

Separate Financial Statements

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Santiago, Chile

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020



EY Chile
Concepción 120,
Oficina 906,
Puerto Montt

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Independent Auditor's Report

(Translation of the report originally issued in Spanish)

To the Shareholders and Directors of
Nova Austral S.A.

We have audited the accompanying separated financial statements of Nova Austral S.A. ("the Company"), which comprise the separated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the related separated statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Separated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these separated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of separated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these separated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Auditing Standards Generally Accepted in Chile. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the separated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the separated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the separated financial statements 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the separated financial statements.



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We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the separated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Nova Austral S.A. as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis in a matter for going concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared under the assumption of a going concern basis. As indicated in Note 28 to the financial statements, the Company presents recurring losses in its operations and has a negative equity. Management's evaluation of these facts and circumstances and its plans regarding these matters are also described in the aforementioned Note 28. The financial statements do not include any adjustment that could result from the resolution of this uncertainty. Our opinion on this matter remains unchanged.

Separated Financial Statements

These separated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard N° 27 "Separate Financial Statements" by Management, as described in Note 2. Due to this, these separate financial statements must be read together with the consolidated financial statements of Nova Austral S.A.. Our opinion on this matter remains unchanged.

Puerto Montt, April 30, 2022

Francisco Avendaño U.
EY Audit SpA

Separate Financial Statements

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

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Ch\$: Chilean Pesos
ThCh\$: Thousands of Chilean Pesos
UF : Unidad de Fomento
US\$: United States Dollars

Separate Financial Statements

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Separate Statements of Financial Position

As of December 31

(In thousands of U.S. Dollars - ThUS\$)

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

ASSETS		2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalent	(5)	591	514
Other non-financial assets	(11)	7,902	6,381
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable	(7)	711	859
Accounts receivable from related companies	(8)	44,764	46,174
Inventory	[9]	9,782	9,801
Biological assets	(10)	44,557	58,409
Current tax assets	(14)	12,345	19,316
Total current assets		<u>120,652</u>	<u>141,454</u>
Non-Current Assets			
Intangible assets other than goodwill	(12)	8,740	8,473
Property, plant and equipment	(13)	50,488	55,664
Investments recorded using the share method	(15)	23,368	8,874
Accounts receivable		472	433
Accounts receivable from related companies	(8)	123,439	121,585
Total non-current assets		<u>206,507</u>	<u>195,029</u>
Total Assets		<u>327,159</u>	<u>336,483</u>

The accompanying notes from 1 to 31 are an integral part of the separate financial statements

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Separate Statements of Financial Position

As of December 31

(In thousands of U.S. Dollars - ThUS\$)

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Other financial liabilities	(16)	70,206	47,958
Trade payables and other accounts payable	(17)	34,888	43,369
Accounts payable to related companies	(8)	1,588	5,065
Allowance for employee benefits	(18)	1,250	1,535
Other non-financial liabilities	(19)	1,885	1,616
Total current liabilities		<u>109,817</u>	<u>99,543</u>
Other financial liabilities	(16)	351,626	313,919
Trade payables and other accounts payable	(17)	757	902
Total non-current liabilities		<u>352,383</u>	<u>314,821</u>
Total liabilities		<u>462,200</u>	<u>414,364</u>
Paid-in capital	(20)	1,000	1,000
Retained earnings	(20)	<u>(136,041)</u>	<u>(78,881)</u>
Total equity		<u>(135,041)</u>	<u>(77,881)</u>
Total Liabilities and Net Equity		<u>327,159</u>	<u>336,483</u>

The accompanying notes from 1 to 31 are an integral part of the separate financial statements

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Separate Statements of Comprehensive Income by Function

For the years ended December 31

(In thousands of U.S. Dollars - ThUS\$)

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Separate Statements of Income by Function	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Ordinary revenue	(21) 79,794	127,406
Cost of sales	(22) <u>(108,682)</u>	<u>(130,225)</u>
Gross loss before fair value	(28,888)	(2,819)
(Debit) Credit to income for fair value for the growth of biological assets during the year	(10) 2,324	(72)
(Debit) Credit to income for fair value of biological assets harvested and sold	<u>725</u>	<u>(19,130)</u>
Gross loss after fair value	<u>(25,839)</u>	<u>(22,021)</u>
Other profits	(23) 8,038	14,424
Other expenses by function	(24) (6,675)	(10,927)
Distribution costs	(25) (2,063)	(3,299)
Administrative expenses	(25) (7,370)	(12,903)
Interest in (losses) profits of associates	11,052	(12,435)
Finance expenses	(26) (43,957)	(39,772)
Finance revenue	(26) 9,570	9,159
Foreign currency translation	(27) <u>554</u>	<u>26</u>
Loss before taxes	(56,690)	(77,748)
Income tax	(14) <u>(114)</u>	<u>(108)</u>
Loss for the year	<u>(56,804)</u>	<u>(77,856)</u>
Separate Statements of Comprehensive Income		
Loss for the year	(56,804)	(77,856)
Other comprehensive income	<u>(356)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income	<u>(57,160)</u>	<u>(77,856)</u>

The accompanying notes from 1 to 31 are an integral part of the separate financial statements

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Separate Statements of Changes in Net Equity

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(In thousands of U.S. Dollars - ThUS\$)

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

	Paid-in Capital	Retained earnings (losses)	Total Equity
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Beginning balance current year 01.01.2021	1,000	(78,881)	(77,881)
Changes in equity			
Loss for the year	-	(56,804)	(56,804)
Other comprehensive income	-	(356)	(356)
Comprehensive income	-	(57,160)	(57,160)
Total changes in equity	-	(57,160)	(57,160)
Final balance current year 12/31/2021	1,000	(136,041)	(135,041)
Beginning balance current year 01.01.2020	1,000	(1,025)	(25)
Changes in equity			
Loss for the year	-	(77,856)	(77,856)
Total changes in equity	-	(77,856)	(77,856)
Final balance current year 12/31/2020	1,000	(78,881)	(77,881)

The accompanying notes from 1 to 31 are an integral part of the separate financial statements

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Separate Statements of Cash Flows (Direct Method)

For the years ended December 31

(In thousands of U.S. Dollars - ThUS\$)

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Separate Statement of Cash Flows		
Cash Flows Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities		
Charges from the sale of goods and provision of services	95,469	150,051
Collections from premiums and provisions, annuities and other policy benefits	2,799	996
Other charges for operating activities	13,446	15,247
Payment to suppliers for the provision of goods and services	(103,439)	(110,786)
Payments to and on behalf of employees	(17,602)	(20,865)
Payments for premiums and provisions, annuities and other obligations derived from policies	(956)	(2,306)
Income tax reimbursed (paid)	(2,137)	(13,422)
Other cash receipts (disbursements)	(274)	(842)
Net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	(12,694)	18,073
Cash Flows Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities		
Payments to obtain control of subsidiaries	-	(1,360)
Loan from related entities	6,750	5,282
Loans to related companies	(8,417)	(17,930)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(2,891)	(2,760)
Other cash receipts (disbursements)	290	-
Net cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	(4,268)	(16,798)
Cash Flows Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities		
Amounts from loans	21,250	10,750
Loans with related companies	1,174	14,876
Interest paid	(4,004)	(15,321)
Increase in subsidiary capital	(2,000)	(15,438)
Other cash receipts (disbursements)	(28)	(1,279)
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	16,392	(6,412)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalent, Before the Effect of Variation in the Exchange Rate	(570)	(5,137)
Effects of Variation in the Exchange Rate on Cash and Cash Equivalent	647	44
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalent	77	(5,093)
Cash and Cash Equivalent, Beginning of the Year	514	5,607
Cash and Cash Equivalent, End of the Year	591	514

The accompanying notes from 1 to 31 are an integral part of the separate financial statements

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 1 - Company Information

Nova Austral S.A., Tax ID number 96.892.540-7, with registered address in the city of Porvenir, Chile, was created as a close corporation by means of a public deed of November 29, 1999, granted at the Notary Public Office in Porvenir. An extract of such deed was registered with the Commercial Registry of the Real Estate Commission Administrator in Santiago on page 14, No, 7, 1999 and published in the Official Gazette of December 7, 1999.

The company purpose of Nova Austral S.A (hereinafter, "the Company") is to provide general aquaculture services, on its own behalf or on behalf of third parties; the captive or free breeding of any sea species such as, fish, crustaceans, etc.; the marketing thereof; the purchase, sale, import and export of those species; and in general, conduct any agricultural, mining, commercial or industrial business or activity related or conducive to the above-mentioned company purpose

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles

The paragraphs below summarize the significant accounting principles applied to prepare these financial statements of Nova Austral S.A. As required by the International Financial Reporting Standards, these principles have been designed in accordance with IFRS applicable as of December 31, 2021 and applied uniformly in all periods presented in these Separate Financial Statements

a) Accounting period

The separate financial statements (hereinafter, "financial statements"), cover the following periods:

- Separate Statements of Financial Position as of December 31, 2021 and 2020
- Separate Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.
- Separate Statements of Changes in Net Equity as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.
- Separate Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

b) Compliance statement

These separated financial statements of Nova Austral S.A. have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and represent the explicit and unqualified adoption of the referred international standards in Chile. The amounts in the financial statements enclosed hereto are expressed in thousands of United States dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company, except for the presentation of its investments in subsidiaries, which are presented valued at cost and have not been consolidated. Consistent with the foregoing, unrealized gains from transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries have not been eliminated in these separate financial statements.

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

b) Compliance statement (continued)

These separate financial statements only serve to make an individual analysis of the financial statements of Nova Austral S.A., therefore, they must be read together with the consolidated financial statements of Nova Austral S.A.

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the information in these financial statements and expressly states that all principles and criteria included in the International Financial Reporting Standards have been applied.

The financial statements as of December 31, 2021, were approved by the Board at a meeting held on April 29, 2022.

c) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the historic cost principle, except for items recognized at fair value in accordance with IFRS. The carrying amount of assets and liabilities hedged by the operations that qualify as hedge accounting, are adjusted to reflect changes in the fair value in relation to the risks hedged.

For the convenience of the reader, the present Financial Statements and their accompanying Notes have been translated from Spanish into English.

d) Functional currency

Items in the financial statements of each entity are valued using the currency of the main economic environment in which they operate. The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (USD), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

e) Use of estimates and judgments

In order to prepare the separated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, Management is required to make certain judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting principles and the amounts of reported assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. The real results may differ from these estimates.

Relevant estimates and assumptions are regularly reviewed. Any revisions to the accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future period affected.

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

e) Use of estimates and judgments (continued)

Information of critical judgments with regard to the application of accounting principles that have the most relevant effect on the amount recognized in the financial statements, are detailed as follows:

- Estimate of biological asset market value
- Estimate of property, plant and equipment useful life
- Recoverability of deferred tax assets
- Estimate of indefinite-lived intangible asset recoverability
- Estimate of trade payables and other accounts payable impairment
- Estimate of allowances for legal contingencies and benefits

f) Transactions in foreign currency and basis of conversion

Transactions in currencies other than the US dollar are deemed transactions in foreign currency and converted to the functional currency of the relevant entities as of the dates of transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency, as of reporting date are reconverted to the functional currency at the then current exchange rate. The profit or loss resulting from foreign currency translation, in monetary items is the difference between the amortized cost of the functional currency at the beginning of the period adjusted by interest and payments of the period and the amortized cost in foreign currency converted at the exchange rate at the end of the period.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies, valued at fair value are reconverted to the functional currency at the exchange rate as of the date in which fair value was determined. Non-monetary items valued at historic cost in foreign currency are converted at the exchange rate as of the transaction date. Differences in foreign currencies, other than the US dollar, arising out of the reconversion are recognized in income, except for differences arising out of the reconversion of capital instruments available for sale, financial liabilities designated as the net investment hedge in operations carried out abroad, or qualified cash flow hedges, which are recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

Assets and liabilities in Chilean pesos (CLP), Euros and Unidades de Fomento (UF), have been converted to United States dollars (reporting currency, US\$) at the exchange rates observed as of each closing date, as detailed below:

Currency or Unit	2021 US\$	2020 US\$
CLP	0.0012	0.0014
Euro	0.8839	0.8141
Unidad de fomento	<u>36.6901</u>	<u>40.8894</u>

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, bank balances available and highly liquid assets maturing originally in less than three months, subject to not significant risk of changes in fair value and used by the Company to manage its current commitments.

Cash and cash equivalents are recognized in the statement of financial position at amortized cost.

h) Financial instruments

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments, recognition and measurement for the annual periods beginning on January 1, 2018 and gathers all three aspects of financial instrument accounting: classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting.

i) Classification and measurement

Nova Austral initially measures a financial asset at fair value plus, for a financial asset not valued at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

Debt financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, the amortized cost or the fair value through other comprehensive income. Classification is based on two models: the Group's business model for asset management; and whether the instruments contractual cash flows only represent payments of capital and interest on the principal amount outstanding, the "Solely Payments of Principal and Interest" (SPPI) criterion.

