SALMONES CAMANCHACA S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated financial statements

As of December 31, 2021

CONTENTS

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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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of
Salmones Camanchaca S.A.

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Salmones Camanchaca S.A. and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021 and 2020, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2021 and 2020 and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Chile, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for 2021. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section* of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Biological assets fair value

Pursuant to IAS 41, Salmones Camanchaca S.A. evaluates biological assets (live fish) at fair value. As at 31 December 2021, the biological assets amounted to US$ 115,561 thousand and represented 27% of the consolidated total assets. The difference between the fair value of the biological assets and the related cost is recognized as a fair value adjustment. In 2021, the recognized fair value adjustment amounted to US$ 6,125 thousand (gain). The fair value is calculated using a model based on a net present value methodology (applying an interpolation discount factor), the model considers estimated volumes, quality, the size of the biomass and estimated market prices at the harvest dates, adjusted for expenses to produce, harvest and sell the biomass.

The fair value of biological assets was a key audit matter due to the level of judgement related to selection of the valuation model and the assumptions used in the calculation.

We evaluated the valuation and applied model against the requirements in IAS 41, IFRS 13 and industry practice. We identified the routines and tested controls related to the calculation of the fair value adjustment of the biomass and we compared the prices applied against estimated market prices at the expected harvesting dates. In addition, we evaluated expected manufacturing costs, size distribution of the biomass, expected mortality and quality of the live fish, and compared them with budgets and historical data. Furthermore, we evaluated the historical accuracy in prior periods' estimates and the sensitivity analysis of changes in expected prices and biomass. We recalculated the model used to calculate fair value for the relevant weight classes.

We assessed the Salmones Camanchaca's S.A. disclosures regarding fair value of biological assets, in note 2.9, note 5 and note 10 regarding the Company's accounting policies, significant estimates and assumptions.

Measurement of fish biomass

Biological fish assets are by nature difficult to count, observe and measure due to a lack of sufficiently accurate measurement techniques that do not at the same time affect fish health. As a result, there is a degree of estimation uncertainty related to the number of fish and biomass in sea sites at any point in time. An important part of the biomass measurement is related to the feeding process, which represents most of the cost per kilogram of the fish at sea. To measure fish biomass the Company maintains information on quantity of fish, average weight and biomass by group of biological assets in its biomass information system.

The biomass measurement for fish biological assets was a key audit matter due to the level of estimation and the assumptions used in the calculation.

We tested the measurement of biological assets (quantity and biomass), and specifically the inventory of live fish held for harvesting purposes (in the growing stage), which constitutes the majority of the recorded value of biological assets. We have assessed the Company's processes for recording the quantity of fish and tested the related process relevant controls. We also assessed the harvest deviation for the period comparing the quantity of fish recorded in the Company´s systems before harvest and the quantity of fish received by the processing plant. To evaluate the allocation of feeding cost and consumption for the period, we evaluated the Company's controls and tested food invoices throughout the year.

Other Information

Other information consists of the information included in the Annual Report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management *and those charged with governance* for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Francisco Avendaño U.
EY Audit SpA

Concepción, February 23, 2022

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SALMONES CAMANCHACA S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Assets	Note	As of December 31, 2021 ThUS$	As of December 31, 2020 ThUS$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	32,169	9,038
Other financial assets, current		12	341
Other non-financial assets, current	11	13,526	7,422
Trade and other receivables, current	7	29,305	15,386
Related party receivables, current	8	50,119	35,704
Inventories	9	39,745	46,963
Biological assets	10	115,561	113,756
Tax assets, current	13	12,702	13,691
Total current assets		**293,139**	**242,301**
Non-current assets			
Other financial assets, non-current		27	27
Other non-financial assets, non-current	11	112	112
Tax assets, non-current	13	2,507	2,168
Equity method investments	12	4,061	4,889
Intangible assets other than goodwill	14	6,972	6,972
Property, plant and equipment	15	116,506	115,618
Deferred tax assets	16	2,462	2,963
Total non-current assets		**132,647**	**132,749**
Total assets		**425,786**	**375,050**

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

SALMONES CAMANCHACA S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Liabilities	Note	As of December 31, 2021 ThUS$	As of December 31, 2020 ThUS$
Current liabilities			
Other financial liabilities, current	17	24,118	43,040
Lease liabilities, current	18	179	483
Trade and other payables	19	75,956	58,426
Related party payables	8	3,262	11,431
Other provisions	20	7,546	5,479
Employee benefit provisions, current	21	1,489	1,573
Total current liabilities		112,550	120,432
Non-current liabilities			
Other financial liabilities, non-current	17	129,956	79,739
Lease liabilities, non-current	18	7	187
Deferred tax liabilities	16	2,602	6,519
Employee benefit provisions, non-current	21	32	158
Total non-current liabilities		132,597	86,603
Equity			
Subscribed and paid share capital	22	139,810	91,786
Share premium	22	2,284	27,539
Retained earnings	22	16,340	25,704
Other reserves	22	22,205	22,986
Total equity		180,639	168,015
Total equity and liabilities		425,786	375,050

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

SALMONES CAMANCHACA S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

	Share capital ThUS$	Share premium ThUS$	Foreign currency translation 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, 2021	91,786	27,539	(529)	23,515	22,986	25,704	168,015	168,015
Capitalized share premium	27,539	(27,539)						
Shares issued	20,485	2,284					22,769	22,769
Changes in equity								
Comprehensive income								
Net loss for the year						(9,364)	(9,364)	(9,364)
Other comprehensive income			(781)		(781)		(781)	(781)
Closing balance as of December 31, 2021	139,810	2,284	(1,310)	23,515	22,205	16,340	180,639	180,639

	Share capital ThUS$	Share premium ThUS$	Foreign currency translation 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, 2020	91,786	27,539	(668)	23,515	22,847	61,543	203,715	203,715
Changes in equity								
Dividends accrued						(4,212)	(4,212)	(4,212)
Comprehensive income								
Net loss for the year						(31,627)	(31,627)	(31,627)
Other comprehensive income			139		139		139	139
Closing balance as of December 31, 2020	91,786	27,539	(529)	23,515	22,986	25,704	168,015	168,015

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

SALMONES CAMANCHACA S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF NET INCOME BY FUNCTION
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

	Note	For the years ended December 31,	
		2021 ThUS$	2020 ThUS$
Operating revenue	24	293,662	255,363
Cost of sales	9	(289,294)	(255,149)
Gross margin		**4,368**	**214**
Net fair value adjustments to biological assets	10	6,125	(18,991)
Administrative expenses	25	(8,828)	(8,992)
Distribution costs	26	(8,582)	(9,870)
Financial costs	27	(4,816)	(3,982)
Share of net income of equity method associates	12	1,388	1,856
Exchange differences	28	(1,383)	(488)
Other income (losses)	29	(3,886)	(3,509)
Financial income	27	2,658	-
Net income (loss) before tax		**(12,956)**	**(43,762)**
Income tax (expense) income	16	3,592	12,135
Net income (loss) from continuing operations		**(9,364)**	**(31,627)**
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations			
Net income (loss) for the year		**(9,364)**	**(31,627)**
Net income (loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the parent company		(9,364)	(31,627)
Non-controlling interests		-	-
Net income (loss) for the year		**(9,364)**	**(31,627)**
Earnings (loss) per share			
Basic earnings (loss) per share (US$/share)	23	(0.1262)	(0.4792)
Earnings per share on discontinued operations (US$/share)		0.0000	0.0000
Basic earnings (loss) per share		**(0.1262)**	**(0.4792)**

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

SALMONES CAMANCHACA S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021 ThUS$	2020 ThUS$
Net income (loss) for the year	(9,364)	(31,627)
Gain (loss) from foreign currency translation	(781)	139
Other income and expenses charged or credited to equity	-	-
Total comprehensive income	(10,145)	(31,488)
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Owners of the parent company	(10,145)	(31,488)
Non-controlling interests	-	-
Total comprehensive income	(10,145)	(31,488)

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

SALMONES CAMANCHACA S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS, DIRECT METHOD
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

	For the year ended December 31, 2021 ThUS$	For the year ended December 31, 2020 ThUS$
CASH FLOW FROM (USED BY) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts		
Receipts from selling goods and providing services	304,134	304,566
Payments		
Payments to suppliers for goods and services	(292,794)	(256,858)
Payments to and on behalf of employees	(27,680)	(27,912)
Dividends received	1,435	1,856
Interest paid	(3,980)	(3,639)
Income taxes refunded (paid)	(38)	(7,825)
Net cash flow from (used by) operating activities	(18,923)	10,188
CASH FLOW FROM (USED BY) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issuing shares	22,769	-
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	39,000	29,000
Loan repayments	(4,000)	(4,000)
Dividends paid	-	(16,850)
Net cash flow from (used by) financing activities	57,769	8,150
CASH FLOW FROM (USED BY) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts from sales of property, plant and equipment	334	50
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(14,870)	(22,850)
Other receipts (payments)	-	5
Net cash flow from (used by) investing activities	(14,536)	(22,795)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents, before the effect of changes in exchange rates	24,310	(4,457)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(1,179)	(372)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	23,131	(4,829)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE START OF THE YEAR	9,038	13,867
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	32,169	9,038

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

SALMONES CAMANCHACA S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2021

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, which represent 30% of the Company, were placed through the Santiago Stock Exchange, 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 an publically 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, which raised approximately US$ 22.8 million.

