Cash Generating Unit (CGU).

CGUs are identified for impairment testing. IAS 36 defines a CGU as "the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates receipts for the Company, which are largely independent of the receipts generated by other assets or groups of assets."

Therefore, given the Company as a whole, the characteristics of its assets and its productive and marketing processes, the Company has defined a policy that the CGU value to compare with future cash flows generated by using its assets, is based on all the non-current assets at the reporting date in the interim consolidated financial statements, less those assets that are not: Property plant and equipment and intangible assets other than goodwill.

The Company has used a cash flow forecasting model to calculate the value in use of its assets, based on the following assumptions.

1. Ten year evaluation horizon. Investments in the industry are long-term, as are the cycles and risks that affect the biomass. Therefore, a horizon of less than 10 years does not reflect the Company's long term situation.

2. Residual value. The residual value at the end of the horizon.

Forecast cash flows. Cash flows used in the methodology are based on budget data, best estimates and reasonable and substantiated assumptions that represent Management's best estimates, taking into account the prevailing economic conditions during the remaining useful life of the evaluated assets. The most important assumptions are:

2.1. Sales and production volumes.
2.2. Estimated annual inflation of 3% and its impact on prices, sales and administration costs, and other costs.

3. Cash flow forecasts are brought to present value using a discount rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. The Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) rate is used, calculated on the basis of the following variables: The Company or industry beta; the risk-free rate of return; the market rate of return; the cost of the Company's financial debt; and the long-term target debt / equity ratio.

This evaluation resulted in no indications of asset impairment.

Except for the estimated biomass of the biological assets, Management believes that these interim consolidated financial statements do not contain any assumptions about the future or other uncertain estimates that risk causing significant adjustments to this accounting period and the next.

NOTE 7 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents are as follows.

	03/31/2019 ThUS$	12/31/2018 ThUS$
Cash balances	12	45
Bank balances	9,452	13,098
Total cash and cash equivalents	**9,464**	**13,143**

NOTE 8- TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade and other receivables are as follows.

	03/31/2019			12/31/2018		
	Trade receivables	Doubtful debt provision	Net trade receivables	Trade receivables	Doubtful debt provision	Net trade receivables
Customers	21.954	-250	21.704	24,605	-450	24,155
Recoverable VAT	5,058	-	5,058	7,223	-	7,223
Insurance claims	660	-	660	942	-	942
Sundry debtors	-	-	-	450	-	450
Staff receivables	21	-	21	11	-	11
Total	**27,693**	**-250**	**27,443**	**33,231**	**-450**	**32,781**

Salmones Camanchaca S.A. does not have any receivables that are guaranteed or renegotiated or any payments that have been rejected and have entered a judicial collection process. It has not factored any of its receivables during 2019 and 2018.

The Company has no financial assets at the reporting date that are in default and not impaired.

Classification of receivables by due date.

	03/31/2019				12/31/2018			
Overdue ranges	Number of customers non-renegotiated portfolio	Gross non-renegotiated portfolio ThUS$	Doubtful debt provision ThUS$	Net trade receivables ThUS$	Number of customers non-renegotiated portfolio	Gross non-renegotiated portfolio ThUS$	Doubtful debt provision ThUS$	Net trade receivables ThUS$
Not yet due	213	12,720	-	12,720	202	27,987	-	27,987
1- 30 days	36	6,330	-	6,330	173	4,235	-	4,235
31- 60 days	21	5,737	-	5,737	13	467	-	467
61- 90 days	4	1,212	-	1,212	7	42	-37	5
91- 120 days	2	821	-18	803	2	182	-100	82
121-150 days	4	493	-	493	4	3	-	3
181-210 days	4	101	-101	-	-	-	-	-
211-250 days	6	37	-5	32	6	5	-5	-
>250 days	42	242	-126	116	42	310	-308	2
Total	**332**	**27,693**	**-250**	**27,443**	**453**	**33,231**	**-450**	**32,781**

Movements in the non-collectable portfolio were as follows:

	03/31/2019 ThUS$	12/31/2018 ThUS$
Opening balance	-450	-111
Reversal for payments received	215	112
Increases	-15	-451
Closing balance	-250	-450

NOTE 9 - BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related parties include the following entities and individuals.

a) Shareholders that can exercise control
b) Subsidiaries and their members
c) Parties with sufficient interest to give them significant influence
d) Parties with joint control
e) Associates
f) Interests in joint ventures
g) Senior management of the entity or of its parent company
h) Close relatives of individuals described in the previous points
i) An entity that controls, or jointly controls, and is significantly influenced by any of the individuals described in the two previous points.

Generally transactions with related companies are not subject to special conditions. These transactions are in accordance with Law 18,046 governing Corporations and with IAS 24.

Transferring current and non-current funds between related companies, which do not relate to the collection or payment of services, are structured using commercial current accounts.

a) Related party receivables are as follows:

- Current

	Chilean ID Number	Country	Payment terms	Currency	03/31/2019 Current ThUS$	12/31/2018 Current ThUS$
Camanchaca Inc.	Foreign	USA	Under 30 days	US$	25,734	20,425
Kabushiki Kaisha Camanchaca Ltd.	Foreign	Japan	Under 30 days	US$	5,739	4,753
Cia. Pesquera Camanchaca S.A.	93,711,000-6	Chile	Under 30 days	Ch$	687	486
Camanchaca Cultivos Sur S.A.	96.633.150-K	Chile	Under 30 days	Ch$	296	243
Camanchaca Pesca Sur S.A.	76,143,821-2	Chile	Under 30 days	Ch$	948	861
Transportes Interpolar Ltda.	77,970,900-0	Chile	Under 30 days	Ch$	184	184
Total					**33,588**	**26,952**

b) Related party payables are as follows:

- Current

	Chilean ID Number	Country	Payment terms	Currency	03/31/2019 Current ThUS$	12/31/2018 Current ThUS$
Cia. Pesquera Camanchaca S.A.	93,711,000-6	Chile	Under 30 days	Ch$	19,266	11,919
Transportes Interpolar Ltda.	77,970,900-0	Chile	Under 30 days	Ch$	247	388
Kabushiki Kaisha Camanchaca Ltd.	Foreign	Japan	Under 30 days	US$	16	77
Inmobiliaria Camanchaca S.A.	96,786,700-4	Chile	Under 30 days	Ch$	1,892	1,546
Camanchaca Pesca Sur S.A.	76,143,821-2	Chile	Under 30 days	Ch$	1,254	1,245
Camanchaca Cultivos Sur S.A.	96.633.150-K	Chile	Under 30 days	Ch$	32	17
Surproceso S.A.	76,346,370-2	Chile	Under 30 days	Ch$	274	97
Codepack S.A.	96,974,100-8	Chile	Under 30 days	Ch$	9	7
Total					**22,990**	**15,296**

- Non-current

	Chilean ID Number	Country	Payment terms	Currency	03/31/2019 Non-current ThUS$	12/31/2018 Non-current ThUS$
Cia. Pesquera Camanchaca S.A.	93,711,000-6	Chile	No time limit	Ch$	593	591
Total					**593**	**591**

c) Transactions with related companies for over ThUS$20 and their effects on net income for the periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows.