The new classification and measurement of Nova Austral's debt financial instruments are detailed as follows

- Debt instruments at amortized cost for financial assets held within a business model with the purpose of holding financial assets in order to gather contractual cash flows that satisfy the SPPI criterion. This category includes trade accounts receivable and other accounts receivable and loans included in Other financial assets, non-current.
- Debt instruments in other comprehensive income with gains or losses recycled into income upon the realization thereof. Financial assets in this category correspond to debt instruments quoted by the Group that satisfy the SPPI criterion and are held within a business model with the purpose of both collecting cash flows and selling.

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

h) Financial instruments (continued)

i) Classification and measurement (continued)

Other financial assets are classified and subsequently measured as follows:

- Capital instruments in other comprehensive income with no gains or losses recycled into income upon the realization thereof. This category only includes capital instruments that the Company has the intention to maintain in the foreseeable future and that Nova Austral has made the choice to irrevocably classify them upon initial recognition or transition
- Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss include quoted derivative instruments and capital instruments that Nova Austral Group has not made the choice to irrevocably classify them, upon initial recognition or transition, in other comprehensive income. This category also includes debt instruments with cash flow characteristics that do not satisfy the SPPI criterion or are not within a business model with the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows or accumulating contractual cash flows and selling.

ii) Impairment

IFRS 9 requires that Nova Austral record expected credit losses from all debt securities, loans and trade receivables, either on a 12-month basis or for life. Nova Austral applied the simplified model and recorded expected losses in the lives of all trade receivables.

Nova Austral has established a provisions matrix based on the Company's historic experience regarding credit losses, adjusted by debtor-specific and economic environment-specific prospective factors.

For other financial assets of the debt, the expected loss is based on the 12-month expected loss. The 12-month expected credit loss is the portion of the expected loss for life that results from predetermined events in a financial asset that are likely to occur within the 12-month period after the presentation date. However, when a significantly increase in the credit risk has occurred since inception, the assignment will be based on the expected loss for life.

Adoption of expected credit loss impairment requirements under IFRS 9 resulted in an increase in the allowances for impairment of Nova Austral Group's debt financial assets, which are disclosed in note 7.

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

h) Financial instruments (continued)

iii) Hedge accounting

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date of the derivative contract and are subsequently measured at their fair value. The method to recognize the resulting loss or gain depends on whether the derivative has been designated as a hedge instrument and, if that is the case, on the nature of the item that is hedged. Nova Austral designates some derivatives as:

- Fair value hedges of recognized or firm committed assets or liabilities (fair value hedge);
- Hedges of a concrete risk associated to a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction (cash flow hedge); or
- Hedges of a net investment in an entity abroad or whose functional currency is different than the parent's functional currency (net investment hedge).

Nova Austral documents at the beginning of the transaction, the relation between hedge instruments and hedged items, as well as their risk management objectives and strategy to manage several hedge transactions. The Company also documents their assessment, both at the beginning and on a continuous basis, of whether derivatives used in hedge transactions are highly effective to offset changes in fair value or cash flows of hedged items.

Derivatives for trading are classified as a current asset or a current liability.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company has no derivative instruments.

iv) Fair value hedges

Changes in fair value of derivatives designated and qualified as fair value hedges are recorded in the statement of income along with any change in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability attributable to the hedged risk.

Gains or losses related to the effective portion of swaps that hedge fixed interest rate loans are recognized in the statement of income as "finance costs."

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

h) Financial instruments (continued)

iv) Fair value hedges (continued)

Gains or losses related to the ineffective portion are also recognized in the statement of income. Changes in the fair value of fixed interest rate hedged loans attributable to the interest rate risk are recognized in the statement of income as "finance costs."

If the hedge no longer meets the criteria to be recognized through hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item, for which purpose the effective interest rate method is used, is amortized in income over the remaining period until maturity.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company has no hedge instruments.

v) Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in fair value of derivatives designated and qualified as cash flow hedges are recognized in equity in the statement of other comprehensive income. Gains or losses related to the ineffective portion are recognized in the statement of income immediately.

Cumulative amounts in net equity are recycled into the statement of income during the periods or years in which the hedged item affects the income (for example, when the forecast hedged sale occurs or when the hedged flow is realized). However, when the forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset (for example, stock or fixed assets), gains or losses previously recognized in equity are transferred from equity and included as part of the asset initial cost. Deferred amounts are finally recognized in the cost of products sold, for inventory, or in depreciation, for property, plant and equipment.

When a hedge instrument expires or is sold, or when the instrument no longer satisfies the criteria to be recognized through hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss in equity as of that date remains in equity and is recognized when the forecast transaction affects the statement of income.

When a forecast transaction is not expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss in equity is transferred to the statement of income immediately.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company has no hedge instruments.

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

h) Financial instruments (continued)

vi) Hedges of net investments abroad

Hedges of net investments of operations carried out abroad (or of the subsidiaries/associates using a different functional currency than the functional currency of the parent), are accounted for using a similar method to account for cash flow hedges. Any gain or loss derived from the hedge instrument related to the effective portion of the hedge is recognized in equity in the statement of comprehensive income. Any gain or loss related to the ineffective portion of the hedge is recognized in income immediately.

Cumulative gains and losses in equity are transferred to the statement of income when the operation abroad is sold or partially derecognized.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company has no hedge instruments

vii) Hedges at fair value through profit and loss

Certain derivative financial instruments do not qualify to be recognized through hedge accounting and are recorded at fair value in income. Any change in the fair value of these derivatives is recognized in the statement of income immediately.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company has no hedge instruments.

viii) Financial liabilities

Debt and equity instruments are classified either as financial liabilities or equity according to the substances of the contractual agreement.

Equity instruments: Any contract that clearly states residual interests in the assets of an entity after deducting all its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the amount of the consideration received, net of direct issue costs.

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 they are held for negotiation or designated at fair value through profit and loss.

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

h) Financial instruments (continued)

viii) Financial liabilities (continued)

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

The effective interest rate method is a method to calculate the amortized cost of a financial liability and the allocation of interest expenses during the whole relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that accurately discounts future cash flows expected to be paid during 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.

i) Property, plant and equipment

i) Recognition and measurement

The items of property, plant and equipment are valued at cost less cumulative depreciation and impairment losses. The cost includes expenses directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

In accordance with IFRS 16 "Leases", the Company recognizes the assets for use rights considering the lease payments for the rest of the term of the lease as a reference, using the option to register the asset in an amount equal to the liability as allowed by the standard. The right-of-use assets recorded at the date of initial application, they will incur in amortization expenses throughout the period of the contract.

The cost of assets built by the entity includes the cost of materials and direct manpower, any other cost directly attributable to the process of having the asset ready for the intended use and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the place where they are located and the costs associated with capitalized loans. Costs may also include transfers from the equity of any gain or loss on qualified cash flow hedges of additions to property, plant and equipment.

When the components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are recorded as separate items (important components) of property, plant and equipment.

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

i) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

i) Recognition and measurement (continued)

Proceeds and losses derived from the disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined comparing the revenue obtained in the sale with the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment and the difference is recognized net in other revenue or other expenses in income.

ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a component of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized at carrying amount if it is probable that future economic benefits included in the component will flow to the Company and its cost may be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognized. Daily maintenance costs of property, plant and equipment are recognized in income when incurred.

iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the depreciable amount that corresponds to the cost of an asset or other amount that is replaced by the cost less its residual value.

Depreciation is recognized in income based on the straight-line depreciation method on the estimated useful lives.

Leased assets are depreciated in the shortest period between the lease and the useful lives thereof, unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will own the assets at the end of the lease.

Land is not depreciated.

Useful lives estimated in numbers of years for the current and comparative periods, are detailed as follows:

Items of Property, Plant and Equipment	Useful Life Minimum	Useful Life Maximum
Buildings and Constructions	5	45
Machinery and equipment	2	20
Fixed installations and accessories	5	15
Rights of use	2	5
Other fixed assets	2	10

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

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(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

j) Interest costs

Interest costs incurred for the construction of any qualified asset are capitalized during the time period that is necessary to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. Other interest costs are recorded in income.

k) Intangible assets

Definite-lived intangible assets are recorded at cost less cumulative amortization and the impairment loss cumulative amount, if any. Intangible assets generated internally, excluding development costs, are not capitalized and the expense is reflected in the statement of income in the period they are incurred.

i) Computer program acquisition and development costs

Acquisition and development costs of computer programs relevant and specific to the Company are capitalized and amortized over the period in which they are expected to generate revenues from the use thereof and with a useful life of 60 months.

ii) Aquaculture concessions and water rights

Aquaculture concessions and water rights granted by the state and/or acquired from third parties are presented at historic cost. Indefinite useful life is reviewed in each period that has information available in order to determine whether the events and circumstances allow continuing to support the indefinite useful life evaluation for that asset.

The Company has 5 concessions located in a National Park, they have a useful life of 25 years, renewable for another period of 25 years (are amortized in 50 years). All other concessions and water rights have an indefinite useful life and are subject to annual impairment testing.

iii) Amortizations

Amortization of intangible assets with definite useful lives is calculated using the straight-line method, allocating the acquisition cost less the estimated residual value and the estimated useful life. Amortization years for intangible assets are detailed as follows:

IT programs	2-5 years
Licenses and software	2-5 years
National Park aquaculture concessions	50 years
Canal Beagle aquaculture concessions	40 years

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

k) Intangible assets (continued)

iv) Subsequent disbursements

Subsequent disbursements are capitalized only when they increase the future economic benefits incorporated in the specific asset related to such disbursements. All other disbursements, including disbursements to generate internal goodwill and marks are recognized in income when they are incurred.

l) Leases

The Company has applied IFRS 16 “Leases” using the retrospective approach modified since January 1, 2019 and, therefore, the comparative information has not been restated and it continues to be reported in accordance with IAS 17 “Leases” and IFRIC 4 “Determination of if an agreement contains a lease.”

i) Policy applicable from January 1, 2019

At the beginning of a contract, the Company and its Subsidiaries assess whether it is, or contains, a lease, that is, whether the contract gives the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Nova Austral Group evaluates whether:

- 1) The contract involves the use of an identified asset, this can be specified explicitly or implicitly. If the supplier has a substantial substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- 2) The entity has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset during the period; and
- 3) The Entity has the right to direct the use of the asset, this right is held when decision making is relevant, for example, how and for what purpose the asset is used. The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if it has the right to operate the asset or designed the asset in a manner that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

At the beginning or in the reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Entity allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component based on its independent relative prices, that is, allocating the associated cost of capital separately.

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

I) Leases (continued)

ii) Lessee

Nova Austral S.A. recognizes a use right of the asset and a liability for the lease at the beginning of this. The use right of the asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made on or before the start date, plus the initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of the costs to dismantle and dispose of the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site where it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The use right of the asset is subsequently depreciated using the linear method from the start date to the end of the period of estimated useful life, according to the term of the contract. The estimated useful lives of the use right of the assets are determined considering future renewals according to the term of the contract. In addition, use right of the asset is periodically reduced for impairment losses, if applicable, and it is adjusted for certain new measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the current value of future payments, they are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's debt rate, adding additional adjustments considering the risk of the country and each one of the subsidiaries.

The lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- Fixed payments included in the contract.
- The yearly price under a purchase option that the Company can reasonably carry out.
- Lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to carry out an extension option.
- Penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate the contract early.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, an adjustment is made corresponding to the carrying value of the use right of the asset, or it is recorded in Profit (loss) if the carrying value of the asset for right of use has been reduced to zero.

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

I) Leases (continued)

ii) Lessee (continued)

Nova Austral presents the assets by right of use in the category of Property, plant and equipment and the associated obligations in Liabilities for operating leases, current and non-current within the Statement of Financial Position.

Nova Austral has chosen not to recognize the assets for use rights and lease liabilities for those contracts with a term of 12 months or less, and for those contracts whose underlying assets are of low value. The Entity recognizes the lease payments associated with these operations as a linear expense during the term of the contract.

Treatment under IAS 17

In the comparative period, as a lessee, Nova Austral classified leases that transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership as finance leases.

Assets held under other leases were classified as operating leases and they were not recognized in the Statement of Financial Position. Payments made under operating leases were recognized on income on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract. The lease incentives received were recognized as an integral part of the total lease expense during the term of the contract.

iii) When an entity of the Group is the lessor

When assets are leased to third parties under a financial lease, the current value of the lease payments is recognized as a financial account receivable. The difference between the gross amount receivable and the current value of such amount is recognized as financial return on capital.

Revenue derived from financial leases is recognized during the lease period according to the net investment method, which reflects a constant rate of periodic yield.

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

Revenue derived from operating leases is recognized in income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020 there are no group assets leased to third parties.