Control of the company is exercised by Camanchaca S.A., which holds a 70.29% interest after this capital increase (70.00% before said increase), with third parties holding the remaining shares.

The subsidiary Fiordo Azul S.A. was created on January 31, 2020. Its business purpose is aquaculture in general, especially breeding, producing and farming salmon, trout and other species. Salmones Camanchaca S.A. directly and indirectly owns a 100 % interest in the company.

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 own sales channels abroad or those belonging to its parent company, Camanchaca S.A., in the USA, Japan and Mexico, and agents in China and Europe.

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 Eighth and Tenth regions. They are mainly sold into the North American, 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 Pacific salmon, in order to take advantage of the estuary farming sites in the Tenth Region and complement the trout joint venture in this neighborhood. Pacific salmon generally have a favorable biological performance in Chile.

Salmones Camanchaca continues to strengthen the measures adopted to address the COVID-19 pandemic in Chile since it arrived, and thus reduce the risks of infection and mitigate the potential human, operational and financial consequences. The fundamental objectives of these measures are to protect the health of our employees and to secure the company's operational continuity, which are indispensable requirements in order to protect employment at Salmones Camanchaca, and conserve the Company's own health.

As of the date of this report, the Company has operated with these measures and without interruption nor production fatalities due to the pandemic.

The financial statements of Salmones Camanchaca S.A. for the year ended December 31, 2021 were approved by the Board of Directors at a meeting held on February 23, 2022.

NOTE 2.- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

2.1 Period covered

These consolidated financial statements cover the following periods:

- Consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.
- Consolidated statements of net income by function for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.
- Consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.
- Consolidated statements of cash flow, direct method for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.
- Consolidated statements of changes in equity for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.
- Notes to the consolidated financial statements

2.2 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of Salmones Camanchaca S.A., as of December 31, 2021, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 and the consolidated statement of changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The 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 Salmones 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.

The 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 vales 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 applied certain standards, interpretations and amendments for the first time, which are effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021.

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 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16	Reference interest rate reform - phase 2	January 01, 2021
IFRS 16	Rent reductions related to the COVID-19 pandemic, after December 31, 2021	April 1, 2021*

FRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 Reference Interest Rate Reform - Phase 2

In August 2020, the IASB published the second phase of the Reference Interest Rate Reform comprising amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16. This publication marks the completion of the IASB's response to the effects of the Interbank Offered Rate Reform (IBOR) on financial reporting.

The amendments provide temporary exceptions that address the effects on financial reporting when a reference interest rate (IBOR) is replaced by an alternative near-risk-free interest rate.

Amendments are required and early application is permitted. A hedging relationship must be resumed if the hedging relationship was discontinued solely due to the changes required by the reference interest rate reform and would not have been discontinued if the second phase of amendments had been applied at that time. Although its application is retrospective, an entity is not required to restate prior periods

The amendment is applicable for the first time in 2021. However, it is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements and the treatment of the libor rate for its loans is equivalent.

IFRS 16 Rent reductions related to the COVID-19 pandemic, after December 31, 2021

The IASB issued an amendment to IFRS 16 Leases in May 2020 that provides relief to lessees when applying IFRS 16 guidance related to lease amendments for rent reductions as a direct result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The amendment does not apply to lessors.

A lessee may choose not to assess whether a COVID-19-related rent reduction granted by a lessor is a lease amendment, as a practical solution, A lessee that so chooses shall recognize changes in lease payments arising from rent reductions relating to the COVID-19 pandemic just as it would recognize that change under IFRS 16 as if it were not an amendment of the lease.

In March 2021, the IASB issued an amendment to IFRS 16 *Leases* to extend the availability of the practical solution that considers the assessment of rent reductions related to COVID-19 for an additional year.

The 2021 practical solution applies to lease concessions where the reduction in the lease only applies to payments originally due before September 30, 2022, provided that the other conditions established for the practical solution to apply. These amendments are applicable to annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2021.

A lessee shall apply this practical solution retrospectively, recognizing the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendment as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings, or other component of equity, as appropriate, at the start of the annual reporting period in which the lessee first applies the amendment. A lessee is not required to disclose the information required by paragraph 28 (f) of IAS 8.

In accordance with paragraph 2 of IFRS 16, the lessee is required to apply the practical solution consistently to contracts with similar characteristics and in similar circumstances, regardless of whether the contract would become eligible for the practical solution as a result of applying the 2020 or 2021 amendment.

The amendment is applicable for the first time in 2021. However, it is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

b) New accounting pronouncements covering standards, interpretations and amendments that apply to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

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:

	Standards and Interpretations	Mandatory effective date
IFRS 17	Insurance contracts	January 01, 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 effective, IFRS 17 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.

IFRS 17 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and comparative figures are required. Early application is permitted, provided that the entity applies IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* on or before the date on which IFRS 17 is first applied.

The amendment is applicable for the first time in 2020. However, it is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

	Amendments	Mandatory effective date
IFRS 3	Reference to the Conceptual Framework	January 01, 2022
IAS 16	Property, plant and equipment: Proceeds before intended use	January 01, 2022
IAS 37	Onerous contracts - Cost of fulfilling a contract	January 01, 2022
IAS 1	Classification of liabilities as current or non-current	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 01, 2023
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

IFRS 3 Reference to the Conceptual Framework

The IASB issued amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations - Reference to the Conceptual Framework in May 2020. These amendments are intended to replace the reference to an earlier version of the IASB's Conceptual Framework (1989 Framework) with a reference to the current version issued in March 2018 without significantly changing its requirements.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, and should be applied retrospectively. Early application is permitted, provided an entity also applies all the amendments to the References to the Conceptual Framework of IFRS Standards issued in March 2018 at the same time or earlier.

The amendments will provide consistency in financial reporting and avoid possible confusion due to more than one version of the Conceptual Framework being published.

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

IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment Proceeds before Intended Use

The amendment prohibits entities from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any sales obtained by bringing that asset to the location and condition required to operate it in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity shall recognize the proceeds from the sale of those items and their cost in the statement of net income for the period, in accordance with the applicable Standards.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendment should be applied retrospectively only to items of property, plant and equipment available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements when the entity first applies the amendment.

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

IAS 37 Onerous Contracts - Cost of fulfilling a contract

The IASB issued amendments to IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* in May 2020, to specify the costs that an entity needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendment should be applied retrospectively to contracts held at the beginning of the annual reporting period when the entity first applies the amendment or date of initial application. Earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed.

The amendments are intended to provide clarity and ensure that the standard is consistently applied. Entities that previously applied the incremental cost approach will see an increase in provisions to reflect the inclusion of costs directly related to contracts, while entities that previously recognized provisions for contract losses using the guidance in the previous standard, IAS 11 *Construction Contracts*, should exclude the allocation of indirect costs from their provisions.

The amendment is applicable for the first time in 2022. However, it is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

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

The IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 in September 2020, to specify the classification of liabilities as current or non-current.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Entities should carefully consider whether there are any aspects of the amendments that suggest that the terms of their loan agreements should be renegotiated. The amendments should be applied retrospectively.

The amendment is applicable for the first time in 2023. However, it is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's 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. This definition of a change in accounting estimate specified that changes in accounting estimates may result from new information or new developments. Therefore, such changes are not error corrections.

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

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 effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

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, after considering 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 component 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, give 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 amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

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

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 a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The amendments were issued in September 2014 and recognize a full gain or a loss when the transaction involves a business, regardless of whether it is a subsidiary. They recognize a partial gain or loss when the transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are in a subsidiary. The date of mandatory application of these amendments is to be determined since IASB is waiting for the results of its research project on accounting using the equity method. These amendments must be applied retrospectively, and early adoption is permitted, which must be disclosed.

The amendment is applicable for the first time in 2023.

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 consolidated financial statements of Salmones Camanchaca S.A. comprise the financial statements of the parent company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2021 and 2020. They include assets and liabilities, results and cash flows as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, 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	Functional Currency	Ownership interest		12-31-2021	12-31-2020
			Direct %	Indirect %	Total %	Total %
Fiordo Blanco S.A.	Chile	USD	99.99	-	99.99	99.99
Fiordo Azul S.A.	Chile	USD	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.	USD[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.	USD and CLP[2]
The currency used to collect receipts for billed operational activities.	USD

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 the functional currency of Salmones Camanchaca S.A. is the US dollar under the current circumstances.