						03/31/2019		12/31/2018	
Company	Chilean ID Number	Country	Relationship	Transaction Description	Currency	Amount ThUS$	Effect on net income (Charge)/Credit ThUS$	Amount ThUS$	Effect on net income (Charge)/Credit ThUS$
Camanchaca Inc.	Foreign	USA	Common shareholder	Product sales	US$	29,351	5,845	27,707	4,428
Kabushiki Kaisha Camanchaca Ltd.	Foreign	Japan	Common shareholder	Product sales	US$	5,073	1,365	4,837	689
Kabushiki Kaisha Camanchaca Ltd.	Foreign	Japan	Common shareholder	Commissions	US$	-	-	125	-125
Cía. Pesquera Camanchaca S.A.	93,711,000-6	Chile	Parent company	Administrative services	US$	1,543	-1,543	1,205	-1,205
Cía. Pesquera Camanchaca S.A.	93,711,000-6	Chile	Parent company	Product sales	Ch$	161	7	69	3
Cía. Pesquera Camanchaca S.A.	93,711,000-6	Chile	Parent company	Payments	US$	-	-	4,939	-
Camanchaca Pesca Sur S.A.	76,143,821-2	Chile	Common shareholder	Product sales	Ch$	115	5	88	4
Camanchaca Pesca Sur S.A.	76,143,821-2	Chile	Common shareholder	Plant lease	US$	-	-	238	-
Camanchaca Cultivos Sur S.A.	96.633.150-K	Chile	Common shareholder	Product sales	Ch$	38	2	10	-
Camanchaca Cultivos Sur S.A.	96.633.150-K	Chile	Common shareholder	Product purchases	Ch$	13	-	12	-
Transportes Interpolar Ltda.	77,970,900-0	Chile	Common shareholder	Transport services	Ch$	1,061	-892	1,302	-1,094
Transportes Interpolar Ltda.	77,970,900-0	Chile	Common shareholder	Sales of property, plant and equipment	Ch$	-	-	184	-
Inmobiliaria Camanchaca S.A.	96,786,700-4	Chile	Common shareholder	Rental services	US$	345	-290	345	-290
Surproceso S.A.	76,346,370-2	Chile	Associate	Salmon processing	Ch$	1,275	-	441	-
Frigorífico Pacifico S.A.	77,858,550-2	Chile	Director and subsidiary shareholder	Leased refrigerators	Ch$	-	-	550	-462
Codepack S.A.	96,974,100-8	Chile	Related Director	Packaging	Ch$	27	-22	-	-

d) Remuneration and benefits received by the Board and Senior Management.

The Company is managed by a Board of Directors, whose members received fees totaling ThUS$73 during the period (ThUS$40 in 2018).

The remuneration of Senior Management during the period amounted to ThUS$ 863 (ThUS$ 621 in 2018).

NOTE 10 – INVENTORIES

Inventories as of each reporting date are as follows.

	Unit of Measure	03/31/2019		12/31/2018	
		Quantity	ThUS$	Quantity	ThUS$
Finished products*	Kilo	1,612,531	12,206	2,700,807	13,595
Fair value of biological assets harvested but not sold*	N/A	-	1,108	-	4,298
Production supplies	N/A	-	6,281	-	5,590
Net realizable value provision*	N/A	-	-742	-	-225
Decrease in provisions	N/A	-	-299	-	-299
Total			**18,554**		**22,959**

* Total finished product inventory at net realizable value plus fair value.

Quantities are for finished products and differences in processes, qualities or value added are not distinguished.

Group inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

10.1 Inventory valuation policy

The Company values its inventories as follows.

a) The production cost of manufactured inventory includes all costs related to the units produced such as labor and fixed and variable costs required to transform raw materials into finished products.

The production cost of fresh and frozen salmon is based on the last fair value of biological asset when harvested, plus direct and indirect production costs.

b) The acquisition cost of purchased inventory includes its purchase cost, customs fees, transport, storage and other costs attributable to its acquisition.

10.2 Inventory cost calculation formula

Inventories of finished products are valued using the weighted average cost, ie. the cost of each product unit is based on the weighted average cost at the beginning of the period, and the cost of items purchased or produced during the period.

Inventories of raw materials, packaging materials are valued at weighted average cost.

10.3 Information on finished products

The Company has not written off any finished products at the reporting dates.

The Company has not pledged inventories of finished products in guarantee as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

The Company has insurance covering its inventories of finished products (Stock Throughput), which includes raw materials (at agreed value or cost), consumables (cost value) and work-in-process and finished products (agreed value).

10.4 Reconciliation of finished products

Movements in finished products are as follows.

	03/31/2019 ThUS$	12/31/2018 ThUS$
Opening balance	17,668	32,830
Increases for production costs	11,078	56,344
Increases for harvested biological assets	38,042	159,385
Cost of sales	-50,284	-228,335
Fair value of harvested biological assets in inventory	17,149	97,950
Fair value of harvested biological assets sold	-20,340	-100,281
Net realizable value provision	-741	-225
Closing balance	12,572	17,668

Cost of sales is composed as follows.

	03/31/2019 ThUS$	03/31/2018 ThUS$
Cost of products sold	50,284	56,871
Cost of services	496	1,425
Cost of Smolts sold	2,157	-
Cost of fallow periods	1,502	459
Mortality costs	604	294
Total	**55,043**	**59,049**

NOTE 11 - BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

Current and non-current biological assets are as follows.

	03/31/2019			12/31/2018		
Item	Current ThUS$	Non-current ThUS$	Total ThUS$	Current ThUS$	Non-current ThUS$	Total ThUS$
Salmon	114,599	20,436	**135,035**	113,237	18,607	**131,844**
Total	**114,599**	**20,436**	**135,035**	**113,237**	**18,607**	**131,844**

Movements in biological assets are as follows.

	03/31/2019 ThUS$	12/31/2018 ThUS$
Opening balance as of January 1	131,844	111,994
Increases from cultivating and production	49,824	182,699
Decreases from harvests (measured at cost)	-40,199	-159,385
Fair value adjustment for the period	11,318	95,455
Fair value of harvested biological assets, transferred to inventories	-17,149	-97,950
Mortality losses	-603	-969
Closing balance	**135,035**	**131,844**

Biological assets are as follows:

Biomass as of 03/31/2019	Thousand units	Final biomass Ton.	Production costs ThUS$	Fair value adjustments ThUS$	Total cost ThUS$
Fish in sea water	13,993	27,432	116,745	7,986	124,731
Fish in fresh water	14,054	855	10,304	-	10,304
		Total	**127,049**	**7,986**	**135,035**

Biomass as of 12/31/2018	Thousand units	Final biomass Ton.	Production costs ThUS$	Fair value adjustments ThUS$	Total cost ThUS$
Fish in sea water	12,805	24,670	107,438	13,816	121,254
Fish in fresh water	17,477	578	10,590	-	10,590
		Total	**118,028**	**13,816**	**131,844**

Movements in the fair value adjustment of biological assets are as follows.

	03/31/2019 ThUS$	12/31/2018 ThUS$
Opening fair value of biological assets	18,116	22,941
Increase due to biological adjustments for the period	11,318	95,455
Less: Fair value adjustment for sales of inventories	-20,340	-100,280
Closing balance	**9,094**	**18,116**

Sensitivity analysis on the effect on fair value due to an increase or decrease in the unobservable average weight of biomass in the water at the reporting date is as follows.

	Change in ThUS$			
Species	**1% increase**	**1% reduction**	**5% increase**	**5% reduction**
Atlantic salmon	278	-247	1,579	-1,363

NOTE 12 - OTHER CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Other current and non-current non-financial assets are as follows.

	03/31/2019		12/31/2018	
	Current ThUS$	Non-current ThUS$	Current ThUS$	Non-current ThUS$
Insurance policies	2,702	-	3,296	-
Prepaid rent	40	-	40	-
Advance expenses of centers	1,532	-	1,590	-
Other non-financial assets	1,195	112	1,064	112
Total	**5,469**	**112**	**5,990**	**112**

NOTE 13 - EQUITY METHOD INVESTMENTS

Investments in associates as of March 31, 2019 are as follows.

Chilean ID number	Name	Country	Investments in associates ThUS$	Interest %
77,970,900-0	Surproceso S.A.	Chile	5,347	33.33
Foreign	New World Currents Inc.	Hong Kong	1	25.00
		Total	**5,348**	

Investments in associates as of December 31, 2018 are as follows.

Chilean ID number	Name	Country	Investments in associates ThUS$	Interest %
77,970,900-0	Surproceso S.A.	Chile	4,681	33.33
Foreign	New World Currents Inc.	Panama	1	25.00
		Total	**4,682**	

A summary of these associate's assets and liabilities are as follows.

	03/31/2019		**12/31/2018**	
	Assets ThUS$	**Liabilities ThUS$**	**Assets ThUS$**	**Liabilities ThUS$**
Current	7,367	2,299	4,882	1,757
Non-current	10,972	16,040	10,917	14,042
Total	**18,339**	**18,339**	**15,799**	**15,799**

Operating revenue and net income for the period for these associates are as follows.

	For the period ended 03/31/2019 ThUS$	**For the period ended 12/31/2018 ThUS$**
Operating revenue	6,302	19,654
Net income for period	1,662	4,887

NOTE 14 - TAX ASSETS AND RIGHTS RECEIVABLE

Current tax assets are as follows.

