SALMONES CAMANCHACA S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Earnings Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the period ended June 30, 2023

Salmones Camanchaca

Salmones Camanchaca S.A. is a vertically integrated salmon producer engaged in breeding, egg production, recirculating hatcheries for Atlantic salmon and pass-through or lake hatcheries for Coho salmon, fish farming sites in estuary, fjord and oceanic waters used mainly for Atlantic salmon, primary and secondary processing, and marketing and sales of Atlantic and Coho salmon through five sales offices in its main markets.

The Company's Atlantic and Coho salmon production target for 2023 is between 56,000 and 60,000 MT WFE and for 2024 between 60,000 and 65,000 MT WFE. Salmones Camanchaca participates in trout farming through a one third share of a joint venture, which uses Salmones Camanchaca farming sites in coastal-estuarine waters, and currently plans to harvest an average of 9,000 MT WFE per year until 2028.

Salmones Camanchaca has 1,800 employees on average, 60% of whom work in its value-added plant. The main Atlantic salmon sales markets are currently the USA and Mexico.

Highlights for the second quarter 2023 (Q2 2023)

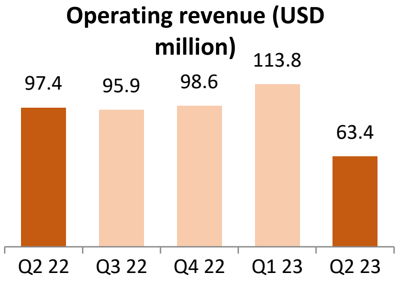
- **Operating revenue for Q2 2023 was USD 63.4 million,** a decrease of 35% compared to Q2 2022 due to a reduction in sales volumes for the quarter (-34%). However, **operating revenue for the first half year was USD 177.2 million**, which was in line with the previous year. Thus, sales of Atlantic and Coho in H1 2023 vs H1 2022 fell by 5.7%, which was offset by better prices for both species of 7% and 3%, respectively.
- **Atlantic salmon harvest volumes for Q2 2023 were 6,423 MT WFE**, a decrease of 48% compared to Q2 2022 at 12,446 MT WFE, due to a scheduled reduction in the Company's harvesting plan following its risk mitigation strategy previously communicated. **Atlantic salmon harvest volumes for the first half year were 17,512 MT WFE,** a decrease of 15% compared to the previous year, but in line with expectations for this period.
- **Coho smolt stocking to date is expected to double harvest volumes for 2023-2024 season** vs 5,856 MT from 2022-2023 season.
- **The quarterly cost of harvested Atlantic salmon (ex-cage, live weight) was USD 4.98/kg (USD 5.36/kg WFE)**, mainly due to two farming sites harvested this quarter which were affected by SRS outbreaks, sea lice and sea lion attacks. High price levels for salmon feed ingredients in late 2022 and early 2023, also affected costs. Thus **ex-cage costs for the first half year were USD 4.53/kg live weight (USD 4.87/kg WFE)**, which were higher than these costs for H1 2022 of USD 4.17/kg live weight.
- **The total process cost including harvesting was USD 1.49/kg WFE,** which was higher than the USD 0.99/kg WFE of Q2 2022, mainly due to the lower processing scale as a result of lower harvest volumes. This planned reduction allowed the Tomé secondary processing plant to be shut down for 5 weeks for scheduled major maintenance and several improvements. **The processing cost for the first half year was USD 1.33/kg WFE**, which was higher than the long-term target of USD 1/kg and higher than in 2022 (USD 1.12/kg WFE). The increase was explained by lower volumes and cost inflation. An extraordinary compensation was paid, as a result of collective negotiations, which also affected costs.
- Consequently, **gross margin was USD 5.0 million**, which was USD 20.6 million lower than in Q2 2022, when it was USD 25.6 million. However, **this margin for the first half year was USD 32.0 million**, an improvement of USD 2.1 million with respect to 2022.
- **EBITDA came in at USD 4.3 million in Q2 2023**, due to the reasons commented above for sales and margins**.** **EBITDA for the first half year was USD 29.7 million,** in line with H1 2022, with an EBITDA margin of 16.7%.
- **Atlantic salmon EBIT/kg WFE was negative USD 0.05 during Q2 2023**, which compares to positive USD 1.75/kg WFE in Q2 2022, due to the reduced sales and margins as previously commented. Coho salmon EBIT/kg WFE was positive USD 0.04, down from USD 1.56 in Q2 2022, due to increases in feed costs, diseases, maladaptation of some fish in seawater, inflationary pressures and a drop in prices.
- **Atlantic salmon's EBIT/kg WFE for the first half year was USD 1.05** (USD 1.21 in 2022) and Coho salmon's was USD 0.26, which was lower than in 2022 (USD 1.58/kg WFE).
- **The net loss for Q2 2023 was USD 1.9 million,** compared to net income of USD 16.9 million for Q2 2022. Net income for the first half year was USD 6.0 million, lower than the USD 18.5 million for 2022, due to a fair value reduction of USD 14.3 million, attributable to the drop in prices during June.
- **The cash balance as of June 30, 2023 was USD 7.5 million and Net Financial Debt was USD 99 million.** Thus, the Net Debt over EBITDA ratio for the last 12 months was 1.27, well below the limit required by lending contracts with banks of 4, and the ratio last year of 1.78.
- Smolt stocking has been completed and normal production parameters are expected. Therefore, **Atlantic salmon harvest volumes for 2023 are expected to be between 45,000 and 47,000 MT WFE, while Coho salmon harvest volumes are expected to be between 11,000 and 13,000 MT WFE**.

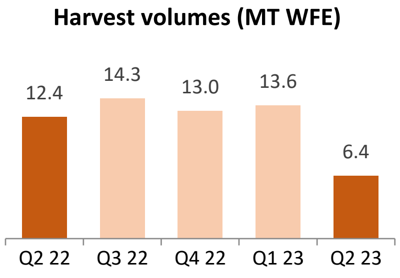
Key Figures

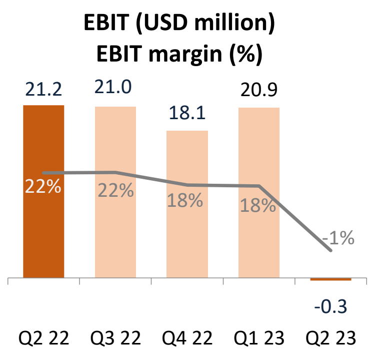
ThUSD	Q2 2023	Q2 2022	Δ%	6m 2023	6m 2022	Δ%
Operating revenue	63,420	97,446	(34.9%)	177,214	178,392	(0.7%)
EBITDA* before fair value adjustments	4,263	25,692	(83.4%)	29,677	29,419	0.9%
EBIT** before fair value adjustments	(311)	21,237	-	20,590	20,812	(1.1%)
EBIT margin %	(0.5%)	21.8%	(2,228 pb)	11.6%	11.7%	(5 pb)
Net fair value adjustments to biological assets	1,279	5,369	(76.2%)	(6,177)	8,128	-
Net income (loss) for the period	(1,907)	16,861	-	6,027	18,482	(67.4%)
Earnings per share (USD)	(0.0257)	0.2273	-	0.0812	0.2491	(67.4%)
<u>Atlantic salmon</u>						
Harvest volumes (MT WFE)	6,423	12,446	(48.4%)	17,512	20,555	(14.8%)
Sales volumes (MT WFE)	6,793	11,677	(41.8%)	18,665	22,243	(16.1%)
Ex-cage harvesting costs (USD/kg live weight)	4.98	4.05	22.9%	4.53	4.17	8.5%
Ex-cage harvesting costs (USD/kg WFE)	5.36	4.36	22.9%	4.87	4.49	8.5%
Processing costs (USD/kg WFE)	1.49	0.99	50.8%	1.33	1.12	19.2%
Price (USD/kg WFE)	7.83	7.81	0.3%	7.81	7.32	6.8%
EBIT/kg WFE (USD)	(0.05)	1.75	-	1.05	1.21	(13.2%)
Inventories (MT WFE)				3,110	4,430	(29.8%)
<u>Coho salmon</u>						
Harvest volumes (MT WFE)	0	0	-	2,491	663	275.5%
Sales volumes (MT WFE)	1,254	506	147.7%	3,938	1,713	129.8%
Ex-cage harvesting costs (USD/kg WFE)	0	0	-	4.28	3.69	16.0%
Processing costs (USD/kg WFE)	0	0	-	0.71	0.64	2.0%
Price (USD/kg WFE)	6.33	6.42	(1.3%)	6.48	6.26	3.4%
EBIT/kg WFE (USD)	0.04	1.56	(97.5%)	0.26	1.58	(83.7%)
Inventories (MT WFE)				1,615	4,486	(64.0%)
Financial debt				106,577	123,503	(13.7%)
Net Financial Debt				99,083	90,324	9.7%
Equity Ratio				47.0%	47.8%	(73 pb)
Net Financial Debt / LTM EBITDA				1.27	1.78	(28.7%)

