



SALMONES CAMANCHACA S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Interim consolidated financial statements

As of March 31, 2023

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ThUS\$ - Thousands of US 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, 2023 (UNAUDITED) AND DECEMBER 31, 2022 (AUDITED)

Assets	Note	As of March 31, 2023 ThUS\$	As of December 31, 2022 ThUS\$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	11,073	20,791
Other financial assets, current		58	54
Other non-financial assets, current	11	14,027	9,240
Trade and other receivables, current	7	16,607	14,684
Related party receivables, current	8	56,738	43,374
Inventories	9	51,942	57,985
Biological assets	10	129,828	136,071
Current tax assets	13	1,825	1,777
Total current assets		282,098	283,976
Non-current assets			
Other financial assets, non-current		27	27
Other non-financial assets, non-current	11	112	112
Recoverable rights, non-current	13	5,069	4,978
Equity method investments	12	3,370	2,854
Intangible assets other than goodwill	14	6,972	6,972
Property, plant, and equipment	15	122,689	121,592
Deferred tax assets	16	1,980	2,065
Total non-current assets		140,219	138,600
Total assets		422,317	422,576

The accompanying notes 1 to 34 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SALMONES CAMANCHACA S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF MARCH 31, 2023 (UNAUDITED) AND DECEMBER 31, 2022 (AUDITED)

Liabilities	Note	As of March 31, 2023 ThUS\$	As of December 31, 2022 ThUS\$
Current liabilities			
Other financial liabilities, current	17	2,895	909
Lease liabilities, current	18	316	370
Trade and other payables, current	19	57,740	71,872
Related party payables, current	8	9,607	9,971
Other provisions, current	20	10,693	9,541
Current tax liabilities	16	18	-
Employee benefit provisions, current	21	1,553	1,740
Total current liabilities		82,822	94,403
Non-current liabilities			
Other financial liabilities, non-current	17	95,239	94,956
Lease liabilities, non-current	18	414	405
Trade and other payables, non-current		115	157
Deferred tax liabilities	16	21,417	18,658
Employee benefit provisions, non-current	21	1,073	945
Total non-current liabilities		118,258	115,121
Equity			
Share capital	22	139,814	139,814
Share premium	22	2,286	2,286
Other reserves	22	22,314	22,063
Retained earnings	22	56,823	48,889
Total equity		221,237	213,052
Total net equity and liabilities		422,317	422,576

The accompanying notes 1 to 34 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SALMONES CAMANCHACA S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2023 AND 2022 (UNAUDITED)

	Share capital ThUS\$	Share premium ThUS\$	Foreign currency translation reserve ThUS\$	Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans reserve ThUS\$	Other reserves ThUS\$	Total other reserves ThUS\$	Retained earnings (accumulated losses) ThUS\$	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company ThUS\$	Total equity ThUS\$
Opening balance as of January 1, 2023	139,814	2,286	(1,455)	3	23,515	22,063	48,889	213,052	213,052
Changes in equity									
Comprehensive income									
Net income for the period							7,934	7,934	7,934
Other comprehensive income			236	15		251		251	251
Closing balance as of March 31, 2023	139,814	2,286	(1,219)	18	23,515	22,314	56,823	221,237	221,237

	Share capital ThUS\$	Share premium ThUS\$	Foreign currency translation reserve ThUS\$	Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans reserve ThUS\$	Other reserves ThUS\$	Total other reserves ThUS\$	Retained earnings (accumulated losses) ThUS\$	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company ThUS\$	Total equity ThUS\$
Opening balance as of January 1, 2022	139,810	2,284	(1,310)	-	23,515	22,205	16,340	180,639	180,639
Changes in equity									
Comprehensive income									
Net income for the period							1,621	1,621	1,621
Other comprehensive income			292			292		292	292
Closing balance as of March 31, 2022	139,810	2,284	(1,018)	-	23,515	22,497	17,961	182,552	182,552

The accompanying notes 1 to 34 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SALMONES CAMANCHACA S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF NET INCOME BY FUNCTION
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2023 AND 2022 (UNAUDITED)

	Note	For the three months ended March 31,	
		2023 ThUS\$	2022 ThUS\$
Operating revenue	24	113,794	80,946
Cost of sales	9	(86,770)	(76,696)
Gross margin before fair value adjustments		27,024	4,250
Gain on fair value of biological assets	10	(7,456)	2,759
Administration expenses	25	(2,715)	(2,299)
Distribution costs	26	(3,408)	(2,376)
Financial costs	27	(2,281)	(1,518)
Share of net income of equity method associates	12	280	110
Exchange differences	28	(289)	587
Other gains (losses)	29	(380)	575
Financial income	27	15	90
Net income before tax		10,790	2,178
Income tax (expense) income	16	(2,856)	(557)
Net income for the period		7,934	1,621
Net income attributable to:			
Owners of the parent company		7,934	1,621
Non-controlling interest		-	-
Net income for the period		7,934	1,621
Earnings per share			
Basic earnings (loss) per share (US\$/share)	23	0.1069	0.0219
Earnings per share on discontinued operations (US\$/share)		0.0000	0.0000
Basic earnings (loss) per share		0.1069	0.0219

The accompanying notes 1 to 34 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SALMONES CAMANCHACA S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2023 AND 2022 (UNAUDITED)

	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2023 ThUS\$	2022 ThUS\$
Net income for the period	7,934	1,621
Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to net income for the period, before taxes		
Actuarial gains on defined benefit plans	20	-
Total other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to net income for the period, before taxes	20	-
Components of comprehensive income that will be reclassified to net income for the period, before taxes		
Gain (loss) on foreign currency translations, before taxes	236	292
Gain (loss) from cash flow hedges, before taxes		
Total other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to net income, before taxes	236	292
Total components of other comprehensive income, before taxes	256	292
Income tax related to defined benefit pension plans in other comprehensive income	(5)	
Total other comprehensive income	251	292
Total comprehensive income	8,185	1,913
Comprehensive income attributable to:		
Owners of the parent company	8,185	1,913
Non-controlling interests	-	-
Total comprehensive income	8,185	1,913

The accompanying notes 1 to 34 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SALMONES CAMANCHACA S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS, DIRECT METHOD
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2023 AND 2022 (UNAUDITED)

	As of March 31, 2023 ThUS\$	As of March 31, 2022 ThUS\$
CASH FLOW FROM (USED BY) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds		
Proceeds from sales of goods and services	104,867	124,998
Payments		
Payments to suppliers for goods and services	(98,686)	(95,214)
Payments to and on behalf of employees	(10,546)	(7,445)
Interest paid	-	(1,346)
Interest received	15	-
Net cash flow from (used by) operating activities	(4,350)	20,993
CASH FLOW FROM (USED BY) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Loan repayments	-	(10,000)
Net cash flow from (used by) financing activities	-	(10,000)
CASH FLOW FROM (USED BY) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	6	14
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(5,859)	(14,177)
Net cash flow from (used by) investing activities	(5,853)	(14,163)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents, before the effect of changes in exchange rates	(10,203)	(3,170)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	485	418
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(9,718)	(2,752)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE START OF THE PERIOD	20,791	32,169
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	11,073	29,417

The accompanying notes 1 to 34 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SALMONES CAMANCHACA S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of March 31, 2023

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION

Salmones Camanchaca S.A. (hereinafter also the "Company") was formed when Camanchaca S.A. split on January 1, 2009. It was constituted as a private limited company in a public deed dated June 26, 2009. 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.

The Company's registered office and principal offices are at Diego Portales 2000, Floor 13, Puerto Montt and its Chilean identification number (Rut) is 76,065,596-1.

On February 2, 2018, 19,800,000 shares representing 30% of the Company were placed at a price of Ch\$ 3,268 per share, and these are now traded on the Santiago, Chile and the Oslo, Norway Stock Exchanges. Consequently, Salmones Camanchaca is now a publicly listed company registered on the Securities Registry of the Financial Market Commission (CMF), under registration number 1150.

The Company increased its capital during the fourth quarter of 2021, where the preferential subscription period concluded with more than 96% of the shares subscribed at a price of Ch\$ 2,350. The process placed 8,193,660 of the 8,500,000 shares offered.

Control of the Company is exercised by Camanchaca S.A., whose holding increased from 70.00% to 70.29% as a result of this increase, with third parties holding the remaining shares.

The Company farms salmon and is fully integrated within its value chain, which includes 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 sales channels abroad or those belonging to its parent company, Camanchaca S.A., in the USA, Japan, Mexico, Spain, and an agent in China.

The main formats for selling frozen and fresh 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 Chilean Bio Bio and Los Lagos regions. They are mainly sold into the North American, Mexican, Japanese and Brazilian markets.

Since 2016 Salmones Camanchaca S.A. has participated in a joint venture partnership to produce and market trout. It has contributed aquaculture concessions to this partnership. The "Manager" of this joint venture is Caleta Bay S.A. and the other participant is Kabsa S.A. The results of the joint venture are divided equally among these three companies and are reflected in Other gains (losses) in the statement of net income by function.

Salmones Camanchaca produces Coho salmon, in order to take advantage of the estuary farming sites in the Tenth Region and complement the trout joint venture.

The consolidated financial statements of Salmones Camanchaca S.A. for the period ended March 31, 2023 were approved by the Board of Directors at a meeting held on May 15, 2023.

NOTE 2.- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

2.1 Period covered

These consolidated financial statements cover the following periods:

- Interim consolidated statements of financial position as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.
- Interim consolidated statements of net income by function for the three month periods ended March 31, 2023 and 2022.
- Interim consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the three month periods ended March 31, 2023 and 2022.
- Interim consolidated statements of cash flow, direct method for the three month periods ended March 31, 2023 and 2022.
- Interim consolidated statements of changes in equity for the three month periods ended March 31, 2023 and 2022.
- Notes to the interim consolidated financial statements

2.2 Basis of preparation

The interim consolidated financial statements of Salmenes Camanchaca S.A. as of March 31, 2023, the interim consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the periods ended March 31, 2023 and 2022 and the interim consolidated statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the periods then ended have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The interim consolidated financial statements present comparative information for the prior period. The Group presents an additional statement of financial position referring to the beginning of the previous year, when there is a retroactive application of an accounting policy, a retroactive restatement or a reclassification of items within the financial statements.

Presenting the consolidated financial statements requires the use of specific accounting estimates and also requires management to exercise its judgment when implementing the Company's accounting policies. Note 5 of these financial statements discloses the areas which involve a higher degree of judgment and complexity, where the assumptions and estimates have a significant effect on the financial statements.

These consolidated financial statements for Salmenes Camanchaca S.A. have been prepared from accounting records held by the Company. The figures in these 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.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for items recognized at fair value in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The book values of assets and liabilities hedged with transactions that qualify for hedge accounting are adjusted to reflect changes in the fair value in relation to the hedged risks.