	03/31/2019 ThUS$	**12/31/2018 ThUS$**
Monthly provisional tax payments	538	-
Provisional payment for absorbed profits	813	630
Training expenses, Sence	40	226
Labor bonus tax	78	73
Other recoverable taxes	213	207
Total	**1,682**	**1,136**

Non-current rights receivable are as follows.

	03/31/2019 ThUS$	**12/31/2018 ThUS$**
Tax incentive for investment (1)	1,737	1,349
Total	**1,737**	**1,349**

(1) The tax incentive is for investments in the Aysen Region, in accordance with Law 19,606 (Ley Austral). The deadline to recover this incentive is 2045, by discounting it from corporate income tax.

NOTE 15 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS OTHER THAN GOODWILL

Non-internally created intangible assets are as follows.

	Useful life	03/31/2019 ThUS$	12/31/2018 ThUS$
Aquaculture concessions and water rights	Indefinite	6,948	6,948
	Total	**6,948**	**6,948**

Movements of intangible assets as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, are detailed as follows:

	03/31/2019 ThUS$	**12/31/2018 ThUS$**
Opening balance as of January 1	6,948	6,948
Closing balance	**6,948**	**6,948**

Water rights

No	DGA Resolution No	Water source	Location	Owner	Status
1	494/1990	Superficial and Current	Puerto Varas	Salmones Camanchaca	Granted
2	046/2011	Underground	Puerto Varas	Salmones Camanchaca	Granted
3	200/1998	Superficial and Current	Purranque	Salmones Camanchaca	Granted
4	154/2008	Superficial and Current	Puerto Varas	Salmones Camanchaca	Granted
5	184/2001	Underground	Puerto Varas	Salmones Camanchaca	Granted
6	318/2003	Underground	Puerto Varas	Salmones Camanchaca	Granted
7	235/2009	Underground	Puerto Varas	Salmones Camanchaca	Granted
8	931/2013	Underground	Puerto Varas	Salmones Camanchaca	Granted
9	263/2008	Superficial and Detained	Frutillar	Salmones Camanchaca	Granted
10	356/1998	Superficial and Current	Frutillar	Salmones Camanchaca	Granted
11	001/2010	Underground	Frutillar	Salmones Camanchaca	Granted
12	468/2004	Superficial and Current	Cochamo	Salmones Camanchaca	Granted
13	468/2004	Superficial and Current	Puerto Montt	Salmones Camanchaca	Granted
14	468/2004	Superficial and Current	Puerto Montt	Salmones Camanchaca	Granted
15	468/2004	Superficial and Current	Puerto Montt	Salmones Camanchaca	Granted
16	468/2004	Superficial and Current	Cochamo	Salmones Camanchaca	Granted
17	134/2006	Superficial and Current	Cochamo	Salmones Camanchaca	Granted
18	N/A	Superficial and Current	Antuco	Salmones Camanchaca	Granted
19	N/A	Superficial and Current	Antuco	Salmones Camanchaca	Granted
20	390/2007	Underground	Calbuco	Salmones Camanchaca	Granted
21	150/2015	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Salmones Camanchaca	Granted
22	Denied	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Salmones Camanchaca	Denied
23	109/2015	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Salmones Camanchaca	Granted
24	149/2015	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Salmones Camanchaca	Granted
25	In process	Superficial and Current	Puerto Varas	Salmones Camanchaca	Requested
26	In process	Superficial and Current	Purranque	Salmones Camanchaca	Requested
27	012/1998	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Fiordo Blanco S.A	Granted
28	183/1998	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Fiordo Blanco S.A	Granted
29	126/1999	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Fiordo Blanco S.A	Granted
30	360/1998	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Fiordo Blanco S.A	Granted
31	1239/1998	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Fiordo Blanco S.A	Granted
32	124/1999	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Fiordo Blanco S.A	Granted
33	429/1998	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Fiordo Blanco S.A	Granted
34	269/1998	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Fiordo Blanco S.A	Granted
35	692/2000	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Fiordo Blanco S.A	Granted
36	137/1998	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Fiordo Blanco S.A	Granted
37	161/2001	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Fiordo Blanco S.A	Granted
38	356/1997	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Fiordo Blanco S.A	Granted
39	685/1997	Superficial and Current	Purranque	Fiordo Blanco S.A	Granted
40	246/2006	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Fiordo Blanco S.A	Granted
41	397/2004	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Fiordo Blanco S.A	Granted
42	496/2004	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Fiordo Blanco S.A	Granted
43	In process	Superficial and Current	Puerto Varas	Fiordo Blanco S.A	Requested

Salmon concessions

Name	Region	Macro zone	Number of concessions (District)	Municipality	Sea water or fresh water	Surface area	Status (Use, Fallow, Other)
Playa Maqui (Center of Lake)	X	6	1	Frutillar	Fresh Water	7.5	Use
Chaiquen	X	1	1	Puerto Varas	Sea Water	3.74	Fallow
Pucheguin	X	1	1	Cochamo	Sea Water	3	Use
Pucheguin coast	X	1	1	Cochamo	Sea Water	9	Use
Farellones	X	1	1	Cochamo	Sea Water	21.06	Use
Marimelli	X	1	1	Cochamo	Sea Water	24.98	Use
Chilco River 1	X	1	1	Cochamo	Sea Water	6	Fallow
Chilco River 2	X	1	1	Cochamo	Sea Water	6.75	Fallow
Cascajal	X	1	1	Cochamo	Sea Water	9	Fallow
Factoría	X	1	1	Cochamo	Sea Water	9	Use
Puelche	X	1	2	Hualaihue	Sea Water	7.54	Use
Manihueico	X	1	2	Hualaihue	Sea Water	15	Use
Contao	X	1	2	Hualaihue	Sea Water	15	Use
Chagual River	X	1	2	Hualaihue	Sea Water	7.2	Fallow
Aulen	X	1	2	Hualaihue	Sea Water	3.25	Fallow
San José	X	1	3b	Calbuco	Sea Water	3.75	Fallow
Penasmo	X	1	3b	Calbuco	Sea Water	28.56	Fallow
Pilpilehue	X	3	10b	Chonchi	Sea Water	32	Fallow
Ahoni	X	3	10b	Queilen	Sea Water	33.45	Fallow
Pumalín	X	5	14	Chaitén	Sea Water	5.58	Use
Islotes	X	5	14	Chaitén	Sea Water	36	Use
Edwards	X	o	15	Chaitén	Sea Water	9.04	Use
Yelcho	X	5	16	Chaitén	Sea Water	4.5	Fallow
Chilco	X	5	16	Chaitén	Sea Water	6.5	Fallow
Fiordo Largo	X	5	16	Chaitén	Sea Water	6	Use
Cabudahue	X	5	16	Chaitén	Sea Water	6	Use
Pillán	X	5	16	Chaitén	Sea Water	19.63	Fallow
Isla Nieves	X	5	16	Chaitén	Sea Water	6.5	Fallow
Puerto Argentino	X	5	16	Chaitén	Sea Water	6.5	Fallow
Reñihue 3	X	5	16	Chaitén	Sea Water	6.32	Fallow
Loncochalgua	X	5	17a	Hualaihue	Sea Water	8	Fallow
Porcelana	X	5	17a	Chaitén	Sea Water	18.54	Fallow
Leptepu	X	5	17a	Chaitén	Sea Water	24.5	Fallow
Cahuelmó	X	5	17a	Hualaihue	Sea Water	8	Fallow
Piedra Blanca	X	5	17a	Hualaihue	Sea Water	2	Fallow
Marilmó	X	5	17a	Chaitén	Sea Water	3	Fallow
Arbolito	XI	6	18b	Cisnes	Sea Water	12.5	Fallow
Lamalec	XI	6	18b	Cisnes	Sea Water	12.5	Fallow
Northeast Garrao 1	XI	6	18b	Cisnes	Sea Water	12.5	Fallow
Piure Stream	XI	6	18b	Cisnes	Sea Water	12.5	Fallow
Filomena 2	XI	6	18b	Cisnes	Sea Water	12.5	Fallow