* EBITDA: Gross margin before fair value adjustments + depreciation - administrative expenses - distribution costs

** EBIT: Gross margin before fair value adjustment - administrative expenses - distribution costs







Financial Performance

Results for the second quarter 2023

Salmones Camanchaca harvested 6,423 MT WFE of Atlantic salmon in Q2 2023, which was 48% less than the harvest volume in Q2 2022 at 12,446 MT WFE but consistent with the Company’s harvest plans, as previously announced, given its risk mitigation strategy, going from 3 Atlantic sites in the Reñihué fjord in the X region to one, replacing the other two with Coho. This risk mitigation strategy was successful as there were no material events of extraordinary mortality this 2023. Sales volumes were 6,793 MT WFE, which were 42% lower than the same period in 2022. Sales volumes of Coho salmon during the second quarter of 2023 were 1,254 MT WFE, which were 148% higher than Q2 2022 at 506 MT WFE. The Coho salmon 2022-2023 season harvest volumes were 5,856 MT WFE, which were higher than the previous season's at 2,504 MT WFE. These harvest volumes are expected to double in the 2023-2024 season.

Despite salmon prices falling towards the end of the second quarter, the average selling price of Atlantic salmon was USD 7.83/kg WFE, in line with Q2 2022. Salmones Camanchaca excels in its ability to switch formats and markets in response to changing market conditions, to successfully capture market opportunities. Lower Atlantic salmon sales volumes at similar prices generated revenue of USD 63.4 million, which was 35% lower than in Q2 2022.

Atlantic salmon ex-cage live weight costs were USD 4.98/kg in the quarter, which were 23% higher than in Q2 2022, mainly due to two sites that represented 73% of the volume harvested in Q2, which were extraordinarily affected by sea lion attacks and a high presence of sea lice and SRS, increasing treatment costs. The high prices of salmon feed also affected costs.

With lower harvest volumes expected for the quarter, the primary and secondary processing costs were USD 1.49/kg WFE, which were higher than the USD 0.99/kg WFE of Q2 2022, and this increase was also explained by inflation.

Extraordinary mortalities for the quarter were USD 0.8 million, compared to USD 0.6 million in Q2 2022, and were caused mainly due to freshwater alevin elimination related to one less site to be stocked in the plan.

Quarterly expenses on fallow assets, such as non-biomass farming sites, were USD 5.5 million, compared to USD 2.1 million in Q2 2022. This increase was partially explained by the scheduled 5-week shutdown of the value-added processing plant in Tomé for major maintenance and planned improvements, which accounted for about half of that cost.

Consequently, gross margin was USD 5.0 million, which was lower than in Q2 2022, when it was USD 25.6 million.

The Company's selling and administrative (S&A) expenses increased by 21% compared to Q2 2022. This was attributable to higher warehousing, loading and freight costs, and local currency appreciation. S&A expenses as a proportion of operating revenue increased from 4.5% to 8.3%.

EBIT before fair value adjustments for Q2 2023 was negative USD 0.3 million, compared to positive USD 21.2 million in Q2 2022, which was due to lower sales volumes for Atlantic salmon and higher costs. Thus, EBIT/kg WFE for Atlantic salmon was negative USD 0.05/kg WFE for Q2 2023, compared to positive USD 1.75/kg WFE for Q2 2022. Coho salmon sales volumes in Q2 2023 were 1,254 MT WFE, more than double sales volumes in Q2 2022, with an EBIT/kg WFE of USD 0.04, lower than the USD 1.56 in Q2 2022, due to increases in feed costs, diseases, maladaptation of some fish in seawater, inflationary pressures and a drop in prices.

The net fair value adjustment for Q2 2023 was USD 1.3 million, compared to USD 5.4 million for Q2 2022, a difference of USD 4.1 million explained by lower market prices at the end of June and higher costs attributable to higher feed prices and environmental risk mitigation measures.

Although financial debt fell by USD 17 million during Q2 2023 to USD 107 million as of June 2023, financial expenses increased from USD 1.8 million in Q2 2022 to USD 2.5 million in Q2 2023, which was explained by an increase in the reference interest rate for bank loans.

Other gains and losses were negative USD 0.9 million, which was similar to Q2 2022. This was explained by the trout joint venture business, which generated a net loss for the Company of USD 1.0 million in the quarter, compared to a net loss of USD 0.7 million in Q2 2022. This business was affected by higher costs and falling sales in the Japanese market that experienced high inventories and depreciation of local currency.

Consequently, the Company had a net loss after taxes for Q2 2023 of USD 1.9 million, compared to net income for Q2 2022 of USD 16.9 million.

Cash flow for Q2 2023

Net cash flow in Q2 2023 was negative USD 3.6 million, compared to positive USD 3.8 million in Q2 2022, which was explained by:

- Positive operating cash flow of USD 15.4 million, compared to positive USD 34.2 million in Q2 2022. This decrease was due to lower sales and higher payments to suppliers associated with the additional working capital required for the Company's growth plan for Coho salmon this year and for Atlantic salmon in 2024.
- Negative investing cash flow of USD 4.6 million in Q2 2023, compared to negative USD 9.0 million in Q2 2022, which focused on asset maintenance.
- Negative financing cash flow of USD 14.3 million in Q2 2023, due to paying dividends of USD 24.3 million, equivalent to 60% of net distributable income for 2022, offset by increased short-term loans of USD 10 million. This compares to negative USD 20.0 million in Q2 2022, due to loan repayments in that period.

Salmones Camanchaca had net cash of USD 7.5 million as of June 30, 2023 and unused lines of credit of USD 46.6 million as of that date, which provided it with USD 54.1 million of available liquidity compared to USD 63.2 million as of June 30, 2022.

H1 2023 Results

Salmones Camanchaca harvested 17,512 MT WFE of Atlantic salmon during the first half of 2023, which was 15% lower than harvest volumes for the same period in 2022 of 20,555 MT WFE, aligned with the Company’s harvesting plan. Coho salmon harvest volumes were 2,491 MT WFE, arising from the final part of the 2022-2023 season.

Thus, total harvest volumes were 20,003 MT WFE, which were less than harvest volumes in 2022 of 21,218 MT WFE.

Operating revenue for H1 2023 was USD 177 million, which was very similar to the previous year at USD 178 million. Atlantic salmon sales volumes fell to 18,665 MT WFE from 22,243 MT WFE in H1 2022. This was offset by higher Coho salmon sales volumes that rose to 3,938 MT WFE from 1,713 MT WFE in H1 2022, and by price increases for Atlantic salmon of 7% and Coho salmon of 3%.

Cost of sales were affected by higher feed prices. Cost/kg for Atlantic salmon were affected by lower harvest volumes and higher processing costs due to the scheduled shutdown of the Tomé plant. Furthermore, at the beginning of the year there were oxygen depletion incidents, occasional SRS outbreaks, sea lice infestations and sea lion attacks. Thus, ex-cage costs for H1 2023 were USD 4.53/kg live weight (USD 4.87/kg WFE), which were higher than USD 4.17/kg live weight for H1 2022 (USD 4.49/kg WFE).

Extraordinary mortalities and associated costs are immediately expensed when they occur and these were USD 0.9 million, mainly due to freshwater alevin elimination related to one less site to be stocked in the plan. They were significantly lower than the USD 4.2 million for the same period last year when there were severe oxygen depletion and algae bloom events.

Processing costs for Atlantic salmon including harvesting costs were USD 1.33/kg WFE, which were above the long-term target of USD 1/kg and higher than these costs in H1 2022 of USD 1.12/kg WFE, due to lower processing volumes during Q2 2023 and inflationary pressures on costs.

The gross margin for H1 2023 was USD 32.0 million, an improvement of USD 2.1 million over H1 2022, as a result of lower extraordinary mortalities and higher salmon prices, but with lower sales volumes and higher associated costs.

Administrative expenses for H1 2023 increased by 13.9% or USD 0.7 million, mainly due to the macroeconomic effects of local currency appreciation. As a proportion of operating revenues, administrative expenses increased from 2.7% to 3.1%. Distribution and selling costs increased by USD 1.7 million, due to higher cold storage and freight costs. Thus, the Company's selling and administrative expenses increased in absolute terms and as a percentage of operating revenues from 5.1% to 6.4% for the half year.