2.3 New pronouncements

a) New standards, interpretations and amendments

The Company has applied certain standards, interpretations and amendments for the first time, which are effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

The standards, interpretations and amendments to IFRS that became effective at the date of the financial statements, their nature and impacts are as follows:

	Amendments	Mandatory application date
IFRS 17	Insurance contracts	January 1, 2023
IAS 8	Definition of accounting estimates	January 1, 2023
IAS 1	Disclosure of accounting policies	January 1, 2023
IAS 12	Deferred taxes related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction	January 1, 2023

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

The IASB issued IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts in May 2017, which is a specific new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. When IFRS 17 becomes effective it will replace IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts that was issued in 2005. The new standard applies to all insurance contracts, regardless of the issuing entity, and to guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features.

Some exceptions within the scope may apply.

In December 2021, the IASB amended IFRS 17 to add a transition option for a "classification overlay" to address potential accounting asymmetries between financial assets and insurance contract liabilities in the comparative information presented on first-time adoption of IFRS 17.

If an entity chooses the classification overlay, it may only do so for the comparative periods when it applies IFRS 17, which is from the transition date to the date of first-time adoption of IFRS 17.

IFRS 17 requires comparative figures.

The amendment is applicable for the first time in 2023. However, it is not expected to affect the Company's consolidated financial statements.

IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - Definition of Accounting Estimates

The IASB issued amendments to IAS 8 in February 2021, when it introduced a new definition of "accounting estimates". The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs for estimate accounting.

The amended standard clarifies that the effects on an accounting estimate resulting from a change in an input or a change in a measurement technique are changes in accounting estimates, provided that they do not result from the correction of prior period errors. The previous definition of a change in accounting estimate accepted that changes in accounting estimates may arise from new information or new developments. Therefore, such changes are not error corrections.

The amendment is applicable for the first time in 2023. However, it is not expected to affect the Company's consolidated financial statements.

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements - Disclosure of Accounting Policies

The IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement No. 2 Making Materiality Judgments in February 2021, where it provides guidance and examples to assist entities in applying materiality judgments to accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments are intended to assist entities to formulate disclosures about accounting policies. They are useful as they:

- Replace the requirement for entities to disclose their "significant" accounting policies with the requirement to disclose their "material" accounting policies.
- Include guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

Require entities to assess the materiality of accounting policy disclosures by considering the size of transactions, other events or conditions and the nature of those events or conditions.

The amendment is applicable for the first time in 2022. However, it is not expected to affect the Company's consolidated financial statements.

IAS 12 Deferred taxes related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction

In May 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 12, which reduce the scope of the initial recognition exception under IAS 12 so that it no longer applies to transactions that result in equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The amendments clarify that when payments that settle a liability are deductible for tax purposes, it is a matter of judgment having considered applicable tax law whether such deductions are attributable for tax purposes to the liability recognized in the financial statements and interest expense, or to the related asset and interest expense. This judgment is important to determine whether there are temporary differences in the initial recognition of assets and liabilities.

Also, the amendments clarify that the initial recognition exception does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences on initial recognition. It only applies if recognizing a lease asset and a lease liability, or a decommissioning liability and a component of the decommissioning asset, gives rise to taxable and deductible temporary differences that are not the same. However, the resulting deferred tax assets and liabilities may not be equal, for example if the entity cannot benefit from tax deductions, or if different tax rates apply to taxable and deductible temporary differences. In this case, an entity would need to account for the difference between the deferred tax asset and the deferred tax liability in the statement of net income.

The amendments are applicable for the first time in 2022. However, they are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements, nor have they been applied to these financial statements.

b) New accounting pronouncements covering standards, interpretations and amendments that apply to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024

The new standards, interpretations and amendments to IFRS that have been issued but have not yet taken effect as of the date of these financial statements are detailed below. The Company has not adopted these standards early:

	Amendments	Mandatory application date
IAS 1	Classification of liabilities as current or non-current	January 1, 2024
IFRS 16	Lease liabilities related to a sale and leaseback	January 1, 2024
IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Consolidated financial statements – sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture	To be determined

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements - Classification of liabilities as current or non-current

The IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 in 2020 and 2022, to explain how to classify liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

1. What is meant by the right to defer payment.
2. That there should be a right to defer at the end of the reporting period.
3. That this classification is not affected by the likelihood that an entity exercises its right to defer.
4. That a liability's terms do not affect its classification, unless an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. The amendments are to be applied prospectively. Earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed. However, an entity that applies the 2020 amendments early is also required to apply the 2022 amendments, and vice versa.

IFRS 16 Lease liabilities related to a sale and leaseback

The amendment addresses the requirements of a seller/lessee to measure the lease liability on a sale and leaseback transaction.

The amendment requires that after a sale and leaseback transaction, the seller/lessee applies paragraphs 29 to 35 of IFRS 16 to the leased right-of-use asset and paragraphs 36 to 46 of IFRS 16 to the corresponding lease liability. The seller/lessee applies paragraphs 36 to 46 of IFRS 16 by calculating the "lease payments" or "revised lease payments" in a manner that leaves the seller/lessee recognizing no gain or loss on its leased right-of-use assets. These requirements do not prevent the seller/lessee from recognizing in the statement of net income any gain or loss on a partial or total lease termination, as required by paragraph 46(a) of IFRS 16.

The amendment does not define the specific measurement requirements for lease liabilities arising from a subsequent lease. The initial measurement of the lease liability on a subsequent lease may result in the seller/lessee calculating "lease payments" that are different from the general definition of lease payments in Appendix A of IFRS 16. The seller/lessee shall prepare and apply an accounting policy that produces information that is relevant and reliable, in accordance with IAS 8.

A seller/lessee can apply this amendment to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Earlier application is permitted and should be disclosed. A seller/lessee can apply this amendment retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 to sale and leaseback transactions signed after the initial application date. This amendment does not apply to sale and leaseback transactions signed before the initial application date. The initial application date is the beginning of the annual reporting period when the entity first applied IFRS 16.

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024.

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures - sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture

The amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (2011) address an inconsistency between the requirements of IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (2011) in the treatment of the sale or provision of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture.

The amendments were issued in September 2014, and state that when the transaction involves a business (whether or not in a subsidiary), all the gain or loss is recognized. A partial gain or loss is recognized when the transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even when the assets are in a subsidiary.

The mandatory date for applying these amendments is undetermined, as the IASB is awaiting the results of their research project into accounting using the equity method. These amendments should be applied retrospectively and early adoption is permitted, which must be disclosed.

The Company's management believes that the adoption of these standards, amendments and interpretations will have no significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements when they are first applied.

2.4 Basis of consolidation

The interim consolidated financial statements of Salmenes Camanchaca S.A. comprise the financial statements of the parent company and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2023, December 31, 2022 and March 31, 2022. They include assets and liabilities, results and cash flows as of March 31, 2023, December 31, 2022 and March 31, 2022, and have been prepared using consistent accounting policies.

Balances with related companies, income and expenses, and unrealized gains and losses have been eliminated, and the participation of non-controlling investors has been recognized under "Non-controlling interests"

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which an investor can exercise the right to receive variable returns through this investment and can make decisions regarding those returns through their control over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls a subsidiary if the Group has:

- Authority over the subsidiary or rights that give it the authority to direct the subsidiary's business.
- Exposure or rights to variable returns from its investment in the subsidiary.
- It can influence those returns through its authority over the subsidiary.

Generally, control is assumed to mean the majority of the voting rights. When the group does not hold a majority of the voting rights, or similar rights, in the subsidiary, the group considers all relevant facts and circumstances to assess whether it has control over the subsidiary, including:

- Contractual agreements with other shareholders regarding the subsidiary's voting rights.
- Rights from other contractual agreements.
- Potential group voting rights.

The group evaluates whether it retains control in an investee, if facts and circumstances indicate that there have been changes in one or more of the control criteria described above. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the moment the group obtains control over the subsidiary and consolidation ceases when the group loses control over the subsidiary. The assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary that has been acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which the group obtains control or until the date on which the group loses control.

The net income, losses and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the group's parent company and to external shareholders, even if this means that the external shareholders have a debit balance. When deemed necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of

subsidiaries so that their accounting policies are consistent with group policies. All assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows arising from transactions between group companies are fully eliminated on consolidation.

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 purchase price is less than the fair value of the net assets of the acquired subsidiary, the difference is recognized directly in net income.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between Group entities are eliminated during consolidation. 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. consolidates Fiordo Blanco S.A. as it has a 99.99% interest, and Fiordo Azul S.A. as it directly and indirectly has a 100% interest.

The following subsidiaries are included in these consolidated financial statements, together with their functional currency:

Consolidated company	Country Source	Currency Functional	Ownership interest		03/31/23	12/31/22
			Direct %	Indirect %	Total %	Total %
Fiordo Blanco S.A.	Chile	US dollar	99.99	-	99.99	99.99
Fiordo Azul S.A.	Chile	US dollar	99.99	0.01	100.00	-

2.5 Investments in 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, who also owns a 33.3% interest.

2.6 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.

2.7 Foreign currency transactions

a) Presentation currency

The Company's financial statements are presented in US dollars, which is the functional currency of the parent company and the group's presentation currency.

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 dollar

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 translated 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 at closing rates of those monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency, are recognized in the statement of net income under "Exchange differences".

The assets and liabilities of a subsidiary or associate, whose functional currency is different from that of the group but is not that of a hyperinflationary economy, are translated on consolidation into US dollars at the exchange rate in effect on the closing date and the statements of net income are translated at the average monthly exchange rate. Exchange differences arising on translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. When a foreign investment is disposed of, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that investment is reclassified to the statement of net income.

¹ US dollar

² Chilean peso

d) Exchange rates

The exchange rates of foreign currencies and the Unidad de Fomento (an inflation-indexed, Chilean monetary unit) as compared to the Chilean peso as of March 31, 2023, December 31, 2022 and March 31, 2022 were as follows:

Date	CLP / USD	UF / USD	EUR / USD	YEN / USD	NOK / USD
03/31/2023	790.41	0.0222	0.9212	132.8800	10.4760
12/31/2022	855.86	0.0244	0.9344	131.3200	9.8243
03/31/2022	787.98	0.0248	0.9019	121.6000	8.7582

2.8 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), hatcheries and grow-out sites.

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.

Replacement or overhaul of whole components that increase the asset's useful life, or its economic capacity, are recorded as an increase in value for the respective assets, while derecognizing the replaced or overhauled components.

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
Right-of-use assets	3

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 the sale of property, plant and equipment are calculated by comparing proceeds obtained to book value and are included in the statement of income.

Right-of-use assets includes assets for service contracts that qualify as financial leases under the parameters established by IFRS 16, as of March 31, 2023.

2.9 Biological assets

Biological assets include the following.

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

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

The fair value valuation criteria for fish at marine grow-out sites includes the value of the concession as a component of the farming risk, in accordance with the definition in IAS 41. Therefore, a valuation model has been adopted that calculates the fair value adjustment by applying a risk factor to the expected biomass margin at each marine grow-out site. An exponential model is used and the risk factor discounts the expected biomass margin.