Name	Region	Macro zone	Number of concessions (District)	Municipality	Sea water or fresh water	Surface area	Status (Use, Fallow, Other)
East Lamalec	XI	6	18b	Cisnes	Sea Water	12.5	Fallow
East Filomena	XI	6	18b	Cisnes	Sea Water	12.5	Fallow
Chonos	XI	6	18c	Cisnes	Sea Water	12.5	Use
Licha	XI	6	18c	Cisnes	Sea Water	12.5	Fallow
Garrao	XI	6	18c	Cisnes	Sea Water	12.5	Fallow
Gallo Stream	XI	6	18c	Cisnes	Sea Water	12.5	Fallow
Southwest Leucayec	XI	6	18c	Guaitecas	Sea Water	11.08	Use
Piure Channel	XI	6	18c	Cisnes	Sea Water	12.5	Fallow
Northeast Francisco	XI	6	18d	Cisnes	Sea Water	12.5	Fallow
East Jechica	XI	6	18d	Cisnes	Sea Water	12.5	Fallow
South Garrao	XI	6	18d	Cisnes	Sea Water	12.5	Fallow
South Jechica	XI	6	18d	Cisnes	Sea Water	12.5	Fallow
West Filomena	XI	6	18d	Cisnes	Sea Water	12.5	Fallow
SWest Filomena	XI	6	18d	Cisnes	Sea Water	12.5	Fallow
Carmencita	XI	6	18d	Cisnes	Sea Water	6.06	Fallow
Forsyth	XI	6	19a	Cisnes	Sea Water	8.45	Use
Johnson 1	XI	6	19a	Cisnes	Sea Water	10.6	Use
Johnson 2	XI	6	19a	Cisnes	Sea Water	6.35	Use
Midhurst	XI	6	19a	Cisnes	Sea Water	N/A	Fallow
Tahuenahuec	XI	6	20	Cisnes	Sea Water	5.52	Fallow
Benjamin	XI	6	20	Cisnes	Sea Water	50.88	Use
King	XI	6	20	Cisnes	Sea Water	29.38	Fallow
Punta Alta	XI	6	20	Cisnes	Sea Water	26.56	Use
No Name	XI	6	20	Cisnes	Sea Water	17.84	Fallow
South Izaza	XI	6	20	Cisnes	Sea Water	8.96	Use
Martita	XI	6	20	Cisnes	Sea Water	17.57	Fallow
Paso Lautaro	XI	6	20	Cisnes	Sea Water	9.8	Fallow
Southwest Tahuenahuec	XI	6	20	Cisnes	Sea Water	14.64	Fallow
Southeast Izaza	XI	6	20	Cisnes	Sea Water	6.62	Fallow
Port Róbalo	XI	6	20	Cisnes	Sea Water	14.07	Fallow
Williams 1	XI	6	21d	Cisnes	Sea Water	11.95	Fallow
Williams 2	XI	6	21d	Cisnes	Sea Water	10.28	Fallow
Williams Sector 2	XI	6	21d	Cisnes	Sea Water	N/A	Fallow

NOTE 16 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment and its movements are as follows.

	Land ThUS$	Buildings ThUS$	Plant and equipment ThUS$	Vessels ThUS$	Vehicles ThUS$	Other property, plant and equipment ThUS$	Total property, plant and equipment ThUS$
Opening balance as of January 1, 2019							
Cost or valuation	5,307	41,335	148,272	2,773	138	4,318	202,143
Accumulated depreciation	-	-17,594	-86,990	-2,502	-101	-2,687	-109,874
Net balance as of January 1, 2019	5,307	23,741	61,282	271	37	1,631	92,269
Additions	-	168	9,714	-	15	702	10,599
Disposals	-	-	-	-28	-	-634	-662
Transfers	-	1,541	-1,610	-	69	-	-
Depreciation	-	-304	-2,548	-1	-4	-	-2,857
Closing balance as of March 31, 2019	**5,307**	**25,146**	**66,838**	**242**	**117**	**1,699**	**99,349**

	Land ThUS$	Buildings ThUS$	Plant and equipment ThUS$	Vessels ThUS$	Vehicles ThUS$	Other property, plant and equipment ThUS$	Total property, plant and equipment ThUS$
Opening balance as of January 1, 2018							
Cost or valuation	5,322	39,397	121,460	2,715	149	3,338	**172,381**
Accumulated depreciation	-	-16,326	-77,737	-2,465	-94	-2,113	**-98,735**
Net balance as of January 1, 2018	5,322	23,071	43,723	250	55	1,225	**73,646**
Additions	-	957	28,619	52	-	970	**30,598**
Disposals	-15	-96	-695	-	-11	-18	**-835**
Transfers	-	1,077	-1,112	7	-	28	**-**
Depreciation	-	-1,268	-9,253	-38	-7	-574	**-11,140**
Closing balance as of December 31, 2018	**5,307**	**23,741**	**61,282**	**271**	**37**	**1,631**	**92,269**

Property, plant and equipment as of March 31, 2019 is as follows.

	Gross value ThUS$	Accumulated depreciation ThUS$	Net value ThUS$
Land	5,307		5,307
Buildings	43,044	-17,898	25,146
Plant and equipment	156,376	-89,538	66,838
Vessels	2,745	-2,503	242
Motor vehicles	222	-105	117
Other property, plant and equipment	4,386	-2,687	1,699
Total	212,080	-112,731	99,349

Property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2018 is as follows.

	Gross value ThUS$	Accumulated depreciation ThUS$	Net value ThUS$
Land	5,307		5,307
Buildings	41,490	-17,749	23,741
Plant and equipment	153,943	-92,661	61,282
Vessels	2,777	-2,506	271
Motor vehicles	138	-101	37
Other property, plant and equipment	4,258	-2,627	1,631
Total	**207,913**	**-115,644**	**92,269**

a) Valuation

Management has chosen the cost model as its accounting policy, and has applied this policy to all items in property, plant and equipment.

b) Depreciation method

The depreciation method applied to all items of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) is the straight line method, which produces a constant expense over their useful life.

c) Property, plant and equipment subject to guarantees or restrictions

The Company has mortgaged and pledged property, plant and equipment to guarantee the syndicated loan.

d) Insurance

The Company has insurance policies to cover the risks to items of property, plant and equipment, including in some cases loss of profit or loss due to strikes. The Company constantly analyzes its insurance cover to ensure that it is reasonable when compared to the risks inherent to its business.

e) The gross value of properties, plant and equipment items that are fully depreciated and still in use are as follows.

	03/31/2019 Gross value ThUS$	12/31/2018 Gross value ThUS$
Buildings	7,458	8,823
Plant and equipment	35,745	40,335
Vessels	2,214	2,387
Motor vehicles	86	86
Other property, plant and equipment	375	-
Total	**45,878**	**51,631**

f) There are no items of property, plant and equipment that are no longer actively used, but not classified as held for sale, in accordance with IFRS 5.

g) Management believes that all items of property, plant and equipment have fair values that are not significantly different from their book values.

NOTE 17 - INCOME AND DEFERRED TAXES

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows.

	03/31/2019		12/31/2018	
	Deferred tax assets ThUS$	Deferred tax liabilities ThUS$	Deferred tax assets ThUS$	Deferred tax liabilities ThUS$
Tax losses	-	694	1,066	-
Inventory provisions	-	126	-	14
Staff vacation provisions	-	226	-	285
Staff severance indemnity provision	-	43	-	41
Doubtful debt provisions	-	122	-	122
Prepaid revenue	-	1,615	-	1,437
Property, plant and equipment	-	-117	69	-270
Manufacturing expenses	-	-9,161	-	-9,161
Concessions	-	-796	-762	-34
Biological assets	-	-2,455	-	-4,891
Other provisions	-	17	-	12
Capitalized prepaid costs	-	-270	-	-288
Total	-	**-9,956**	**373**	**-12,733**
Net Total		**-9,956**		**-12,360**

Income taxes are as follows.

Tax (expense) benefit

	03/31/2019 ThUS$	12/31/2018 ThUS$
Current tax expense	-3,591	-3,679
Effect of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the period	2,404	-1,511
Total	**-1,187**	**-5,190**

Reconciliation of tax expense using statutory rate to tax expense using effective rate.

	03/31/2019 ThUS$	03/31/2018 ThUS$
Income tax expense using the statutory rate	-1,289	-5,651
Income tax on salaries and wages	-3	-3
Tax effect of non-taxable revenue	150	85
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	-45	-
Tax effect on changes in rates for deferred taxes	-	379
Total	**-1,187**	**-5,190**

Current tax liabilities are as follows:

	03/31/2019 ThUS$	12/31/2018 ThUS$
Corporation tax	19,893	16,306
Austral law credits	-6,634	-6,871
Monthly provisional tax payments	-2,825	-2,956
Other credits	-154	30
Total	**10,280**	**6,509**

NOTE 18 - OTHER CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Other financial liabilities are as follows.

