FAIRR COMPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

2023

SALMONES CAMANCHACA S.A

1. GHG 5.4 Climate-related scenario analysis. Increase Veterinary and medicine cost

An increase of 20% in veterinary costs is estimated compared to the budget for 2023. On one hand, this is due to a rise in the value of products with preventive action (vaccines), and on the other hand, it's a year with greater health challenges, mainly Caligidiosis, which forces the application of higher number of control measures (both pharmacological and non-pharmacological). Additionally, there is greater pressure from SRS infections, heavily influenced by environmental variability.

Health costs account for approximately 5% of the cost per kilo of WFE (Whole Fish Equivalent). Consequently, in a year with price variability (on the downside) and an increase in costs, a 20% increment has an impact on final production costs. Hence, to mitigate these expenses, the company is enhancing farming practices. These improvements begin with reproductive management (better genetics), investment in biosecurity, and the production of robust smolts (genetics, vaccines, eliminations). This coordination must extend to subsequent cultivation stages, corresponding to the growth phase, where stress management and appropriate nutrition are crucial, as well as selecting optimal farm sites. Finally, health surveillance with the timely application of measures is vital for the fish's performance and, consequently, for minimizing cost impacts

2. GHG 5.6 Climate-related scenario analysis. Carbon Tax

In Chile, the tax on emissions from stationary sources is regulated by Law No. 21.210, which defines a criterion associated with emission intensity. This criterion states that establishments whose combustion sources (regardless of the technology) emit an amount equal to or greater than 100 metric tons of particulate matter (MP) or 25,000 metric tons of CO2 annually will be subject to the application of the tax.

Tax-liable contributors can offset all or part of their taxed emissions by implementing emissions reduction projects for the same pollutant. Alternatively, they must pay the tax. The tax amount is calculated using a polynomial equation that takes into account, for local pollutants, a value of 0.1 USD for each ton emitted, in addition to the per capita social cost of pollution for each pollutant and a value associated with CO2 emissions of 5 USD.

Under the current regulatory framework, no operations of Salmones Camanchaca are subject to the payment of emissions tax

3. DEF 7.4 Feed Innovation. Risk assessment

Risk Description: The reduction in availability of key ingredients used in fish feed production could lead to an increase in their costs. The primarily affected ingredients include fish oil and fishmeal, and other key ingredients such as canola oil, soy protein, and wheat are also subject to unpredictable price changes caused by supply and demand fluctuations, climate variations, harvest sizes, transportation and storage costs, global policies, etc.

Potential Business Impact of the Risk: The Company is exposed to price changes in salmon feed, which accounts for approximately half of the cultivation cost. The Company has feed contracts that are adjusted quarterly based on cost plus a margin. Over the past years, prices of major inputs used in production processes had remained stable, but significant price hikes have been observed since the latter part of 2021 due to reduced fishing in the southern hemisphere and increased costs resulting from supply reductions due to the Ukraine conflict. Additionally, rising fuel costs have increased the cost of raw material transportation.

Mitigation Actions: Technological tools to reduce feed that falls to the seafloor, thereby lowering the feed conversion ratio and increasing feeding efficiency.

4. WAT 1.11 Water use & scarcity in facilities. Water Related - OPEX

During the year 2022, the OPEX associated with effluent management and monitoring of wastewater discharge (RILES) amounted to 243,705 USD, encompassing all operations of Salmones Camanchaca that necessitate it.

5. WAT 3.4 Water use & scarcity in animal farming. Partnership with third party

Since 2021, we have been working on a Clean Production Agreement focused on circular economy and climate change for the aquaculture industry. This effort is led by SalmonChile, which represents the industry association of Chilean salmon producers and distributors, in collaboration with the Chilean Climate Change Agency, a government entity responsible for coordinating climate change-related actions and policies.

One of the objectives of this Clean Production Agreement involves calculating the corporate water footprint and making this information publicly available. This data is currently accessible on the company's website.

6. POL 1.2 Waste and Pollution. Processing facilities that operate in locations with high and medium water stress (from a quality perspective)

Salmones Camanchaca S.A. operates exclusively within Chile, with facilities located in the Bio Bio, Los Lagos, and Aysén regions. These regions exhibit a low risk of water quality issues (Physical Risk Quality) according to the WRI tool utilized.

7. FAW 5.6 Disease management. Non- Medicinal/non-chemical approaches taken to prevent disease outbreak

One of the measures implemented by the company for disease and mortality management involves animal welfare practices throughout all stages of fish growth. The company has an Animal Welfare policy aimed at harvesting healthy fish while ensuring an appropriate environment for Salmon growth. Notable work carried out in 2022 includes ongoing training of personnel in biosecurity and animal welfare to prevent the spread of dangerous pathogens.

Other measures employed by the company for disease management include:

- Regular check-ups and visits by veterinarians to all salmon farms
- Daily removal of mortalities with recording of causes to implement timely treatments.
- Fish cultivated under established norms regarding density and maximum numbers per cage.
- Farming structures equipped with systems maintaining optimal environmental conditions for the fish, such as constant net cleaning to ensure good water exchange in the cages, automatic oxygenation systems, emergency systems to prevent and mitigate stress from microalgae, predator protection nets, among others.
- Use of vaccines during freshwater stages.
- Use of functional diets to enhance the salmon's immune response.
- Improved health performance through continuous genetic work involving the selection of breeding stock.

Through these aforementioned measures, the company aims to reduce antibiotic usage by preventing the occurrence of diseases.

8. WOR 2.7 Working Conditions. Report of number of grievances

During 2022, a complaint was received through the official consultation and complaint mechanisms implemented within the company's facilities.