The estimated fair value of fish biomass is based on the following: (i) volume of fish biomass, (ii) average biomass weights, (iii) cumulative biomass costs for each site, (iv) estimated remaining costs, and (v) estimated sales prices.

Volume of fish biomass

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

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

Cumulative Costs

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

Remaining Costs

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

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

Operating revenue

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

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

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

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

The Company uses the following method.

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

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 variables are the sales price and the average weight.

2.10 Intangible assets other than goodwill

Individually acquired intangible assets are initially measured at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value as of the date of acquisition. After initial recognition, intangible assets are recorded at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment loss. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development expenditure, are not capitalized and the related expense is recognized in the statement of net income for that period.

a) Aquaculture concessions

Aquaculture concessions have an indefinite useful life, because they have no expiry date nor a measurable useful life. Therefore, 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) Water Rights

The Company analyzed the useful lives of these intangible assets and concluded that there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which they will generate net cash flow. Therefore, these intangible assets have indefinite useful lives.

c) Computer software

Licenses for purchased software are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to purchase and prepare them for use. These costs are amortized over their estimated useful lives. Expenditure on developing or maintaining software is expensed as it is incurred. Costs directly associated with producing unique and identifiable computer software controlled by the Company that are likely to generate financial benefits that exceed their costs for more than a year, are recorded as intangible assets.

Direct costs include expenses for employees that develop the software and an appropriate percentage of general expenses.

d) 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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 the costs to sell it, 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).

Salmones Camanchaca S.A. uses value in use to calculate the recoverable value. Value in use is based on estimated future cash flows that are discounted to present value using a before-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and any asset specific risks.

All non-financial assets are evaluated at each closing date to determine whether there is any indication that the impairment loss recorded in previous periods no longer exists or has decreased. If such an indication is found, the Company estimates the recoverable value of the asset or the cash-generating units. A previously recorded impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the recoverable value since the last impairment loss was recorded. The reversal is limited to ensuring that the book value of the asset does not exceed its recoverable value, nor does it exceed its original book value net of depreciation had no impairment loss been recognized in previous periods. This reversal is recorded in the statement of net income unless the asset is carried at a revalued value, in which case the reversal is recorded as an increase in the revaluation.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life at December 31 are tested annually for impairment. This applies to both individual assets and cash-generating units, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the book value may be impaired.

2.13 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 financial period 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 of financial assets require the delivery of assets within the time frame generally established 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 profit or loss

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 change cash flow, 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 valued 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 is expected to be exercised.

The accounting treatment of a debt renegotiation in accordance with IFRS 9 depends on whether the contractual terms are substantially modified, defined as whether the effects of the renegotiation differ by more than 10%.

- If they differ by less than 10%, then the debt renegotiation results in a non-substantial modification. The value of cash flows for the renegotiated debt are calculated after discounting them at the effective interest rate for the original debt. Any difference between this discounted value and the book value of the debt is recognized in the net income statement and the effective interest rate is adjusted prospectively to include new costs and commissions that qualify as "transaction costs". These must be directly attributable to the purchase, issue or disposal of a financial liability, or those that would have been incurred had the respective financial instrument been generated.

- If they differ by more than 10%, then the debt renegotiation results in a substantial modification, where the original debt is eliminated and replaced by the new one. The original debt is derecognized, the new debt is recognized at fair value, and any difference is recognized in the net income statement when the debt is restructured.

2.14 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.

Inventory transformation costs include costs directly related to production, such as direct labor. They also include a systematic distribution of the variable or fixed indirect production costs to transform raw materials into finished products. Fixed indirect production costs remain relatively constant, regardless of production volumes, such as depreciation and maintenance of buildings, equipment and right-of-use leased assets used in production, as well as plant management costs. Variable indirect production costs vary directly, or almost directly, with production volumes, such as materials and indirect labor.

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

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

Subsequent storage costs or costs incurred in delivering products to customers are not included in inventory costs.

Commercial discounts, rebates and other similar adjustments are deducted to arrive at the purchase cost.

Net realizable value is the estimated sales price less all estimated finishing costs and sales and marketing costs.

The Company evaluates the net realizable value of inventories at the end of each period and adjusts their book value if necessary.

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 and packaging are valued at weighted average cost.

2.15 Statement of Cash Flow

The Company has defined the following policies in order to prepare the statement of cash flow:

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, at banks, term deposits with financial institutions, mutual funds and other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily realizable, with a low risk of changes in value and an original maturity of up to three months. Bank overdrafts are classified as third-party resources within current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

- i. Operating Activities: These are the group's principal source of operating revenue as well as other activities that cannot be classified as investing or financing.
- ii. Investing Activities: These are the acquisition and disposal by any means of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash and cash equivalents.
- iii. Financing Activities: These cause changes in the size and composition of equity and financial liabilities.

2.16 Classification of Current and Non-Current Balances

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position on a current or non-current basis. An asset is classified as current when:

- The Company expects to recover, consume or sell it during its normal operating cycle
- The Company principally holds it for trading purposes
- The Company expects to recover it within twelve months of the reporting date
- It is cash or cash equivalent, unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

The Company classifies all other assets as non-current assets.

A liability is classified as current when:

- The Company expects to settle it during its normal operating cycle;
- The Company principally holds it trading purposes
- The Company expects to settle it within twelve months from the reporting date
- The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If a counterparty holds an option that could result in the settlement of the liability by issuing equity instruments, this will not affect its classification. The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

2.17 Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated as the ratio between net income for the period divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in circulation during that period.

2.18 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 Company applies the simplified approach of 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.

2.19 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, term deposits with financial institutions, other highly liquid short-term investments that can be readily converted into known amounts of cash that are subject to a negligible risk of changes in value and have a maturity of three months or less on their acquisition date.

Bank overdrafts are included in current financial liabilities in the consolidated statements of financial position, when appropriate.

2.20 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.

2.21 Trade and other payables, current

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.

2.22 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 as of 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 as of 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.

An entity must offset deferred tax assets with deferred tax liabilities only if the tax authority recognizes that it has the legal right to offset the amounts recognized in those items; and the deferred tax assets and liabilities arise from income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same entity or taxpayer, or on different entities or taxpayers that intend either to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis or to simultaneously recover the assets and pay the liabilities in each of the future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be paid or recovered.

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.

2.23 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 as of the reporting date. It is calculated annually using actuarial assumptions and by discounting the corresponding estimated cash flows. Gains and losses arising from adjustments due to changes in trends of actuarial assumptions are recognized immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit, as appropriate, to reserves through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. These changes are not reclassified to the statement of net income in subsequent periods.

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.

2.24 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 as of the reporting date of the time value of money, as well as any specific risks related to the particular liability.
- v) Legal provisions arise from a contract, legislation or other legal cause.
- vi) Site closure provisions are reliable estimates of the expenditure required to make sites operational for the next harvest cycle.

2.25 Revenue recognition

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

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.

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. The Company 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

Revenue from providing 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.

2.26 Leasing

When a contract begins, the Company assesses whether the contract contains a lease, defined as whether the contract gives the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. A contract gives Salmenes Camanchaca S.A. the right to control the use of an identified asset if:

- i) The contract involves the explicit or implicit use of an identified asset. If the supplier has a substantial right of substitution, then the asset is not identified;
- ii) The Company has the right to receive substantially all the financial benefits from using the asset during the period; and
- iii) The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. This right is exercised when significant decisions are taken, for example how and why the asset is used. In exceptional cases, the decision on how and why the asset is used is predetermined. The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset

if it has the right to operate the asset, or if it designed the asset in a manner that predetermines how and why it will be used.

At the beginning or revaluation of a contract containing a lease component, the Company assigns the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its independent relative prices, by separately allocating the associated cost of capital.

a) Lessee

Salmones Camanchaca S.A. recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability when the lease begins. The right-of-use asset is initially valued at cost, which comprises the initial lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made on or before the start date, plus any initial direct costs and an estimate of the costs to dismantle and eliminate the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site where it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the start date to the end of its estimated useful life according to the contract term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined by considering future renewals according to the contract term. The value of a right-of-use asset is regularly evaluated and reduced by any impairment losses, and adjusted for specific new valuations of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially valued at the present value of future payments, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's borrowing rate, incorporating additional adjustments considering the risk of the country and each of the subsidiaries.

Lease payments included in valuing the lease liability comprise the following:

- Fixed payments included in the contract.
- The exercise price under a purchase option that the Company may reasonably exercise.
- Lease payments on an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise the renewal option.
- Penalties for early termination of a lease, unless the Company is reasonably certain that it will not terminate the lease early.

The lease liability is valued at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is revalued when there is a change in future lease payments due to a change in an index or rate.

When the lease liability is accordingly revalued, the book value of the right-of-use asset is adjusted, unless this reaches zero, in which case the adjustment is recognized in the statement of net income.

The Company presents right-of-use assets in "Property, plant and equipment" and the associated obligations in "Lease liabilities, current and non-current" within the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for contracts with a term of 12 months or less, and for contracts whose assets have a value under US\$5,000. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these transactions as a straight-line expense over the contract term.

The lease incentives received were recognized as an integral part of the total lease expense during the contract term.

b) Lessor

The Company as a lessor determined whether each contract was a finance lease or an operating lease when the lease contract began. The Company's accounting policies as lessor in the comparative period are as stipulated by IFRS 16.

2.27 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 distributable 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 dividend policy agreed upon by shareholders at the ordinary general shareholders' meeting.

2.28 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.

2.29 Fair value calculation

The Company revalues financial instruments such as derivatives, and non-financial assets such as biological assets, at fair value as of the reporting date.

Fair value is the value received for selling an asset or paid for settling a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the transaction date. Fair value is based on the assumption that the transaction that triggers the asset sale or liability payment takes place:

- In the principal market for that asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the transaction of such assets or liabilities

The main or most advantageous market must be a market accessible to the Company.

The fair value of an asset or liability assumes that market participants would use that value when making an offer for that asset or liability, assuming that those market participants are acting in their own financial interest.

The calculation of the fair value of a non-financial asset takes into consideration the ability of market participants to generate financial benefits from the best use of the asset or through its sale to another market participant that could make the best use of the asset.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances, where sufficient information is available to calculate fair value, and prefers to use significant observable inputs instead of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities valued at fair value in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy described below, based on the smallest input that is significant to the fair value calculation as a whole:

- Level 1- Listed (unadjusted) price in an active market for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2- Valuation techniques where the lowest level variable that is significant for the calculation is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3- Valuation techniques where the lowest level variable that is significant for the calculation is not observable.

The Group assesses whether there have been transfers between hierarchy levels of assets and liabilities valued at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis, by reviewing their categorization based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value calculation as a whole at the end of each reporting period.

2.30 Investments under the Austral Law

A tax credit for investments in the extreme north and south of Chile. Taxpayers who invest in the XV, XI and XII Regions and in Palena province in the X Region can offset a percentage of their investment against their corporate income tax for the respective year, which is calculated in accordance with current regulations.