Operating EBIT before fair value adjustments was positive USD 20.6 million for H1 2023, which was in line with 2022.

Half-year sales of Atlantic salmon generated an EBIT/kg WFE of USD 1.05, which was lower than USD 1.21 in H1 2022, explained by lower sales volumes, but slightly offset by higher salmon prices. Coho salmon generated an EBIT/kg WFE of USD 0.26, also lower than in H1 2022 when it was USD 1.58/kg WFE, mainly due to higher costs.

Net fair value adjustments as of June 30, 2023 were negative USD 6.2 million, compared to positive USD 8.1 million for H1 2022. This reduction was explained by lower market prices as of the end of June, and by higher ex-cage costs due to increased feed prices and environmental risk mitigation measures increasing the historical cost book value of the biomass.

Other gains and losses were negative USD 1.3 million due to the trout joint venture, which was affected by lower sales volumes and higher costs.

Accordingly, net income after taxes for H1 2023 was USD 6.0 million, which was lower than the net income of USD 18.5 million for H1 2022.

Cash flow for H1 2023

Net cash flow for H1 2023 was negative USD 13.3 million compared to positive USD 1.0 million for H1 2022, which was explained by:

- <u>Positive operating cash flow of USD 11.0 million</u>, compared to positive USD 55.2 million in H1 2022. This decrease was explained by lower sales collections and an increase in payments to suppliers associated with the additional working capital required for the Company's growth plan for Coho salmon this year and for Atlantic salmon in 2024, as smolt stocking has already begun.

- Negative investing cash flow of USD 10.4 million, but less than the negative USD 23.2 million invested in H1 2022, which was in line with the Company's investment plan.
- Negative financing cash flow of USD 14.3 million, due to paying dividends from 2022 earnings of USD 24.3 million, offset by drawing down loans of USD 10 million. This compares to negative cash flow of USD 30.0 million in H1 2022, due to loan repayments in that period.

Financial position

Assets

The Company's total assets increased by 4.2% during H1 2023 to USD 441 million.

Current assets increased by USD 16.4 million, which is mainly due to an increase in biological assets of USD 42.3 million, which was in line with the Company's growth plans for Coho and Atlantic salmon, offset by a decrease in inventories of USD 15.2 million, due to sales in a low harvest volumes context, and a reduction in cash of USD 13.3 million.

Non-current assets increased by USD 1.6 million or 1.1%, mainly driven by an increase in property, plant and equipment of USD 0.8 million associated with investments net of depreciation for the period.

Liabilities and equity

The Company's total liabilities increased by USD 23.9 million or 11.4% compared to December 2022, to reach USD 233 million as of June 2023. Current liabilities increased by USD 19.9 million to USD 114.3 million, mainly due to an increase in payables and financial liabilities associated with additional working capital required for the production plan, offset by a decrease in related company payables, due to reversing the 2022 provision for the dividend paid in May 2023. Non-current liabilities increased by USD 3.9 million to USD 119 million, due to the increase of USD 1.9 million in non-current financial liabilities.

Consequently, net financial debt increased by USD 8.8 million to USD 99 million as of June 2023, compared to USD 75 million as of December 2022.

Equity decreased by USD 5.9 million during H1 2023 to USD 207 million as of June 30. This decrease was due to the payment of dividends, offset by net income for the half year. As a result, the equity to total assets ratio was 47%, which was lower than the 50% as of December 31, 2022.

Operating Performance

Salmones Camanchaca's performance is mainly driven by three key factors:

1. **The price of Atlantic salmon**, which is sensitive to Norwegian and Chilean supply conditions and North American demand.

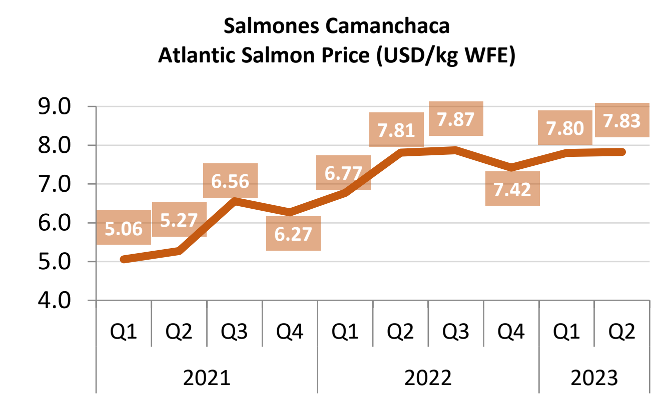
2. **Practices and performance of growing-out at sea and its environmental-sanitary conditions**, which affect fish survival, feed conversion ratios, growth rates and the medicines required to improve fish health, as these determine most of the ex-cage costs.

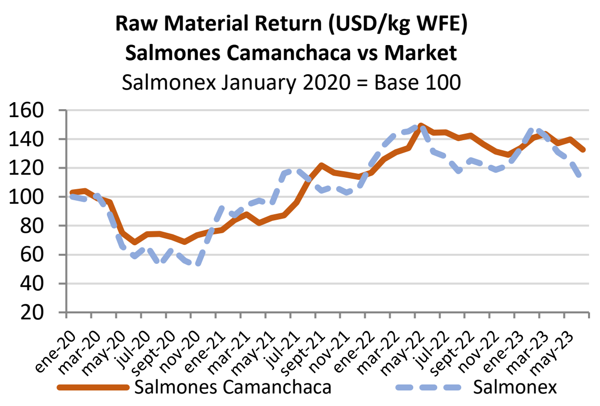
3. **The cost of feed**, which represents approximately half of the live weight unit cost at harvest.

I. Product Prices

Despite falling market prices, the average price of Atlantic salmon sold by Salmones Camanchaca during Q2 2023 was USD 7.83 per kg WFE, which was similar to Q2 2022. The Company's flexibility and agility to react to market changes by switching formats and markets to capture the best return on its raw materials helped it to keep its prices above the market, despite the global price reductions during the period. Prices have recovered by the date of this report compared to the end of June.

Salmones Camanchaca achieved greater price stability by adding value to the Company's products and sales with medium-term commercial agreements that mitigate volatility. While prices rose in January and February 2023, the raw material return (RMR) on products sold lagged behind the Salmonex market reference used by the Company, but for Q2 2023 the RMR has exceeded Salmonex reference rate by USD 0.74 and in June by USD 1.14/kg.





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

Volumes

Atlantic salmon		Q2 2023	Q2 2022	Δ	Δ %	6m 2023	6m 2022	Δ	Δ %
Harvest volumes	MT WFE	6,423	12,446	(6,023)	(48.4%)	17,512	20,555	(3,043)	(14.8%)
Production	MT WFE	6,376	12,311	(5,935)	(48.2%)	17,400	21,725	(4,325)	(19.9%)
Sales	MT WFE	6,793	11,677	(4,884)	(41.8%)	18,665	22,243	(3,578)	(16.1%)
Sales	ThUSD	53,195	91,178	(37,982)	(41.7%)	145,836	162,710	(16,875)	(10.4%)
Average sales price	**USD/kg WFE**	**7.83**	**7.81**	**0.02**	**0.3%**	**7.81**	**7.32**	**0.50**	**6.8%**

Coho salmon		Q2 2023	Q2 2022	Δ	Δ %	6m 2023	6m 2022	Δ	Δ %
Harvest volumes	MT WFE	0	0	0	-	2,491	663	1,828	275.5%
Sales	MT WFE	1,254	506	748	147.7%	3,938	1,713	2,224	129.8%
Sales	ThUSD	7,944	3,250	4,694	144.4%	25,511	10,725	14,786	137.9%
Average sales price	**USD/kg WFE**	**6.33**	**6.42**	**-0.08**	**(1.3%)**	**6.48**	**6.26**	**0.21**	**3.4%**

Salmones Camanchaca harvested 17,512 MT WFE of Atlantic salmon during H1 2023, with an average harvest weight of 5.0 kg WFE (open cycle), which was 15% lower than the same period in 2022. Coho salmon harvest volumes added another 2,491 MT WFE during H1 2023.

Atlantic and Coho salmon sales volumes were 8,047 MT WFE during Q2 2023, which were 34% lower than in Q2 2022. Sales were USD 61.1 million, which were 35.3% lower than in Q2 2022. Sales volumes for H1 2023 were 22,602 MT WFE, which was 5.7% lower than in the same period in 2022. They comprised 83% Atlantic salmon products and 17% Coho salmon products and resulted in sales of USD 171.3 million, a decrease of 1.2% over H1 2022.

Operating revenue

The Company's commercial strategy takes advantage of its diversification and capacity to change its target markets and adapt to their requirements. The objective is to focus on the markets and formats that offer the best return on its raw materials over the medium term, while preserving stable relationships with customers in these markets.