Current

	03/31/2019 ThUS$	**12/31/2018 ThUS$**
Interest-bearing loans	885	243
Total current	**885**	**243**

Non-current

	03/31/2019 ThUS$	**12/31/2018 ThUS$**
Interest-bearing loans	50,000	50,000
Total non-current	**50,000**	**50,000**

On November 27, 2017 Compañía Pesquera Camanchaca and its subsidiary Salmones Camanchaca S.A. signed a debt rescheduling, financing commitment and joint and several guarantee contract with DNB Bank ASA, Cooperative Rabobank U.A. and Banco Santander Chile S.A., in order for these companies to reschedule their liabilities. The rescheduling covers three financing tranches.

- Tranche A conditions
    - Debtor: Compañía Pesquera Camanchaca S.A.
    - Amount: US$ 25 million
    - Maturity: November 2019, fully prepaid on February 12, 2018
    - Repayments: four equal installments from May 27, 2018 to November 27, 2019, unless the IPO for Salmones Camanchaca S.A. is approved, in which case the loan will be fully repaid from these funds.
    - Rate: Applicable Margin + Libor for the defined period

- Tranche B conditions
    - Debtor: Compañía Pesquera Camanchaca S.A.
    - Amount: US$ 40 million
    - Maturity: November 2022.
    - Minimum six-monthly repayments: six equal installments from May 27, 2020 to November 27, 2022.
    - Rate: Applicable Margin + Libor for the defined period

- Tranche C conditions
    - Debtor: Salmones Camanchaca S.A.
    - Amount: US$ 100 million
    - Maturity: November 2022.
    - Repayments: two equal installments of 10% of the debt on May 27, 2020 and on November 27, 2021, plus a final installment for the remaining 80% of the debt on November 27, 2022.
    - Rate: Applicable Margin + Libor for the defined period

Salmones Camanchaca S.A. has guaranteed the obligations of Compañía Pesquera Camanchaca S.A. with respect to tranches A and B, whereas Compañía Pesquera Camanchaca has guaranteed the obligations of its subsidiary in respect of tranche C. However, the IPO for Salmones Camanchaca S.A. was completed on February 2, 2018 and according to the Financing Agreement, it then ceased to guarantee the obligations of its parent company while the latter also ceased to guarantee the obligations of the subsidiary.

The costs of tranches A, B and C are represented by a margin over LIBOR, which depends on the extent of borrowing measured every six months as the ratio between the previous twelve months EBITDA and Net Borrowing, and this margin will fluctuate between 2.25% and 3.25%.

The most representative and significant assets of the borrower are pledged in guarantee. The loan has financial covenants: a) Borrowing Ratio, which shall not exceed 4, defined as the ratio between Net Financial Borrowing and EBITDA for the previous 12 months, and (b) Equity Ratio, which should be at least 40%, defined as the ratio between Total Equity and Total Assets. These are measured on a quarterly basis.

Interest-bearing loans

Obligations that mature in under 12 months

	03/31/2019 ThUS$	12/31/2018 ThUS$
Interest payable	885	243
Total	885	243

Obligations that mature in over 12 months

	03/31/2019 ThUS$	12/31/2018 ThUS$
DNB Bank ASA	17,000	17,000
Rabobank Cooperate U.A.	23,000	23,000
Banco Santander	10,000	10,000
Total	**50,000**	**50,000**

The Company's loans are as follows.

a) For the period ended March 31, 2019

Debitor ID Number	Debitor	Country	Creditor ID Number	Creditor	Country	Currency	Repayments	Nominal rate	Effective rate	Guarantees	Current – Maturity – Under 90 days	Current – Maturity – 90 days to 1 year	Total current	Non-Current – Maturity – 1 to 3 years	Non-Current – Maturity – 3 to 5 years	Non-Current – Maturity – Over 5 years	Total non-current
76-065.596-1	Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Chile	0-E	DNB Bank ASA	Noruega	US$	Semiannually and at maturity	5,49	5,49	% of assets	301	-	301	3.400	13.600	-	17.000
76.065.596-1	Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Chile	97.036.000-k	Banco Santander	Chile	US$	Semiannually and at maturity	5,49	5,49	% of assets	177	-	177	2.000	8.000	-	10.000
76-065.596-1	Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Chile	0-E	Rabobank Cooperative U.A.	Holanda	US$	Semiannually and at maturity	5,49	5,49	% of assets	407	-	407	4.600	18.400	-	23.000
											885	-	885	10.000	40.000	-	50.000

b) As of December 31, 2018

Debitor ID Number	Debitor	Country	Creditor ID Number	Creditor	Country	Currency	Repayments	Nominal rate	Effective rate	Guarantees	Current – Maturity – Under 90 days	Current – Maturity – 90 days to 1 year	Total current	Non-Current – Maturity – 1 to 3 years	Non-Current – Maturity – 3 to 5 years	Non-Current – Maturity – Over 5 years	Total non-current
76-065.596-1	Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Chile	0-E	DNB Bank ASA	Noruega	US$	Semiannually and at maturity	5,49	5,49	% of assets	82	-	82	3.400	13.600	-	17.000
76.065.596-1	Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Chile	97.036.000-k	Banco Santander	Chile	US$	Semiannually and at maturity	5,49	5,49	% of assets	49	-	49	2.000	8.000	-	10.000
76-065.596-1	Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Chile	0-E	Rabobank Cooperative U.A.	Holanda	US$	Semiannually and at maturity	5,49	5,49	% of assets	112	-	112	4.600	18.400	-	23.000
											243	**-**	**243**	**10.000**	**40.000**	**-**	**50.000**

Reconciliation of financial obligations for the statement of cash flows:

a) For the period ended March 31, 2019

Other financial liabilities	Balance as of January 1, 2019 ThUS$	Cash Flows			Accrual	Other	Balance as of March 31, 2019 ThUS$
		Payments					
		Capital ThUS$	Interest ThUS$	Acquisitions ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	
Current							
Bank loans	243	-	-	-	642	-	885
Total other financial liabilities, current	**243**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**642**	**-**	**885**
Non-current							
Bank loans	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Total other financial liabilities, non-current	**50,000**	-	-	-	-	**-**	**50,000**
Total other financial liabilities	**50,243**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**642**	**-**	**50,885**

b) As of December 31, 2018

Other financial liabilities	Balance as of January 1, 2018 ThUS$	Cash Flows			Accrual	Other	Balance as of December 31, 2018 ThUS$
		Payments					
		Capital ThUS$	Interest ThUS$	Acquisitions ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	
Current							
Bank loans	439	-	-4,251	-	4,055	-	243
Total other financial liabilities, current	**439**	**-**	**-4,251**	**-**	**4,055**	**-**	**243**
Non-current							
Bank loans	100,000	-50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000
Total other financial liabilities, non-current	**100,000**	-50,000	-	-	-	**-**	**50,000**
Total other financial liabilities	**100,439**	**-50,000**	**-4,251**	**-**	**4,055**	**-**	**50,243**

NOTE 19 – TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables are as follows:

	03/31/2019 ThUS$	12/31/2018 ThUS$
Trade payables	57,341	60,579
Notes payable	336	2,086
Withholdings	1,286	1,463
Dividends payable	8,047	4,279
Other	6,970	1,727
Total	**73,980**	**70,134**

Trade payables as of March 31, 2019 by suppliers are as follows.

- Suppliers with payments not overdue
-

Supplier	Amount by payment terms					Total	Average payment period (days)
	Under 30	31-60	61-90	91-120	121-365	ThUS$	
Products	15,653	6,269	4,744	7,995	-	34,661	55
Services	13,068	5,234	3,961	-	-	22,263	45
Grand Total	28,721	11,503	8,705	7,995	-	56,924	

- Suppliers with payments overdue

Supplier	Amount by overdue range in days						Total
	Under 30	31-60	61-90	91-120	121-180	Over 181	ThUS$
Products	137	19	-	-	-	69	225
Services	107	25	1	-	10	49	192
Grand Total	244	44	1	-	10	118	417

Trade payables as of December 31, 2018 by suppliers are as follows.