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) compared to the Chilean peso as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

Date	CLP / USD	UF / USD	EUR / USD	YEN / USD	NOK / USD
12-31-2021	844.69	0.0273	0.8839	115.1800	8.8066
12-31-2020	710.95	0.0245	0.8141	103.3000	8.5564

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, naval equipment (pontoons), hatchery sites and fattening 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 December 31, 2021.

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 at the reporting date.

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

The estimated fair value of fish biomass is based on: (i) the 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 at the reporting date.

The Company uses the following method.

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

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 programs

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 the statement of net income.

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

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

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

d) Derivative and hedge financial instruments - Derivative financial instruments to hedge risks associated with fluctuations in interest rates and exchange rates are initially recognized at fair value at the date the derivative contract is signed and are subsequently 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 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.

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.

The net realizable value is the estimated sales price during the normal course of business, less applicable 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, packaging materials 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 based on the classification of current or non-current. An asset is classified as current when:

- The asset is expected to be realized, consumed or intended to be sold in its normal operating cycle.
- Held primarily for trading purposes
- The asset is expected to be realized within the twelve months following the date of the reporting period, or
- It is cash or cash equivalent, unless it has restrictions to be exchanged or used to settle a liability, for at least twelve months from the date of the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.
A liability is classified as current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the entity's normal operating cycle;
- Is held primarily for trading purposes
- It must be settled during the twelve months following the date of the reporting period or,
- Does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months following the date of the reporting period The terms of the liability that, at the option of the counterparty, could result in the settlement of the liability through of the issuance of capital instruments, do not affect their classification. The Company classifies the rest of its 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 Group applies the simplified approach in IFRS 9 to measure expected credit losses, using an expected loss provision over the life of the instrument for all receivables.

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

2.19 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.

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.

2.20 Trade and other payables

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

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

2.21 Current and deferred income taxes

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

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

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

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

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.

2.22 Employee benefits

a) Staff vacations

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

b) Severance indemnities

This liability is the present value of defined benefit obligations at the reporting date. It is calculated annually using actuarial assumptions and by discounting the corresponding estimated cash flows. Gains and losses 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.

2.23 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when:

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

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

iii) The amount can be reliably estimated.

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

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.

2.24 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

Operating revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the Company has transferred control over the goods sold to the buyer; when revenue can be reliably measured; when the Company cannot influence how the goods sold are managed; when the Company is likely to receive the financial benefits of the transaction; and when the transaction costs can be reliably measured.

Operating revenue is based on the price established in the sale agreement, net of volume discounts as of the sale date. There is no significant funding component, as sales proceeds are collected within a reduced average period, which is in line with market practice.

Revenue from export sales is based on Incoterms 2010, which are official regulations for interpreting trade terms, and they are issued by the International Chamber of Commerce.

The principal Incoterms used by the Company are as follows:

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

"CIF (Cost, Insurance and Freight)", where the Company arranges and pays the foreign transportation costs and other costs. 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

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

2.25 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 Salmones 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) It has the right to receive substantially all the financial benefits from using the asset during the period; and
iii) It 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. It 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.

2.26 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 divided policy agreed upon by shareholders at the ordinary general shareholders' meeting.

2.27 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.

2.28 Fair value calculation

The Group 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 Group.

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 Group 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.

2.29 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 Group'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 December 31, 2021

Description	1 to 3 months ThUS$	3 to 12 months ThUS$	1 to 5 years ThUS$	ThUS$
Interest-bearing loans	9,081	19,555	147,900	176,536
Trade and other payables	64,361	11,595	-	75,956
Related party payables, current	3,262	-	-	3,262
Total	76,704	31,150	147,900	255,754

b) As of December 31, 2020

Description	1 to 3 months ThUS$	3 to 12 months ThUS$	1 to 5 years ThUS$	ThUS$
Interest-bearing loans	9,116	36,422	82,292	127,830
Trade and other payables	48,907	9,519	-	58,426
Related party payables, current	11,431	-	-	11,431
Total	69,454	45,941	82,292	197,687

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 asset in Chilean pesos as of December 31, 2021 totaling ThUS$ 9,030 (net asset of ThUS$ 3,203 as of December 31, 2020). Therefore, an increase of 5% in the exchange rate results in an exchange loss of ThUS$ 452 (ThUS$ 160 as of December 31, 2020), while a decrease of 5% in the exchange rate results in an exchange gain 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$ 154,074 in bank liabilities denominated in US dollars as of December 31, 2021 (ThUS$ 122,779 as of December 31, 2020). Sensitivity analysis on the interest rates for bank loans reveal that a 1% pa movement in interest rates at the reporting date would result in additional or lower interest costs of ThUS$ 1,541 (ThUS$ 1,228 as of December 31, 2020), as appropriate.

NOTE 4 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company has financial instruments as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 valued at their fair value as shown in the following table, and there are no differences between their fair value and book value.

	12-31-2021		12-31-2020	
Item	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	109	109	170	170
Bank balances	32,060	32,060	8,868	8,868
Financial assets at amortized cost				
Other financial assets (ii)	12	12	341	341
Trade and other receivables (i)	29,305	29,305	15,386	15,386
Related party receivables (i)	50,119	50,119	35,704	35,704
Other financial assets, non-current	112	112	112	112
Tax assets, non-current (ii)	2,507	2,507	2,168	2,168
Financial liabilities at amortized cost				
Other financial liabilities (iv)	24,118	24,118	43,040	43,040
Lease liabilities, current (iii)	179	179	483	483
Trade and other payables, current (iv)	75,956	75,956	58,426	58,426
Related party payables (iv)	3,262	3,262	11,431	11,431
Other financial liabilities, non-current	129,956	129,956	79,739	79,739
Lease liabilities, non-current (iii)	7	7	187	187

(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 Group accepts trade and other receivables with the objective of collecting the corresponding contractual cash flows and subsequently values them at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The details of Group impairment policies and calculations of impairment loss provisions are included in Note 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.

Loans are guaranteed using significant and representative Company assets, which are detailed in Note 31 (Guarantees and contingencies). The Group does not provide any other guarantee using its assets, and ensures that it complies with the financial ratios described in Note 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 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 year, 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, ie. 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 at 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 of 3% and its impact on prices, sales and administration costs, and other costs.

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

This evaluation resulted in no indications of asset impairment.

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

NOTE 6 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents are as follows.

	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$
Cash balances	109	170
Bank balances	32,060	8,868
Total cash and cash equivalents	32,169	9,038

NOTE 7 - TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade and other receivables are as follows.

	12-31-2021			12-31-2020		
	Trade receivables	Impaired receivables provision	Net trade receivables	Trade receivables	Impaired receivables provision	Net trade receivables
Customers	15,249	(351)	14,898	9,664	(703)	8,961
Insurance receivables	11,492	-	11,492	4,090	-	4,090
Miscellaneous receivables	2,915	-	2,915	2,335	-	2,335
Total Current Assets	29,656	(351)	29,305	16,089	(703)	15,386

Salmones Camanchaca S.A. does not have any receivables that are guaranteed or renegotiated or any payments that have been rejected and have entered a judicial collection process. It has not factored any of its receivables during 2021 and 2021.

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

The insurance receivable is the estimated compensation for the losses at the Islotes and Comau fjord sites associated with the loss of biomass after the deductibles that apply to the respective insurance policies. The Comau incident receivable of US$ 10 million has been fully settled and paid as of the date these financial statements were issued.

Classification of receivables by due date.

	12-31-2021				12-31-2020			
Overdue ranges	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	84	12,785	-	12,785	45	3,949	-	3,949
1- 30 days	65	11,765	-	11,765	47	4,470	-	4,470
31- 60 days	3	2,965	-	2,965	9	3,724	-	3,724
61- 90 days	2	1,442	-	1,442	11	1,244	-	1,244
91-120 days	1	149	-	149	2	991	-	991
121-150 days	2	199	-	199	1	181	-	181
151- 180 days	-	-	-	-	2	827	-	827
181- 210 days	-	-	-	-	4	40	(40)	-
211- 250 days	-	-	-	-	4	400	(400)	-
>250 days	9	351	(351)	-	28	263	(263)	-
Total	166	29,656	(351)	29,305	153	16,089	(703)	15,386

Movements in the default portfolio were as follows:

	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$
Opening balance	(703)	(160)
Reversal for payments received	532	167
Increases	(180)	(710)
Closing balance	(351)	(703)

NOTE 8 - BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related parties include the following entities and individuals.