Investments that qualify for this benefit must be investment projects, which may be the acquisition or construction by a company of the following physical assets, provided they are depreciable and are directly related to producing goods or providing services for the taxpayer's business:

- New constructions, excluding the value of the land, built directly by the taxpayer or by third party companies. These constructions may be real estate intended primarily for commercial use.
- Machinery and equipment acquired new or constructed by the taxpayer.

NOTE 3 – FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's business is exposed to a variety of financial risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

3.1. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to meet its obligations arising from a financial instrument or purchase contract and this results in a financial loss. The Company's operating activities are exposed to credit risk mainly within trade receivables, which is shown in Note 7 - Trade and other receivables.

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 agreements 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.

3.2. Liquidity risk

The Company's liquidity risks arise from a shortfall of funds for operating costs, financial costs, investments, debt repayments and dividends, compared to 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, 2023

Description	1 to 3 months ThUS\$	3 to 12 months ThUS\$	1 to 5 years ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Interest-bearing loans	917	7,687	117,729	126,333
Trade and other payables	47,520	10,221	115	57,856
Related party payables, current	9,607	-	-	9,607
Total	58,044	17,908	117,844	193,796

b) As of December 31, 2022

Description	1 to 3 months ThUS\$	3 to 12 months ThUS\$	1 to 5 years ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Interest-bearing loans	-	7,687	121,541	129,228
Trade and other payables	53,637	18,235	157	72,029
Related party payables, current	9,971	-	-	9,971
Total	63,608	25,922	121,698	211,228

3.3. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument may fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises exchange rate risk and interest rate risk.

a) Exchange rate risk

Exchange rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument may fluctuate because of changes in exchange rates.

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 in Chilean pesos as of March 31, 2023 totaling ThUS\$ 8,954 (net asset of ThUS\$ 13,120 as of December 31, 2022). Therefore, an increase of 5% in the exchange rate results in an exchange gain of ThUS\$ 448 (loss of ThUS\$ 656 as of December 31, 2022), while a decrease of 5% in the exchange rate results in an exchange loss of the same amount.

b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument may fluctuate because of changes in market 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\$ 98,134 in bank liabilities denominated in US dollars as of March 31, 2023 (ThUS\$ 95,865 as of December 31, 2022). Sensitivity analysis on the interest rates for bank loans reveal that a 1% pa movement in interest rates as of the reporting date would result in additional or lower interest costs of ThUS\$ 981 (ThUS\$ 959 as of December 31, 2022), as appropriate.

NOTE 4 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company has financial instruments as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 valued at their fair value as shown in the following table, and there are no differences between their fair value and book value.

Item	03/31/23		12/31/22	
	Book value ThUS\$	Fair value ThUS\$	Book value ThUS\$	Fair value ThUS\$
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
Cash and cash equivalents				
Cash balances	80	80	69	69
Bank balances	10,993	10,993	20,722	20,722
Financial assets at amortized cost				
Other financial assets (ii)	58	58	54	54
Trade and other receivables (i)	16,607	16,607	14,684	14,684
Related party receivables (i)	56,738	56,738	43,374	43,374
Other financial assets, non-current	112	112	112	112
Recoverable rights, non-current (ii)	5,069	5,069	4,978	4,978
Financial liabilities at amortized cost				
Other financial liabilities (iv)	2,895	2,895	909	909
Lease liabilities (iii)	316	316	370	370
Trade and other payables, current (iv)	57,740	57,740	71,872	71,872
Related party payables (iv)	9,607	9,607	9,971	9,971
Other financial liabilities, non-current	95,239	95,239	94,956	94,956
Lease liabilities, non-current (iii)	414	414	405	405
Trade and other payables, non-current (iii)	115	115	157	157

(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 to 90 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 Company 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 the Company's impairment policies and its impairment loss provision calculations are included in Note 7 (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 3 on 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 30 days of recognition, or up to 120 days in agreement with certain suppliers.

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.

Bank loans are guaranteed using significant and representative Company assets, which are detailed in Note 31 (Guarantees and contingencies). The Company does not provide any other guarantees using its assets, and ensures that it complies with the financial ratios described in Note 17 (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 31 (Guarantees and contingencies).

NOTE 5 - 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 are 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 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 with indefinite lives. 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's policy is that the CGU value to compare with future cash flows, is based on all the non-current assets as of the reporting date in the 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 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 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 6 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents are as follows.

	03/31/23 ThUS\$	12/31/22 ThUS\$
Cash balances	80	69
Bank balances	10,993	20,722
Total cash and cash equivalents	11,073	20,791

NOTE 7 - TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade and other receivables are as follows.

	03/31/23			12/31/22		
	Trade receivables	Impaired receivables provision	Net trade receivables	Trade receivables	Impaired receivables provision	Net trade receivables
Customers	14,650	(284)	14,366	12,320	(261)	12,059
Insurance receivables	1,466	-	1,466	1,466	-	1,466
Miscellaneous receivables	775	-	775	1,159	-	1,159
Total	16,891	(284)	16,607	14,945	(261)	14,684

Salmones Camanchaca S.A. does not have any receivables that are guaranteed or renegotiated or any payments that have been rejected and have entered judicial collection. It has not factored any of its receivables during 2023 and 2022.

The Company has no financial assets as of the reporting date that are in arrears and not impaired.

The insurance receivable is the disputed indemnity for the loss at the Islotes site in 2020, which is the subject of legal proceedings.

Classification of receivables by due date.

Overdue ranges	03/31/23				12/31/22			
	Number of customers non-renegotiated portfolio	Gross non-renegotiated portfolio ThUS\$	Impaired receivables provision ThUS\$	Net trade receivables ThUS\$	Number of customers non-renegotiated portfolio	Gross non-renegotiated portfolio ThUS\$	Impaired receivables provision ThUS\$	Net trade receivables ThUS\$
Not yet due	111	15,989	(117)	15,872	111	13,313	(65)	13,248
1-30 days	37	580	(14)	566	37	487	(11)	476
31-60 days	10	162	(6)	156	9	761	(26)	735
61-90 days	4	14	(1)	13	4	238	(13)	225
91-120 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
121-150 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
>250 days	3	146	(146)	-	3	146	(146)	-
Total	165	16,891	(284)	16,607	164	14,945	(261)	14,684

Movements in the impaired receivables provision were as follows:

	03/31/23 ThUS\$	12/31/22 ThUS\$
Opening balance	(261)	(351)
Reversal for payments received	-	90
Provision increases	(23)	-
Closing balance	(284)	(261)

NOTE 8 - BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related parties include the following entities and individuals.

- Shareholders that can exercise control
- Subsidiaries and their members
- Parties with sufficient interest to give them significant influence
- Parties with joint control
- Associates
- Interests in joint ventures
- Senior management of the entity or of its parent company
- Close relatives of individuals described in the previous points
- 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.

Transactions with related companies are performed under conditions identical to other transactions regularly carried out by the Company.

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.

Related party receivables are as follows:

- Current

	Chilean ID number	Country	Payment terms	Currency	03/31/23 Current ThUS\$	12/31/22 Current ThUS\$
Camanchaca Inc.	Foreign	USA	Under 30 days	US\$	30,417	26,031
Kabushiki Kaisha Camanchaca Ltd.	Foreign	Japan	Under 30 days	US\$	4,351	5,582
Camanchaca México S.A. de C.V.	Foreign	Mexico	Under 30 days	US\$	17,651	10,083
Camanchaca S.A.	93,711,000-6	Chile	Under 30 days	US\$	448	276
Camanchaca Cultivos Sur S.A.	96,633,150-K	Chile	Under 30 days	US\$	17	-
Camanchaca Pesca Sur S.A.	76,143,821-2	Chile	Under 30 days	US\$	109	45
Transportes Interpolar Ltda.	77,970,900-0	Chile	Under 30 days	US\$	147	263
Camanchaca Europe, S.L.	Foreign	Spain	Under 30 days	US\$	3,598	1,094
Total					56,738	43,374

a) Related party payables are as follows:

- Current

	Chilean ID number	Country	Payment terms	Currency	03/31/23 Current ThUS\$	12/31/22 Current ThUS\$
Camanchaca S.A.	93,711,000-6	Chile	Under 30 days	US\$	8,587	8,592
Transportes Interpolar Ltda.	77,970,900-0	Chile	Under 30 days	US\$	542	638
Camanchaca México S.A. de C.V.	Foreign	Mexico	Under 30 days	US\$	87	16
Kabushiki Kaisha Camanchaca Ltd.	Foreign	Japan	Under 30 days	US\$	13	18
Camanchaca Europe, S.L.	Foreign	Spain	Under 30 days	US\$	67	42
Camanchaca Pesca Sur S.A.	77,858,550-2	Chile	Under 30 days	US\$	-	138
Camanchaca Cultivos Sur S.A.	96,633,150-K	Chile	Under 30 days	US\$	18	-
Surproceso S.A.	76,346,370-2	Chile	Under 30 days	CLP	244	403
Codepack S.A.	96,974,100-8	Chile	Under 30 days	CLP	49	124
Total					9,607	9,971

b) Transactions with related companies for over ThUS\$ 20 and their effects on net income for the periods ended March 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows.

Company	Chilean ID number	Country	Relationship	Transaction	Currency	03/31/23		03/31/2022	
						Amount	Effect on net income	Amount	Effect on net income
						ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Camanchaca Inc.	Foreign	USA	Common shareholder	Product sales	US\$	45,905	8,276	43,440	9,345
Kabushiki Kaisha Camanchaca Ltd.	Foreign	Japan	Common shareholder	Product sales	US\$	2,317	610	3,742	805
Kabushiki Kaisha Camanchaca Ltd.	Foreign	Japan	Common shareholder	Commissions	US\$	30	(30)	6	(6)
Camanchaca México S.A. de C.V.	Foreign	Mexico	Common shareholder	Product sales	US\$	19,052	1,532	7,291	1,568
Camanchaca México S.A. de C.V.	Foreign	Mexico	Common shareholder	Commissions	US\$	179	(179)	102	(102)
Camanchaca Europe S.L.	Foreign	Spain	Common shareholder	Product sales	US\$	1,386	111	-	-
Camanchaca Europe S.L.	Foreign	Spain	Common shareholder	Commissions	US\$	25	(25)	-	-
Camanchaca S.A.	93,711,000-6	Chile	Parent company	Administrative services	US\$	1,814	(1,524)	1,410	(1,410)
Camanchaca S.A.	93,711,000-6	Chile	Parent company	Product sales	US\$	158	6	178	7
Camanchaca S.A.	93,711,000-6	Chile	Parent company	Office leases	US\$	48	40	11	10
Camanchaca S.A.	93,711,000-6	Chile	Parent company	Office leases	US\$	454	(382)	345	(290)
Camanchaca S.A.	93,711,000-6	Chile	Parent company	Other services	US\$	1	(1)	19	(16)
Camanchaca Pesca Sur S.A.	76,143,821-2	Chile	Common shareholder	Product sales	US\$	114	5	116	5
Camanchaca Pesca Sur S.A.	76,143,821-2	Chile	Common shareholder	Services	US\$	55	46	15	13
Camanchaca Pesca Sur S.A.	76,143,821-2	Chile	Common shareholder	Plant lease	US\$	62	(52)	122	(103)
Camanchaca Pesca Sur S.A.	76,143,821-2	Chile	Common shareholder	Product purchases	US\$	27	(23)	7	(6)
Camanchaca Cultivos Sur S.A.	96,633,150-K	Chile	Common shareholder	Product sales	US\$	17	1	48	2
Camanchaca Cultivos Sur S.A.	96,633,150-K	Chile	Common shareholder	Product purchases	US\$	35	-	-	-
Transportes Interpolar Ltda.	77,970,900-0	Chile	Common shareholder	Incidents	US\$	134	-	-	-
Transportes Interpolar Ltda.	77,970,900-0	Chile	Common shareholder	Transport services	US\$	2,320	(1,950)	1,561	(1,312)
Surproceso S.A.	76,346,370-2	Chile	Associate	Salmon processing	CLP	1,403	(1,179)	665	(559)
Codepack S.A.	96,974,100-8	Chile	Related Director	Packaging	CLP	49	(41)	19	(16)

c) 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\$111 during the three months ended March 31, 2023 (ThUS\$100 during the three months ended March 31, 2022).