- Suppliers with payments not overdue

Supplier	Amount by payment terms					Total	Average payment period (days)
	Under 30	31-60	61-90	91-120	121-365	ThUS$	
Products	16,073	9,850	7,830	7,698	-	41,451	62
Services	14,780	3,875	16	-	-	18,671	48
Grand Total	30,853	13,725	7,846	7,698	-	60,122	

- Suppliers with payments overdue

Supplier	Amount by overdue range in days						Total
	Under 30	31-60	61-90	91-120	121-180	Over 181	ThUS$
Products	150	18	-	-	-	52	220
Services	132	29	1	-	11	64	237
Grand Total	282	47	1	-	11	116	457

The Company has no confirming transactions.

NOTE 20 - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PROVISIONS

The current portion of these provisions cover staff vacations as follows:

	Current	
	03/31/2019 ThUS$	12/31/2018 ThUS$
Opening balance	1056	1,020
Increase (decrease)	-113	36
Closing balance	**943**	**1,056**

The non-current portion of these provisions cover staff severance indemnities as follows:

	Non-current	
	03/31/2019 ThUS$	12/31/2018 ThUS$
Opening balance	152	157
Increase (decrease)	8	-5
Closing balance	**160**	**152**

NOTE 21 – EQUITY

a) Share capital

The Company's share capital is as follows.

Share capital	03/31/2019 ThUS$	12/31/2018 ThUS$
Share capital paid	91,786	91,786
Total	91,786	91,786

Common Shares	Total number of shares	
As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018	66,000,000	66,000,000

b) Share premium

	03/31/2019 ThUS$	12/31/2018 ThUS$
Share premium	27,539	27,539
Total	27,539	27,539

Share premium is the difference between the IPO proceeds from placing 9,181,992 shares on February 2, 2018 (approx. US$5 per share) and the book value of those shares (US$2 per share).

c) Dividend policy

The Company has defined the following dividend policy, in accordance with its by-laws.

Financial statements shall be prepared as of December thirty-one each year.

The distributable net income for the year will be distributed as follows.

i. a) No less than thirty percent to be distributed as a dividend in cash to shareholders, in proportion to their shares.

ii. b) The balance to be used to form reserves, as agreed by an Annual General Shareholders' Meeting.

d) Dividend provision

As of December 31, 2018, the Company presented a provision for the final dividend to be distributed for ThUS $ 14,262 equivalent to 30% of the net distributable profits. At the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting of the Company, dated April 26, 2019, it was agreed to distribute 50% of the distributable liquid profits equivalent to a total of ThUS $ 23,770, which were paid on May 13 of this year. As of March 31, 2019, a dividend provision was made for the legal minimum of the net income distributable at that date for ThUS $ 3,052. The calculation for this provision is as follows:

Item	**For the period ended 03/31/2019 ThUS$**	**For the period ended 12/31/2018 ThUS$**
Net income, according to statement of financial position	3,588	44,017
Reductions to distributable income		
Fair value adjustments for the period	-9,021	-4,825
Deferred tax (27%)	2,436	1,303
Net fair value adjustment	-6,586	-3,522
Income distributable to shareholders	**10,174**	**47,539**
Provision of dividends equivalent to 30%	**3,052**	**14,262**
DIVIDENDS	**ThUS$**	**ThUS$**
Controller Camanchaca	2,136	9,983
Minority shareholders	916	4,279
Total provision of dividends	**3,052**	**14,262**

e) Other reserves

Other reserves are as follows.

	03/31/2019 ThUS$	12/31/2018 ThUS$
Conversion in other companies reserves	-233	-345
Corporate reorganization reserves (*)	23,471	23,471
Total	**23,238**	**23,126**

(*) These reserves include the difference between the book value and the proceeds from the capital increase in Fiordo Blanco S.A. and Surproceso S.A. shares, as this transaction was carried out between companies under common control.

f) Retained earnings are as follows.

	03/31/2019 ThUS$	12/31/2018 ThUS$
Opening balance	41,450	11,695
Dividends	-12,559	-14,262
Net income (loss) for the period	3,588	44,017
Closing balance	**32,479**	**41,450**

NOTE 22 - EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share are as follows.

Detail	03/31/2019 ThUS$	12/31/2018 ThUS$
Net income (loss) for the period (ThUS$)	3,588	15,741
Weighted average number of shares	66,000,000	66,000,000
Basic earnings per share (US$/share)	0.0544	0.2385

Basic earnings per share takes the net income for the period and divides it by the number of single series shares.

The Company has not issued convertible debt or other equity securities. Consequently, there are no potentially diluting effects on earnings per share.

NOTE 23 - OPERATING REVENUE

Operating revenue is as follows.

	For the three month periods ended March 31	
	2019 ThUS$	2018 ThUS$
Fresh salmon sales	27,586	30,322
Frozen salmon sales	45,717	45,038
Services	1,156	1,907
Share of trout production	-589	2,510
Other products	6	783
Total	**73,876**	**80,560**

Operating revenue by destination market is as follows:

DESTINATION	03/31/2019 %	03/31/2018 %
Exports	88.39	94.68
Domestic	11.61	5.32
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**

DESTINATION	03/31/2019 %	03/31/2018 %
USA	36.26	30.77
Europe + Eurasia	13.10	27.54
Asia, except Japan	6.52	6.52
Japan	5.91	8.51
LATAM, except Chile	25.36	20.70
Chile	11.61	5.32
Others	1.24	0.64
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**

The Company has no other foreign customers that represent more than 10% of sales. The related company Camanchaca Inc. that distributes in the United States market and owned by the parent company, represents more than 10% of sales abroad. The company does not have assets abroad.

Revenue in ThUS$ by the Company's markets are as follows:

a) For the period ended March 31, 2019

Product or Species	USA ThUS$	Europe + Eurasia ThUS$	Asia excluding Japan ThUS$	Japan ThUS$	LATAM, except Chile ThUS$	Chile ThUS$	Others ThUS$	TOTAL ThUS$
Atlantic salmon	26,846	9,680	4,858	4,779	18,737	3,410	978	**69,288**
Trout	-62	-	-40	-416	-	-9	-61	**-588**
Others	-	-	-	-	-	5,176	-	**5,176**
Total	**26,784**	**9,680**	**4,818**	**4,363**	**18,737**	**8,577**	**917**	**73,876**

b) For the period ended March 31, 2018

Product or Species	USA ThUS$	Europe + Eurasia ThUS$	Asia excluding Japan ThUS$	Japan ThUS$	LATAM, except Chile ThUS$	Chile ThUS$	Others ThUS$	TOTAL ThUS$
Atlantic salmon	24,026	22,190	5,232	5,131	16,678	1,597	506	**75,360**
Trout	765	-	18	1,727	-	-	-	**2,510**
Others	-	-	-	-	-	2,690	-	**2,690**
Total	**24,791**	**22,190**	**5,250**	**6,858**	**16,678**	**4,287**	**506**	**80,560**

NOTE 24 - ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Administrative expenses are as follows.

	For the three months ended March 31	
	2019 ThUS$	2018 ThUS$
Corporate support services	1,110	1,008
Remuneration	537	1,365
Communications	84	140
Leases	135	135
Depreciation	18	46
Audit and consultancy	74	2
Travel and traveling allowances	26	5
Legal expenses	51	47
Overhead expenses	149	209
Stock market expenses	85	0
Other administrative expenses	252	186
Total	**2,521**	**3,143**

NOTE 25 - DISTRIBUTION COSTS

Distribution costs are as follows.

	For the three months ended March 31	
	2019 ThUS$	2018 ThUS$
Distribution services	379	163
Remuneration	397	467
Storage expenses	119	587
Commissions	65	36
Haulage costs	448	495
Maritime freight	166	162
Shipment costs	148	171
Travel and traveling allowances	15	26
Samples and analysis	-	33
Export certificates	78	57
Other expenses	2	304
Total	**1,817**	**2,501**

NOTE 26 - FINANCIAL COSTS

Financial costs are detailed as follows:

	For the three months ended March 31	
	2019 ThUS$	2018 ThUS$
Financial interest	642	1,122
Financial commissions	68	68
Other expenses	-	3
Total	**710**	**1,193**

NOTE 27 – EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES

Exchange differences are as follows.