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

m) Biological assets

Biological assets, including groups or families of spawning fish, eggs, smolts and fish for fattening in the sea, are valued upon initial recognition and later, pursuant to the definitions of IAS 41.

For fish at fattening in Seawater, a valuation model has been adopted that determines the adjustment of the Fair Value by applying a risk factor on the expected margin of the biomass of each fattening center, discounted since the salmon is tradable. An exponential interpolation model is used which considers two edge points, the first is the value of the smolt placed in seawater and the second is the value of a tradable fish, which it is used by the farming centers, interpreting that those farming centers with the same levels of efficiency and quality generate a similar biomass value. This valuation model is interpreted in such a way, that the aforementioned risk factor is considered in the discount rate, and therefore, it includes a theoretical value of the cost of a concession to obtain the expected biomass margin. Therefore, those centers with a lower production cost and higher quality should be assigned a higher concession cost and vice versa.

In terms of the model methodology, changes in projected future sales prices have direct effects on those fish that are at their point of harvest. On the other hand, the effect of price on weight gain in the future will be allocated to the license and it will be recognized over time as the remaining time of the fish in the sea decreases. This means that, at the time of seeding in seawater, even when there are high prices in the market, a fair value adjustment will not be generated, since the profitability that could arise is allocated to future periods (efficiency of the license).

The fair value estimate of fish biomass is based on the following items: volume of fish biomass, average biomass weights, cumulative costs of biomass for each center, estimated remaining costs, and estimated sales prices.

Fish biomass volume

Fish biomass volume is based on the number of smolts sown in sea water, growth estimate, mortality identified in the period, among others. Uncertainty with respect to the volume of biomass is generally lower in the absence of mass mortality events or in case fish had severe diseases during the cycle. These mortalities are recorded and absorbed in the cost of biological assets. If there are extraordinary deviations of mortalities, they are recognized in the statement of income for the year, in the item other expenses by function.

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

m) Biological assets (continued)

Fish biomass volume (continued)

The biomass will be that existing at the time of calculation for each farming center where the target harvest weight will depend on the expected efficiency of each center.

The estimate of biomass and direct and indirect costs is being improved in each calculation period, reducing uncertainty as the time approaches when salmon is tradable.

Revenue

In order to determine the fair value, Nova Austral uses the sales prices of products in representative markets and that may be obtained from international statistical databases from the Urner Barry reports. To arrive at a net value in seawater, prices are reduced by harvest costs and market freight costs.

Under the current model, the total biomass in the fattening centers is determined by adjusting at fair value. Changes in the fair value of biological assets are reflected in the statement of income for the period.

All biological assets are classified as current biological assets, as they are part of the normal culture cycle that concludes with the harvest of the fish.

The loss or profit on the sale of these assets may change with respect to the calculation at fair values determined at the end of the year.

Hierarchy level

In accordance with IFRS 13, the fair value hierarchy level is determined on the basis of inputs used. The hierarchy level that corresponds to the model of the Company is Level II. Regarding the non-observable variables, the most significant are the sale prices and average weight.

n) Income tax and deferred taxes

Nova Austral S.A. is exempt from income tax under Navarino Law No. 18.392 according to which tax benefits such as. Exemption from First Category Tax and a 20% Bonus for sales made within the national territory of goods produced in the exempted territory, will be granted for a period of 50 years from the date such law was published, that is, January 14, 1985.

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

n) Income tax and deferred taxes (continued)

The income tax expense is composed of current taxes and deferred taxes. Taxes are recognized in income except in the case of items recognized directly in equity, under comprehensive income, or derived from a business combination.

Law No. 20.780, Tax Reform, was published on September 29, 2014. This Law amends the taxation system and establishes two taxation regimes -attributed income and semi-integrated system- including a gradual increase in the first category tax rate. The income tax rate for 2014 increased to 21%, 22,5% for 2015, 24% for 2016, 25% (attributed income) or 25,5% (semi-integrated) for 2017 and 25% under the attributed taxation system and 27% under the semi-integrated taxation system for 2018 thereafter. The Company chose to be taxed under the semi-integrated taxation system.

o) Inventory

Inventory is valued at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. Cost is determined using the weighted average price method (WAP).

The cost of finished products and in-process products includes the costs of raw materials (including the effect of fair value measurement), direct manpower, other direct costs and production overheads (based on a normal operating capacity), however, it does not include financing costs and foreign currency translation.

The net realizable value is the estimated sales price in the regular course of business less the estimated costs to complete production and/or put inventory in a sales condition. For reductions in the carrying amount of inventory at net realizable value, an estimate is made to devalue inventory charged to the income for the year in which those reductions occur.

In the case of the cost of the inventory acquired (fish feed, materials and supplies), the cost of acquisition includes the purchase price, admission fees, transportation, and other costs attributable to the acquisition of the goods.

p) Trade payables and other accounts payable

Trade payables and other accounts payable are recognized at nominal value since the average collection term is reduced and there is no material difference between this value and its fair value thereof.

Due to the entry into force of IFRS 16 "Leases," lease payments are recorded according to the following criteria.

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

p) Trade payables and other accounts payable (continued)

Lessee accounting: It requires that lease contracts that are currently classified as operational, with a term greater than 12 months, they are classified as operational accounts payable. That is, on the start date of a lease, the lessee will recognize an asset for the right to use the asset and a liability for future fees to be paid.

Regarding the effects on income, the monthly lease payments will be replaced by the amortization of the right of use and the recognition of a financial expense. The regulation includes as an exemption from recognition lease contracts with a term of less than 12 months and low value contracts.

Lessor accounting: The lessor will continue to classify leases under the same principles as the current standard.

q) Financial information by operating segment

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company has only one operating segment, that is, Salmon farming, processing and marketing.

r) Employee benefits

i) Employee vacation

Nova Austral S.A. recognizes employee vacation expenses using the accrual method, which is recorded at nominal value. The employee vacation benefit is recognized as an expense as the related service is provided.

ii) Post-employment benefits

Nova Austral S.A. Does not have relevant or material contractual or voluntary obligations related to severance payments, and they are recorded only if there is an associated legal obligation. There are no other post-employment benefits for the Company's personnel.

s) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized for an amount that reflects the consideration received or to be received to which the entity is entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The entity has analyzed and taken into consideration all relevant facts and circumstances in applying each step of the model established in IFRS 15 to contracts with customers (identify the contract, identify the performance obligation, determine the transaction price allocate the price, recognize revenue). It has also evaluated the existence of incremental costs in contracting process and the costs directly related to the fulfillment of a contract.

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

s) Revenue recognition (continued)

Nova Austral recognizes revenue when all the steps established in the standard have been satisfactorily fulfilled and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and the specific conditions for each and every activity of Nova Austral are met, as described below:

i) Sales of products in the domestic market

The Company generates revenue mainly from the sale of fresh and frozen Salmon. Sales revenues in domestic markets net of value added tax, specific taxes, returns and customer discounts, are recognized upon delivery of products along with the transfer of controls and benefits thereof.

ii) Export

For exports, the Company's delivery conditions regarding the sale of fresh and frozen Salmon are, in general, based on Incoterms 2000, which are the official rules for the interpretation of commercial terms issued by the International Chamber of Commerce.

The revenue recognition structure is based on the grouping of Incoterms, FOB (Free on Board), CIF (Cost, Insurance & Freight) and similar, in both cases, the point of sale is the delivery of the goods to the carrier hired by the seller for transportation to the destination, at which time control of property is transferred.

In case of discrepancies between business agreements and the Incoterms defined for the operation, the terms in the contract shall prevail.

iii) Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognized using the effective interest rate method.

iv) Sale of movable property

In general, sales of movable property include a performance obligation; therefore, sales revenue is materialized at the moment of delivery of the control of the good sold by the client.

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

s) Revenue recognition (continued)

v) Revenue from dividends

Revenue from dividends is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

t) Recognition of costs

Cost of sales, which is mostly the salmon production cost in frozen and fresh forms marketed by the Company, is recorded in the income for the year as of delivery date to the client, while sales are recognized at the same time. Other costs and expenses are recognized on the basis of the accrued principle, regardless of when they are paid and, if appropriate, during the same period in which related revenue is recognized.

u) Impairment of financial assets

Indefinite-lived assets are not subject to amortization. They are annually or when there is an indication of impairment, tested for impairment in order to ensure the carrying amount is not greater than the recoverable amount.

Assets subject to amortization are tested for impairment losses, provided that an event or change in the circumstances indicates that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized on the asset carrying amount in excess of its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the fair value of an asset less the costs of sales or the value in use, whichever is higher. In order to evaluate impairment losses, assets are grouped at the lowest level so there are separate identifiable cash flows (cash generating units). Non-financial assets, other than investment lower value (Goodwill) that had suffered an impairment loss are reviewed as of each balance sheet date to check possible impairment reversals.

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

v) 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 IFRS standards, interpretations and amendments that went into effect as of the date of these financial statements, their nature and impact are detailed as follows:

Amendments	Date of Mandatory Application
IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16	01 January 2021
Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2	
IFRS 16	01 April 2021
COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions, after June 30, 2021	

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

In August 2020, the IASB published the second phase of the Interest Rate Benchmark Reform which considers amendments to the standards IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16. With this publication, the IASB completed its work to respond to the effects of the reform to the interbank offered rate (IBOR) on financial reporting.

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

The amendments are mandatory, and early application is permitted. A hedge relationship must be resumed if the hedging relationship was discontinued solely due to changes required by the interest rate benchmark reform and, thus, would not have been discontinued if the second phase of amendments had been applied at that time. While application is retrospective, entities do not need to re-express previous periods.

The amendment is applicable for the first time in 2021, although this has no impact on the entity's financial statements.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

v) New standards, interpretations and amendments (continued)

COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions, after June 30, 2021

In March 2021, the IASB modified the conditions of the practical solution in IFRS 16 related to the application of IFRS 16 guidance on lease modifications arising from Covid-19.

As a practical solution, a lessee can choose to not evaluate if a Covid-19-related rent concession granted by a lessor is a lease modification. A lessee that selects this option will recognize the changes in lease payments as a result of Covid-19-related rent conventions in the same way as under IFRS if this change were not a lease modification.

Likewise, the practical solution now applies to leases where any reduction in lease payments only affects the payments that originally fall due on or before June 30, 2022, as long as the other conditions for application are met.

A lessee will apply this practical solution retroactively, recognizing the cumulative effect of initial application of the amendment as an adjustment to the initial retained earnings balance (or other equity component, as applicable) at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the lessee applies the amendment for the first time. The lessee shall not be required to disclose the information required by paragraph 28 (f) of IAS 8.

COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions, after June 30, 2021

According to paragraph 2 of IFRS 16, the lessee must apply the practical solution consistently to eligible contracts with similar characteristics and circumstances, regardless of if the contract became eligible for the practical solution before or after the modification.

The amendment is applicable for the first time in 2021, although this has no impact on the entity's financial statements.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

w) New accounting pronouncements (standards, interpretations and amendments) with effective application for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022

The standards and interpretations, and improvements and amendments to IFRS that have been issued but have not yet come into effect as of the date of these financial statements, are detailed below. The Company has not opted for their early application:

Standards and Interpretations		Date of Mandatory Application
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	January 01, 2023

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*, a new specific accounting standard for insurance contracts that covers recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure. Once it enters into effect, it will replace IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* issued in 2005. The new standard applies to all types of insurance contracts, regardless of the type of entity that issues them, as well as certain guarantees and financial instruments with determined characteristics of discretionary participation.

Some exceptions within the scope may be applied.

In December 2021, the IASB modified IFRS 17 to add a transition option for a “classification overlay” to address possible accounting asymmetries between financial assets and liabilities for insurance contracts in the comparative information presented in the initial application of IFRS 17.

If an entity chooses to apply the classification overlay, it may only do so for the comparative periods to which IFRS 17 applies (that is, from the date of transition to the date of initial application of IFRS 17).

IFRS 17 will be effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and will require comparative figures. Early application is permitted, as long as the entity applies IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, on or before the date on which IFRS 17 is applied for the first time.

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

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(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

w) New accounting pronouncements (standards, interpretations and amendments) with effective application for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 (continued)

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (continued)

The Company will evaluate the impact of the amendment once it comes into effect.

	Amendments	Date of Mandatory Application
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 - Costs 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 Tax 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	TBD

FRS 3 Reference to the Conceptual Framework

In May 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations – Reference to the Conceptual Framework. These amendments are aimed at replacing the reference to a previous version of the IASB Conceptual Framework (March 1989) with a reference to the current version issued in March 2018, without significantly changing its requirements.

The amendments will be effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 and must be applied retrospectively. Its early application is permitted if, at the same time or prior, the entity also applies all amendments contained in the amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework of IFRS issued in March 2018.

The amendments will provide consistency in financial reporting and avoid potential confusions resulting from more than one Conceptual Framework in use.