The remuneration of Senior Management during the three months ended March 31, 2023 totaled ThUS\$ 1,349 (ThUS\$ 698 during the three months ended March 31, 2022).

NOTE 9 – INVENTORIES

Inventories as of each reporting date are as follows.

	Unit of Measure	03/31/23		12/31/22	
		Quantity	ThUS\$	Quantity	ThUS\$
Finished products*	Kilo	3,809,162	38,266	4,371,827	41,918
Fair value of biological assets harvested but not sold*	N/A	-	1,807	-	3,149
Production supplies	N/A	-	13,147	-	13,334
Net realizable value provision*	N/A	-	(1,124)	-	(230)
Decrease in provisions	N/A	-	(154)	-	(186)
Total			51,942		57,985

* 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.

9.1 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, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

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).

9.2 Reconciliation of finished products

Movements in finished products are as follows.

	03/31/23 ThUS\$	12/31/22 ThUS\$
Opening balance	44,837	30,042
Increases for transformation costs	16,156	69,638
Increases for harvested biological assets	61,644	214,475
Cost of sales	(81,450)	(273,698)
Fair value of harvested biological assets	12,935	53,856
Fair value of harvested and sold biological assets	(14,278)	(51,390)
Net realizable value provision	(895)	1,914
Closing balance	38,949	44,837

Cost of sales is composed as follows.

	For the periods ended March 31	
	2023 ThUS\$	2022 ThUS\$
Cost of products sold	82,345	68,758
Cost of services	1,402	1,346
Cost of other products	18	8
Cost of fallow periods	2,705	2,521
Mortality and mitigation costs	41	3,650
Sovereignty costs	259	413
TOTAL	86,770	76,696

NOTE 10 - BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

Movements in biological assets are as follows.

	03/31/23 ThUS\$	12/31/22 ThUS\$
Opening balance as of January 1	136,071	115,561
Increases from farming and production	61,574	237,696
Decreases from harvests (measured at cost)	(61,644)	(214,475)
Smolt selling costs	(19)	(290)
Fair value adjustment for the period	6,822	57,130
Fair value of harvested biological assets, transferred to inventories	(12,935)	(53,856)
Mortality losses	(41)	(5,695)
Closing balance	129,828	136,071

Biological assets are as follows:

Biomass as of 03/31/23	Thousand units	Final biomass Ton.	Production costs ThUS\$	Fair value adjustments ThUS\$	Total cost ThUS\$
Fish in sea water	10,259	20,067	111,453	1,881	113,334
Fish in fresh water	21,949	1,182	16,494	-	16,494
Total			127,947	1,881	129,828

Biomass as of 12/31/22	Thousand units	Final biomass Ton.	Production costs ThUS\$	Fair value adjustments ThUS\$	Total cost ThUS\$
Fish in sea water	10,127	22,147	114,399	7,994	122,393
Fish in fresh water	20,969	626	13,678	-	13,678
Total			128,077	7,994	136,071

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

	03/31/23 ThUS\$	12/31/22 ThUS\$
Opening balance fair value of biological assets	11,143	5,403
Biological increase adjustment in the period	6,822	57,130
Less: Fair value adjustment for sales of inventories	(14,278)	(51,390)
Closing fair value	3,687	11,143

The effect on the fair value adjustment is as follows.

Fair Value	For the periods ended March 31	
	2023 ThUS\$	2022 ThUS\$
Net fair value adjustments to biological assets	6,822	5,740
Total net fair value adjustments to biological assets	(14,278)	(2,981)
Net fair value adjustments to biological assets	(7,456)	2,759

Sensitivity analysis on the effect on fair value, due to an increase or decrease in price at the reporting date is as follows.

Species	Change in ThUS\$			
	Increase US\$0.1	Decrease US\$0.1	Increase US\$0.2	Decrease US\$0.2
Salmon	650	(629)	1,319	(1,234)

NOTE 11 - OTHER CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

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

	03/31/23		12/31/22	
	Current ThUS\$	Non-current ThUS\$	Current ThUS\$	Non-current ThUS\$
Insurance policies	2,213	-	1,209	-
Recoverable taxes	5,641	-	6,192	-
Prepaid rent	-	-	3	-
Prepaid expenditure at sites	4,597	-	1,579	-
Other prepaid expenditure	1,576	112	257	112
Total	14,027	112	9,240	112

NOTE 12 - EQUITY METHOD INVESTMENTS

Investments in associates as of March 31, 2023 are as follows.

Chilean ID number	Name	Country	Investments in associates ThUS\$	Ownership interest %
77,970,900-0	Surproceso S.A.	Chile	3,370	33.33
		Total	3,370	

Investments in associates as of December 31, 2022 are as follows.

Chilean ID number	Name	Country	Investments in associates ThUS\$	Ownership interest %
77,970,900-0	Surproceso S.A.	Chile	2,854	33.33
		Total	2,854	

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

	03/31/23		12/31/22	
	Assets ThUS\$	Liabilities and Equity ThUS\$	Assets ThUS\$	Liabilities and Equity ThUS\$
Current	7,596	4,541	6,603	4,611
Non-current	7,055	10,110	6,570	8,562
Total	14,651	14,651	13,173	13,173

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

	As of 03/31/23 ThUS\$	As of 03/31/22 ThUS\$
Operating revenue	4,926	4,464
Net income for period	840	330

NOTE 13 - Current and non-current tax assets

Current tax assets are as follows.

	03/31/23 ThUS\$	12/31/22 ThUS\$
Recoverable taxes	211	211
Provisional payment for absorbed profits	1,341	1,293
Training expenses, Sence	229	209
Other recoverable taxes	44	64
Total	1,825	1,777

Non-current tax assets are as follows.

	03/31/23 ThUS\$	12/31/22 ThUS\$
Investment tax incentive (1)	5,069	4,978

(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 14 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS OTHER THAN GOODWILL

Non-internally created intangible assets are as follows.

	Useful life	03/31/23 ThUS\$	12/31/22 ThUS\$
Aquaculture concessions and water rights	Indefinite	6,972	6,972
	Total	6,972	6,972

Movements of intangible assets as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are as follows:

	03/31/23 ThUS\$	12/31/22 ThUS\$
Opening balance as of January 1	6,972	6,972
Closing balance	6,972	6,972

Water rights

Number	DGA Resolution No	Water source	Location	Owner	Status
1	494/1990	Superficial and Current	Puerto Varas	Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Granted
2	046/2011	Underground	Puerto Varas	Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Granted
3	200/1998	Superficial and Current	Purranque	Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Granted
4	154/2008	Superficial and Current	Puerto Varas	Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Granted
5	184/2001	Underground	Puerto Varas	Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Granted
6	318/2003	Underground	Puerto Varas	Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Granted
7	235/2009	Underground	Puerto Varas	Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Granted
8	931/2013	Underground	Puerto Varas	Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Granted
9	263/2008	Superficial and Detained	Frutillar	Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Granted
10	356/1998	Superficial and Current	Frutillar	Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Granted
11	468/2004	Superficial and Current	Cochamo	Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Granted
12	468/2004	Superficial and Current	Puerto Montt	Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Granted
13	468/2004	Superficial and Current	Puerto Montt	Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Granted
14	468/2004	Superficial and Current	Puerto Montt	Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Granted
15	468/2004	Superficial and Current	Cochamo	Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Granted
16	134/2006	Superficial and Current	Cochamo	Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Granted
17	N/A	Superficial and Current	Antuco	Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Granted
18	N/A	Superficial and Current	Antuco	Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Granted
19	In process	Underground	Antuco	Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Requested
20	390/2007	Underground	Calbuco	Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Granted
21	150/2015	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Granted
22	109/2015	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Granted
23	149/2015	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Granted
24	In process	Superficial and Current	Puerto Varas	Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Requested
25	656/2017	Superficial and Current	Purranque	Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Granted
26	012/1998	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Fiordo Blanco S.A.	Granted
27	183/1998	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Fiordo Blanco S.A.	Granted
28	126/1999	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Fiordo Blanco S.A.	Granted
29	360/1998	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Fiordo Blanco S.A.	Granted
30	1239/1998	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Fiordo Blanco S.A.	Granted
31	124/1999	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Fiordo Blanco S.A.	Granted
32	429/1998	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Fiordo Blanco S.A.	Granted
33	269/1998	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Fiordo Blanco S.A.	Granted
34	692/2000	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Fiordo Blanco S.A.	Granted
35	137/1998	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Fiordo Blanco S.A.	Granted
36	161/2001	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Fiordo Blanco S.A.	Granted
37	356/1997	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Fiordo Blanco S.A.	Granted
38	685/1997	Superficial and Current	Purranque	Fiordo Blanco S.A.	Granted
39	246/2006	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Fiordo Blanco S.A.	Granted
40	397/2004	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Fiordo Blanco S.A.	Granted
41	496/2004	Superficial and Current	Chaitén	Fiordo Blanco S.A.	Granted
42	In process	Superficial and Current	Puerto Varas	Fiordo Blanco S.A.	Requested
43	494/2017	Superficial and Current	Cochamo	Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Granted