Sales by Market Segment as of June 2023

Product or Species	USA ThUSD	Europe ThUSD	Eurasia ThUSD	Asia, except Japan ThUSD	Japan ThUSD	Mexico ThUSD	LATAM except Chile & Mexico ThUSD	Chile ThUSD	Others ThUSD	Total ThUSD
Atlantic salmon	54,535	3,708	3,301	16,944	2,275	35,933	21,292	7,847	0	145,836
Coho salmon	7,147	2,845	0	14	498	14,025	134	849	0	25,511
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,867	0	5,867
Total	**61,682**	**6,553**	**3,301**	**16,958**	**2,772**	**49,958**	**21,426**	**14,564**	**0**	**177,214**
Distribution %	*34.8%*	*3.7%*	*1.9%*	*9.6%*	*1.6%*	*28.2%*	*12.1%*	*8.2%*	*0.0%*	*100.0%*

Sales by Market Segment as of June 2022

Product or Species	USA ThUSD	Europe ThUSD	Eurasia ThUSD	Asia, except Japan ThUSD	Japan ThUSD	Mexico ThUSD	LATAM except Chile & Mexico ThUSD	Chile ThUSD	Others ThUSD	Total ThUSD
Atlantic salmon	77,304	2,639	2,260	8,434	5,174	29,503	19,832	17,423	141	162,710
Coho salmon	3,020	0	144	2,599	1,170	3,167	157	468	0	10,725
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,957	0	4,957
Total	**80,323**	**2,639**	**2,404**	**11,033**	**6,345**	**32,670**	**19,988**	**22,847**	**141**	**178,392**
Distribution %	*45.0%*	*1.5%*	*1.3%*	*6.2%*	*3.6%*	*18.3%*	*11.2%*	*12.8%*	*0.1%*	*100.0%*

The Company defines its value-added products as those that process whole salmon. They represented 74% of Atlantic salmon sales for H1 2023, which was lower than 82% in H1 2022. This proportion for the Coho salmon sales increased from 61% to 95% in H1 2023, which reflects its strategy of adding value in many markets. The remaining sales are head-on gutted whole salmon principally for the Asian markets in fresh and frozen formats.

The main market is the USA and its share reduced this year to 35% compared to 45% in 2022, and Mexico's share increased from 18% to 28%.

The Company's other businesses, such as processing services for third parties, leasing farming sites and sales of smolts and byproducts, resulted in sales of USD 5.9 million in H1 2023, compared to USD 5.0 million in H1 2022.

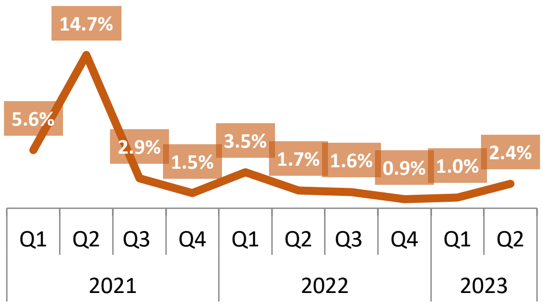
Other businesses - Trout joint venture

As of June 2023, Salmones Camanchaca had dedicated four marine farming concessions to trout farming. These concessions are the Company's contribution to the trout joint venture. Some of these concessions have a mandatory fallow period in the first quarter of odd-numbered years when harvest volumes are smaller, as smolt stocking begins in April. Accordingly, there were no harvests during Q2 2023, compared to 1,448 MT WFE in Q2 2022. The joint venture sold 1,183 MT WFE, compared to 4,973 MT WFE in Q2 2022, although at 12% higher prices. However, finished product processing costs rose by 18% compared to Q2 2022 and as a result Salmones Camanchaca's one third interest was a net loss of USD 1.0 million for the quarter, which compares with a net loss of USD 0.7 million in Q2 2022. The joint venture had 5,454 MT WFE of products in inventory as of June 30, 2023. This result is presented within Other gains (losses). We expect that annual trout harvest volumes will decline to between 8,000 and 9,000 MT WFE with effect from 2023. This agreement could be extended until 2028.

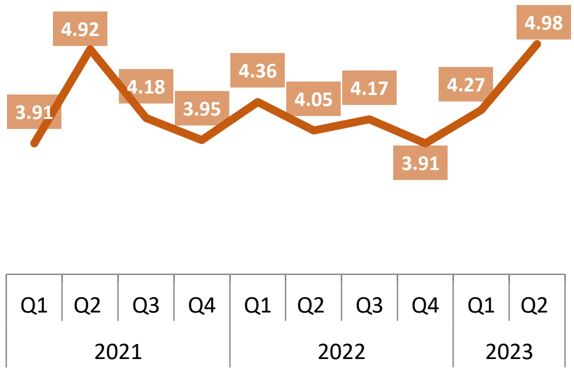
II. Sanitary and Productive Conditions

Atlantic salmon marine biomass mortality in Q2 2023 was 2.4%, compared to 1.7% in Q2 2022, and 14.7% in Q2 2021 due to algae blooms, at similar sites during the previous cycle.

Atlantic salmon mortality* (%)



Atlantic salmon ex-cage live weight cost (USD/kg)



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

The Atlantic salmon ex-cage cost was USD 5.36/kg WFE for Q2 2023, equivalent to USD 4.98/kg live weight. This was 23% higher than in Q2 2022 and similar to Q2 2021, at similar sites during the previous cycle. This cost was affected by harvests at two sites with SRS outbreaks, sea lice infestations and sea lion attacks. Furthermore, costs absorbed by the biomass increased due to increases in the price of salmon feed and other consumables, which have risen by 6% compared to Q2 2022 and 38% compared to Q2 2021.

The seasonally adjusted trends over the last 12 months and the previous cycle in the main production and sanitary variables for closed cycle Atlantic salmon are as follows with improvements as (+) and deteriorations as (-). They have all substantially improved over recent years.

	Biological Indicators					Sustainability Indicators				
Atlantic salmon	**FCRb (Live weight)**	**Productivity kg WFE/smolt**	**Average harvest weight kg WFE**	**Antibiotic use Gr/MT**	**Antiparasitic treatments Gr/MT**	**Number of antibiotic treatments**	**Medicinal treatments (baths)**	**Number of escapes**	**Cycle duration / Fallow periods**	**FIFO Ratio**
LTM 2019	1.19	4.7	5.1	516.2	8.3	2.1	8.3	0	17/7	0.61
LTM 2020	1.17	4.9	5.4	568.4	12.0	2	11.9	37,150	16/8	0.56
LTM 2021	1.15	4.4	5.4	493.0	4.2	2.4	4.2	0	16/8	0.60
LTM 2022	1.13	3.6	4.4	713.8	9.2	3.2	9.1	0	16/8	0.51
LTM 2023	1.08	4.6	5.1	274.0	3.2	1.5	3.2	0	14/10	0.47
23/22	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	=	+	+
23/21	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	=	+	+

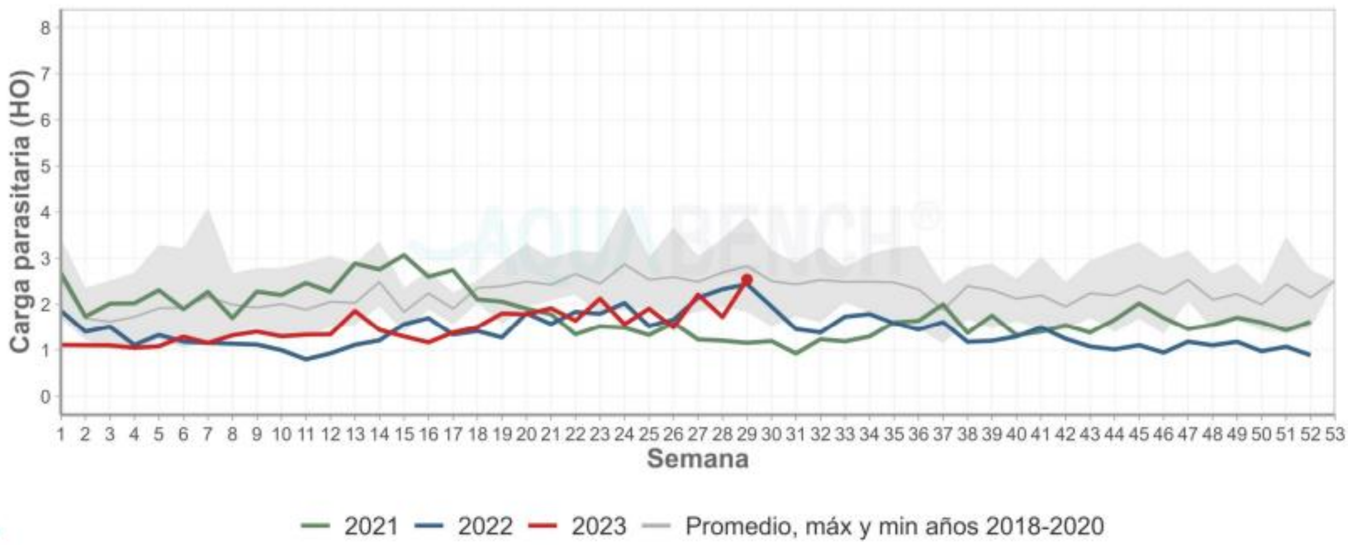
The biological conversion ratio continued to improve and reached 1.08 for 2023, its lowest ever. As did the FIFO indicator, which was lower than its long-term target and lower than the targets set by the Sustainability Linked Loan. Smolt productivity is measured as biomass harvested/number of smolts stocked and it improved to 4.6 kg WFE/smolt in 2023, which was 28% higher than in 2022 and 5% higher than in 2021. Average closed-cycle harvest weight was 5.1 kg WFE, which was 16% higher than in 2022, but 5% lower than the previous cycle in 2021.