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

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

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.

a) Related party receivables are as follows:

- Current

	Chilean ID Number	Country	Payment terms	Currency	12-31-2021 Current ThUS$	12-31-2020 Current ThUS$
Camanchaca Inc.	Foreign	USA	Under 30 days	USD	30,899	19,000
Kabushiki Kaisha Camanchaca Ltd.	Foreign	Japan	Under 30 days	USD	10,444	13,433
Camanchaca México S.A. de C.V.	Foreign	Mexico	Under 30 days	USD	8,716	2,570
Camanchaca S.A.	93,711,000-6	Chile	Under 30 days	USD	11	413
Camanchaca Cultivos Sur S.A.	96,633,150-K	Chile	Under 30 days	USD	14	16
Camanchaca Pesca Sur S.A.	76,143,821-2	Chile	Under 30 days	USD	35	53
Transportes Interpolar Ltda.	77,970,900-0	Chile	Under 30 days	USD	-	219
Total					50,119	35,704

b) Related party payables are as follows:

- Current

	Chilean ID Number	Country	Payment terms	Currency	12-31-2021 Current ThUS$	12-31-2020 Current ThUS$
Camanchaca S.A.	93,711,000-6	Chile	Under 30 days	USD	2,366	7,888
Transportes Interpolar Ltda.	77,970,900-0	Chile	Under 30 days	USD	661	1,180
Camanchaca México S.A. de C.V.	Foreign	Mexico	Under 30 days	USD	55	82
Kabushiki Kaisha Camanchaca Ltd.	Foreign	Japan	Under 30 days	USD	8	20
Camanchaca Pesca Sur S.A.	76,143,821-2	Chile	Under 30 days	USD	-	1,151
Camanchaca Cultivos Sur S.A.	96,633,150-K	Chile	Under 30 days	USD	-	27
Frigorífico Pacífico S.A.	77,858,550-2	Chile	Under 30 days	CLP	7	631
Surproceso S.A.	76,346,370-2	Chile	Under 30 days	CLP	127	433
Codepack S.A.	96,974,100-8	Chile	Under 30 days	CLP	38	19
Total					3,262	11,431

c) Transactions with related companies for over ThUS$20 and their effects on the statement of net income for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows.

						12-31-2021		12-31-2020	
Company	Chilean ID Number	Country	Relationship	Transaction	Currency	Amount ThUS$	Effect on net income (Charge)/Credit ThUS$	Amount ThUS$	Effect on net income (Charge)/Credit ThUS$
Camanchaca Inc.	Foreign	USA	Common shareholder	Product sales	USD	148,534	32,109	131,284	26,144
Kabushiki Kaisha Camanchaca Ltd.	Foreign	Japan	Common shareholder	Product sales	USD	24,723	5,319	32,480	8,737
Kabushiki Kaisha Camanchaca Ltd.	Foreign	Japan	Common shareholder	Commissions	USD	14	(14)	-	-
Camanchaca Mexico S.A. de C.V.	Foreign	Mexico	Common shareholder	Product sales	USD	22,560	4,853	3,642	214
Camanchaca Mexico S.A. de C.V.	Foreign	Mexico	Common shareholder	Commissions	USD	370	(370)	-	-
Camanchaca S.A.	93,711,000-6	Chile	Parent company	Increase in capital	USD	16,711	-	-	-
Camanchaca S.A.	93,711,000-6	Chile	Parent company	Administrative services	USD	6,331	(6,331)	6,258	(6,258)
Camanchaca S.A.	93,711,000-6	Chile	Parent company	Product sales	USD	1,046	44	556	23
Camanchaca S.A.*	93,711,000-6	Chile	Parent company	leases	USD	1,380	(1,160)	1,420	(1,193)
Camanchaca Pesca Sur S.A.	76,143,821-2	Chile	Common shareholder	Product sales	USD	426	18	167	7
Camanchaca Pesca Sur S.A.	76,143,821-2	Chile	Common shareholder	Services	USD	200	168	431	363
Camanchaca Pesca Sur S.A.	76,143,821-2	Chile	Common shareholder	Plant lease	USD	355	-	308	-
Camanchaca Pesca Sur S.A.	76,143,821-2	Chile	Common shareholder	Product purchases	USD	-	-	31	-
Camanchaca Cultivos Sur S.A.	96,633,150-K	Chile	Common shareholder	Product sales	USD	266	11	34	1
Camanchaca Cultivos Sur S.A.	96,633,150-K	Chile	Common shareholder	Product purchases	USD	40	-	27	-
Transportes Interpolar Ltda.	77,970,900-0	Chile	Common shareholder	Transport services	USD	5,143	(4,322)	6,745	(5,668)
Transportes Interpolar Ltda.	77,970,900-0	Chile	Common shareholder	Sale (Claims)	CLP	-	-	54	(45)
Surproceso S.A.	76,346,370-2	Chile	Associate	Salmon processing	CLP	1,991	-	3,932	-
Frigorífico Pacifico S.A.	77,858,550-2	Chile	Director and subsidiary shareholder	Leased refrigerators	CLP	1,340	(1,126)	2,086	(1,753)
Codepack S.A.	96,974,100-8	Chile	Related Director	Packaging	CLP	111	(94)	119	(100)
New World Currents Inc.**	Foreign	Hong Kong	Associate	Commissions	USD	-	-	45	(45)

* The transactions for lease of Inmobiliaria Camanchaca S.A. the year 2020 are contained in Camanchaca S.A. because in December 2020 it was absorbed by said company.
** The transactions of New World Currents Inc. cover the period up to May 2020, when this investment was sold.

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

The Company is managed by a Board of Directors, whose members received fees totaling ThUS$ 397 during 2021 (ThUS$ 382 in 2020).

The remuneration of Senior Management during 2021 amounted to ThUS$ 2,012 (ThUS$ 2,422 in 2020).

NOTE 9 – INVENTORIES

Inventories as of each reporting date are as follows.

	Unit of Measure	12-31-2021		12-31-2020	
		Quantity	ThUS$	Quantity	ThUS$
Finished products*	Kilo	3,580,813	31,502	6,076,345	47,280
Fair value of biological assets harvested but not sold*	N/A	-	684	-	(388)
Production supplies	N/A	-	9,853	-	7,568
Net realizable value provision*	N/A	-	(2,144)	-	(7,345)
Decrease in provisions	N/A	-	(150)	-	(152)
Total			39,745		46,963

* 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 December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020.

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.

	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$
Opening balance	39,547	27,134
Increases for production costs	60,768	48,798
Increases for harvested biological assets	184,783	201,334
Cost of sales	(261,329)	(228,543)
Fair value of harvested biological assets in inventory	(3,768)	23,270
Fair value of harvested biological assets sold	4,840	(26,296)
Net realizable value provision	5,201	(6,150)
Closing balance	30,042	39,547

Cost of sales is composed as follows.

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021 MUS$	2020 ThUS$
Cost of products sold	256,128	234,693
Cost of services	4,222	3,957
Cost of smolts sold	2,576	1,369
Cost of fallow periods	10,362	9,026
Sovereignty costs	1,219	4,865
Mortality and mitigation costs	14,787	1,239
TOTAL	289,294	255,149

NOTE 10 - BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

Biological assets are composed of Atlantic and Pacific salmon, which are valued at fair value.

Description	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$
Total Biological Assets	115,561	113,756

Movements in biological assets are as follows.

	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$
Opening balance	113,756	142,615
Increases from growing-out and production	205,887	196,406
Decreases from harvests (measured at cost)	(184,783)	(201,334)
Smolt selling costs	(2,596)	(1,369)
Fair value adjustment for the period	1,285	7,305
Fair value of harvested biological assets, transferred to inventories	3,768	(23,270)
Mortality losses	(2,488)	(1,239)
Fish casualty losses	(19,268)	(5,358)
Closing balance	115,561	113,756

Biological assets are as follows:

Biomass as of 12/31/2021	Thousand units	Final biomass Ton.	Production costs ThUS$	Fair value adjustments ThUS$	Total cost ThUS$
Fish in sea water	10,042	20,878	98,784	4,719	103,503
Fish in fresh water	22,032	602	12,058	-	12,058
		Total	110,842	4,719	115,561

Biomass as of 12/31/2020	Thousand units	Final biomass Ton.	Production costs ThUS$	Fair value adjustments ThUS$	Total cost ThUS$
Fish in sea water	12,029	23,428	102,415	(334)	102,081
Fish in fresh water	18,990	587	11,675	-	11,675
		Total	114,090	(334)	113,756

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

	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$
Opening fair value of biological assets	(721)	18,270
Biological increase adjustment in the year	1,285	7,305
Less: Fair value adjustment for sales of inventories	4,840	(26,296)
Closing fair value of biological assets	**5,404**	**(721)**

The effect on the fair value adjustment is as follows.