Salmon concessions

Name	Region	Macro zone	Number of concession	Municipality	Sea water or fresh water	Surface area (ha)	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	Fallow
Pucheguin coast	X	1	1	Cochamo	Sea water	9	Fallow
Farellones	X	1	1	Cochamo	Sea water	21.06	Fallow
Marimelli	X	1	1	Cochamo	Sea water	24.98	Fallow
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	Fallow
Puelche	X	1	2	Hualaihue	Sea water	7.54	Fallow
Manihueico	X	1	2	Hualaihue	Sea water	15	Fallow
Contao	X	1	2	Hualaihue	Sea water	15	Fallow
Chagual River	X	1	2	Hualaihue	Sea water	7.2	Use
Aulen	X	1	2	Hualaihue	Sea water	3.25	Use
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	Use
Ahoni	X	3	10b	Queilen	Sea water	33.45	Use
Pumalín	X	5	14	Chaitén	Sea water	5.58	Use
Islets	X	5	14	Chaitén	Sea water	36	Fallow
Edwards	X	0	15	Chaitén	Sea water	9.04	Fallow
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	Fallow
Cabudahue	X	5	16	Chaitén	Sea water	6	Fallow
Pillán	X	5	16	Chaitén	Sea water	19.63	Use
Isla Nieves	X	5	16	Chaitén	Sea water	6.5	Use
Puerto Argentino	X	5	16	Chaitén	Sea water	6.5	Use
Reñihue 3	X	5	16	Chaitén	Sea water	6.32	Fallow
Loncochagua	X	5	17a	Hualaihue	Sea water	8	Use
Porcelana	X	5	17a	Chaitén	Sea water	18.54	Use
Leptepu	X	5	17a	Chaitén	Sea water	24.5	Use
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	Use
Arbolito	XI	6	18b	Cisnes	Sea water	12.5	Use
Lamalec	XI	6	18b	Cisnes	Sea water	12.5	Fallow
Northeast Garrao 1	XI	6	18b	Cisnes	Sea water	12.5	Use
Piure Stream	XI	6	18b	Cisnes	Sea water	12.5	Use
Filomena 2	XI	6	18b	Cisnes	Sea water	12.5	Fallow

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

NOTE 15 - 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\$
Balance as of January 1, 2023							
Cost or valuation	6,270	52,539	224,495	2,730	2,040	5,921	293,995
Accumulated depreciation	-	(24,145)	(138,593)	(2,700)	(1,831)	(5,134)	(172,403)
Net balance as of January 1, 2023	6,270	28,394	85,902	30	209	787	121,592
Additions *	-	-	5,522	5	-	86	5,613
Divestments	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	(3)
Transfers	-	1	(4)	-	-	3	-
Depreciation	-	(412)	(3,885)	(3)	-	(213)	(4,513)
Balance as of March 31, 2023	6,270	27,983	87,535	32	206	663	122,689
	Land ThUS\$	Buildings ThUS\$	Plant and equipment ThUS\$	Vessels ThUS\$	Vehicles ThUS\$	Other property, plant and equipment ThUS\$	Total property, plant and Equipment ThUS\$
Balance as of January 1, 2022							
Cost or valuation	5,537	50,872	205,005	2,723	1,538	5,472	271,147
Accumulated depreciation	-	(22,462)	(123,423)	(2,687)	(1,389)	(4,680)	(154,641)
Net balance as of January 1, 2022	5,537	28,410	81,582	36	149	792	116,506
Additions *	733	884	21,280	7	502	436	23,842
Divestments	-	(36)	(951)	-	-	(7)	(994)
Transfers	-	819	(839)	-	-	20	-
Depreciation	-	(1,683)	(15,170)	(13)	(442)	(454)	(17,762)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	6,270	28,394	85,902	30	209	787	121,592

* Contains Austral Law tax credits. N transactions have incurred so far this year that would entitle the Company to this credit (ThUS\$ 2,486 in 2022).

Property, plant and equipment as of March 31, 2023 is as follows.

	Gross value ThUS\$	Accumulated depreciation ThUS\$	Net value ThUS\$
Land	6,270	-	6,270
Buildings	52,540	(24,557)	27,983
Plant and equipment	226,355	(139,396)	86,959
Vessels	2,735	(2,703)	32
Motor vehicles	2,037	(1,831)	206
Other assets	6,010	(5,347)	663
Right-of-use assets*	3,658	(3,082)	576
Total	299,605	(176,916)	122,689

* Right-of-use leased assets are mainly site equipment and transport vehicles for the business, according to IFRS 16. These leasing contracts are normally for a 3 year period.

Property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2022 is as follows.

	Gross value ThUS\$	Accumulated depreciation ThUS\$	Net value ThUS\$
Land	6,270	-	6,270
Buildings	52,539	(24,145)	28,394
Plant and equipment	220,837	(135,613)	85,224
Vessels	2,730	(2,700)	30
Motor vehicles	2,040	(1,831)	209
Other assets	5,921	(5,134)	787
Right-of-use assets*	3,658	(2,980)	678
Total	293,995	(172,403)	121,592

* Right-of-use leased assets are mainly site equipment and transport vehicles for the business, according to IFRS 16. These leasing contracts are normally for a 3 year period.

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.

The depreciation expense was distributed as follows.

	Administrative expense ThUS\$	Distribution expense ThUS\$	Production ThUS\$	Total ThUS\$
March 31, 2023	13	18	4,482	4,513
December 31, 2022	54	77	17,631	17,762

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, and the details are disclosed in Note 31.

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.

	03/31/23 Gross value ThUS\$	12/31/22 Gross value ThUS\$
Buildings	11,879	12,312
Plant and equipment	50,989	51,687
Motor vehicles	67	86
Total	62,935	64,085

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 16 - INCOME AND DEFERRED TAXES

Deferred taxes are as follows.

	03/31/23		12/31/22	
	Deferred tax assets ThUS\$	Deferred tax liabilities ThUS\$	Deferred tax assets ThUS\$	Deferred tax liabilities ThUS\$
Tax losses	7,835	-	12,459	-
Inventory provisions	315	-	112	-
Staff vacation provisions	448	-	468	-
Staff severance indemnity provision	293	-	258	-
Doubtful debt provisions	76	-	70	-
Prepaid income	4,968	-	4,610	-
Operating lease liabilities	197	-	209	-
Property, plant and equipment	-	(15,651)	-	(15,488)
Finished goods and products-in-process	-	(14,947)	-	(14,258)
Concessions	-	(747)	-	(747)
Biological assets	-	(996)	-	(3,099)
Other provisions, current	64	-	86	-
Debt restructuring	-	(1,286)	-	(1,362)
Actuarial gains on employee benefits	-	(6)	-	(1)
Total	14,196	(33,633)	18,272	(34,865)
Net total		(19,437)		(16,593)

Net deferred tax assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 are as follows:

	03/31/23 ThUS\$	12/31/22 ThUS\$
Deferred tax assets	1,980	2,065
Deferred tax liabilities	(21,417)	(18,658)
Total net deferred tax liabilities	(19,437)	(16,593)

Income taxes are as follows.

Tax (expense) benefit	For the periods ended March 31	
	2023 ThUS\$	2022 ThUS\$
Current tax expense	(18)	(3)
Effect of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the period	(2,838)	(554)
Total	(2,856)	(557)

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

	For the periods ended March 31	
	2023 ThUS\$	2022 ThUS\$
Income tax expense using the statutory rate	(2,913)	(588)
Income tax on salaries and wages	(18)	(3)
Tax effect of non-taxable revenue	75	34
Total	(2,856)	(557)
Effective rate	26.47%	25.57%

NOTE 17 - OTHER CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Other financial liabilities are as follows.

Current

	03/31/23 ThUS\$	12/31/22 ThUS\$
Interest-bearing loans	2,895	909
Total current	2,895	909

Non-current

	03/31/23 ThUS\$	12/31/22 ThUS\$
Interest-bearing loans	95,239	94,956
Total non-current	95,239	94,956

On November 27, 2017 Salmones Camanchaca S.A. and its parent company 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., as legalized in a public deed. It rescheduled these companies' liabilities totaling US\$ 165 million as of that date, where US\$ 100 million relates to Salmones Camanchaca (Tranche C).

On February 9, 2021, Salmones Camanchaca S.A. signed a 1.5-year committed financing tranche for US\$ 35 million with DNB and Santander banks. This loan is part of the debt rescheduling and financing commitment agreement and constitutes Tranche D.

On November 18, 2021, Salmones Camanchaca S.A. rescheduled all its long-term financing facilities (Tranches C and D) with DNB Bank, Rabobank and Santander that total US\$ 135 million, and 10% of the principal will be repaid on 11-18-2024, 10% on 11-18-2025 and the balance of 80% on 11-18-2026.

This financing meets the five characteristics to be recognized as a Sustainability Linked Loan by the Loan Market Association (LMA) and the Loan Syndications and Trading Association (LSTA), who require linking interest margins to progress with specific sustainability indicators negotiated with lenders: i) Decreasing greenhouse gas emissions to achieve Carbon Neutrality by 2025; ii) Increasing the recycled fraction of non-hazardous solid waste; iii) Progressing occupational safety issues; iv) Reducing the Fish in - Fish out ratio; v) Increasing the percentage of ASC certified farming sites. The applicable margin may increase or decrease by up to 5 basis points depending on the number of metrics met.

- Tranche C conditions
 - Debtor: Salmones Camanchaca S.A.
 - Quantity: US\$ 100 million.
 - Maturity: November 2026.
 - Two principal repayments of 10% of the tranche on November 18, 2024 and 2025, plus a final installment for the remaining 80% on November 18, 2026.
 - Rate: Applicable Margin + Libor for the defined period
- Tranche D conditions
 - Debtor: Salmones Camanchaca S.A.
 - Quantity: US\$ 35 million.
 - Maturity: November 2026.
 - Two principal repayments of 10% of the tranche on November 18, 2024 and 2025, plus a final installment for the remaining 80% on November 18, 2026.
 - Rate: Applicable Margin + Libor for the defined period

The costs of tranches C and D 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 3.70%.

The Company's most representative and significant assets are pledged in guarantee.

The current loan has the following financial covenants:

- a) Debt ratio must not exceed 4 times, defined as the ratio of Net Financial Debt to EBITDA for the last 12 calendar months.
- b) The Equity ratio must be at least 40%, defined as the ratio of Total Equity to Total Assets.

These are measured semi-annually, based on the financial statements as of June and December each year. The Company has complied with these financial covenants as of the reporting date.

Salmones Camanchaca S.A. has used US\$ 65 million of Tranche C and US\$ 35 million of Tranche D, leaving US\$ 35 million of Tranche C available. It has not yet used short-term credit lines from financial institutions.