Antibiotic use fell by 62% in 2023 compared to 2022 and by 44% compared to 2021, due to improved environmental conditions and the antibiotics reduction plan.

Marine cycles were reduced from 16 to 14 months, and as a result the period that marine farming sites can left fallow extended from 8 to 10 months in 2023.

As of the date of this report, Salmones Camanchaca had two farming sites classified as sea lice High Propagation Sites (HPS), where more than 3 incubating females on average have been spotted.

Figure 1: Comparison of weekly abundance of incubating females in the Chilean industry



Source: Aquabench

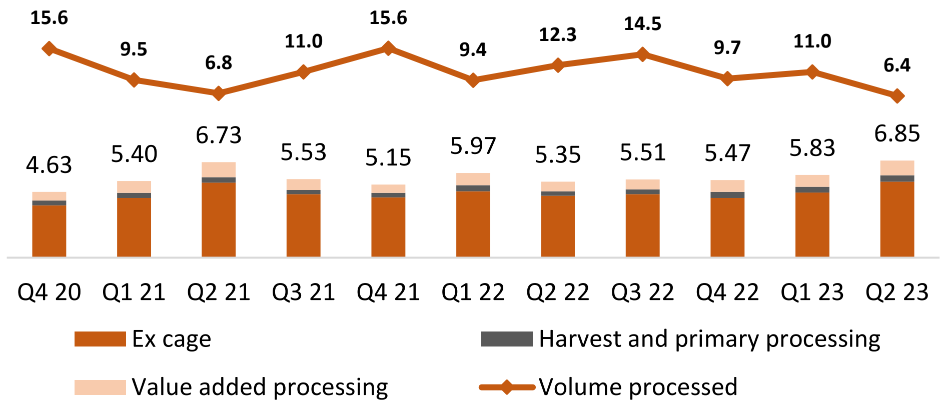
Accordingly, Atlantic salmon costs in Q2 2023 were as follows.

Costs (USD/kg WFE)	Q2 2021	Q2 2022	Q2 2023
Ex-cage (WFE)	5.29	4.36	5.36
Harvest and primary processing (WFE)	0.37	0.33	0.45
Value-added processing (WFE)	1.06	0.66	1.04
Processing cost (WFE)	1.44	0.99	1.49
Total cost of finished product (WFE)	**6.73**	**5.35**	**6.85**

Primary and secondary processing costs totaled USD 1.49/kg WFE, which was higher than the USD 0.99/kg WFE in Q2 2022, mainly due to the lower volume processed associated with lower harvest volumes and the scheduled 5-week stoppage of the Tomé plant for major maintenance and improvements. Furthermore, these costs increased due to inflation on principal processing consumables and local currency appreciation.

Consequently, the total cost of finished products was USD 6.85/kg WFE, which was USD 1.50 higher than Q2 2022 and USD 0.12 higher than the previous cycle in Q2 2021.

Total cost of Atlantic salmon finished products (USD/kg WFE) and processed volume (MT WFE) by quarter

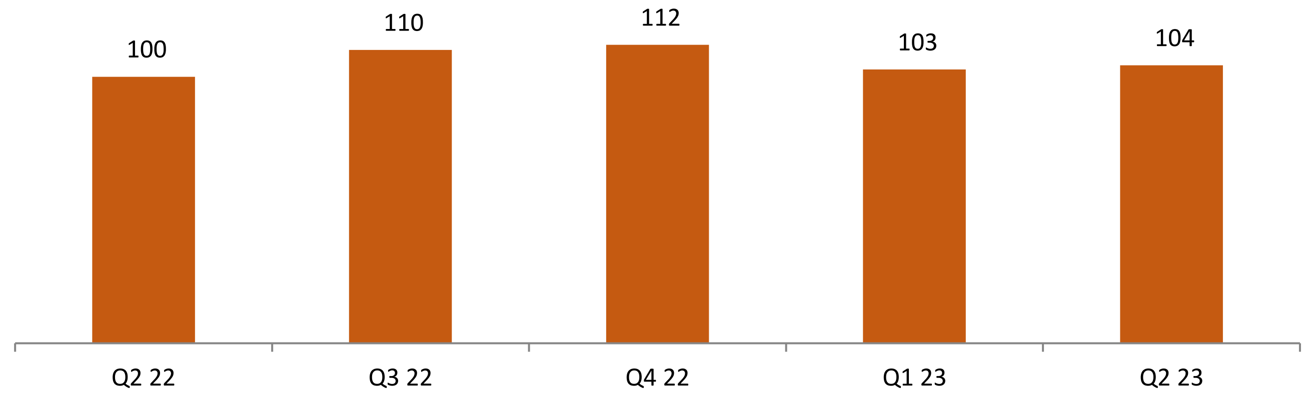


* Q3 2021 and Q1 2022 include raw materials purchased from third parties.

III. Feed Costs

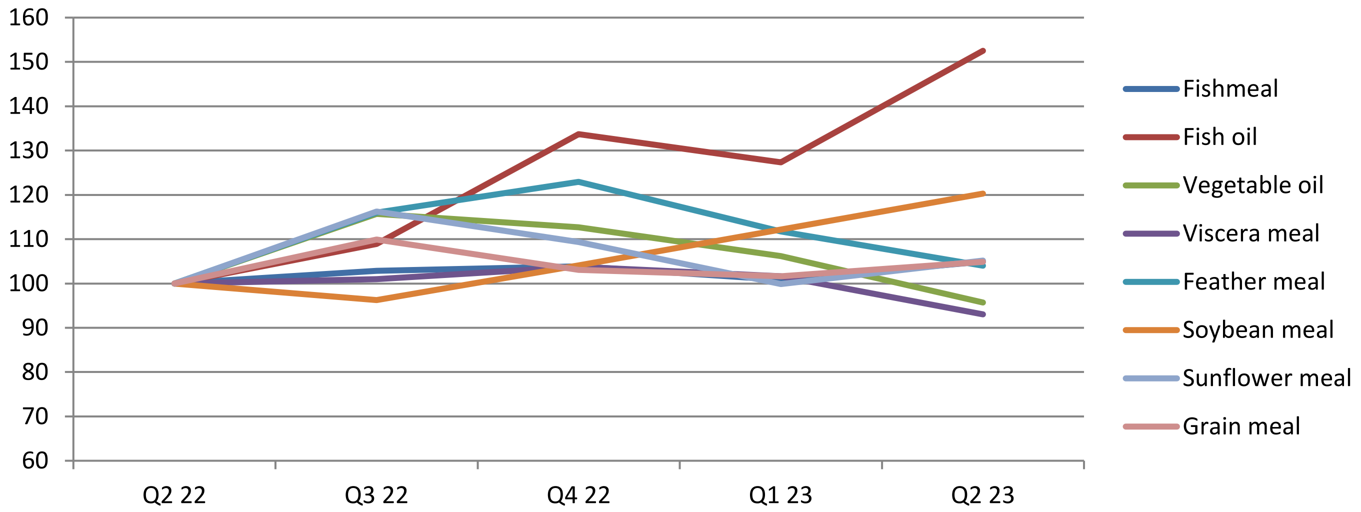
The price of feed for fish weighing more than 2.5 kg, which represents approximately 40% of the Company's total feed cost, increased by 4.2% during the quarter compared to Q2 2022, mainly due to price increases for the oils in their diet. These costs have been subject to upward pressure from global conditions, the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the El Niño current and inflation, although there were some signs of moderation as of the close of this report. These increases have a delayed impact on the Company's performance, as fish must be harvested and sold before being taken to the net income statement.