	For the years ended December 31,	
Fair Value	2021 ThUS$	2020 ThUS$
Net fair value adjustments to biological assets	1,285	7,305
Total net fair value adjustments to biological assets	4,840	(26,296)
Net fair value adjustments to biological assets	**6,125**	**(18,991)**

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

	Change in ThUS$			
Species	Increase US$0.1	Decrease US$0.1	Increase US$0.2	Decrease US$0.2
Salmon Farming	911	(875)	1,836	(1,725)

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

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

	12-31-2021		12-31-2020	
	Current ThUS$	Non-current ThUS$	Current ThUS$	Non-current ThUS$
Current insurance	4,375	-	830	-
Recoverable taxes	6,909	-	6,206	-
Prepaid expenditure at sites	2,239	-	386	-
Other prepaid expenditure	3	112	-	112
Total	13,526	112	7,422	112

NOTE 12 - EQUITY METHOD INVESTMENTS

Investments in associates as of December 31, 2021 are as follows.

Chilean ID number	Name	Country	Investments in associates ThUS$	Ownership interest %
77,970,900-0	Surproceso S.A.	Chile	4,061	33.33
		Total	4,061	

Investments in associates as of December 31, 2020 are as follows.

Chilean ID number	Name	Country	Investments in associates ThUS$	Ownership interest %
77,970,900-0	Surproceso S.A.	Chile	4,889	33.33
		Total	4,889	

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

	12-31-2021		12-31-2020	
	Assets ThUS$	Liabilities ThUS$	Assets ThUS$	Liabilities ThUS$
Current	6,593	1,560	7,695	2,270
Non-current	7,151	12,184	9,242	14,667
Total	13,744	13,744	16,937	16,937

These associate's revenue and net income for the year are as follows.

	Year ended 12-31-2021 ThUS$	Year ended 12-31-2020 ThUS$
Operating revenue	16,193	22,929
Net income for the year	4,163	5,568

NOTE 13 - CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT TAX ASSETS

Current tax assets are as follows.

	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$
Monthly provisional tax payments	-	4,972
Recoverable taxes	11,694	7,748
Provisional payment for absorbed profits	780	694
Training expenses, Sence	217	274
Other recoverable taxes	11	3
Total	12,702	13,691

Non-current tax assets are as follows.

	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$
Tax incentive for investment (1)	2,507	2,168

(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	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$
Aquaculture concessions and water rights	Indefinite	6,972	6,972
	Total	6,972	6,972

Movements of intangible assets as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, are as follows:

	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$
Opening balance	6,972	6,948
Additions	-	24
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 concessions (neighborhood)	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	Fallow
Chaiquen	X	1	1	Puerto Varas	Sea Water	3.74	Use
Pucheguin	X	1	1	Cochamo	Sea Water	3	Use
Pucheguin coast	X	1	1	Cochamo	Sea Water	9	Use
Farellones	X	1	1	Cochamo	Sea Water	21.06	Use
Marimelli	X	1	1	Cochamo	Sea Water	24.98	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	Use
Factoría	X	1	1	Cochamo	Sea Water	9	Use
Puelche	X	1	2	Hualaihue	Sea Water	7.54	Fallow
Manihueico	X	1	2	Hualaihue	Sea Water	15	Use
Contao	X	1	2	Hualaihue	Sea Water	15	Use
Chagual River	X	1	2	Hualaihue	Sea Water	7.2	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	Fallow
Ahoni	X	3	10b	Queilen	Sea Water	33.45	Use
Pumalín	X	5	14	Chaitén	Sea Water	5.58	Use
Islotes	X	5	14	Chaitén	Sea Water	36	Use
Edwards	X	O	15	Chaitén	Sea Water	9.04	Use
Yelcho	X	5	16	Chaitén	Sea Water	4.5	Fallow
Chilco	X	5	16	Chaitén	Sea Water	6.5	Fallow
Fiordo Largo	X	5	16	Chaitén	Sea Water	6	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	Fallow
Puerto Argentino	X	5	16	Chaitén	Sea Water	6.5	Fallow
Reñihue 3	X	5	16	Chaitén	Sea Water	6.32	Fallow
Loncochalgua	X	5	17a	Hualaihue	Sea Water	8	Use
Porcelana	X	5	17a	Chaitén	Sea Water	18.54	Fallow
Leptepu	X	5	17a	Chaitén	Sea Water	24.5	Fallow
Cahuelmó	X	5	17a	Hualaihue	Sea Water	8	Fallow
Piedra Blanca	X	5	17a	Hualaihue	Sea Water	2	Fallow
Marilmó	X	5	17a	Chaitén	Sea Water	3	Use
Arbolito	XI	6	18b	Cisnes	Sea Water	12.5	Fallow
Lamalec	XI	6	18b	Cisnes	Sea Water	12.5	Use
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 concessions (neighborhood)	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	Fallow
Garrao	XI	6	18c	Cisnes	Sea Water	12.5	Use
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	Use
Northeast Francisco	XI	6	18d	Cisnes	Sea Water	12.5	Fallow
East Jechica	XI	6	18d	Cisnes	Sea Water	12.5	Fallow
South Garrao	XI	6	18d	Cisnes	Sea Water	12.5	Fallow
South Jechica	XI	6	18d	Cisnes	Sea Water	12.5	Fallow
West Filomena	XI	6	18d	Cisnes	Sea Water	12.5	Fallow
SWest Filomena	XI	6	18d	Cisnes	Sea Water	12.5	Fallow
Carmencita	XI	6	18d	Cisnes	Sea Water	6.06	Use
Forsyth	XI	6	19a	Cisnes	Sea Water	8.45	Fallow
Johnson 1	XI	6	19a	Cisnes	Sea Water	10.6	Fallow
Johnson 2	XI	6	19a	Cisnes	Sea Water	6.35	Use
Midhurst	XI	6	19a	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	Fallow
South Izaza	XI	6	20	Cisnes	Sea Water	8.96	Use
Martita	XI	6	20	Cisnes	Sea Water	17.57	Fallow
Paso Lautaro	XI	6	20	Cisnes	Sea Water	9.8	Use
Southwest Tahuenahuec	XI	6	20	Cisnes	Sea Water	14.64	Use
Southeast Izaza	XI	6	20	Cisnes	Sea Water	6.62	Use
Port Róbalo	XI	6	20	Cisnes	Sea Water	14.07	Fallow
Williams 1	XI	6	21d	Cisnes	Sea Water	11.95	Use
Williams 2	XI	6	21d	Cisnes	Sea Water	10.28	Fallow
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, 2021							
Cost or valuation	5,537	49,991	189,063	2,804	1,538	5,071	254,004
Accumulated depreciation	-	(20,805)	(109,813)	(2,583)	(1,063)	(4,122)	(138,386)
Net balance as of January 1, 2021	5,537	29,186	79,250	221	475	949	115,618
Additions *	-	488	17,175	250	-	309	18,222
Disposals	-	(21)	(658)	(399)	-	(1)	(1,079)
Transfers	-	389	(575)	68	-	118	-
Depreciation	-	(1,645)	(13,468)	(104)	-	(1,038)	(16,255)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	5,537	28,397	81,724	36	475	337	116,506

	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, 2020							
Cost or valuation	5,307	45,561	175,756	2,773	893	4,506	234,796
Accumulated depreciation	-	(18,930)	(97,613)	(2,542)	(450)	(3,373)	(122,908)
Net balance as of January 1, 2020	5,307	26,631	78,143	231	443	1,133	111,888
Additions *	235	1,027	18,748	8	645	409	21,072
Disposals	(5)	(8)	(1,824)	-	-	(27)	(1,864)
Transfers	-	3,411	(3,617)	23	-	183	-
Depreciation	-	(1,875)	(12,200)	(41)	(613)	(749)	(15,478)
Balance as of December 31, 2020	5,537	29,186	79,250	221	475	949	115,618

* Contains Austral law tax credits of ThUS$ 548 in 2021 (ThUS$ 850 in 2020).

Property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2021 is as follows.

	Gross value ThUS$	Accumulated depreciation ThUS$	Net value ThUS$
Land	5,537	-	5,537
Buildings	50,847	(22,450)	28,397
Plant and equipment	205,005	(123,281)	81,724
Vessels	2,723	(2,687)	36
Motor vehicles	1,538	(1,063)	475
Other assets	2,813	(2,672)	141
Right-to-use assets*	2,684	(2,488)	196
Total	271,147	(154,641)	116,506

* Right-to-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, 2020 is as follows.