The entity will evaluate the impact of the amendment once it comes into effect.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

w) New accounting pronouncements (standards, interpretations and amendments) with effective application for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 (continued)

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 sale obtained by taking said asset to the location and conditions necessary to be operated according to its intended use. Instead, an entity shall recognize the proceeds from the sale of these items, and their cost, under income for the year, according to the applicable standards.

The amendment will be effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendment must be applied retrospectively only to items of property, plant and equipment available for use on or after the beginning of the first period presented in the financial statements in which the entity applies the amendment for the first time.

The entity will evaluate the impact of the amendment once it comes into effect.

IAS 37 Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract

In May 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* to specify the costs that an entity needs to include when evaluating if a contract is onerous or generates losses.

The amendment will be effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendment must be applied retrospectively to contracts existing at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity applies the amendment for the first time (date of initial application). Early adoption is allowed and must be disclosed.

The amendments intend to provide clarity and help guarantee consistent application of the standard. Entities that previously applied the incremental cost approach will see an increase in allowances to reflect the inclusion of costs directly related to the contract activities, while entities that previously recognized allowances for contractual losses, using the guidance of the previous standard, IAS 11 *Construction Contracts*, must exclude the assignment of indirect costs from its allowances.

The entity will evaluate the impact of the amendment once it comes into effect.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

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(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

w) New accounting pronouncements (standards, interpretations and amendments) with effective application for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 (continued)

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

In June 2020, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classification of liabilities as current or non-current.

The amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Entities must carefully evaluate whether any aspect of the amendments might suggest that the terms of their existing loan agreements should be renegotiated. In this context, it is worth noting that amendments shall be applied retrospectively.

The entity will evaluate the impact of the amendment once it comes into effect.

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

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 8, in which it introduces a new definition of “accounting estimates.” The amendments are designed to clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop the accounting of estimates.

The amended standard clarifies that the effects on an accounting estimate of a change in an input or a change in a measurement technique are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors. This definition of in the accounting estimate specified that the change in accounting estimates can result from new information or new developments. Therefore, said changes are not necessarily the correction of errors.

The amendment will be effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2023.

The entity will evaluate the impact of the amendment once it comes into effect.

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements - Disclosure of Accounting Policies

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 and to IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgments, to provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgments to accounting policy disclosures.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

w) New accounting pronouncements (standards, interpretations and amendments) with effective application for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 (continued)

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements - Disclosure of Accounting Policies (continued)

The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by:

- Replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies; and
- Adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

By evaluating the materiality of information on accounting policies, entities must consider both the size of the transactions and other events or conditions, and the nature of these.

The amendment will be effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2023. The modifications to IAS 1 can be applied early as long as this is disclosed.

The entity will evaluate the impact of the amendment once it comes into effect.

IAS 12 Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction

In May 2021, the IASB issued modifications to IAS 12 to reduce the scope of the initial recognition exception according to IAS 12, such that it no longer applies to transactions that lead to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The modifications clarify that when the payments that liquidate a liability are deductible for tax purposes, it is a matter of judgment (having considered the applicable tax legislation) if these deductions are attributable for tax purposes to the liabilities recognized in the financial statements (and interest expenses) or to the related asset component (and interest expenses). This judgment is important to determine if there are temporary differences in the initial recognition of assets and liabilities.

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(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

w) **New accounting pronouncements (standards, interpretations and amendments) with effective application for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 (continued)**

IAS 12 Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction (continued)

Likewise, according to the modifications issued, the exception to initial recognition does not apply to transactions that, in the initial recognition, lead to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. It only applies if the recognition of a leasing asset and leasing liability (or decommissioning liability and decommissioning component asset) leads to taxable and deductible temporary differences that are not equal. However, it is possible that the resulting deferred tax assets and liabilities are not equal (for example, if the company cannot benefit from tax deductions or is subject to different tax rates on taxable and deductible temporary differences). In these cases, an entity would need to record the difference between the deferred tax asset and liability in income.

The amendment will be effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2023.

The entity will evaluate the impact of the amendment once it comes into effect.

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

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

Amendments issued in September 2014 establish that when the transaction involves a business (found in a subsidiary or not), a complete profit or loss is recognized. A partial profit or loss is recognized when the transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even when the assets are found in a subsidiary.

The date of mandatory application of these modifications is yet to be determined, because the IASB is waiting for the results of its investigation project on the accounting according to the equity method. The amendments must be applied retrospectively, and early adoption is allowed and must be disclosed.

The entity will evaluate the impact of the amendment once it comes into effect.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

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(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 3 - Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates

3.1) Change in determining the fair value of biological assets

The Nova Austral during 2019 has reviewed its accounting policy for determining the fair value of biological assets, since, in recent years the salmon industry has developed and evolved its farming and marketing processes. In addition, the local industry has stabilized from the health point of view (ISA virus) and the Chilean market has globalized accessing new capital markets and in turn, there is the presence of more international actors. Previously, the market price less the estimated processing and sale costs for fattening fish over 1 kg was valued at fair value of live weight for the Salar Salmon. Thus, the fair value estimates for these assets were based on transaction prices at dates near to the closing of the financial statements. The loss or profit on the sale of these assets could vary from the calculation to fair values determined at the end of the period, from which the costs of harvesting, processing, packaging, distribution and sale were discounted.

Based on these financial statements, the Company has chosen to migrate to the valuation method detailed in note 2 n). This model values at fair value all the fattening fish in Fresh Water, that is, we must include fish less than 1 kg., where the value of the concession has also been incorporated as part of the risk of farming, in accordance with the definitions contained in IAS 41. For the above, a valuation model has been adopted that determines the adjustment of the fair value by applying a risk factor on the expected margin of the biomass of each fattening center. Changes in the fair value of biological assets are reflected in the statement of income for the period. All biological assets are classified as current biological assets, as they are part of the normal culture cycle that concludes with the harvest of the fish.

Note 4 - Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities are exposed to different financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk, cash flow interest rate risk and market risk

a) Credit risk

i) Risk of cash surplus investments

The Company has not taken any risks in relation to cash surplus that has been kept as cash equivalents with no instruments that may represent a risk for cash surplus.

ii) Credit risk

As of the closing date of the periods presented in the financial statements, the Company has recorded impairment of its customers in default.

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 4 - Financial Risk Management (continued)

a) Credit risk (continued)

iii) Risk derived from sales

The Company's sales come from a highly diversified client portfolio, where clients are economically and geographically dispersed in countries with low sovereign risk rates (United States, European Union, mainly). In addition, credit operations are performed with clients that have a stable commercial relationship with the Company and a good payment history, together with a conservative credit policy. Therefore, the Company believes its commercial operations do not expose it to a high risk. Also, the history of the Company shows no significant bad debts associated with exports and/or domestic sales.

The Company has a very conservative customer credit policy, whereby most of sales are made with advances against documents, together with a risk hedge via a credit insurance that includes a great portion of the portfolio, and hence hedging the risk of client insolvency.

b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk occurs due to the mismatch between the cash needs (for operating, financing expenses and debt amortizations and investments in assets) and the fund availability (that results from client collection, redemption of cash equivalents and financing from other financial entities). Currently, the Company manages liquidity risk in a very conservative and prudent manner, keeping enough cash in its accounts and having enough lines of credit to avoid risks associated with securities.

In 2020, the Bond was restructured in Norway, divided into two tranches of ThUS \$200,000 and ThUS \$100,000, maturing as of 11/26/2026. The Bond terms were modified again in 2021. As a result of these new agreements, the payment of interest is foreseen in both cash and kind (through the issuance of new debt).

Regarding the first Bond tranche (ThUS\$ 200,000), the issuer had the option to pay all interest in kind during the biannual periods up to and including May 2021, with the option to pay the interest in kind for one more 6-month period between November 2021 and November 2022. The annual rate corresponding to that first Bond tranche was set at 10% with an additional 2% when exercising the payment in kind option. With the 2021 agreement, the issuer may pay the payable interest in kind in May 2021, and under certain conditions, will have the option to do the same with respect to payable interest in November 2021.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

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(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 4 - Financial Risk Management (continued)

b) Liquidity risk (continued)

Regarding the first Bond tranche (ThUS\$ 100,000), the issuer must pay interest at an annual rate of 12%; the issuer must pay interest corresponding to an annual rate of 2% in cash and may pay the portion of interest corresponding to an annual rate of 10% in kind. With the 2021 agreement, the issuer may pay all interest payable in May 2021 in kind. See details in Note 16.

Capital and interest committed to the maturity of bank loans and other commitments are detailed below:

a) As of December 31, 2021

Financial liabilities	1-3 months ThUS\$	3-12 months ThUS\$	1-5 years ThUS\$	Over 5 years ThUS\$	Total ThUS\$
Bond in Norway	-	4,103	351,626	-	355,729
Line of Credit	913	65,190	-	-	66,103
Trade payables and other accounts payable	34,888	-	-	-	34,888
Accounts payable to related companies	1,588	-	-	-	1,588
Total	37,389	69,293	351,626	-	458,308

b) As of December 31, 2020

Financial liabilities	1-3 months ThUS\$	3-12 months ThUS\$	1-5 years ThUS\$	Over 5 years ThUS\$	Total ThUS\$
Bond in Norway	-	3,558	313,919	-	317,477
Line of Credit	33,714	10,686	-	-	44,400
Trade payables and other accounts payable	43,369	-	-	-	43,369
Accounts payable to related companies	5,065	-	-	-	5,065
Total	82,148	14,244	313,919	-	410,311

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 4 - Financial Risk Management (continued)

c) Market risk

i) Exchange rate risk

The Company operates worldwide; therefore, it is exposed to the foreign exchange rate risk, mainly the US dollar. The exchange rate risk derives from business transactions carried out in other currencies, mainly Chilean pesos. The currency balance of the Company indicates that much of its revenue, main costs (salmon feed) and the financial debt are expressed in US dollars where the financial match occurs naturally, hence lowering the exposure to this risk. Nevertheless, there is a significant portion of operation and process costs associated with operations in Chilean pesos such as, salaries and wages and local services. While this exposure is real, the Company does not consider it very relevant and has not performed peso/dollar hedge operations. Notwithstanding, the Company is constantly monitoring the peso/dollar exchange rate fluctuations while keeping in mind a potential hedge in the future.

As of December 31, 2021, the Company's classified statement of financial position shows a net liability in Chilean pesos for the amount of ThUS\$ 6,982, a net liability in Euros of ThUS\$ 678, therefore a 5% increase in the exchange rate for these currencies would generate a foreign currency translation gain of ThUS\$ 332 in relation to Chilean pesos, and a gain of ThUS\$ 32 in relation to Euros. Likewise, a 5% decrease in the exchange rates generates a loss and increase of the same magnitude.

The table below presents the net exposure in the balance sheet by currency:

Net Liabilities by Currency	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
USD, net liability	(127,381)	(71,322)
CLP, net liability	(6,982)	(3,485)
EUR, net liability	<u>(678)</u>	<u>(3,074)</u>

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As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 4 - Financial Risk Management (continued)

c) Market risk (continued)

i) Exchange rate risk (continued)

For a 5% increase in exchange rates, net liabilities vary in the amounts presented below:

Effect on Exposure by Currency Net Assets	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
CLP, net liability	332	166
EUR, net liability	<u>32</u>	<u>146</u>

ii) Interest rate risk

The Company has its financial debt expressed in US dollars, Nova Austral S.A. with a non-current debt consisting of a bond maturing in November 2026, which was restructured in October 2020, divided into two tranches of ThUS \$ 200,000 and ThUS \$ 100,000, which include payments in kind (capitalization of interest) with a rate of 10% for the principal and a rate of 2% for the capitalization of the interests. The first tranche capitalizes interest until November 2021, starting the payment of these in May 2022. The second tranche pays 2% of the capitalized interest semi-annually in cash, and 100% of the payment of its principal upon maturity of the bond. This debt is not subject to any covenant, it only has a restriction for the distribution of dividends. This financial debt structure is not exposed to additional rate variations and we do not see implicit rate risk in the current structure of this liability.

During 2021, Nova Austral S.A. made use of its available credit line with the DNB bank for a capital of ThUS \$ 65,000, with an average disbursement rate of 6.0%, in the scenario of an interest rate sensitivity analysis, it can be observed that the effects on income of increasing or decreasing 5% per year would be ThUS \$ 125 of higher or lower expense, as applicable.

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As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 4 - Financial Risk Management (continued)

c) Market risk (continued)

iii) Sales price risk

Revenue from operating activities of the Company derives mainly from the sale of Atlantic salmon in all types, HON/HG salmon, Trim C/D/E fillets and portions, that as mentioned before, are mostly sold in foreign markets where prices are exposed to fluctuations in the world market as a result of worldwide supply and demand, terms of exchange agreed by the main producers and some political considerations and/or trade barriers. Our geographical, client and product diversification policy seek to minimize price volatility risks. We also know that prices have a direct influence on the valuation of biological assets that are affected by the Fair Value estimate based on expected sales prices and production costs of the Company. As of December 31, 2021, the Company had a total of 3,376 Tons (live weight of fish) as biological assets subject to Fair Value.