Interest-bearing loans

Obligations that mature in under 12 months

	03/31/23 ThUS\$	12/31/22 ThUS\$
DNB Bank ASA	1,276	397
Rabobank Cooperate U.A.	995	310
Banco Santander	624	202
Total	2,895	909

Obligations that mature in over 12 months

	03/31/23 ThUS\$	12/31/22 ThUS\$
DNB Bank ASA	43,704	43,704
Rabobank Cooperate U.A.	34,074	34,074
Banco Santander	22,222	22,222
Debt rescheduling (IFRS 9)	(4,761)	(5,044)
Total	95,239	94,956

The Company's loans are as follows.

a) As of March 31, 2023

Creditor ID Number	Creditor	Country	Currency	Repayments	Nominal rate	Effective rate	Guarantees	Current			Non-Current			
								Maturity		Total current	Maturity			Total non-current
								Under 90 days	90 days to 1 year		1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	
o-E	DNB Bank ASA	Noruega	US\$	Semiannually and maturity	7.33	7.33	% of assets	845	-	845	-	28.407	-	28.407
97.036.000-k	Banco Santander	Chile	US\$	Semiannually and maturity	7.33	7.33	% of assets	414	-	414	-	14.444	-	14.444
o-E	Rabobank Cooperate U.A.	Holanda	US\$	Semiannually and maturity	7.33	7.33	% of assets	659	-	659	-	22.148	-	22.148
o-E	DNB Bank ASA	Noruega	US\$	Semiannually and maturity	7.33	7.33	% of assets	431	-	431	3.059	12.237	-	15.296
97.036.000-k	Banco Santander	Chile	US\$	Semiannually and maturity	7.33	7.33	% of assets	211	-	211	1.556	6.222	-	7.778
o-E	Rabobank Cooperate U.A.	Holanda	US\$	Semiannually and maturity	7.33	7.33	% of assets	335	-	335	2.385	9.541	-	11.926
	debt rescheduling							-	-	-	(3.932)	(829)	-	(4.761)
								2.895	-	2.895	3.068	92.171	-	95.239

b) As of December 31, 2022

Creditor ID Number	Creditor	Country	Currency	Repayments	Nominal rate	Effective rate	Guarantees	Current			Non-Current			
								Maturity		Total current	Maturity			Total non-current
								Under 90 days	90 days to 1 year		1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	
o-E	DNB Bank ASA	Noruega	US\$	Semiannually and maturity	7.33	7.33	% of assets	-	263	263	-	28.407	-	28.407
97.036.000-k	Banco Santander	Chile	US\$	Semiannually and maturity	7.33	7.33	% of assets	-	134	134	-	14.444	-	14.444
o-E	Rabobank Cooperate U.A.	Holanda	US\$	Semiannually and maturity	7.33	7.33	% of assets	-	205	205	-	22.148	-	22.148
o-E	DNB Bank ASA	Noruega	US\$	Semiannually and maturity	7.33	7.33	% of assets	-	134	134	3.059	12.237	-	15.296
97.036.000-k	Banco Santander	Chile	US\$	Semiannually and maturity	7.33	7.33	% of assets	-	68	68	1.556	6.222	-	7.778
o-E	Rabobank Cooperate U.A.	Holanda	US\$	Semiannually and maturity	7.33	7.33	% of assets	-	104	104	2.385	9.541	-	11.926
	debt rescheduling							-	-	-	(3.938)	(1.105)	-	(5.044)
								-	909	909	3.062	91.895	-	94.956

Reconciliation of financial obligations for the statement of cash flows:

a) As of March 31, 2023

Other financial liabilities	Balance as of January 1, 2023 ThUS\$	Cash Flows			Accrual ThUS\$	Others ThUS\$	Balance as of March 31, 2023 ThUS\$
		Payments		Acquisitions ThUS\$			
		Capital ThUS\$	Interest ThUS\$				
Current							
Bank loans	909	-	-	-	2,269	(283)	2,895
Total other financial liabilities, current	909	-	-	-	2,269	(283)	2,895
Non-current							
Bank loans	94,956	-	-	-	0	283	95,239
Total other financial liabilities, non-current	94,956	-	-	-	0	283	95,239
Total other financial liabilities	95,865	-	-	-	2,269	-	98,134

b) As of December 31, 2022

Other financial liabilities	Balance as of January 1, 2022 ThUS\$	Cash Flows			Accrual ThUS\$	Others ThUS\$	Balance as of December 31, 2022 ThUS\$
		Payments		Acquisitions ThUS\$			
		Capital ThUS\$	Interest ThUS\$				
Current							
Bank loans	24,118	(23,000)	(6,456)	-	6,247	-	909
Total other financial liabilities, current	24,118	(23,000)	(6,456)	-	6,247	-	909
Non-current							
Bank loans	129,956	(35,000)	-	-	-	-	94,956
Total other financial liabilities, non-current	129,956	(35,000)	-	-	-	-	94,956
Total other financial liabilities	154,074	(58,000)	(6,456)	-	6,247	-	95,865

NOTE 18 - LEASE LIABILITIES

These include obligations arising from commercial operating leases with third parties, which were signed in the normal course of business.

As of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, operating lease liabilities are as follows:

	03/31/23 ThUS\$	12/31/22 ThUS\$
Lease liabilities, current	316	370
Lease liabilities, non-current	414	405
Total	730	775

These liabilities by maturity are detailed as follows.

	Under 90 days ThUS\$	91 days to 1 year ThUS\$	1 to 3 years ThUS\$	3 to 5 years ThUS\$	Over 5 years ThUS\$
As of 03/31/23	102	214	261	153	-
As of 12/31/22	110	260	234	171	-

NOTE 19 – TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables are as follows:

	03/31/23 ThUS\$	12/31/22 ThUS\$
Trade payables	52,637	65,072
Documents payable	242	137
Retentions	1,191	2,420
Dividends payable	3,611	3,612
Others	59	631
Total	57,740	71,872

Trade payables as of March 31, 2023 by suppliers are as follows.

- Suppliers with payments not overdue

Supplier	Amount by payment terms in days					Total ThUS\$	Average payment period (days)
	Under 30	31-60	61-90	91-120	121-365		
Products	2,998	12,020	9,251	5,756	4,086	34,111	46
Services	4,740	12,700	87	292	87	17,906	38
Total	7,738	24,720	9,338	6,048	4,173	52,017	

- Suppliers with payments overdue

Supplier	Amount by overdue range in days						Total ThUS\$
	Under 30	31-60	61-90	91-120	121-180	Over 181	
Products	515	4	-	-	62	-	519
Services	29	27	20	1	5	25	101
Total	544	31	20	1	67	25	620

Trade payables as of December 31, 2022 by suppliers are as follows.

- Suppliers with payments not overdue

Supplier	Amount by payment terms in days					Total ThUS\$	Average payment period (days)
	Under 30	31-60	61-90	91-120	121-365		
Products	3,435	10,293	12,015	11,474	5,255	42,472	48
Services	9,112	9,410	2,364	91	1,415	22,392	39
Total	12,547	19,703	14,379	11,565	6,670	64,864	

- Suppliers with payments overdue

Supplier	Amount by overdue range in days						Total ThUS\$
	Under 30	31-60	61-90	91-120	121-180	Over 181	
Products	36	-	-	-	62	-	98
Services	73	12	14	1	5	5	110
Total	109	12	14	1	67	5	208

The Company has no confirming transactions.

NOTE 20 - OTHER PROVISIONS

The items that comprise other provisions as of the reporting date are as follows:

	03/31/23 ThUS\$	12/31/22 ThUS\$
Legal proceedings provisions*	237	218
Site closure costs provisions	10,456	9,323
Total	10,693	9,541

* Legal proceedings are described under Note 31 c) on contingencies

Movements in provisions are as follows:

	Legal proceedings provisions		Site closure costs provisions	
	03/31/23 ThUS\$	12/31/22 ThUS\$	03/31/23 ThUS\$	12/31/22 ThUS\$
Opening balance	218	105	9,323	7,441
Increases	19	203	4,728	20,575
Decreases or payments	-	(90)	(3,594)	(18,693)
Closing balance	237	218	10,456	9,323

NOTE 21 - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PROVISIONS

As of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, these are detailed as follows.

	Current		Non-current	
	03/31/23 ThUS\$	12/31/22 ThUS\$	03/31/23 ThUS\$	12/31/22 ThUS\$
Staff vacation provisions	1,542	1,732	-	-
Employee severance indemnities	11	8	1,073	945
Total	1,553	1,740	1,073	945

The Company records a liability for severance indemnities for years of service, in accordance with collective and individual agreements with several groups of employees. The calculation of this obligation is described in Note 2.23.

NOTE 22 – EQUITY

a) Capital Management

Capital management aims to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, to generate returns for its shareholders, to generate benefits for other stakeholders, and to maintain an optimal structure that reduces its cost of capital.

It forms part of the Company's Investment and Financing Policy, which establishes that investments must have appropriate project-specific financing, to maintain its productive assets in optimal operating conditions as well as those that increase its productive capacity to comply with the Company's strategic development plan, and other matters. Therefore, financing should provide the funds required for its existing assets to operate well, and for new investments, in accordance with the investment policy. Financing includes using its own resources and external resources up to a limit that does not compromise the Company's equity position or limit its growth. The Company will keep several financing options open, such as short and long-term bank loans, supplier credit and other sources.

Salmones Camanchaca S.A. reports compliance with its commitments to financial institutions every six months. There are covenants related to its capacity to generate profits and equity, which are presented in note 17. As of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Company has complied with the financial indicators required by these commitments, and any non-compliance has been duly authorized by the respective financial institutions.

b) Share capital

The Company's share capital is as follows.

	03/31/23 ThUS\$	12/31/22 ThUS\$
Share capital		
Share capital	139,814	139,814
Total	139,814	139,814

Common shares	Total number of shares	
Balance as of March 31, 2023 and 2022	74,195,160	74,195,160

c) Share premium

	03/31/23 ThUS\$	12/31/22 ThUS\$
Share premium	2,286	2,286
Total	2,286	2,286

The share premiums are the difference between the issued share capital value and the total shares subscribed and paid in the capital increase in 2021.

d) Dividend provision

As of December 31, 2022, the Company had a final dividend provision of ThUS\$ 12,155, equivalent to 30% of its net distributable income.

The calculation of dividend provisions for 2022 are as follows:

Description	As of 12/31/22 30% ThUS\$
Net income for the year	44,704
Deduction from net distributable income	
Fair value adjustment for the year	5,740
Deferred taxes	(1,551)
Net fair value adjustment	4,189
Net distributable income	40,515
Dividends equivalent to 30%	12,155
DIVIDENDS	
	ThUS\$
Controller Camanchaca	8,544
Non-controlling shareholders	3,611
Total Dividends	12,155

The company is not obliged to distribute dividends to shareholders in interim financial statements, so there is no dividend provision for the period.

e) Other reserves

Other reserves are as follows.

	03/31/23 ThUS\$	12/31/22 ThUS\$
Translation of other companies reserves	(1,219)	(1,455)
Corporate reorganization reserves	23,515	23,515
Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans reserves	18	3
Total	22,314	22,063

(*) These reserves include the difference between the book value and the proceeds assigned to the capital increase in 2017 of the shares in Fiordo Blanco S.A. and Surproceso S.A., as this transaction was carried out between companies under common control.

f) Movements in retained earnings are as follows.

	03/31/23 ThUS\$	12/31/22 ThUS\$
Opening balance	48,889	16,340
Legal minimum interim dividends	-	(12,155)
Final dividends that exceed the legal minimum	-	-
Net income for the year	7,934	44,704
Closing balance	56,823	48,889

NOTE 23 - EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share are as follows.

	For the periods ended March 31	
	2023 ThUS\$	2022 ThUS\$
Net income attributable to shareholders	7,934	1,621
Weighted average number of shares	74,195,160	74,193,660
Basic earnings per share (US\$/share)	0.1069	0.0219

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 24 - OPERATING REVENUE

Operating revenue is as follows.