	Gross value ThUS$	Accumulated depreciation ThUS$	Net value ThUS$
Land	5,537	-	5,537
Buildings	50,003	(20,817)	29,186
Plant and equipment	187,885	(108,815)	79,070
Vessels	2,804	(2,583)	221
Motor vehicles	86	(77)	9
Other assets	5,071	(4,122)	949
Right-to-use assets*	2,618	(1,972)	646
Total	254,004	(138,386)	115,618

* Right-to-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$
Year ended 12-31-2021	51	76	16,128	16,255
Year ended 12-31-2020	91	96	15,291	15,478

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.

	12-31-2021 Gross value ThUS$	12-31-2020 Gross value ThUS$
Buildings	14,831	7,383
Plant and equipment	48,620	36,481
Vessels	-	2,170
Motor vehicles	86	84
Total	63,537	46,118

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.

	12-31-2021		12-31-2020	
	Deferred tax assets ThUS$	Deferred tax liabilities ThUS$	Deferred tax assets ThUS$	Deferred tax liabilities ThUS$
Tax losses	23,023	-	7,728	-
Inventory provisions	847	-	1,983	-
Staff vacation provision	483	-	425	-
Staff severance indemnity provision	65	-	43	-
Impaired receivables provisions	95	-	190	-
Prepaid income	3,178	-	2,527	-
Lease liabilities	50	-	181	-
Property, plant, and equipment	-	(11,267)	-	(1,934)
Finished goods and products-in-process	-	(13,226)	-	(14,025)
Concessions	-	(747)	-	(747)
Biological assets	-	(1,404)	194	-
Other provisions	28	-	38	-
Other property, plant and equipment	-	(1,265)	-	(159)
Total	27,769	(27,909)	13,309	(16,865)
Total net deferred tax assets		(140)		(3,556)

Net deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, are detailed as follows:

	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$
Deferred tax assets	2,462	2,963
Deferred tax liabilities	(2,602)	(6,519)
Total net deferred tax assets	(140)	(3,556)

Income taxes are as follows.

	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$
Current tax expense	(2)	(20)
Tax expense adjustment (prior period)	178	20
Deferred tax expense for the period	3,416	12,135
Total	3,592	12,135

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

	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$
Income tax expense using the statutory rate	3,498	11,816
Income tax on salaries and wages	(2)	(20)
Tax effect of non-taxable revenue	375	501
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	(279)	(162)
Total	3,592	12,135
Effective rate	27.72%	27.73%

NOTE 17 - OTHER CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Other financial liabilities are as follows.

Current

	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$
Interest-bearing loans	24,118	43,040
Total current	24,118	43,040

Non-current

	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$
Interest-bearing loans	129,956	79,739
Total non-current	129,956	79,739

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 as of that date totaling US$ 165 million.

On November 27, 2020, Salmones Camanchaca S.A. signed an amendment to the debt rescheduling, financing commitment and joint and several guarantee contract, where the reduction of the 10% tranche C maturing in 2020 was postponed to November 27, 2021. This extension is in addition to the original maturity on the same date of another 10% of this tranche, as reflected in the latest tranche C conditions.

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. Some of these commitments include decreasing greenhouse gas emissions to achieve Carbon Neutrality by 2025, increasing the recycled fraction of non-hazardous solid waste, and progress with occupational safety issues. Depending on the number of metrics that are met, the margin can increase or decrease by up to 5 basis points.

- Tranche C conditions
  - Debtor: Salmones Camanchaca S.A.
  - Quantity: US$ 100 million.
  - Maturity: November 2026.
  - Two principal repayments of 10% of the line 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) Equity ratio must be at least 40%, defined as the ratio of Total Equity to Total Assets.

These are measured on a six-monthly basis. The debt ratio had not been met as of the closing date of these financial statements. However, the financing has anticipated such an event. Consequently, this does not constitute a default under the Refinancing Contract.

Furthermore, Salmones Camanchaca S.A. has short-term financing with BCI, Estado and Security banks for US$ 23 million.

Interest-bearing loans

Obligations that mature in under 12 months

	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$
DNB Bank ASA	415	6,769
Rabobank Cooperate U.A.	345	9,158
Banco Santander	232	8,996
Banco Crédito e Inversiones	8,075	4,023
Banco Estado	10,022	10,056
Banco Crédito Inversiones Miami	-	4,038
Banco Security	5,029	-
Total	24,118	43,040

Obligations that mature in over 12 months

	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$
DNB Bank ASA	56,724	27,111
Rabobank Cooperate U.A.	44,308	36,680
Banco Santander	28,924	15,948
Total	129,956	79,739

The Company's loans are as follows.

a) As of December 31, 2021

								Current			Non-Current			
								Maturity		Total current	Maturity			Total non-current
Creditor ID Number	Creditor	Country	Currency	Repayments	Nominal rate	Effective rate	Guarantees	Under 90 days	90 days to 1 year		1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	
0-E	DNB Bank ASA	Noruega	US$	Semiannually and maturity	3.93	3.93	% of assets	19	334	353	3,449	38,466	-	41,915
97.036.000-k	Banco Santander	Chile	US$	Semiannually and maturity	3.93	3.93	% of assets	14	181	195	1,786	19,587	-	21,373
0-E	Rabobank Cooperate U.A.	Holanda	US$	Semiannually and maturity	3.93	3.93	% of assets	18	270	288	2,717	30,014	-	32,731
97.006.000-6	Banco de Crédito e inversiones	Chile	US$	Semiannually and maturity	3.76	3.76	% of assets	-	4,032	4,032	-	-	-	-
97.006.000-6	Banco de Crédito e inversiones	Chile	US$	Semiannually and maturity	3.25	3.25	% of assets	4,042	-	4,042	-	-	-	-
97.036.000-k	Banco Santander	Chile	US$	Semiannually and maturity	3.93	3.93	% of assets	9	28	37	663	6,888	-	7,551
97.030.000-7	Banco Estado	Chile	US$	Semiannually and maturity	0.60	0.60	% of assets	5,014	-	5,014	-	-	-	-
97.030.000-7	Banco Estado	Chile	US$	Semiannually and maturity	0.91	0.91	% of assets	-	5,008	5,008	-	-	-	-
0-E	DNB Bank ASA	Noruega	US$	Semiannually and maturity	3.93	3.93	% of assets	16	47	63	1,282	13,527	-	14,809
97.053.000-1	Banco Security	Noruega	US$	Semiannually and maturity	3.22	3.22	% of assets	-	5,030	5,030	-	-	-	-
0-E	Rabobank Cooperate U.A.	Chile	US$	Semiannually and maturity	3.93	3.93	% of assets	14	42	56	1,016	10,561	-	11,577
								9,146	14,972	24,118	10,913	119,043	-	129,956

b) As of December 31, 2020

								Current			Non-Current			
								Maturity		Total current	Maturity			Total non-current
Creditor ID Number	Creditor	Country	Currency	Repayments	Nominal rate	Effective rate	Guarantees	Under 90 days	90 days to 1 year		1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	
0-E	DNB Bank ASA	Noruega	US$	Semiannually and at maturity	2.51	2.51	% of assets	81	6,688	6,769	27,111	-	-	27,111
97.036.000-k	Banco Santander	Chile	US$	Semiannually and at maturity	2.51	2.51	% of assets	47	3,934	3,981	15,948	-	-	15,948
0-E	Rabobank Cooperate U.A.	Holanda	US$	Semiannually and at maturity	2.51	2.51	% of assets	109	9,049	9,158	36,680	-	-	36,680
97.006.000-6	Banco de Crédito e inversiones	Chile	US$	Semiannually and at maturity	2.80	2.80	% of assets	-	4,023	4,023	-	-	-	-
0-E	Banco de Crédito e inversiones Miami	EEUU	US$	Semiannually and at maturity	3.00	3.00	% of assets	4,038	-	4,038	-	-	-	-
97.036.000-k	Banco Santander	Chile	US$	Semiannually and at maturity	2.20	2.20	% of assets	-	5,015	5,015	-	-	-	-
97.030.000-7	Banco Estado	Chile	US$	Semiannually and at maturity	2.21	2.21	% of assets	5,049	-	5,049	-	-	-	-
97.030.000-7	Banco Estado	Chile	US$	Semiannually and at maturity	0.90	0.90	% of assets	-	5,007	5,007	-	-	-	-
								9,324	33,716	43,040	79,739	-	-	79,739