		For the three months ended March 31	
Item	Currency	2019 ThUS$	2018 ThUS$
Assets (charge) / credit			
Bank accounts	Ch$	59	-123
Bank accounts	Euros	-31	15
Domestic customers	Ch$	49	26
Foreign customers	Euros	-18	60
Foreign customers	GBP	0	6
Miscellaneous receivables	Ch$	186	146
Recoverable taxes	Ch$	82	0
Others	Ch$	165	33
Total		**492**	**163**
Liabilities (charge) / credit			
Trade payables	Ch$	-548	-329
Trade payables	Euros	-12	4
Notes payable	Ch$	-12	-12
Notes payable	UF	0	-2
Notes payable	Euros	-2	-3
Provisions and withholdings	Ch$	-44	-29
Provisions and withholdings	NOK	0	-3
Total		**-618**	**-374**
Gain (loss) on foreign currency conversion		**-126**	**-211**

NOTE 28 - OTHER GAINS (LOSSES)

Other net gains and losses for the period are as follows.

	For the three months ended March 31	
	2019 ThUS$	2018 ThUS$
Net gain on selling assets	-123	-
Gain (loss) on insurance claims	-	8
Costs of disposing of property, plant and equipment	-327	-
Others	34	3
Total	**-416**	**11**

NOTE 29 - ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are as follows:

Item	Currency	03/31/2019 ThUS$	12/31/2018 ThUS$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	US$	4,030	5,738
Cash and cash equivalents	Ch$	4,951	5,540
Cash and cash equivalents	Euro	482	1,865
Other financial assets, current	US$	42	19
Other financial assets, current	Ch$	31	31
Other non-financial assets, current	US$	5,469	5,990
Trade and other receivables, current	US$	20,371	23,904
Trade and other receivables, current	Ch$	6,186	7,974
Trade and other receivables, current	Euro	886	903
Related company receivables	US$	31,917	25,620
Related company receivables	Ch$	1,672	1,332
Inventories	US$	18,554	22,959
Biological assets, current	US$	114,599	113,237
Tax assets, current	Ch$	1,682	1,136
Total		**210,872**	**216,248**

Item	Currency	03/31/2019 ThUS$	12/31/2018 ThUS$
Non-current assets			
Other financial assets, non-current	US$	27	27
Other non-financial assets, non-current	US$	112	112
Rights receivable, non-current	US$	1,737	1,349
Equity method investments	US$	5,348	4,682
Intangible assets other than goodwill	US$	6,948	6,948
Property, plant and equipment	US$	99,349	92,269
Biological assets, non-current	US$	20,436	18,607
Deferred tax assets	US$	-	373
Total		**133,957**	**124,367**

Item	Currency	03/31/2019 ThUS$	12/31/2018 ThUS$
Current liabilities			
Other financial liabilities, current	US$	885	243
Trade and other payables, current	US$	58,554	53,739
Trade and other payables, current	Ch$	15,016	16,075
Trade and other payables, current	UF	539	446
Trade and other payables, current	Euro	-125	-148
Trade and other payables, current	NOK	-	10
Trade and other payables, current	DKK	-10	-
Trade and other payables, current	GBP	6	12
Related party payables, current	US$	22,990	15,296
Tax liabilities, current	US$	10,280	6,509
Employee benefit provisions, current	Ch$	943	1,056
Total		**109,078**	**93,238**

Item	Currency	03/31/2019 ThUS$	12/31/2018 ThUS$
Non-current liabilities			
Other financial liabilities, non-current	US$	50,000	50,000
Related party payables, non-current	US$	593	591
Deferred tax liabilities	US$	9,956	12,733
Employee benefit provisions, non-current	Ch$	160	152
Total		**60,709**	**63,476**

NOTE 30 - GUARANTEES AND CONTINGENCIES

a) Bank loan conditions

On November 27, 2017 the Parent Company and its subsidiary Salmones Camanchaca S.A. signed a debt rescheduling, financing commitment and joint and several guarantee contract with DNB Bank ASA, Cooperative Rabobank U.A. and Banco Santander Chile S.A. An Initial Public Offering of shares in Salmones Camanchaca S.A. took place on February 2, 2018, and in accordance with the debt scheduling agreement, the cross guarantees granted by the parent company and its other subsidiaries were lifted, leaving only the assets of Salmones Camanchaca S.A. and subsidiaries pledged in guarantee, as follows.

i. Mortgage on six plots including everything built on them, four in Tome, one in Puerto Varas and one in Calbuco.

ii. One mortgage on fishing vessels and four on naval crafts owned by Salmones Camanchaca.

iii. Pledge

a. Non-possessory pledge over the salmon processing plant in Tome, Calbuco and the Fish Farm in Petrohue.
b. Salmones Camanchaca S.A. and subsidiary mortgaged to the Banks all the aquaculture concessions that it owns for salmon and trout.

b) Direct guarantees

Debtor		Guarantee	Property	Book value ThUS$
Name	Relationship			
Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Commercial	Property mortgage	Tome real estate	3,876
Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Commercial	Property mortgage	Puerto Varas real estate	2,215
Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Commercial	Property mortgage	Calbuco real estate	214
Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Commercial	Property mortgage	Salmon vessels	1,665
Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Commercial	Pledge	Machinery and equipment	10,737
Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Commercial	Pledge	Buildings and construction	13,511

d) Contingencies

The Company regularly evaluates the likelihood of loss on its litigation and contingencies, in accordance with estimates provided by its legal advisers. Detailed information relating to these processes is available, provided it does not compromise the Company's defense. Salmones Camanchaca S.A. has litigation or administrative proceedings before the Courts of Justice or administrative bodies at the reporting date. Therefore, it had created the following provisions as of March 31, 2019.

Proceedings	Number of cases	Accounting provision ThUS$
Civil	3	285
Employment	3	2
Administrative	1	14
Total	**7**	**301**

NOTE 31 - SANCTIONS

The Company, its Directors and Managers have not been subject to sanctions of any kind by the FMC (formerly the Superintendent of Securities and Insurance) or other administrative authorities as of the date these interim consolidated financial statements were issued.

NOTE 32 – THE ENVIRONMENT

Salmones Camanchaca S.A. continuously renews its commitment to the environment, by implementing new processes and technologies at its production plants. This has enabled it to achieve a sustainable business, and to further cultivate species in an efficient manner, while minimizing its impact on the environment.

The Company invested in the following environmental mitigation projects during the period January 1 to March 31, 2019.

Project	03/31/2019 Investment ThUS$
Waste management	167
Environmental services	44
Total	211

The Company invested in the following projects during the period January 1 to March 31, 2018.

Project	03/31/2018 Investment ThUS$
Waste management	157
Environmental services	215
Total	**372**

The Company is committed to complying with all environmental regulations. In particular it will continue to actively participate in discussions regarding projects that involve amendments and improvements to environmental and health regulations, to ensure that these can be implemented from a technical, financial, social and environmental perspective. It is dedicated to supporting the best proposal for the environment and developing the industry.

NOTE 33 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Between the reporting date and the date these interim consolidated financial statements were issued, Management was not aware of any other subsequent events that could significantly impact their interpretation.

NOTE 34 - OTHER INFORMATION

The number of employees by category at the reporting date is as follows.

Laborers	Professionals and Technicians	Senior Executives	Total 03/31/2019
1,153	274	13	**1,440**

Laborers	Professionals and Technicians	Senior Executives	Total 03/31/2018
1,045	264	13	**1,322**

NOTE 35 - BIOLOGICAL ASSETS BASED ON BIOMASS VALUATIONS ACCORDING TO NORWEGIAN REGULATIONS

The Company began trading securities that represent the Company's shares on the Oslo Stock Exchange during 2018. This situation required a study that compared the fair valuation model for biological assets used in Chile, with the industry model used in Norway. The purpose being to prepare and provide public financial information in Norway that is comparable with the information provided by companies that trade their shares on the Oslo Stock Exchange.

The Norwegian Financial Supervisory Authority carried out research to assess the comparability of models used to measure biomass fair value for biological assets in the salmon industry. Since 2015 it has encouraged the industry to develop a common valuation model, in order to increase the comparability of financial information prepared by companies in this industry. The Financial Supervision Authority has encouraged the industry to change to a cash flow model (net present value model) to calculate the fair value of biological assets. Therefore, companies in the salmon industry evaluated this proposal in Fall 2016, and agreed to migrate to the proposed model. By the end of 2016 they had agreed the principal elements of the new valuation model.