Fish feed prices for the marine grow-out stage (Salmones Camanchaca) USD/kg
Base 100 Q2 2022



Source: Internal data, Salmones Camanchaca price including pigment. Excludes medicated feed, feed additives and supplements

Price of main ingredients USD/MT (Base 100: Q2 2022)



Source: Internal data, Salmones Camanchaca

Subsequent Events

No subsequent events occurred after June 30, 2023, that materially affect Salmones Camanchaca's business or its financial results.

Company's Outlook

The Russian invasion of Ukraine

The geopolitical situation in Eastern Europe changed on February 24, 2022 when Russia invaded Ukraine. This war has forced several countries to apply sanctions to the aggressor that have restricted trade and the payment chain. However, these limitations are not affecting the medicines and food trades, so the Company hopes to sell food to Russia where possible, without involving expressly sanctioned counterparties and without breaking the law. This situation has also affected raw material markets, including vegetable feed and energy costs and indirectly marine feed costs, which principally puts pressure on farmed salmon costs.

Historically, the Russian market has not represented a significant proportion of Salmones Camanchaca's sales. The duration and impact of these events is difficult to forecast, so the Company is paying special attention to this situation, optimizing its production and commercial decisions accordingly and reducing its associated commercial risks.

Industry forecasts

As of the date of this report, the world supply of Atlantic salmon may grow by 1% in 2023 compared to 2022, according to forecasts from Kontali. This institution forecasts a 1% drop in Chilean production in 2023, composed of an increase in Q1 of 3% and Q2 of 7%, and a decrease in Q3 of 10% and Q4 of 1%.

Salmones Camanchaca estimates its 2023 harvest volumes based on the fish currently growing-out at sea. These are between 45,000 and 47,000 MT WFE for Atlantic salmon and between 11,000 and 13,000 MT for Coho salmon. Therefore, the total harvest volume is estimated to be between 56,000 and 60,000 MT WFE for both species.

Main Risks and Uncertainties

External variables might materially impact the Company's annual performance. The main variable affecting revenue is the price of Atlantic salmon, while the main variable affecting costs is the sanitary and environmental status of farming sites and fish feed prices.

Salmon farming is exposed to various risks that Salmones Camanchaca manages using a risk matrix that guides the Company in order to: i) review and update the critical risk inventory and generate a map that helps manage risks; ii) assess these risks on the basis of impact and probability parameters that indicate priorities; iii) implement an internal control plan based on the risk map that focuses resources on the most vulnerable areas; iv) generate strategies to reduce their probability and impact, including insurance wherever this is feasible and financially attractive. These risk maps guide management to continuously mitigate each risk and establish the corresponding responsibilities, as well as review the frequency and severity of internal controls to validate the effectiveness of its mitigating measures.

a. Phytosanitary Risks

The Company is exposed to the risk that disease or parasites can affect the biomass, increase mortality or reduce growth, and thereby affect costs, production volumes and sales. Examples of these risks are increases in parasitic concentrations, outbreaks of SRS or ISA in 2008-2009. Salmones Camanchaca has adopted standards to reduce these risks and comply with the requirements of the authority, such as fallow periods, fish density in cages, monitoring and reporting the biomass and its biological condition, vaccinations against ISA and SRS, smolt production in closed hatcheries, harvests in wellboats, coordinated anti-parasite baths, net cleaning, and supplemental oxygen for fish farms.

The risks associated with increased concentrations of parasites can result in early harvests, under certain circumstances, with consequent lower harvest weights that may limit their usability. The Company rigorously applies anti-parasitic treatments and diversifies its treatment options to mitigate these risks.

b. Natural Risks

The Company is exposed to natural hazards that may affect its business, such as pronounced oxygen deficiency events or harmful algae blooms, such as those seen in the Reñihue and Comau fjords between the end of Q4 2020 and the beginning of Q2 2021. It is also exposed to volcanic eruptions such as the Calbuco volcano in 2015, storm surges, tsunamis, earthquakes, natural predators, water pollution and other factors that can threaten the biomass and production infrastructure, such as the severe currents produced by heavy rains in May 2020 that affected the Punta Islotes site. Furthermore, it is exposed to external risks that affect people working in aquaculture, such as highly contagious diseases that limit normal production, intermediate or final logistic chains that can limit production and sales, such those imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Company is constantly monitoring these variables and seeking the best available sites, the latest risk prevention technologies and tools available in Chile, developing contingency plans, and negotiating appropriate insurance coverage for these risks, where available.

c. Fire Risks

Salmones Camanchaca's industrial facilities, processing plants and hatcheries are exposed to the risk of fires caused internally, for example working with heat, handling flammable products, short circuits, etc. or caused by nature, for example earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis or adjacent forest fires. Salmones Camanchaca has introduced preventive measures to protect itself from this risk, which include teams of experts responsible for these risks at each location, updated maintenance plans for equipment and facilities that keep incandescent sources of heat near its plants under control, a water network with water storage tanks where the risk is greater and other measures. The Company has insurance policies to cover these risks, together with additional coverage for compensation due to stoppages at the locations where it is possible.

The value-added plant operated by Salmones Camanchaca in Tomé, Bio Bio region, was exposed to an imminent fire during the first few days of February 2023, due to multiple catastrophic fires in the Maule, Bio Bio and Araucanía regions. No-one was harmed, there was no damage to the plant and it is currently operating normally, due to the preventive measures taken by the Company. These included its significant investment in 2022 in water networks constructed to NFPA (National Fire Protection Association) standards, together with a responsible response from the risk managers.

d. Product Sale Price Risks

The Company exports its products to numerous markets and evaluates the prices it obtains using a broad commercial network. The Company adjusts the speed of its sales in accordance with production and market conditions, which are constantly in flux. However, it does not accumulate inventory in order to gain from sale prices fluctuations in the future.

Prices are highly dependent on supplies from Norway and Chile and on fluctuations in exchange rates used by the Company's major trading partners, which affects demand in these markets. Demand may also fall for external reasons, such as in the restaurant and hotel segment in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Salmones Camanchaca has sought to safeguard against this risk through diversifying its commercial network and flexing its range of products to enable its raw material to be sent to any market.

The Company complies with production standards and protocols applied by the country with the strictest requirements in the world, in order to take advantage of all available commercial opportunities. However, there is a risk that occasionally some markets may be limited as a result of tariff, para-tariff, war or sanitary measures, such as limited access to the Russian or Chinese markets. Should this occur, the Company believes that it is sufficiently diversified across various markets to divert trade elsewhere, although this may result in price decreases in the short-term depending on market conditions.

e. Purchase Price Risks

The Company is exposed to changes in the price of salmon feed, which represent about half its farming costs. Salmones Camanchaca ensures its diets achieve a balance between feed cost and nutritional quality at each fish development stage. The Company aims to produce a final product that contains the same amount of Omega 3 as wild salmon, as well as keeping the marine sourced feed compared to farmed fish (the fish in-fish out ratio) to less than 1:1. The Company has feed contracts with prices adjusted quarterly, on an ingredient cost plus defined margin basis. During the last few years, the prices of the main consumables used in production have remained stable, but raw material prices and global inflation began to rise during the second half of 2021.

f. Regulatory Risks

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

The regulations governing salmon farming densities were changed with effect from Q4 2016, and a smolt stocking reduction program was introduced (SRP) as an alternative to the general density regime. This program requires stocking and farming densities to be reduced when sanitary performance has fallen, or when smolt stockings are expected to grow in the area. The SRP mechanism gives producers the option to replace a reduction in density, when appropriate, with a smolt stocking plan that considers growth containment with respect to the previous cycle, so maintaining densities at maximum permitted levels.

Since the Company's policy has been to use its assets to provide services to third parties/producers, it has routinely leased out several farming sites. Regulations attribute the history of concession use to the concession owner, enabling the Company to increase its smolt stocking and harvesting as it recovers farming sites leased to third parties, without affecting optimum density or smolt stocking in these areas. Therefore, as leased concession contracts expire, the Company expects Atlantic salmon harvests to grow to potentially 55,000 to 60,000 MT WFE at its own farming sites, plus another 15,000 to 20,000 MT WFE of other species.

Most of the concessions held by Salmones Camanchaca for farming fish are of indefinite duration. However, in order to retain the concession, the current regulation requires a minimum amount of use to avoid their expiry. This has led the Company to operate some of its sites under risk of expiration at minimum capacity, which results in unproductive expenditure and generates a contradiction between the regulations requiring concessions to be used and regulations that restrict smolt stocking growth to retain favorable sanitary conditions.