Reconciliation of financial obligations for the statement of cash flows:

a) As of December 31, 2021

Other financial liabilities	Balance as of January 1, 2021 ThUS$	Cash Flows			Accrual ThUS$	Other ThUS$	Balance as of December 31, 2021 ThUS$
		Payments					
		Capital ThUS$	Interest ThUS$	Acquisitions ThUS$			
Current							
Bank loans	43,040	(7,980)	-	39,000	4,372	(54,314)	24,118
Total other financial liabilities, current	43,040	(7,980)	-	39,000	4,372	(54,314)	24,118
Non-current							
Bank loans	79,739	-	-	-	-	50,217	129,956
Total other financial liabilities, non-current	79,739	-	-	-	-	50,217	129,956
Total other financial liabilities	122,779	(7,980)	-	39,000	4,372	(4,097)	154,074

b) As of December 31, 2020

Other financial liabilities	Balance as of January 1, 2020 ThUS$	Cash Flows			Accrual ThUS$	Other ThUS$	Balance as of December 31, 2020 ThUS$
		Payments					
		Capital ThUS$	Interest ThUS$	Acquisitions ThUS$			
Current							
Bank loans	8,391	(7,639)	-	29,000	3,616	9,672	43,040
Total other financial liabilities, current	8,391	(7,639)	-	29,000	3,616	9,672	43,040
Non-current							
Bank loans	90,000	-	-	-	-	(10,261)	79,739
Total other financial liabilities, non-current	90,000	-	-	-	-	(10,261)	79,739
Total other financial liabilities	98,391	(7,639)	-	29,000	3,616	(589)	122,779

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 December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, operating lease liabilities are as follows:

	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$
Lease liabilities, current	179	483
Lease liabilities, non-current	7	187
Total	186	670

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 December 31, 2021	90	88	8	-	-
As of December 31, 2020	162	321	187	-	-

The effects on the statement of net income of operating lease contracts are as follows:

	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$
Lease expense	530	1,077
Interest	(24)	(56)
Depreciation	(516)	(1,100)
Gain (loss) on deferred taxes	(3)	21
Net gain (loss)	(7)	(58)

NOTE 19 – TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables are as follows:

	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$
Trade payables	69,891	55,044
Notes payable	3,964	143
Retentions	1,226	841
Other	875	2,398
Total	75,956	58,426

Trade payables as of December 31, 2021 by suppliers are as follows.

- Suppliers with payments not overdue

	Amount by payment terms in days					Total	Average payment period (days)
Supplier	Under 30	31-60$	61-90	91-120	121-365	ThUS$	
Products	9,649	15,416	10,946	8,180	2,983	47,174	47
Services	8,339	11,212	396	228	204	20,379	38
Grand Total	17,988	26,628	11,342	8,408	3,187	67,553	

- Suppliers with payments overdue

Supplier	Amount by overdue range in days						Total
	Under 30	31-60	61-90	91-120	121-180	Over 181	ThUS$
Products	1,829	188	-	-	6	-	2,023
Services	292	11	3	2	4	3	315
Grand Total	2,121	199	3	2	10	3	2,338

Trade payables as of December 31, 2020 by suppliers are as follows.

- Suppliers with payments not overdue

Supplier	Amount by payment terms in days					Total	Average payment period (days)
	Under 30	31-60	61-90	91-120	121-365	ThUS$	
Products	11,651	10,706	6,931	6,965	2,427	38,680	43
Services	6,000	9,056	209	-	127	15,392	37
Grand Total	17,651	19,762	7,140	6,965	2,554	54,072	

- Suppliers with payments overdue

Supplier	Amount by overdue range in days						Total
	Under 30	31-60	61-90	91-120	121-180	Over 181	ThUS$
Products	70	442	-	32	308	-	852
Services	21	-	-	3	3	93	120
Grand Total	91	442	-	35	311	93	972

The Company has no confirming transactions.

NOTE 20 - OTHER PROVISIONS

The items that comprise Other provisions at the reporting date are as follows:

	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$
Legal proceedings provisions*	105	142
Site closure costs provisions	7,441	5,337
Total	7,546	5,479

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

Movements in provisions are as follows:

	Legal proceedings provisions		Site closure costs provisions	
	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$
Opening balance	142	111	5,337	6,197
Increases	-	101	17,787	11,334
Decreases or payments	(37)	(70)	(15,683)	(12,194)
Closing balance	105	142	7,441	5,337

NOTE 21 - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PROVISIONS

As of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, these are detailed as follows.

	Current		Non-current	
	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$
Employee vacation provisions	1,282	1,573	-	-
Employee severance indemnities	207	-	32	158
Total	1,489	1,573	32	158

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 maintain 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 quarter. There are covenants related its capacity to generate profits and equity, which are presented in note 17. As of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, 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.

Share capital	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$
Subscribed and paid share capital	139,810	91,786
Total	139,810	91,786

Common Shares	12-31-2021	12-31-2020
Total number of shares	74,193,660	66,000,000

An Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting was held on October 18, 2021, which agreed to a capital increase of US$ 30,000,000 by issuing 12,000,000 single series shares with no par value and no privileges. The purpose of the capital increase is to support an investment plan for 2021 to 2023, so the Company can harvest from sites with improved water and energy renewal, implement technologies that mitigate the risks inherent to farming sites, recover the biomass lost in the first half of 2021, and strengthen its financial position.

On November 23, 2021, the Board of Directors agreed to place in a first tranche, 8,500,000 shares at a value of Ch$ 2,350 per share, which were preferentially offered to the Company's shareholders registered in the Shareholders' Registry on November 24, 2021, although this preferential offer must be exercised between November 30, 2021 and December 29, 2021. The Company's shareholders subscribed for 8,193,660 shares under the preferential offer, which produced gross proceeds to Salmones Camanchaca of Ch$ 19,255,101,000, equivalent to approximately US$ 23 million. After completing the offer, the Company has 74,193,660 issued, subscribed and paid shares with no par value.

c) Share premium

	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$
Share premium	2,284	27,539
Total	2,284	27,539

Share premium as of December 31, 2020 were capitalized, in accordance with the agreement at the Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting held on October 18, 2021. The value as of December 31, 2021 is the difference between the issued and subscribed share capital value and the total shares subscribed and paid in the capital increase.

d) Dividend provision

The Company made losses during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. Therefore, it had no net distributable income and no minimum dividend provisions.

e) Other reserves

Other reserves are as follows.

	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$
Translation in other companies reserves	(1,310)	(529)
Corporate reorganization reserves (*)	23,515	23,515
Total	22,205	22,986

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

f) Movements in retained earnings are as follows.

	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$
Opening balance	25,704	61,543
Legal minimum interim dividends	-	-
Final dividends that exceed the legal minimum	-	(4,212)
Net income (loss) for the year	(9,364)	(31,627)
Closing balance	16,340	25,704

NOTE 23 - EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share are as follows.

Detail	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$
Net income (loss) for the year (ThUS$)	(9,364)	(31,627)
Weighted average number of shares	74,193,660	66,000,000
Basic earnings per share (US$/share)	(0.1262)	(0.4792)

Basic earnings (loss) per share takes the net income (loss) for the year 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 years ended December 31,	
	2021 ThUS$	2020 ThUS$
Fresh salmon sales	81,783	90,288
Frozen salmon sales	198,995	154,605
Services	4,919	4,550
Other products	7,965	5,920
Total	293,662	255,363

Operating revenue by destination market is as follows:

DESTINATION	12-31-2021 %	12-31-2020 %
Exports	88.94	91.92
Domestic	11.06	8.08
TOTAL	100.00	100.00

DESTINATION	12-31-2021 %	12-31-2020 %
USA	42.06	45.27
Europe + Eurasia	6.62	6.97
Asia, except Japan	6.32	6.12
Japan	7.63	12.64
LATAM, except Chile	25.84	19.68
Chilean operations	11.06	8.08
Others	0.47	1.24
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.

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

a) As of December 31, 2021

Products	USA ThUS$	Europe + Eurasia ThUS$	Asia excluding Japan ThUS$	Japan ThUS$	LATAM, except Chile ThUS$	Chile ThUS$	Others ThUS$	TOTAL ThUS$
Atlantic salmon	121,298	19,204	16,594	19,001	73,284	19,463	1,394	270,238
Coho salmon	2,219	226	1,953	3,412	2,594	136	-	10,540
Others	-	-	-	-	-	12,884	-	12,884
TOTAL	123,517	19,430	18,547	22,413	75,878	32,483	1,394	293,662

b) As of December 31, 2020

Products	USA ThUS$	Europe + Eurasia ThUS$	Asia excluding Japan ThUS$	Japan ThUS$	LATAM, except Chile ThUS$	Chile ThUS$	Others ThUS$	TOTAL ThUS$
Atlantic salmon	114,478	16,441	13,599	25,793	48,172	10,040	3,207	231,730
Coho salmon	1,136	1,349	2,017	6,474	2,072	115	-	13,163
Others	-	-	-	-	-	10,470	-	10,470
TOTAL	115,614	17,790	15,616	32,267	50,244	20,625	3,207	255,363

NOTE 25 – ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Administrative expenses are as follows.