The Company has developed a valuation model that incorporates the recommendations issued by the Norwegian Financial Supervisory Authority, in order to comply with its proposed guidelines.

The valuation model contains the following points.

a) Biological assets are governed by IAS 41 “Agriculture”. The principal standard is that biological assets should be measured at fair value less selling costs, unless fair value cannot be measured reliably. Fair value measurement is determined by IFRS 13. "Fair value" refers to the price that would have been achieved by selling the asset in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date at prevailing market conditions.

b) For eggs, fry and smolts, historical cost is considered a reasonable approach to estimating fair value, as there is little biological transformation at these stages (IAS 41.24). As smolts are transferred to the sea when their weight is still relatively low. Furthermore, this group represents a limited proportion of the Group’s biological assets by both volume and value.

c) Breeding stock are also valued at cost

d) The net present value of cash flow model is used. In a hypothetical market with perfect competition, the maximum that a hypothetical live fish buyer would be willing to pay is the net present value of estimated future benefits from selling fish when it is ready to be harvested. The estimated future benefit is cash flow receipts, after taking into account all price adjustments and harvesting costs incurred at the end of the productive cycle.

   In accordance with the principle of greater and better use, the Company believes that fish have an optimal harvesting weight when their live weight is equal to or greater than 4 kg. Fair value has been determined for all fish that have a weight equal to or greater than 1 Kg at the reporting date, in accordance with recommendations issued by the Financial Supervisory Authority to calculate the fair value of biological assets Fish that are under this weight are valued at historical cost. The same criteria is used for breeding stock. Fish valued at historical cost are subject to quarterly impairment testing.

   Estimated cash flow receipts are based on the estimated biomass multiplied by the estimated price. The costs required to bring small fish to their harvest weight are estimated. Cash flow is discounted on a monthly basis using an estimated discount rate of 0.8% per month.

e) The estimated biomass (volume) is based on the actual number of fish in the sea at the reporting date, adjusted to cover projected mortality through to harvest, multiplied by their estimated weight at harvest. The unit of measure is individual fish. The live weight of fish in the sea is converted to gutted weight, as this is the unit of measure used for sales prices.

f) The price is based on future prices.

g) The costs associated with abnormal mortality are recognized immediately in the statement of net income and are classified under “Other expenses by function”. Normal mortality during the production process is treated as part of production costs. Whether mortality is considered normal or abnormal requires an evaluation using mortality criteria. The Group uses a common indicator and threshold for all cultivation units. If local mortality during one month due to a single event exceeds 2% of fish numbers at that locality, this is an indication of abnormal mortality. This is followed by a detailed evaluation to establish whether this was abnormal mortality. These mortality evaluations examine the cause and the size of the fish.

h) Changes in the estimated fair value of biological assets, in accordance with IAS 41, are recognized in the statement of net income under "Gain (loss) on fair value of biological assets". It may potentially comprise two components; (1) Changes in the fair value of inventories of fish in the sea, (2) Estimated impairment of fish valued at cost at the end of the reporting period.

i) Cash flow receipts are generated by product sales. The analysis is simplified by assigning all the remaining costs to the same period as revenue, to leave only one cash flow by locality. Cash receipts are assigned to the month when the harvest is expected to take place. All cash flows at all the the Group’s marine fish farms will be distributed throughout the period it takes to grow fish at sea at the reporting date. Estimated future cash flows are discounted on a monthly basis.

Salmon farming is not a market with free competition and no entry barriers. Due to limited access to salmon farming concessions, these licenses currently have a very high value. If a hypothetical live fish buyer should wish to take control and continue farming fish, he would need a license, a site and other obligatory production permits. It must be assumed that this would be possible within a hypothetical market for buying and selling live fish. Such a mortgage buyer would claim a significant discount in order to assign an appropriate proportion of profitability to cover the cost of the buyer's own licenses or the rental cost of leased aquaculture concessions.

This model has the following effects on these interim consolidated financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2019.

a) An increase in net income for the period of ThUS$27,564 (ThUS$21,831 in 2018), net of deferred tax effects.

b) An increase in “Gain (loss) on fair value of biological assets” within the statement of net income by function of ThUS$37,759 (ThUS$29,906 in 2018).

c) An increase in biological assets within current assets of ThUS$37,759 (ThUS$41,371 as of December 31, 2018), an increase in deferred tax liabilities of ThUS$10,195 (ThUS$11,170 as of December 31, 2018) and an increase in equity of ThUS$27,564 (ThUS$30,201 as of December 31, 2018).

The consolidated statements of financial position and the consolidated statements of net income by function including these effects are as follows.

SALMONES CAMANCHACA S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF MARCH 31, 2019 (UNAUDITED) AND DECEMBER 31, 2018 (AUDITED)

Assets	Note	As of March 31, 2019 ThUS$	As of December 31, 2018 ThUS$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	9,464	13,143
Other financial assets, current		73	50
Other non-financial assets, current	12	5,469	5,990
Trade and other receivables, current	8	27,443	32,781
Related party receivables, current	9	33,588	26,952
Inventories	10	18,554	22,959
Biological assets, current	11-35	152,358	154,608
Tax assets, current	14	1,682	1,136
Total current assets		**248,631**	**257,619**
Non-current assets			
Other financial assets, non-current		27	27
Other non-financial assets, non-current	12	112	112
Rights receivable, non-current	14	1,737	1,349
Equity method investments	13	5,348	4,682
Intangible assets other than goodwill	15	6,948	6,948
Property, plant and equipment	16	99,349	92,269
Biological assets, non-current	11-35	20,436	18,607
Long-term deferred taxes	17	-	373
Total non-current assets		**133,957**	**124,367**
Total assets		**382,588**	**381,986**

SALMONES CAMANCHACA S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF MARCH 31, 2019 (UNAUDITED) AND DECEMBER 31, 2018 (AUDITED)

Liabilities	Note	As of March 31, 2019 ThUS$	As of December 31, 2018 ThUS$
Current liabilities			
Other financial liabilities, current	18	885	243
Trade and other payables, current	19	73,980	70,134
Related party payables, current	9	22,990	15,296
Tax liabilities, current	17	10,280	6,509
Employee benefit provisions, current	20	943	1,056
Total current liabilities		**109,078**	**93,238**
Non-current liabilities			
Other financial liabilities, non-current	18	50,000	50,000
Related party payables, non-current	9	593	591
Deferred tax liabilities	17-35	20,151	23,903
Employee benefit provisions, non-current	20	160	152
Total non-current liabilities		**70,904**	**74,646**
Equity			
Share capital	21	91,786	91,786
Share premium	21	27,539	27,539
Retained earnings	21	60,043	71,651
Other reserves	21	23,238	23,126
Total equity		**202,606**	**214,102**
Total equity and liabilities		**382,588**	**381,986**

SALMONES CAMANCHACA S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF NET INCOME BY FUNCTION
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 AND 2018 (UNAUDITED)

		For the three months ended March 31	
		2019	2018
	Note	ThUS$	ThUS$
Operating revenue	23	73,876	80,560
Cost of sales	10	-55,043	-59,049
Gross profit before fair value adjustments		**18,833**	**21,511**
Gain (loss) on fair value of biological assets	11	49,077	56,761
Fair value adjustment to biological assets harvested and sold	11	-20,340	-20,731
Gross profit		**47,570**	**57,541**
Administrative expenses	24	-2,521	-3,143
Distribution costs	25	-1,817	-2,501
Financial costs	26	-710	-1,193
Share of net income (losses) of equity method associates		554	316
Exchange differences	27	-126	-211
Other gains (losses)	28	-416	11
Financial income		-	17
Net income (loss) before tax		**42,534**	**50,837**
Income tax (expense) income	17	-11,382	-13,265
Net income (loss) from continuing operations		**31,152**	**37,572**
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations			
Net income (loss) for the period		**31,152**	**37,572**
Net Income (loss) attributable to:			
Net income (loss) attributable to owners of the parent company		31,152	37,572
Net income (loss) for the period		**31,152**	**37,572**
Earnings (loss) per share			
Basic earnings (loss) per share (US$/share)	22	0.4720	0.5693
Basic earnings (loss) per share		0.4720	0.5693