Examples of these risks are limitations on smolt stocking due to anaerobic marine conditions in the concessions, the obligatory use of concessions to avoid them lapsing, and changes in anchoring requirements, all of which can materially impact costs.

The financial statements could be affected by changes in economic policies, specific regulations and other standards introduced by the authorities.

g. **Social and Political Risks**

Specific social or political situations, such as riots or violence, may result in the Company's facilities being attacked and temporary operational and logistical interruptions, which may affect operational or commercial continuity. This may affect farming sites, processing plants, logistics using roads or ports, access to public services such as customs or health authorities, labor availability, or security at onshore facilities if there are strikes or protests. These situations can affect and delay harvests and export shipments. For example, the social unrest during the second half of 2019 and sabotage at the Maqui beach farming site in 2020.

The Company continuously monitors these situations to ensure that its staff, facilities and products are safe, and regularly evaluates mitigating measures, including whether insurance policies are cost-effective.

h. Criminal Liability of Legal Entities, Law 20,393

Since the enactment of Law 20,393 and its subsequent amendments, the Company is liable for specific crimes committed by people working for it or providing significant services. A conviction could damage its reputation, result in fines, or in extreme cases the legal entity could be terminated. The Company has mitigated these risks by implementing a Crime Prevention Model under Law 20,393 ("CPM"), which describes the organization, administration and supervision required to prevent these crimes, such as the crime of water pollution. This model has been certified uninterruptedly since 2015 and it has gradually incorporated the amendments to Law 20,393, which attest to its diligence in fulfilling its management and supervisory duties.

The new law on financial crimes has required the Company to adapt its CPM to cover a broader spectrum of situations and strengthen its preventive measures, which reduce the risks associated with this legislation.

i. Liquidity Risks

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

Salmones Camanchaca conservatively and prudently manages this risk by preparing cash flow forecasts that meet the expected conditions and maintain sufficient liquidity with access to third-party financing facilities, while carefully ensuring that it complies with all its financial obligations. Accordingly, it restructured its debt in 2013, 2017, 2020 and 2021.

j. Interest Rate Risks

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk since its long-term financing includes a variable interest rate component, which is adjusted every six months and aligned with market conditions. The Company evaluates its hedging options, but has not used them during recent years. Exposure to this risk has increased as a result of increased rates worldwide and increased borrowing, although borrowing has been reduced in 2022.

k. Foreign Exchange Risks

A substantial proportion of Salmones Camanchaca's revenue arises from contracts and commercial agreements in US dollars. However, given the diversity and importance of markets other than the North American market, which have historically represented close to 50% of total exports, any devaluation of the US dollar against these markets' currencies and/or the Chilean Peso, could have an impact on market demand and consequently on prices, which would affect the financial performance of the Company.

Corporate policy is to agree income, cost and expenses in US dollars whenever possible. The Company does not habitually hedge against local currency appreciation to cover Chilean peso expenses paid from export proceeds.

The Company borrows from financial institutions in U.S. dollars.

l. Credit Risks

1. Surplus cash investment risk

The Company has a highly conservative policy for investing its cash surpluses. This policy covers the quality of both financial institutions and their financial products. Its policy has been to reduce the use of credit when it has cash surpluses.

2. Sales Risks

The Company has credit insurance policies covering most sales that do not require immediate payment. The remaining sales are backed by letters of credit, advance payments, or are sales to customers with a long history of good payment performance.

Operational stoppages at ports or by customs or other facilities, as well as protests, marches or road blockages, may delay shipments of our products to the markets where they are sold. Therefore, the Company maintains surplus liquidity to cover these circumstances.

m. Business Continuity Risks

The Company operates an ERP platform called SAP version HANA, which produces the financial statements and is fed by specific peripheral systems, such as Mercatus, BUK, Innova, etc. These databases contain cloud security systems and protocols, firewalls, continual monitoring systems, the latest antivirus software that prevents and detects attacks in a timely manner, and other security measures. The Company continually tests this security by conducting Ethical Hacking and Ethical Phishing to identify any vulnerabilities. However, despite these precautions, the Company is subject to attacks that may affect its data security leading to the potential risk of operational interruption, which could have financial consequences.

n. Products for Human Consumption Risks

Salmones Camanchaca operates its farming, harvesting, processing and logistics processes to high quality standards that exceed regulatory requirements, to ensure that its entire value chain guarantees that its products for human consumption are safe.

However, accidental or unintentional contamination, such as an interruption in the cold chain, or malicious sabotage, which is not promptly detected by our quality protocols, could potentially cause health problems for some consumers, resulting in liability claims and associated costs.

Financial Statements

Net Income Statement

Consolidated (ThUSD)	Q2 2023	Q2 2022	6m 2023	6m 2022
Operating revenue	63,420	97,446	177,214	178,392
Cost of sales	(58,461)	(71,844)	(145,231)	(148,540)
Gross margin	**4,959**	**25,602**	**31,983**	**29,852**
Administrative expenses	(2,699)	(2,453)	(5,414)	(4,752)
Distribution costs	(2,571)	(1,912)	(5,979)	(4,288)
Sales and administrative expenses	(5,270)	(4,365)	(11,393)	(9,040)
EBIT* before fair value adjustments	**(311)**	**21,237**	**20,590**	**20,812**
Depreciation	4,574	4,455	9,087	8,607
EBITDA before fair value adjustments**	**4,263**	**25,692**	**29,677**	**29,419**
Net fair value adjustments to biological assets	1,279	5,369	(6,177)	8,128
EBIT after fair value adjustments	**968**	**26,606**	**14,413**	**28,940**
EBITDA after fair value adjustments	**5,542**	**31,061**	**23,500**	**37,547**
Financial costs	(2,488)	(1,817)	(4,769)	(3,335)
Share of net income of equity method associates	168	266	448	376
Exchange differences	(321)	(707)	(610)	(120)
Other gains (losses)	(939)	(1,131)	(1,319)	(556)
Financial income	12	89	27	179
Total non-operating expenses	**(3,568)**	**(3,300)**	**(6,223)**	**(3,456)**
Net income (loss) before taxes	**(2,600)**	**23,306**	**8,190**	**25,484**
Income tax (expense) income	693	(6,445)	(2,163)	(7,002)
Net income (loss) for the period attributable to owners of the parent company	**(1,907)**	**16,861**	**6,027**	**18,482**

* EBIT: Gross margin before fair value adjustment - administrative expenses - distribution costs

** EBITDA: Gross margin before fair value adjustments + depreciation - administrative expenses - distribution costs

Statement of Financial Position

ThUSD	06/30/2023	12/31/2022	06/30/2022
Cash and cash equivalents	7,494	20,791	33,179
Other financial assets, current	58	54	54
Other non-financial assets, current	18,979	9,240	7,291
Trade and other receivables, current	6,500	14,684	16,330
Related party receivables, current	44,360	43,374	34,220
Inventories	42,746	57,985	36,614
Biological assets, current	178,378	136,071	140,622
Current tax assets	1827	1,777	6,269
Total current assets	**300,342**	**283,976**	**274,579**
Other financial assets, non-current	27	27	27
Other non-financial assets	112	112	112
Rights receivable, non-current	5,052	4,978	4,804
Equity method investments	3,495	2,854	3,198
Intangible assets other than goodwill	6,972	6,972	6,972
Property, plant and equipment	122,383	121,592	124,353
Deferred tax assets	2,131	2,065	2,248
Total non-current assets	**140,172**	**138,600**	**141,714**
Total assets	**440,514**	**422,576**	**416,293**
Other financial liabilities, current	9,762	909	14,981
Lease liabilities, current	245	370	284
Trade and other payables, current	89,117	71,872	73,202
Related party payables, current	1,346	9,971	723
Other provisions, current	12,132	9,541	8,971
Current tax liabilities	7	0	7
Employee benefit provisions, current	1,703	1,740	1,294
Total current liabilities	**114,312**	**94,403**	**99,462**
Other financial liabilities, non-current	96,815	94,956	108,522
Lease liabilities, non-current	383	405	98
Trade and other payables, non-current	72	157	0
Deferred tax liabilities	20,894	18658	9382
Employee benefit provisions, non-current	901	945	32
Total non-current liabilities	**119,065**	**115,121**	**118,034**
Total Liabilities	**233,377**	**209,524**	**217,496**
Share capital	139,814	139,814	139,814
Share premium	2,286	2,286	2,286
Retained earnings	42,761	48,889	34,822
Other reserves	22,276	22,063	21,875
Total equity	**207,137**	**213,052**	**198,797**
Total equity and liabilities	**440,514**	**422,576**	**416,293**