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021 ThUS$	2020 ThUS$
Corporate support services	4,224	4,380
Remuneration	1,597	1,853
Communications	407	258
Leases	511	530
Depreciation	51	91
Audit and consultancy	121	131
Travel and travelling allowances	44	32
Legal expenses	525	192
Overhead expenses	449	468
Stock market expenses	210	299
Membership fees	472	392
Other administrative expenses	217	366
Total	8,828	8,992

NOTE 26 - DISTRIBUTION COSTS

Distribution costs are as follows.

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021 ThUS$	2020 ThUS$
Distribution services	1,620	1,749
Remuneration	940	1,106
Storage expenses	2,126	2,342
Commissions	524	359
Haulage costs	1,163	1,920
Maritime freight	903	1,050
Insurance	233	259
Shipment costs	125	167
Travel and Traveling allowances	10	52
Samples and analysis	0	0
Export certificates	313	229
Leases	0	0
Sales and marketing expenses	227	237
Other expenses	398	400
Total	8,582	9,870

NOTE 27 - FINANCIAL INCOME AND COSTS

Financial costs are detailed as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021 ThUS$	2020 ThUS$
Financial interest	4,584	3,616
Financial commissions	143	249
Interest on leases - IFRS 16	24	56
Other expenses	65	61
Total	4,816	3,982

Financial income is detailed as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021 ThUS$	2020 ThUS$
Rescheduled financing income - IFRS 9	2,658	-
Total	2,658	-

The refinancing and rescheduling of long-term loans generated financial income of ThUS$ 2,658 due to the application of IFRS 9, as the renegotiation was positive when the present value of future cash flows under the new structure is compared to the previous structure. This effect must be amortized with a charge to income over the term of the loan.

NOTE 28 – EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES

Exchange differences are as follows.

Description	Currency	For the years ended December 31, 2021 ThUS$	2020 ThUS$
Assets (charge) / credit			
Banks	CLP	(1,165)	(363)
Banks	EUR	(14)	(9)
Domestic customer receivables	CLP	(95)	66
Foreign customer receivables	EUR	(20)	29
Miscellaneous receivables	CLP	(14)	9
Recoverable taxes	CLP	(2,813)	964
Tax assets, non-current	CLP	(209)	
Other non-financial assets, non-current	CLP	-	7
Other non-financial assets, non-current	UF	-	9
Others	CLP	(11)	67
Total		(4,341)	779
Liabilities (charge) / credit			
Loans from banks	CLP	-	(989)
Trade payables	CLP	2,690	
Trade payables	EUR	7	(37)
Trade payables	NOK	(2)	-
Notes payable	CLP	9	(12)
Notes payable	UF	(2)	-
Notes payable	EUR	10	(3)
Provisions and withholdings	CLP	201	(237)
Provisions and withholdings	EUR	-	(21)
Operating leases	CLP	5	26
Operating leases	UF	40	6
Total		2,958	(1,267)
Gain (loss) on foreign currency conversion		(1,383)	(488)

NOTE 29 - OTHER INCOME (LOSSES)

Other income for the year is as follows.

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021 ThUS$	2020 ThUS$
Net gain (loss) on selling assets	(297)	(69)
Gain (loss) on insurance claims	(2,909)	(5,051)
Costs of disposing of property, plant and equipment	(449)	(614)
Earnings from the trout joint venture	(231)	2,274
Gain on investment sales	-	(49)
Total	(3,886)	(3,509)

Salmones Camanchaca (the Company) had a one third interest in a trout joint venture. However, as this is not a separate legal entity from the joint venture Manager, Caleta Bay, the Company does not exercise joint control or significant influence over the key decisions of this business. The Manager is fully responsible for the entire value chain, it operates this business in its own name and its own risk, and is liable to the aquaculture, sanitary, environmental or other authorities. The only assets that Salmones Camanchaca contribute 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 Salmones Camanchaca 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.

As of December 31, 2021, the provision not covered by insurance of ThUS$ 2,909 was the insurance deductible for the biomass claims on natural algae blooms at farming sites in the Comau fjord.

NOTE 30 - ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are as follows:

Description	Currency	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	USD	20,927	6,522
Cash and cash equivalents	CLP	11,240	2,295
Cash and cash equivalents	EUR	2	221
Other financial assets, current	CLP	12	36
Other financial assets, current	EUR	-	305
Other non-financial assets, current	USD	6,617	1,216
Other non-financial assets, current	CLP	6,909	6,206
Trade and other receivables, current	USD	26,679	12,940
Trade and other receivables, current	CLP	240	1,683
Trade and other receivables, current	EUR	144	763
Related party receivables, current	USD	50,119	35,704
Inventories	USD	41,987	46,963
Biological assets, current	USD	115,561	113,756
Tax assets, current	CLP	12,702	13,691
Total		**293,139**	**242,301**

Description	Currency	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$
Non-current assets			
Other financial assets, non-current	USD	27	27
Other non-financial assets, non-current	USD	112	112
Tax assets, non-current	USD	2,507	2,168
Equity method investments	USD	4,061	4,889
Intangible assets other than goodwill	USD	6,972	6,972
Property, plant, and equipment	USD	116,506	115,618
Deferred tax assets	USD	2,462	2,963
Total		**132,647**	**132,749**

Description	Currency	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$
Current liabilities			
Other financial liabilities, current	USD	24,118	43,040
Lease liabilities, current	USD	-	79
Lease liabilities, current	CLP	11	45
Lease liabilities, current	UF	168	359
Trade and other payables, current	USD	53,760	36,733
Trade and other payables, current	EUR	1,076	1,239
Trade and other payables, current	CLP	20,369	18,932
Trade and other payables, current	UF	738	1,519
Trade and other payables, current	NOK	20	3
Trade and other payables, current	DKK	(7)	-
Related party payables, current	USD	3,090	11,431
Related party payables, current	CLP	172	-
Other provisions, current	USD	7,316	5,338
Other provisions	CLP	230	141
Employee benefits provisions, current	CLP	1,489	1,573
Total		112,550	120,432

Description	Currency	12-31-2021 ThUS$	12-31-2020 ThUS$
Non-current liabilities			
Other financial liabilities, non-current	USD	129,956	79,739
Lease liabilities, non-current	UF	7	187
Deferred tax liabilities	USD	2,602	6,519
Employee benefit provisions, non-current	CLP	32	158
Total		132,597	86,603

NOTE 31 - GUARANTEES AND CONTINGENCIES

a) Bank loan conditions

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	Property	Book value ThUS$
Name	Relationship			
Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Commercial	Concessions mortgages	Concessions	6,972
Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Commercial	Property mortgage	Tome real estate	7,352
Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Commercial	Property mortgage	Puerto Varas real estate	2,215
Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Commercial	Property mortgage	Calbuco real estate	214
Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Commercial	Property mortgage	Salmon vessels	1,050
Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Commercial	Pledge	Machinery and equipment	22,075
Salmones Camanchaca S.A.	Commercial	Pledge	Buildings and construction	17,133

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. Salmones Camanchaca S.A. has litigation or administrative proceedings before the Courts of Justice or administrative bodies at the reporting date. Therefore, it had created the following provisions as of December 31, 2021.

	12-31-2021		12-31-2020	
Proceedings	Number of cases	Accounting provision ThUS$	Number of cases	Accounting provision ThUS$
Civil	3	77	4	90
Employment	11	28	9	52
Administrative	3	-	-	-
Criminal	2	-	1	-
Total	19	105	14	142

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 December 31, 2021.

Project	12-31-2021 Investment ThUS$
Waste management	1,535
Environmental services	3,512
Total	5,047

The Company invested in the following environmental mitigation projects during the period January 1 to December 31, 2021.

Project	12-31-2021 Investment ThUS$
Waste management	1,076
Environmental services	270
Total	1,346

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

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.

Statement of Responsibility

Company: Salmones Camanchaca S.A.
RUT: 76.065.596-1

On February 23, 2022, the directors and the CEO of Salmones Camanchaca S.A., undersign this financial statements and state under oath that the information contained in it is the faithful expression of the truth and they confirm, to the best of their knowledge, that the financial statements for the period January 1 to December 31, 2021 have been prepared in accordance with current applicable accounting standards, and give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the entity and the group taken as a whole and that the report of the consolidated financial statements includes a fair review.

Jorge Fernández García
RUT: 6.377.734-K
Chairman

Felipe Sandoval Precht
RUT: 7.673.035-0
Board Member

Francisco Cifuentes Correa
RUT: 4.333.851-K
Board Member

Tore Valderhaug
R.U.T. 26.622.508-3
Board Member

Joaquín Villarino Herrera
RUT: 9.669.100-9
Board Member

Rodrigo Errázuriz Ruiz-Tagle
RUT: 5.618.098-2
Board Member

Ricardo García Holtz
RUT: 6.999.716-3
Board Member

Manuel Arriagada Ossa
RUT: 12.149.818-9
CEO

Santiago, February 23, 2022.