The table below presents the sales price sensitivity analysis, with a change in USD1 /net Kg:

	Negative (USD 1 /Kg)	Base	Positive USD 1 /Kg
Price Adjustment US\$ x Kg	8.31	8.75	9.18
Effect on Biomass Fair Value ThUS\$	14,239	15,242	16,427
Effect on Income ThUS\$	(1,003)	-	1,185

Note 5 - Cash and Cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents correspond to cash balances in bank checking accounts and balances on hand.

Cash and cash equivalent as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 is detailed as follows:

Classes of Cash and Cash Equivalent	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Cash on hand	1	1
Bank balances	590	513
Total	591	514

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 5 - Cash and Cash Equivalent (continued)

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, balances by type of currency included in cash and cash equivalents are detailed as follows:

By Type of Currency	Currency	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Cash and cash equivalent	United States Dollar	576	472
Cash and cash equivalent	Chilean pesos	15	39
Cash and cash equivalent	Euros	-	3
Total		591	514

Note 6 - Financial Instruments

a) Financial instruments by category according to IFRS 9

December 31, 2021

Assets	Amortized Cost ThUS\$	Assets at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss ThUS\$	Total ThUS\$
Cash and cash equivalent	-	591	591
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, current	711	-	711
Accounts receivable from related companies, current	44,764	-	44,764
Accounts receivable from related companies, non-current	123,439	-	123,439
Total	168,914	591	169,505

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 6 - Financial Instruments (continued)

a) Financial instruments by category according to IFRS 9 (continued)

December 31, 2021 (continued)

Liabilities	Liabilities at Fair Value with Effect on Income ThUS\$	Amortized Cost ThUS\$	Total ThUS\$
Other financial liabilities, current	-	70,206	70,206
Trade payables and other accounts payable, current and non-current	-	34,888	34,888
Accounts payable to related companies, current and non- current	-	1,588	1,588
Other financial liabilities, non-current	-	351,626	351,626
Total	-	458,308	458,308

December 31, 2020

Assets	Amortized Cost ThUS\$	Assets at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss ThUS\$	Total ThUS\$
Cash and cash equivalent	-	514	514
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, current	859	-	859
Accounts receivable from related companies, current	46,174	-	46,174
Accounts receivable from related companies, non-current	121,585	-	121,585
Total	168,618	514	169,132

Liabilities	Liabilities at Fair Value with Effect on Income ThUS\$	Amortized Cost ThUS\$	Total ThUS\$
Other financial liabilities, current	-	47,958	47,958
Trade payables and other accounts payable, current and non-current	-	43,369	43,369
Accounts payable to related companies, current and non- current	-	5,065	5,065
Other financial liabilities, non-current	-	313,919	313,919
Total	-	410,311	410,311

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 6 - Financial Instruments (continued)

b) Credit rating of financial instruments

The financial instruments of Nova Austral may be classified primarily in two large groups:

- i) Commercial credits with clients that in order to measure the associated level of risk are classified by the age of the debt and in which respect allowances for impairment are recorded; and
- ii) Financial investments that Nova Austral might make, as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, are no longer held.

Current Assets	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable	612	404
Accounts receivable from related companies, Non-current	99	455
Total	<u>711</u>	<u>859</u>

Nova Austral performs sales operations with clients under an advance payment schedule or grants loans to clients in good credit standing. No financial instrument that has not yet matured has been renegotiated over the period.

c) Fair value estimate

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, Nova Austral did not have any financial instruments that had to be recorded at fair value.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 7 - Trade Receivables and other Accounts Receivable

a) Trade receivables and other accounts receivable are detailed as follows:

Trade Receivables and other Accounts Receivable	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Trade receivables		
Domestic	652	421
Impairment of trade receivables	<u>(40)</u>	<u>(17)</u>
Total	<u>612</u>	<u>404</u>
Other accounts receivable		
Other receivables	202	1,956
Impairment of other receivables	<u>(103)</u>	<u>(1,501)</u>
Total other accounts receivable	<u>99</u>	<u>455</u>
Total	<u>711</u>	<u>859</u>

The fair value of trade receivables and other accounts receivable does not differ significantly from the carrying amount thereof.

b) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, gross balances by currency included in trade receivables and other accounts receivable, current and non-current, not considering impairment, are detailed as follows:

Classification by Type of Currency	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
CLP	<u>711</u>	<u>859</u>
Total	<u>711</u>	<u>859</u>

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 7 - Trade Receivables and other Accounts Receivable (continued)

c) Stratification of portfolio and provisions

- Domestic and foreign trade receivables:

Classification by Aging	2021			2020		
	Amount of Portfolio not Renegotiated ThUS\$	Impairment of Bad Debts ThUS\$	Net Trade Receivables ThUS\$	Amount of Portfolio not Renegotiated ThUS\$	Impairment of Bad Debts ThUS\$	Net Trade Receivables ThUS\$
Up-to-date	-	-	-	75	-	75
1-30 Days	382	[4]	378	138	-	138
31-60 Days	53	[4]	49	14	-	14
61-90 Days	2	-	2	-	-	-
91-120 Days	47	-	47	-	-	-
121-179 Days	116	(11)	105	175	-	175
180-210 Days	31	-	31	-	-	-
211-240 Days	-	-	-	-	-	-
241-270 Days	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 271 days	21	(21)	-	19	(17)	2
Total	652	(40)	612	421	(17)	404

- Other receivables:

Classification by Aging	2021			2020		
	Amount of Portfolio not Renegotiated ThUS\$	Impairment of Bad Debts ThUS\$	Net Trade Receivables ThUS\$	Amount of Portfolio not Renegotiated ThUS\$	Impairment of Bad Debts ThUS\$	Net Trade Receivables ThUS\$
Up-to-date	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-30 Days	66	-	66	309	-	309
31-60 Days	-	-	-	-	-	-
61-90 Days	-	-	-	-	-	-
91-120 Days	-	-	-	-	-	-
121-179 Days	-	-	-	-	-	-
180-210 Days	-	-	-	-	-	-
211-240 Days	-	-	-	-	-	-
241-270 Days	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 271 days	136	(103)	33	1,647	(1,501)	146
Total	202	(103)	99	1,956	(1,501)	455

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 7 - Trade Receivables and other Accounts Receivable (continued)

- d) The movement of the allowance for impairment of trade receivables and other accounts receivable is detailed as follows:

Movement of Allowance for Impairment	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Beginning balance	1,518	1,520
Recovery of impaired trade receivables	(1,378)	(2)
Impairment for the year	3	-
Total	<u>143</u>	<u>1,518</u>

IFRS 9 requires that the Company record expected credit losses from all debt securities, loans and trade receivables, either on a 12-month basis or for life. The Company applied the simplified model and recorded expected losses in the life of all trade receivables.

Once all collection efforts have been made, pre-judicial and judicial, assets are derecognized (written-off) against the provision that was recorded. Nova Austral S.A. does not use the direct write-off method but the provision method for better control.

Historic renegotiations that are currently valid are not significant and the policy is to make a case by-case analysis to classify them according to a given risk if they are eligible for reclassification to pre-judicial collection accounts. If that is the case, a provision is recorded for overdue and soon to be due items.

There are no relevant guarantees for credit operations with clients that have a stable business relationship with the Company and a good payment history or with clients that pay in advance.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

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(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 8 - Related Party Disclosures

- a) Related parties include the following entities and individuals:
- i) Shareholders that may exercise control.
 - ii) Subsidiaries and members of Subsidiaries.
 - iii) Parties that have interests in the entity for which reason they have a significant influence on it.
 - iv) Parties with joint control over the entity.
 - v) Associates.
 - vi) Interest in joint ventures.
 - vii) Key officers of the entity or its controlling entity.
 - viii) Close relatives of the individuals described above.
 - ix) A controlled or joint control company or a company on which the individuals mentioned in vii) and viii) above have a significant influence.

In general, transactions with related companies are not subject to special conditions. These operations comply with the provisions of Law No. 18,046 that regulates Corporations and the provisions of IAS 24.

Transfers of current and non-current funds between related companies, other than collection or payment of services, are structured as business accounts.

- b) Balances of accounts receivable from related entities as of each year closing are detailed as follows:

Entity	Relationship	2021		2020	
		Current ThUS\$	Non- Current ThUS\$	Current ThUS\$	Non- Current ThUS\$
Nova Austral Spain S.L. (Ex - Global Polaris S.L.U.)	Parent	85	-	79	-
Albain Holdco SARL	Related to parent	-	119,721	-	118,151
Nova Austral Management Invest AS	Related to parent	-	3,718	-	3,434
Comercial Austral S.A.	Subsidiary	5,830	-	30,784	-
Piscicultura Tierra del Fuego S.A.	Subsidiary	20,173	-	8,184	-
Pesquera Cabo Pilar S.A.	Subsidiary	156	-	165	-
Salmones Porvenir SpA	Subsidiary	18,520	-	6,962	-
Total		44,764	123,439	46,174	121,585

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 8 - Related Party Disclosures (continued)

c) Accounts payable to related entities as of each year closing are detailed as follows:

Entity	Relationship	2021		2020	
		Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
		ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Comercial Austral S.A.	Subsidiary	1,588	-	3,432	-
Piscicultura Tierra del Fuego S.A.	Subsidiary	-	-	1,590	-
	Subsidiary				
Compañía Salmonífera Dalcahue Ltda.	shareholder	-	-	43	-
Total		1,588	-	5,065	-

d) Transactions between related parties

In 2021 and 2020, transactions with related entities performed by the Company in the regular course of business are detailed as follows:

Entity	Relationship	Description of the Transaction	Transaction Amount		Credit (Debit) to Income	
			2021	2020	2021	2020
			ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Nova Austral Management Invest As	Related to parent	Loan received	-	2,700	-	-
		Interest paid	-	(81)	-	(81)
		Accrued interest earned	284	558	284	558
		Collection of loan granted, with capital decrease	-	5,282	-	-
Albain Holdco SARL	Related to parent	Accrued interest	8,320	8,356	8,320	8,356
		Collection of loans	6,750	-	-	-
Compañía Salmonífera Dalcahue Ltda.	Subsidiary shareholder	Capital contribution in cash	-	380	-	-
Comercial Austral S.A.	Subsidiary	Sale of salmon	54,280	122,353	54,280	122,353
		Payment of invoices	89,393	135,496	-	-
Piscicultura Tierra del Fuego S.A.	Subsidiary	Purchase of smolts	14,976	14,830	-	-
		Payment of invoices	16,608	15,685	-	-
		Administration services	200	200	200	200
Salmones Porvenir SpA	Subsidiary	Sale of smolts	5,319	3,150	-	-
		Center operations services	5,772	2,923	-	-

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

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(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 8 - Related Party Disclosures (continued)

- e) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, there are no balances payable to or receivable from directors and/or executives of the Company.

Note 9 - Inventory

- a) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, inventory is detailed as follows:

	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Finished products	1,457	635
Materials and inputs	6,274	6,126
Fish feed	1,089	2,117
Inventory in process	96	152
Fair value of finished products	1,132	407
Unrealized profit (loss)	(266)	364
Total	<u>9,782</u>	<u>9,801</u>

- b) Inventory Policy

The Company's inventory is measured at the lower between cost and net realization value.

- c) Inventory measurement policy

The Company values its inventory as follows:

- i) i) Fresh and frozen salmon production cost is determined based on the last fair value of biological assets at the point of harvest (that represents the cost of raw materials that enter the processing plant), plus direct and indirect production costs at the Plant, such as manpower, variable and fixed costs that have been incurred to transform raw materials into finished products.
- ii) In the case of the cost of the inventory acquired (fish feed, materials and supplies), the cost of acquisition includes the purchase price, admission fees, transportation, and other costs attributable to the acquisition of the goods.
- iii) No inventory items have been granted as guarantee.

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Note 9 - Inventory (continued)

- d) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, finished products net of impairment allowance, are detailed as follows:

Detail	2021		2020	
	Ton	ThUS\$	Ton	ThUS\$
Whole fish	76	503	7	35
Fillet	10	141	9	170
Portions	40	718	19	414
Byproduct	84	95	10	16
Total	210	1,457	45	635

- e) Inventory recognized in cost of sales as of each closing year is detailed as follows:

Detail	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Sales costs	(108,682)	(130,225)
Total	(108,682)	(130,225)

Note 10 - Biological Assets

Biological assets are measured at fair value less estimated costs at the point of sales, except when the fair value cannot be determined reliably pursuant to the definitions of IAS 41.

- a) Classification of biological assets

Biological assets held for fattening in sea water that will be harvested within the next twelve months, are classified as current biological assets and spawning fish, fry, fresh water smolts and fattening fish to be harvested after a twelve-month period, are classified as non-current biological assets.