	For the periods ended March 31	
	2023 ThUS\$	2022 ThUS\$
Fresh salmon sales	47,020	27,548
Frozen salmon sales	63,187	51,460
Services	1,572	965
Other products	2,015	973
Total	113,794	80,946

Operating revenue by destination market is as follows:

DESTINATION	03/31/23 Percentage	03/31/2022 Percentage
Exports	91.50	89.91
Chile	8.50	10.09
TOTAL	100.00	100.00

DESTINATION	03/31/23 Percentage	03/31/2022 Percentage
USA	38.09	47.53
Europe	3.38	1.56
Eurasia	2.91	3.23
Asia except Japan	6.67	7.08
Japan	2.00	5.57
Mexico	25.12	16.62
LATAM except Chile	13.33	8.32
Chile	8.50	10.09
TOTAL	100.00	100.00

The Company has no final customers that represent more than 10% of sales. The related company Camanchaca Inc. distributes in the US market and is owned by the parent company. It represents more than 10% of sales abroad. The company has no assets abroad.

Operating revenue by the Company's markets is as follows:

a) As of March 31, 2023

Product	USA ThUS\$	Europe ThUS\$	Eurasia ThUS\$	Asia except Japan ThUS\$	Japan ThUS\$	Mexico ThUS\$	LATAM except Chile ThUS\$	Chile ThUS\$	Total ThUS\$
Atlantic salmon	36,184	2,066	3,309	7,588	2,280	20,487	15,168	5,560	92,642
Coho salmon	7,163	1,777	-	-	-	8,099	-	528	17,567
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,585	3,585
Total	43,347	3,843	3,309	7,588	2,280	28,586	15,168	9,673	113,794

a) As of March 31, 2022

Product	USA ThUS\$	Europe ThUS\$	Eurasia ThUS\$	Asia except Japan ThUS\$	Japan ThUS\$	Mexico ThUS\$	LATAM except Chile ThUS\$	Chile ThUS\$	Total ThUS\$
Atlantic salmon	36,667	1,261	2,618	3,839	3,646	11,076	6,576	5,850	71,533
Coho salmon	1,803	-	-	1,890	865	2,381	159	377	7,475
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,938	1,938
Total	38,470	1,261	2,618	5,729	4,511	13,457	6,735	8,165	80,946

NOTE 25 – ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Administrative expenses are as follows.

	For the periods ended March 31	
	2023 ThUS\$	2022 ThUS\$
Corporate support services	1,143	1,053
Staff remuneration	571	432
Communications	53	53
Lease	122	151
Depreciation	13	13
Audit and consultancy	185	55
Travel and travelling allowances	65	15
Legal expenses	93	96
Overhead expenses	162	102
Stock market expenses	80	145
Membership fees	137	91
Other administrative expenses	91	93
Total	2,715	2,299

NOTE 26 - DISTRIBUTION COSTS

Distribution costs are as follows.

	For the periods ended March 31	
	2023 ThUS\$	2022 ThUS\$
Distribution services	381	357
Staff remuneration	298	324
Storage expenses	845	473
Fees	273	145
Haulage costs	616	424
Maritime freight	368	279
Insurance	152	63
Shipment costs	47	33
Travel and traveling allowances	7	2
Export certificates	134	70
Sales and marketing expenses	135	124
Other expenses	152	82
Total	3,408	2,376

NOTE 27 - FINANCIAL INCOME AND COSTS

Finance costs are as follows.

	For the periods ended March 31	
	2023 ThUS\$	2022 ThUS\$
Financial interest	1,986	1,490
Interest on leases - IFRS 16	12	2
Rescheduling costs - IFRS 9	283	-
Other expenses	-	26
Total	2,281	1,518

Financial income is detailed as follows:

	For the periods ended March 31	
	2023 ThUS\$	2022 ThUS\$
Financial investment income	15	-
Rescheduled financing income - IFRS 9	-	90
Total	15	90

NOTE 28 – EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES

Exchange differences are as follows.

Description	Currency	For the periods ended March 31	
		2023 ThUS\$	2022 ThUS\$
Assets (charge) / credit			
Banks	CLP	485	418
Banks	EUR	-	4
Recoverable taxes	CLP	484	745
Domestic customers	CLP	2	7
Sundry Debtors	CLP	(2)	8
Commercial current accounts with related companies	CLP	68	-
Commercial current accounts with related companies	EUR	(35)	-
Non-current tax assets	CLP	73	527
Recoverable rights, non-current	CLP	91	80
Others	CLP	2	6
Others	UF	4	2
Total		1,172	1,797
Liabilities (charge) / credit			
Trade payables	CLP	(1,328)	(1,078)
Trade payables	EUR	2	(1)
Trade payables	NOK	(1)	-
Documents payable	CLP	(5)	2
Documents payable	UF	(24)	9
Documents payable	EUR	1	(21)
Provisions and retentions	CLP	(64)	(141)
Operating leases	CLP	-	(1)
Operating leases	UF	(72)	(15)
Indexation adjustments	CLP	30	36
Total		(1,461)	(1,210)
Gain (loss) on foreign currency conversion		(289)	587

NOTE 29 - OTHER INCOME (LOSSES)

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

	For the periods ended March 31	
	2023 ThUS\$	2022 ThUS\$
Net gain (loss) on selling assets	3	(132)
Gain (loss) on insurance claims	-	50
Costs of disposing of property, plant and equipment	-	(154)
Earnings from the trout joint venture	(383)	811
Total	(380)	575

The joint venture that manages the trout business where Salmenes Camanchaca has a one third participation is not a legal entity that is separate from the Manager, Caleta Bay. The Company does not exercise joint control nor significant influence over key business decisions, which are entirely the responsibility of the Manager throughout its value chain. It manages this business in its own name and risk and is responsible for it before the aquaculture, sanitary, environmental and other authorities. The only assets that the Company contributes to this trout joint venture are the concessions where the fish are farmed, and it receives variable compensation associated with this contribution. Therefore, it does not comply with the definition of a joint venture or joint business for accounting purposes, nor can it be measured at fair value as a financial asset under IFRS 9, since the Company's accounting policy is to value concessions at cost. As the concessions contributed by the Company to the trout joint venture have never been legally transferred to the Manager, these concessions cannot be valued at fair value, according to IAS 8.10. Therefore, the Company's accounting policy is to recognize one third of the trout joint venture earnings in Other income and losses within the consolidated statement of net income by function, which is recycled annually.

NOTE 30 - ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are as follows:

Description	Currency	03/31/23 ThUS\$	12/31/22 ThUS\$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	USD	7,878	13,890
Cash and cash equivalents	CLP	3,169	6,799
Cash and cash equivalents	EUR	26	102
Other financial assets, current	CLP	18	17
Other financial assets, current	UF	40	37
Other non-financial assets, current	USD	8,386	3,045
Other non-financial assets, current	CLP	5,641	6,195
Trade and other receivables, current	USD	16,538	14,609
Trade and other receivables, current	CLP	69	75
Related party receivables, current	USD	56,738	43,374
Inventories	USD	51,942	57,985
Biological assets, current	USD	129,828	136,071
Tax assets, current	CLP	1,825	1,777
Total		282,098	283,976

Description	Currency	03/31/23 ThUS\$	12/31/22 ThUS\$
Non-current assets			
Other financial assets, non-current	USD	27	27
Other non-financial assets, non-current	USD	112	112
Recoverable rights, non-current	USD	5,069	4,978
Equity method investments	USD	3,370	2,854
Intangible assets other than goodwill	USD	6,972	6,972
Property, plant, and equipment	USD	122,689	121,592
Deferred taxes receivable	USD	1,980	2,065
Total		140,219	138,600

Description	Currency	03/31/23 ThUS\$	12/31/22 ThUS\$
Current liabilities			
Other financial liabilities, current	USD	2,895	909
Lease liabilities, current	UF	316	370
Trade and other payables, current	USD	39,696	45,487
Trade and other payables, current	Euro	-259	491
Trade and other payables, current	CLP	16,757	24,771
Trade and other payables, current	UF	1,558	1,138
Trade and other payables, current	NOK	(12)	-
Trade and other payables, current	DKK	-	(15)
Related party payables, current	USD	9,314	9,444
Related party payables, current	CLP	293	527
Other provisions, current	USD	10,456	9,323
Other provisions, current	CLP	237	218
Tax liabilities, current	USD	18	-
Employee benefit provisions, current	CLP	1,553	1,740
Total		82,822	94,403

Description	Currency	03/31/23 ThUS\$	12/31/22 ThUS\$
Non-current liabilities			
Other financial liabilities, non-current	USD	95,239	94,956
Lease liabilities, non-current	UF	414	405
Deferred tax liabilities	USD	21,417	18,658
Trade and other payables, non-current	USD	115	157
Employee benefit provisions, non-current	CLP	1,073	945
Total		118,258	115,121

NOTE 31 - GUARANTEES AND CONTINGENCIES

a) Bank loans

Salmones Camanchaca S.A. provided collateral using its main assets on November 27, 2017, under the debt rescheduling, financing commitment and joint and several guarantee contract with DNB, Rabobank and Banco Santander and any successive rescheduling, as follows.

- i. Mortgage on six plots including everything built on them, four in Tome, one in Puerto Varas and one in Calbuco.
- ii. Four on naval vessels.
- iii. Pledge
 - a. Non-possessory pledge over salmon processing plants in Tome, Calbuco and the Hatchery in Petrohue.
 - b. All its aquaculture concessions dedicated to salmon and trout.

b) Direct guarantees

Debtor		Guarantee	Asset	Book value ThUS\$
Name	Relationship			
Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Commercial	Concession mortgage	Concessions	6,972
Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Commercial	Property mortgage	Tome real estate	7,211
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	923
Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Commercial	Pledge	Machinery and equipment	19,832
Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Commercial	Pledge	Buildings and construction	16,178

c) 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 interests. The Company has litigation or administrative proceedings before the Courts of Justice or administrative bodies as of the reporting date. Therefore, it had created the following provisions as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

Proceedings	03/31/23		12/31/22	
	Number of cases	Accounting provision ThUS\$	Number of cases	Accounting provision ThUS\$
Civil	8	155	9	157
Labor	8	82	8	61
Administrative	8	-	6	-
Total	24	237	23	218

NOTE 32 - SANCTIONS

The Company, its Directors and Managers have not been subject to sanctions of any kind by the Financial Market Commission or other administrative authorities as of the date these consolidated financial statements were issued.

NOTE 33 – 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, 2023.

Project	03/31/23 Investment ThUS\$
Waste management	439
Environmental services	115
Total	554

The Company invested in the following projects associated with environmental mitigation during the period January 1 to March 31, 2022.

Project	03/31/2022 Investment ThUS\$
Waste management	318
Environmental services	733
Total	1,051

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 34 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

An Annual General Shareholders' Meeting was held on April 21, 2023 that agreed to pay a final dividend of US\$ 24,308,641.89, payable from net distributable income for the year ended December 31, 2022 of US\$ 40,514,387.30, which is equivalent to a dividend of US\$ 0.32763110 per share. This dividend is equivalent to approximately 60% of net distributable income for the year ended December 31, 2022. It was paid as of May 8, 2023, in Chilean pesos, at the "Official" exchange rate published in the Official Gazette on May 2, 2023, at CLP 263.1860626263 per share.

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