Statement of Cash Flows

ThUSD	Q2 2023	Q2 2022	6m 2023	6m 2022
CASH FLOW FROM (USED BY) OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds				
Proceeds from sales of goods and services	111,847	117,772	216,714	242,770
Payments				
Payments to suppliers for goods and services	(84,631)	(75,539)	(183,317)	(170,753)
Payments to and on behalf of employees	(7,969)	(6,698)	(18,515)	(14,143)
Dividends received	0	908	0	908
Interest paid	(3,846)	(2,222)	(3,846)	(3,568)
Interest received	12	0	27	0
Income taxes refunded (paid)	(32)	(2)	(32)	(2)
Net cash flow from (used by) operating activities	**15,381**	**34,219**	**11,031**	**55,212**
CASH FLOW FROM (USED BY) INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	0	6	6	20
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(4,590)	(9,022)	(10,449)	(23,199)
Net cash flows from (used by) investing activities	**(4,590)**	**(9,016)**	**(10,443)**	**(23,179)**
CASH FLOW FROM (USED BY) FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from issuing shares	0	6	0	6
Proceeds from loans	10,000	0	10,000	0
Loan repayments	0	(20,000)	0	(30,000)
Dividends paid	(24,309)	0	(24,309)	0
Net cash flows from (used by) financing activities	**(14,309)**	**(19,994)**	**(14,309)**	**(29,994)**
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(61)	(1,447)	424	(1,029)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(3,579)	3,762	(13,297)	1,010
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE START OF THE PERIOD	11,073	29,417	20,791	32,169
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	**7,494**	**33,179**	**7,494**	**33,179**

Statement of Changes in Equity

ThUSD	Share capital	Share premium	Foreign currency conversion reserve	Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans reserve	Other reserves	Total other reserves	Retained earnings (accumulated losses)	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company	Total equity
Opening balance as of January 1, 2022	139,810	2,284	-1,310		23,515	22,205	16,340	180,639	180,639
Capital increase	4	2						6	6
Changes in equity									
Dividends accrued									
Comprehensive income									
Net income for the period							18,482	18,482	18,482
Other comprehensive income			-330			-330		-330	-330
Closing balance as of June 30, 2022	**139,814**	**2,286**	**-1,640**		**23,515**	**21,875**	**34,822**	**198,797**	**198,797**
Opening balance as of January 1, 2022	139,810	2,284	-1,310		23,515	22,205	16,340	180,639	180,639
Capital increase	4	2						6	6
Changes in equity									
Dividends accrued							-12,155	-12,155	-12,155
Comprehensive income									
Net income for the year							44,704	44,704	44,704
Gain on change in fair value									
Other comprehensive income			-145	3		-142		-142	-142
Closing balance as of December 31, 2022	**139,814**	**2,286**	**-1,455**	**3**	**23,515**	**22,063**	**48,889**	**213,052**	**213,052**
Opening balance as of January 1, 2023	139,814	2,286	-1,455	3	23,515	22,063	48,889	213,052	213,052
Capital increase									
Changes in equity									
Dividends							-12,155	-12,155	-12,155
Comprehensive income									
Net income for the year							6,027	6,027	6,027
Other comprehensive income			193	20		213		213	213
Closing balance as of June 30, 2023	**139,814**	**2,286**	**-1,262**	**23**	**23,515**	**22,276**	**42,750**	**207,126**	**207,126**

Additional Information

Analysis of Key Financial Indicators

This section compares the Company's key financial indicators based on its consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2023, compared to December 31, 2022.

	06/30/2023	12/31/2022
Liquidity Indicators		
1) Current Liquidity	2.63	3.01
2) Acid Ratio	0.69	0.95
3) Working Capital (USD million)	186.0	189.6
Debt Indicators		
4) Net debt ratio	1.09	0.89
5) Current Liabilities / Total Liabilities	0.49	0.45
6) Non-Current Liabilities / Total Liabilities	0.51	0.55
Profitability Indicators	(6 months)	(12 months)
7) Return on Equity	2.9%	21.0%
8) Return on Assets	7.3%	18.7%

Notes:
1) Current Liquidity: Current Assets / Current Liabilities
2) Acid Ratio: Current Assets Net of Inventory and Biological Assets / Current Liabilities
3) Working Capital: Current Assets - Current Liabilities
4) Net Debt Ratio Total Liabilities - Available Cash / Total Equity
7) Return on Equity: Net income (loss) attributable to owners of the parent company / Total equity
8) Return on Assets: Gross margin before fair value adjustment / Total assets

The current liquidity ratio decreased by 13%, mainly due to a smaller increase in current assets (5.8%) compared to the increase in liabilities (21.1%). These changes have already been explained in the financial position analysis. Consequently, working capital decreased by 2% or USD 3.6 million.

The acid ratio decreased by 27% compared to year-end 2022 mainly due to the increase in current liabilities of USD 19.9 million and the decrease in current assets net of inventory and biological assets of USD 18.1 million. These changes have already been explained in the financial position analysis.

The net debt ratio increased to 1.09 from 0.89 as of December 2022, mainly due to the increase in liabilities net of cash of USD 41.6 million, but this was partially offset by equity, which increased by USD 8.3 million. These changes have already been explained in the financial position analysis. The long-term liabilities ratio decreased to 0.51 from 0.55. These changes have already been explained in the financial position analysis.

Return on equity was 2.9% as of June 2023, mainly due to earnings for the period.

Cumulative Indicators

		06/30/2023	06/30/2022
a.	Atlantic salmon sites harvested during the period	6	8
b.	Atlantic salmon harvest volumes for the period (MT WFE) / Site	2,919	2,569
c.	Atlantic salmon farming density (kg/m3)	9.0	8.3
d.	Atlantic salmon marine group survival rate at harvest	94%	83%
e.	Coho salmon sites harvested during the period	1	1
f.	Coho salmon harvest volumes for the period (MT WFE) / Site	2,491	663
g.	Coho salmon farming density (kg/m3)	6.17	6.56
h.	Coho salmon marine group survival rate at harvest	90%	93%
i.	Operational EBIT before fair value adjustments (USD million)	(0.3)	21.2
j.	Atlantic salmon EBIT/kg WFE	(0.05)	1.75
k.	Coho salmon EBIT/kg WFE	0.04	1.56

Notes:

a and e.	Atlantic and Coho salmon sites harvested during the period
b and f.	Harvest volumes during the period (MT WFE) / Number of harvested sites, expressed in MT WFE / Site.
c and g.	Average farming density, expressed in kg per cubic meter for sites harvested during the corresponding period.
d and h.	Survival rate for harvested fish groups compared to smolt stocking. A harvest group is fish of a similar origin and strain.
i.	Gross margin before fair value adjustment - administrative expenses - distribution costs for the salmon farming division
j and k.	(Gross margin before fair value adjustment - administrative expenses - distribution costs) / kg WFE of own Atlantic/Coho salmon sold

Biomass Fair Value

For the period ended June 30, 2023 (ThUSD)

	Gain (loss) on fair value of biological assets		Cost of biological assets harvested and sold	
	As of 06·30·2023	As of 06·30·2022	As of 06·30·2023	As of 06·30·2022
Salmonids	12,076	25,666	(18,253)	(17,538)

The net effect of the fair value adjustment of the salmon biomass is reflected in two accounts:

a. "Gain (loss) on fair value of biological assets" records the estimated gain or loss for the period from valuing the biomass of live and harvested fish at the end of each month that will be sold in future periods. It can be positive or negative based on changes in the biomass, its cost, the quality of concessions and the market price. A gain of USD 12.1 million was recorded for the fair value adjustment of the live and harvested biomass as of June 30, 2023, compared to a gain of USD 25.6 million as of the same date last year.

b. "Cost of biological assets harvested and sold" records the realized gain or loss on the live biomass, and the biomass harvested in current and prior periods that was sold in the current period. This account reverses the estimated gain or loss for the current and prior periods and the result of the transaction is recorded in operating revenue and cost of sales. The net effect on the biomass sold as of June 30, 2023 was a negative margin of USD 18.3 million, after reversing the positive margin forecast in prior periods, compared to USD 17.5 million as of June 30, 2022.

The net effect of the fair value adjustments for the salmon biomass for the period ended June 30, 2023 is a negative USD 6.2 million, as opposed to the positive USD 8.2 million as of June 30, 2022.

Differences between the market and book values of principal 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 throughout their growth.

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

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

The estimated fair value of fish biomass is based on the volume of fish biomass, average biomass weights, cumulative biomass costs for each site, estimated remaining costs and 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.