As of each period closing, these assets are detailed as follows:

Detail	Current	
	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Salar salmon (*)	44,143	45,177
Eggs, fry, and smolts	414	13,232
Total	44,557	58,409

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Note 10 - Biological Assets (continued)

a) Classification of biological assets (continued)

(*) As of December 31, 2021, the biological assets comprised of Salmon triggered a positive net effect of ThUS\$3,049 on the Company's income since biomass was valued at fair value. The foregoing results from the valuations of the period that triggered a credit to income in the amount of ThUS\$2,029, and ThUS\$1,020, corresponding to the fair value of biomass harvested and then sold as finished products, which increases the cost of sales during the realization period.

As of December 31, 2020, a net positive effect of ThUS\$19,202 resulted from valuations made over the year that generated a credit to income amounting to ThUS\$72 and a higher cost of sales associated with the fair value harvested and sold during the year for the amount of (ThUS\$19,130).

b) For 2021 and 2020, movements in biological assets are detailed as follows:

	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Biological Assets at the beginning	58,409	78,633
Fattening and production increases	39,473	35,795
Harvest decreases	(55,649)	(55,947)
Fair Value of Biological assets	2,324	(72)
Balance at the end of the year	44,557	58,409

c) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, biological assets are detailed as follows:

	2021			Fair Value	Cost Total
	Number of Units	Final Biomass (Tons)	Cost of Production		
			ThUS\$		
Salar salmon	3,376,517	3,889	29,315	15,242	44,557
Total	3,376,517	3,889	29,315	15,242	44,557

	2020			Fair Value	Cost Total
	Number of Units	Final Biomass (Tons)	Cost of Production		
			ThUS\$		
Salar salmon	1,926,862	6,324	45,491	12,918	58,409
Total	1,926,862	6,324	45,491	12,918	58,409

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(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 10 - Biological Assets (continued)

d) Movements of biological asset fair value adjustments are detailed as follows

	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Fair value of biological assets, initial balance	12,918	19,202
Increase in biological assets for the year	20,712	11,442
Minus: Fair value adjustments for harvest	<u>(18,388)</u>	<u>(17,726)</u>
Total biological assets and inventory	<u>15,242</u>	<u>12,918</u>

e) Sensitivity on fair value effect of non-observable variables

The table below presents a sensitization with respect to the effect on income of fair value that would give rise to an increase or decrease in harvest (LW) biomass in water estimate weight variable as of the period closing.

	5% Decrease	Base	5% Increase
Estimated adjustment of average harvest (LW) weight	4.33	4.56	4.79
Effect on Biomass Fair Value ThUS\$	14,021	15,242	16,463
Effect on Income ThUS\$	<u>(1,221)</u>	-	<u>1,221</u>

f) Guarantees

The entire biomass at fish farms specified in Note 29 is under a non-possessory pledge pursuant to Law No, 20,190 that regulates assets.

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Note 11 - Other Non-Financial Assets, Current

The amounts in this category are detailed as follows:

Current

	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Prepaid insurance	1,179	830
Prepayments to suppliers	478	399
Recovery of DL 889	233	657
Prepaid expenses	6,012	4,314
Employee advances	-	86
Insurance recoverable	-	95
Total	<u>7,902</u>	<u>6,381</u>

Note 12 - Intangible Assets Other Than the Goodwill

a) The most important classes of intangible assets are detailed as follows:

	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Indefinite-lived aquaculture concessions	4,472	4,472
Definite-lived aquaculture concessions	1,391	1,391
Concessions in process	2,866	2,497
Water rights	33	33
Software	918	918
Licenses	372	208
Amortization	(1,312)	(1,046)
Total	<u>8,740</u>	<u>8,473</u>

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(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 12 - Intangible Assets Other Than the Goodwill (continued)

- b) Changes to Intangible assets other than Goodwill for the year ended December 31, 2021, were as follows

2021	Concesiones Acuícolas V.U. Finite ThUS\$	Concesiones Acuícolas V.U. Indefinite ThUS\$	Concessions in process ThUS\$	Water rights ThUS\$	Software ThUS\$	Licenses ThUS\$	Total ThUS\$
Beginning balance	1,148	4,472	2,497	33	294	29	8,473
Additions	-	-	369	-	-	164	533
Divestitures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization	(27)	-	-	-	(111)	(128)	(266)
Final balance	1,121	4,472	2,866	33	183	65	8,740

- c) Changes to Intangible assets other than Goodwill for the year ended December 31, 2020, were as follows

2020	Concesiones Acuícolas V.U. Finite ThUS\$	Concesiones Acuícolas V.U. Indefinite (*) ThUS\$	Concessions in process ThUS\$	Water rights ThUS\$	Software ThUS\$	Licenses ThUS\$	Total ThUS\$
Beginning balance	2,411	9,211	1,266	33	301	54	13,276
Additions	-	-	1,231	-	145	9	1,385
Divestitures	(1,516)	(4,739)	-	-	-	-	(6,255)
Amortization	253	-	-	-	(152)	(34)	67
Final balance	1,148	4,472	2,497	33	294	29	8,473

- (*) On February 7, 2019, the company acquired the subsidiary Pesquera Cabo Pilar S.A., which generated the record of an addition to the value of the concessions of finite useful life for 1,375 and indefinite for ThUS \$ 4,739, which were written off in 2020 (see note 20 a), due to the fact that the Undersecretariat for the Armed Forces notified the Company that the four aquaculture concessions had expired.

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(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 12 - Intangible Assets Other Than the Goodwill (continued)

- d) As of December 31, 2021, Nova Austral S.A. has 28 concessions located in the 12th Region, 23 of which are indefinite and have no expiration date, while 5 concessions have a useful life of 25 years, renewable for another 25-year period.

Name	Center Code	Concessions Cluster (Neighborhood)	Useful Life	Sector - Project Name
Pto. Prat	120008	44	Indefinite	Estero Eherhardt, northeast of Punta Prat
Riquelme	120023	45	Indefinite	Golfo Almirante Montt-Puerto Riquelme
Spiteful	120029	45	Indefinite	Golfo Almirante Montt-Bahia Sin Nombre Delano
Pto. Bories	120036	45	Indefinite	Canal Señoret, Puerto Bories
Pta. Cuervo	120043	45	Indefinite	Canal Señoret- Al Sur de Punta Cuervo
Consuelo	120054	44	Indefinite	Estero Eberhardt- Punta Cajón
Escondida	120061	45	Indefinite	Golfo Almirante Montt, northeast of Bahía Humberto.
Demaistre	120062	45	Indefinite	Península Antonio Varas, Canal Señoret, Pto. Demaistre
Mercedes	120063	45	Indefinite	Estancia Mercedes, Golfo Almirante Montt
Aracena 1	120067	56	Indefinite	Estero Staples, north of Caleta Hawkins, Isla Capitán Aracena
Aracena 4	120068	56	Indefinite	Estero sin nombre, north of Bahía Inman, Isla Capitán Aracena
Aracena 2	120069	56	Indefinite	Estero Staples, south of Isla Harrison.
Aracena 5	120070	56	Indefinite	Bahía Inmán, Isla Capitán Aracena
Aracena 3	120071	56	Indefinite	Estero Staples, south of Isla Harrison.
Aracena 8	120085	54A	Indefinite	Ensenada Petite, Isla Capitán Aracena
Aracena 6	120087	55	Indefinite	Canal sin nombre, Península Greenough, Isla Capitán Aracena
Aracena 10	120088	54B	Indefinite	Seno Lyell, northeast of Bahía Kempe, Isla Capitán Aracena
Aracena 9	120089	54A	Indefinite	Seno Petite, Bahía Mazarredo, Isla Capitán Aracena
Aracena 11	120090	55	Indefinite	Estero Staples, northeast of Caleta Sholl, Isla Capitán Aracena
Aracena 12	120091	54A	Indefinite	Caleta Cascada, Isla Capitán Aracena, Seno Petite.
Aracena 13	120092	56	Indefinite	Estero sin nombre, southeast of Isla Peak, Isla Capitán Aracena
Aracena 14	120096	55	Indefinite	Canal sin nombre, north of Caleta Sholl, Isla Capitán Aracena
Aracena 15	120097	54B	Indefinite	Seno Lyell, Caleta Stokes, Isla Capitán Aracena

Name	Center Code	Concessions Cluster (Neighborhood)	Useful Life	Sector - Project Name
Cockburn 23	120123	58	Finite	Seno Brujo, Sur Península Rolando
Cockburn 14	120124	57	Finite	Seno Chasco, Norte Peninsula Brecknock
Cockburn 3	120126	57	Finite	Noroeste Península Brecknock, Canal Cockburn.
Cockburn 13	120127	57	Finite	Puerto Consuelo, Seno Chasco
Aracena 19	120128	54B	Finite	Isla Capitán Aracena-Seno Lyell

Some concessions of Nova Austral are currently situated in a national park; nevertheless, the Company operates normally and complies with the applicable laws and regulations.

The 28 concessions have been granted as Mortgage as explained in Note 28.

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

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Note 13 - Property, Plant and Equipment

- a) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the items of property, plant and equipment are detailed as follows:

Property, plant and equipment As of 12.31.2021	Value Value ThUS\$	Depreciation Depreciation ThUS\$	Value Net ThUS\$
Land	3,748	-	3,748
Buildings and constructions	14,204	(3,834)	10,370
Plant machinery and equipment	12,599	(5,819)	6,780
Fixed installations and accessories	63,323	(38,995)	24,328
Other fixed assets	2,402	(1,944)	458
Rights of use (*)	1,315	(423)	892
Works in progress	3,912	-	3,912
Total	101,503	(51,015)	50,488

Property, plant and equipment As of 12.31.2020	Value Value ThUS\$	Depreciation Depreciation ThUS\$	Value Net ThUS\$
Land	3,764	-	3,764
Buildings and constructions	14,204	(3,571)	10,633
Plant machinery and equipment	12,455	(4,894)	7,561
Fixed installations and accessories	61,869	(34,203)	27,666
Other fixed assets	2,348	(1,755)	593
Rights of use (*)	1,401	(485)	916
Works in progress	4,531	-	4,531
Total	100,572	(44,908)	55,664

- (*) As of January 1, 2019, the category "Use Rights" generated by the entry into force of IFRS 16, which is composed mainly of property under lease, is created.

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(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 13 - Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

- b) For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, movements of property, plant and equipment are detailed as follows:

2021	Beginning Balance 01.01.2021 ThUS\$	Additions ThUS\$	Transfers ThUS\$	Other Increases (Decreases) ThUS\$	Write- offs ThUS\$	Depreciation ThUS\$	Final Balance 12.31.2021 ThUS\$
Land	3,764	-	-	-	(16)	-	3,748
Buildings and constructions	10,632	-	-	-	-	(262)	10,370
Machinery and equipment	7,561	-	133	-	-	(914)	6,780
Fixed installations and accessories	27,665	-	1,906	-	(451)	(4,792)	24,328
Other fixed assets	593	-	53	-	-	(188)	458
Rights of use	916	-	432	-	-	(456)	892
Works in progress	4,533	1,903	(2,524)	-	-	-	3,912
Total	55,664	1,903	-	-	(467)	(6,612)	50,488

2020	Beginning Balance 01.01.2020 ThUS\$	Additions ThUS\$	Transfers ThUS\$	Other Increases (Decreases) ThUS\$	Write- offs ThUS\$	Depreciation ThUS\$	Final Balance 12.31.2020 ThUS\$
Land	3,764	-	-	-	-	-	3,764
Buildings and constructions	10,893	-	2	-	(2)	(261)	10,632
Machinery and equipment	7,268	-	1,157	-	(2)	(862)	7,561
Fixed installations and accessories	27,990	-	7,759	-	(17,046)	8,962	27,665
Other fixed assets	565	-	219	-	(102)	(89)	593
Rights of use	1,008	-	-	-	-	(92)	916
Works in progress	17,714	-	(9,137)	(4,044)	-	-	4,533
Total	69,202	-	-	(4,044)	(17,152)	7,658	55,664

- c) Insurance

The Company and its Subsidiaries have taken out insurance policies to cover the risks to which goods are exposed in the processing facilities (building and machinery) and sea water farming centers (pontoons, cages, nets and floating structures) and also insurance policies for sea biomass, inventory of finished products, rolling equipment and transport of merchandise. Nova Austral S.A. considers that these insurance policies adequately cover the risks normally associated with their activity.

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Note 13 - Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

d) Fixed assets subject to guarantees or restrictions

The Company has assets in this category granted as mortgage and pledges, as explained in Note 29.

No items of property, plant and equipment have been retired from active use and not classified as held for sale according to IFRS 5.

Note 14 - Current Tax Assets

a) Income tax

As of December 31 of each year, Nova Austral S.A. does not record an income tax provision as it is exempt from this tax according to Decree Law No. 18,392.

b) Current tax assets (liabilities)

Concept	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Navarino law bonus (*)	11,943	19,264
Tax credit remainder	360	1
Sence credit	43	51
Art. 21 provision	(1)	-
Total	<u>12,345</u>	<u>19,316</u>

(*) The total bonuses withheld amounts of ThUS\$ 8,232 (ThCh\$ 6,953,429). See explanation in the note on Contingencies and Encumbrances

c) The income tax expense is detailed as follows:

	(Debit) Credit	
	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Sole income tax, Art. 21	<u>(114)</u>	<u>(108)</u>
Income tax revenue (expense)	<u>(114)</u>	<u>(108)</u>

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(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 15 - Investments Recorded Using the Share Method

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the investment in subsidiaries balances are detailed as follows:

Name of Subsidiary	Interest					
	2021			2020		
	Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total
Comercial Austral S.A.	99.54%	-	99.54%	99.54%	-	99.54%
Piscicultura Tierra del Fuego S.A.	100.00%	-	100.00%	85.00%	-	85.00%
Pesquera Cabo Pilar S.A.	99.50%	0.50%	100.00%	99.50%	0.50%	100.00%
Salmones Porvenir S.p.A.	50.00%	50.00%	100%	50.00%	50.00%	100%

Name of Subsidiary	Currency	2021	2020
		ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Comercial Austral S.A.	USD	1,721	(4,504)
Piscicultura Tierra del Fuego S.A.	USD	17,936	16,557
Pesquera Cabo Pilar S.A.	USD	(343)	(309)
Salmones Porvenir SpA	USD	4,054	(2,870)
Total		23,368	8,874

Note 16 - Other Financial Liabilities, Current and Non-Current

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the borrowings of Nova Austral S.A. involving financial institutions and the public (Bonds) are detailed as follows:

a) Current

Interest-bearing loans	Currency	2021	2020
		ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Maturing in less than 12 months	USD	65,000	43,750
Interest	USD	5,206	4,208
Total		70,206	47,958

The RCF maintained with the DNB bank requires compliance with a covenant where the ratio between the indebtedness base and the sum of the valuation of inventories, biomass and accounts receivable maturing in less than 45 days is less than 0.5. Said covenant has been in compliance as of December 31, 2021.

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(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 16 - Other Financial Liabilities, Current and Non-Current (continued)

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the borrowings of Nova Austral S.A. involving financial institutions and the public (Bonds) are detailed as follows (continued):

b) Non-current

Interest-bearing loans	Currency	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Maturing in over 12 months	USD	351,626	313,919
Total		351,626	313,919

c) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the loans of Nova Austral S.A. are detailed as follows:

As of December 31, 2021

Creditor Institution	Type	Debtor Company	Currency	Current ThUS\$	Non- Current ThUS\$	Total ThUS\$
Nordic Trustee	Bond	Nova Austral S.A.	USD	-	351,626	351,626
	Interest payable	Nova Austral S.A.	USD	4,103	-	4,103
DNB Bank ASA	Line of Credit	Nova Austral S.A.	USD	65,000	-	65,000
	Interest payable	Nova Austral S.A.	USD	1,103	-	1,103
Total				70,206	351,626	421,832

In 2020, the Bond was restructured in Norway, divided into two tranches of ThUS \$200,000 and ThUS \$100,000, maturing as of 11/26/2026. The Bond terms were modified again in 2021. As a result of these new agreements, the payment of interest is foreseen in both cash and kind (through the issuance of new debt).

Regarding the first Bond tranche (ThUS\$ 200,000), the issuer had the option to pay all interest in kind during the biannual periods up to and including May 2021, with the option to pay the interest in kind for one more 6-month period between November 2021 and November 2022. The annual rate corresponding to that first Bond tranche was set at 10% with an additional 2% when exercising the payment in kind option. With the 2021 agreement, the issuer may pay the payable interest in kind in May 2021, and under certain conditions, will have the option to do the same with respect to payable interest in November 2021.

Regarding the first Bond tranche (ThUS\$ 100,000), the issuer must pay interest at an annual rate of 12%; the issuer must pay interest corresponding to an annual rate of 2% in cash and may pay the portion of interest corresponding to an annual rate of 10% in kind. With the 2021 agreement, the issuer may pay all interest payable in May 2021 in kind.

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Note 16 - Other Financial Liabilities, Current and Non-Current (continued)

- c) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the loans of Nova Austral S.A. are detailed as follows:
(continued)

As of December 31, 2020

Creditor Institution	Type	Debtor Company	Currency	Current	Non-Current	Total
				ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Nordic Trustee	Bond	Nova Austral S.A.	USD	-	313,919	313,919
	Interest payable	Nova Austral S.A.	USD	3,558	-	3,558
DNB Bank ASA	Line of Credit	Nova Austral S.A.	USD	43,750	-	43,750
	Interest payable	Nova Austral S.A.	USD	650	-	650
Total				47,958	313,919	361,877

- d) Maturities of other financial liabilities, non-current, are detailed as follows:

As of December 31, 2021

Institution	Currency	Average Rate	Maturity	Non-Current			Total as of 2020 ThUS\$
				1 - 2 years	2 - 3 Years	3 - 4 Years	
				ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	
Nordic Trustee	USD	12.00%	11.26.2026	-	-	351,626	351,626
Total				-	-	351,626	351,626

As of December 31, 2020

Institution	Currency	Average Rate	Maturity	Non-Current			Total as of 2020 ThUS\$
				1 - 2 years	2 - 3 Years	3 - 4 Years	
				ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	
Nordic Trustee	USD	8.25%	26.05.2021	-	-	313,919	313,919
Total				-	-	313,919	313,919

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 16 - Other Financial Liabilities, Current and Non-Current (continued)

- e) Nova Austral S.A. has mortgages and non-possessory pledges in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA with respect to the public bond it has in Norway.
- g) A significant portion of the non-current long-term debt consists of bonds: the first one has semiannual interest payments commencing in May 2022 and semiannual principal repayments commencing in May 2024, and an interest rate of 10%; and the second with the 100% of the principal payment will be paid upon maturity of the bond in November 2026, with biannual interest payments at a rate of 10%. This debt is not subject to any covenant but only to a restriction on the distribution of dividends until the bond maturity in November 2026.
- h) The movement of current and non-current financial liabilities is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2021	Cash flow	Accrued interest	Other non- monetary movements	As of December 31, 2021
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Loans and credits	357,669	21,250	37,707	-	416,626
Interest	4,208	(4,004)	5,002	-	5,206
Total	361,877	17,246	42,709	-	421,832

Note 17 - Trade Payables and Other Accounts Payable, Current and Non-current

The items included in this category are detailed as follows:

Trade Payables and Other Accounts payable	Current		Non-Current	
	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Providers	28,746	35,490	-	-
Invoices receivable	5,426	6,697	-	-
Personnel withholdings	296	309	-	-
Withholdings payable	60	552	-	-
Lease contract obligations	251	144	757	902
Other accounts payable	109	177	-	-
Total	34,888	43,369	757	902

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Note 18 - Employee Benefits Provision

The balance of employee benefits provision that was classified as current and corresponds to the vacation accrual, is detailed as follows:

a) The items included in this category are detailed as follows:

Employee Benefits Provision, Current	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Vacations	<u>1,250</u>	<u>1,535</u>
Total	<u><u>1,250</u></u>	<u><u>1,535</u></u>

b) The movements of employee benefits provision are detailed as follows:

Provision Movements	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Beginning balance	1,535	1,205
Vacation days used	(1,330)	(258)
Current cost of service	<u>1,045</u>	<u>588</u>
Total	<u><u>1,250</u></u>	<u><u>1,535</u></u>

Note 19 - Other Non-Financial Assets, Current

The items included in this category are detailed as follows:

Concept	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Deferred revenue from smolt sales	85	1,616
Other payables	<u>1,800</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u><u>1,885</u></u>	<u><u>1,616</u></u>

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Note 20 - Equity

The objective of Nova Austral S.A. in managing equity is to safeguard the ability to continue as a going concern in order to generate returns to the shareholders, benefits to other stakeholders and keep an optimal structure to reduce capital cost.

The Company makes investments according to the growth plans and optimization of its operations.

The object of the Company is to efficiently manage the working capital by adequately managing the accounts receivable, focusing on the implementation of effective controls on credit granting and collection management.

In relation to suppliers, the Company seeks to establish long term relations, especially with strategic suppliers such as, feed, fuel suppliers, effectively managing the agreed payment terms.

a) Issued and paid-in capital

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the issued and paid capital of the Company amounting to ThUS\$1,000 divided in subscribed and paid shares of stock, is detailed as follows:

The shareholders are detailed as follows:

Company	Shares Subscribed	Shares Paid	Interest	
			Shares Subscribed %	Shares Paid %
Nova Austral Spain S.L (Ex -Global Polaris S.L.U.)	44,733	44,733	99.998	99.998
Albain Holdco S.A.R.L.	1	1	0.002	0.002
Total	44,734	44,734	100.00	100.00

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(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 20 - Equity (continued)

a) Issued and paid-in capital (continued)

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the subscribed and paid capital is detailed as follows:

Description	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Subscribed and paid-in capital	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Total	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

In 2021 and 2020, the following capital increases and reductions have been materialized:

- i) On February 13, 2020, Nova Austral S.A. in conjunction with Trusal S.A. formed a new company named Salmones Porvenir SpA., in which both have a 50% stake, with a capital of US \$ 1,000 divided into one thousand registered shares of equal value and without par value, but with the control by Nova Austral S.A. in making strategic and operational decisions.
- i) On February 7, 2019, Nova Austral S.A. acquires 199 shares of the company Pesquera Cabo Pilar S.A. for a price of ThUS\$5,871, at a rate of US\$29,500 per share. The foregoing represents 99.5% of the total shares of the purchased company. By the same legal instrument Comercial Austral S.A. acquired 1 share of Sociedad Pesquera Cabo Pilar S.A. for the value of US\$29,500 obtaining 0.5% of the company. The transaction was recorded as an acquisition of assets in accordance with IFRS 3, since the acquired assets consisted exclusively of concessions not authorized for commercial exploitation that were recorded as Intangibles other than Goodwill (see Note 12 b).
- iii) On August 21, 2018 the shareholders approved a capital reduction in the amount of US\$117,900 million and agreed to pay such reduction to the shareholders via the assignment and transfer of a portion of the claim against Albain Holdco S.á.r.l. for the amount of ThUS\$194,335 and a portion of the claim against Nova Austral Management Investment AS for the amount of ThUS\$10,664, thus resulting in a capital for the amount of ThUS\$1,000 divided in 44,734 shares.
- iv) On March 14, 2018, the partners of Global Polaris S.L.U. agreed to change the legal name of the company to Nova Austral Spain S.L.

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Note 20 - Equity (continued)

b) Retained earnings

In 2021 and 2020, movements in the retained earnings account are detailed as follows:

Description	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Beginning balance	(78,881)	(1,025)
Loss for the year	(56,804)	(77,856)
Other comprehensive income from loss of subsidiary interest	(356)	-
Final balance	<u>(136,041)</u>	<u>(78,881)</u>

Note 21 - Ordinary Revenue

Revenue is detailed as follows:

Ordinary Revenue	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Atlantic salmon	74,715	122,676
Manufacturing Services	4,762	4,608
Waste	317	122
Total	<u>79,794</u>	<u>127,406</u>

Note 22 - Sales Costs

This category is detailed as follows:

Costs of Sales	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Atlantic salmon	103,147	126,589
Manufacturing Services	5,535	3,636
Total	<u>108,682</u>	<u>130,225</u>

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Note 23 - Other Gains

This category is detailed as follows:

Other Gains	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Navarino law bonus 20%	8,038	14,424
Total	<u>8,038</u>	<u>14,424</u>

Note 24 - Other Revenue (Expenses) by Function

This category is detailed as follows:

Other Expenses by Function	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Recovery of insurance	2,532	-
Extraordinary mortality		(1,394)
Unrealized profit	(1,422)	(423)
Impairment of concessions	-	(4,817)
Decommissioning of centers	-	(2,626)
Expenses of unauthorized and resting centers	(3,229)	(1,272)
Expenses for claims, losses, others	(4,601)	
Write-offs of fixed assets	322	44
Inventory write-offs	(659)	-
Other non-operating revenue (expenses)	382	(439)
Total expenses	<u>(6,675)</u>	<u>(10,927)</u>

Note 25 - Administration and Distribution Expenses

This category is detailed as follows:

1) Distribution expenses

	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Export freight	2,018	3,251
Reefer services	23	15
Commissions	22	33
Total	<u>2,063</u>	<u>3,299</u>

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Note 25 - Administration and Distribution Expenses (continued)

2) Administrative expenses

	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Employee expenses	3,485	4,028
External services	1,453	5,836
Lease and patents	364	511
Administration services	126	88
Insurance	426	426
Amortizations and depreciations	789	700
Other administrative expenses	727	1,314
Total	<u>7,370</u>	<u>12,903</u>

Note 26 - Finance Expenses and Finance Income

This category is detailed as follows:

1) Finance expenses

	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Interest on bank loans	3,266	1,787
Factoring interest	85	105
Bond interest	39,285	28,466
Supplier interest	553	1,404
Lease obligation expenses	-	84
Amortization of finance costs	-	2,914
Bond restructuring cost	-	3,145
Rotating line of credit	-	1,188
Interest in loan with related party	-	82
Other finance expenses	768	597
Total	<u>43,957</u>	<u>39,772</u>

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Note 26 - Finance Expenses and Finance Income (continued)

2) Finance revenue

	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Interest on loans with related companies	8,604	8,914
Other	966	245
Total	<u>9,570</u>	<u>9,159</u>

Note 27 - Foreign Currency Translation

This category is detailed as follows:

	<u>(Debit) / Credit</u>	
	2021 ThUS\$	2020 ThUS\$
Assets (debits)/credits		
Accounts receivable	(483)	(364)
Other assets		-
Total Assets	<u>(483)</u>	<u>(364)</u>
Liabilities (debits)/credits		
Providers	110	275
Other liabilities	927	115
Total liabilities	<u>1,037</u>	<u>390</u>
Total foreign currency translation	<u>554</u>	<u>26</u>

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Note 28 - Business Evolution (non – audited)

The production of salmon free of antibiotics, which is a critical competitive advantage of Nova Austral, has maintained in effect during 2021 and will continue to be the goal for Nova Austral in the future. During 2021, the seawater fattening centers and the processing plant of the Company operated normally with the focus on the continuous improvement of the quality standards, which have resulted for example in the BAP and ASC certifications obtained for the fattening centers during 2021.

Even though Nova Austral experienced reduced harvest in 2021, the Company has maintained a continuous supply to its customers without interruptions. During 2021, Nova Austral finished seeding at all seawater centers, which will be harvested in 2022, and it is expected to happen throughout every month in 2022. On the other hand, through the production of smolts at its own fish farms, Nova Austral expects to finish seeding at the fattening centers during 2022, which will be harvested until the start of 2024. Regarding the different lawsuits mentioned in Note 28 Contingencies and Liens and which originated from the events occurred in 2019 during the previous management, the Company has the permanent support and monitoring of external legal counsel, who indicate that the outcome of these lawsuits is uncertain to date and it is not possible to determine the final amount. Therefore, the financial statements do not include any provisions in this respect.

From a financial point of view, the Company presents an equity deficit of approximately USD 135 million at the 2021 closing, which was basically the result of the losses experienced during the last two years, and which amounted to USD 57 million (2021) and USD 78 million (2020). In order to resolve the situation, during 2021 Nova Austral had the support of its shareholders, who contributed USD 15 million between December 2021 and February 2022. This allowed the Company to finance the negative operating cash flow of 2021, which amounted to USD 16 million. In order to finance its future operations and flows for 2022, the Company expects to receive an additional USD 5 million from its shareholders during the second semester of 2022 and, in addition, it came to agreements with its creditors on the possibility of capitalizing interests that correspond to the (ISIN NO0010894264) bond, which is payable during this year. These agreements will allow the Company to finance its cash flows and continue to operate normally during this year and increase its own projected future production levels.

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Note 29 - Contingencies and Liens

a) Current liens

To date, guarantees given by the Company in favor of the persons indicated below are detailed as follows:

Mortgage on Aquaculture Concessions

Concession	Type of Lien
Aracena 1	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of October 8, 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8.372-2020.
Aracena 2	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of October 8, 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8.372-2020.
Aracena 3	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of October 8, 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8.372-2020.
Aracena 4	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of October 8, 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8.372-2020.
Aracena 5	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of October 8, 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8.372-2020.
Aracena 6	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of October 8, 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8.372-2020.
Aracena 7-11	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of October 8, 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8.372-2020.

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Note 29 - Contingencies and Liens (continued)

a) Current liens (continued)

Mortgage on Aquaculture Concessions (continued)

Concession	Type of Lien
Aracena 8	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of October 8, 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8.372-2020.
Aracena 9	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of October 8, 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8.372-2020.
Aracena 10	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of October 8, 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8.372-2020.
Aracena 12	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of October 8, 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8.372-2020.
Aracena 13	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of October 8, 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8.372-2020.
Aracena 14	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of October 8, 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8.372-2020.
Aracena 15	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of October 8, 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8.372-2020.
Aracena 19	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of October 8, 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8.372-2020.
Bahía Escondida	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of October 8, 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8.372-2020.
Cockburn 3	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of October 8, 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8.372-2020.
Cockburn 13	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of October 8, 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8.372-2020.
Cockburn 14	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of October 8, 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8.372-2020.
Cockburn 23	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of October 8, 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8.372-2020.

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Note 29 - Contingencies and Liens (continued)

a) Current liens (continued)

Mortgage on Aquaculture Concessions (continued)

Concession	Type of Lien
Mercedes	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of October 8, 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8.372-2020.
Puerto Bories	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of October 8, 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8.372-2020.
Puerto Consuelo	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of October 8, 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8.372-2020.
Puerto Demaistre	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of October 8, 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8.372-2020.
Puerto Prat	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of October 8, 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8.372-2020.
Puerto Riquelme	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of October 8, 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8.372-2020.
Punta Cuervos	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of October 8, 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8.372-2020.
Spiteful	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of October 8, 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8.372-2020.

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Note 29 - Contingencies and Liens (continued)

a) Current liens (continued)

Mortgage on Marine Equipment

Marine Equipment	Type of Lien
"Alimentador Magallanes I"	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of 8 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8,373-2020.
"Alimentador Magallanes II"	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of 8 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8,373-2020.
"Alimentador Magallanes III"	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of 8 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8,373-2020.
"Alimentador Magallanes IV"	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of 8 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8,373-2020.
"Alimentador Magallanes V"	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of 8 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8,373-2020.
"Alimentador Magallanes VI"	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of 8 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8,373-2020.
"Magallanes Siete"	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of 8 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8,373-2020.
"Magallanes Ocho"	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of 8 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8,373-2020.
"Magallanes Nueve"	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of 8 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8,373-2020.
"Magallanes Diez"	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of 8 2020, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Roberto Cifuentes A., registration number 8,373-2020.

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Note 29 - Contingencies and Liens (continued)

a) Current liens (continued)

Non-possessory pledge pursuant to Law No. 20,190, on Assets

Asset	Type of Lien
All the Machinery and Equipment of the Porvenir Process Plant, located in Avenida Santa María n/n.	Nonpossessory pledge on behalf of Nordic Trustee ASA granted by public deed dated October 8, 2020, at the Santiago Notary of Mr. Roberto Antonio Cifuentes Allel and recorded under repertoire number 8,369-2020.

Non-possessory pledge pursuant to Law No. 20,190, on Biomass

Biomass	Type of Lien
Divisible group of property comprised of the biomass situated in Aracena 10, Aracena 1, Aracena 12, Aracena 14, Aracena 15, Aracena 19, Aracena 4, Aracena 5, Aracena 6, Cockburn 13, Cockburn 14 and Cockburn 23 farm sites.	Nonpossessory pledge on behalf of Nordic Trustee ASA granted by public deed dated October 8, 2020, at the Santiago Notary of Mr. Roberto Antonio Cifuentes Allel and recorded under repertoire number 8,368-2020.
All biomass located in the farm sites Aracena 13, Aracena 3, Aracena 9, Aracena 11, Aracena 2, Aracena 8, Puerto Bories, Punta Cuervo, Puerto Pratt, Consuelo, Spiteful, Riquelme, Demistre, Escondida, Mercedes and Cockburn 3 farm sites.	Nonpossessory pledge on behalf of Nordic Trustee ASA granted by public deed dated October 8, 2020, at the Santiago Notary of Mr. Roberto Antonio Cifuentes Allel and recorded under repertoire number 8,367-2020.

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Note 29 - Contingencies and Liens (continued)

a) Current liens (continued)

Mortgage on Real Estate

Real Estate	Type of Lien
Porvenir Processing Plant domiciled at Avenida Santa María sin número, with a surface area of 891.50 square meters.	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of July 24, 2017, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Eduardo Avello Concha, registration number 25,035-2017.
Property located at Alberto Fuentes c/Avenida Santa María, city of Porvenir, with a surface of 9,820 square meters.	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of July 24, 2017, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Eduardo Avello Concha, registration number 25,035-2017.
Property called Lote Uno, with a surface of 20,050.20 square meters.	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of July 24, 2017, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Eduardo Avello Concha, registration number 25,035-2017.
Property called Lote Dos, with a surface of 20,050.20 square meters.	Mortgage in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA executed by means of a public deed of July 24, 2017, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Eduardo Avello Concha, registration number 25,035-2017.

Real Estate	Type of Lien
Property called Lote 24 D, located in Porvenir, in the Region of Magallanes and Chilean Antarctic kilometer 42, route Y-65 with a Surface of 39.15 hectares approximately, recorded on page 258, number 413 of the Property Register of the Real Estate Commission Administrator of year 2017 in Tierra del Fuego.	Mortgage in favor of DNB ASA, as a Guarantee Agent, executed by means of a public deed of May 23, 2018, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Eduardo Avello Concha, registration number 15,553-2018.

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Note 29 - Contingencies and Liens (continued)

a) Current liens (continued)

Mortgage on Real Estate (continued)

Water Use Rights	Type of Lien
Consumptive right of use of surface and flowing waters that may be exercised on a permanent and continuous basis, i.e., 150 liters of water per second from Chorrillo or Rogers Rivers in Tierra del Fuego Province. Such right is recorded on page 7, number 8, of the Water Rights Register of the Real Estate Commission Administrator of year 2017 in Tierra del Fuego.	Mortgage in favor of DNB ASA, as a Guarantee Agent, executed by means of a public deed of May 23, 2018, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Eduardo Avello Concha, registration number 15,553-2018.

Non-possessionary pledge pursuant to Law No. 20.190, on Shares

Shares	Type of Lien
2,162 shares issued by Comercial Austral S.A. and owned by the Company.	Nonpossessionary pledge on behalf of Nordic Trustee ASA granted by public deed dated October 8, 2020, at the Santiago Notary of Mr. Roberto Antonio Cifuentes Allel and recorded under repertoire number 8,365-2020.
500 Series A Shares issued by Salmenes Porvenir SpA and owned by the Company.	Nonpossessionary pledge on behalf of Nordic Trustee ASA granted by public deed dated October 8, 2020, at the Santiago Notary of Mr. Roberto Antonio Cifuentes Allel and recorded under repertoire number 8,366-2020.
29,687 shares issued by Piscicultura Tierra del Fuego S.A. and owned by the Company and Comercial Austral S.A.	Non-possessionary pledge on behalf of DNB Bank ASA granted by public deed dated May 23, 2018, at the Santiago Notary of Mr. Roberto Antonio Cifuentes Allel and recorded under repertoire number 15,555-2018. This pledge was also modified by public deed on September 16, 2021, granted at this same Notary office, under repertoire number 14,737-2021, to modify the owners of the pledged shares, as a result of the divestiture by Salmonífera Dalcahue Limitada of shares in said company, Piscicultura Tierra del Fuego S.A.
199,332 shares issued by Piscicultura Tierra del Fuego S.A. and owned by the Company	Non-possessionary pledge on behalf of DNB Bank ASA granted by public deed dated September 16, 2021, at the Santiago Notary of Mr. Roberto Antonio Cifuentes Allel and recorded under repertoire number 14,737-2021, corrected by public deed granted at this same Notary office on December 15, 2021, under repertoire number 19,164-2021.

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Note 29 - Contingencies and Liens (continued)

a) Current liens (continued)

Bond and Solidary Co-Debt:

Guarantee	Type of Lien
Bond and joint co-debtor in accordance with article 1,511 and following of the Civil Code, without limitation of amount.	Bond and joint and several co-debtors constituted in favor of Nordic Trustee ASA constituted by public deed dated October 8, 2020, granted at the Santiago Notary by Mr. Eduardo Avello Concha, under repertoire number 25,039-2017, referred to Comercial Austral as joint co-debtor in the debt held by its parent company Nova Austral S.A.

Non-possessory pledge pursuant to Law No. 20,190, on Money

Money	Type of Lien
Money deposited in checking accounts of BCI, Santander and Banco Estado banks.	Nonpossessory pledge on behalf of Nordic Trustee ASA granted by public deed dated October 8, 2020, at the Santiago Notary of Mr. Roberto Antonio Cifuentes Allel and recorded under repertoire number 8,370-2020. Notwithstanding the prohibition to encumber and dispose according to this clause, as long as the guaranteed obligations have not been declared due or due in advance by virtue of the Agreement between the Creditors and the guarantors Nova Austral S.A. and Comercial Austral S.A., the guarantors will be expressly authorized to operate the Bank Accounts and make use of the pledged funds freely, in the ordinary course of their business, without informing, giving notice or requesting any authorization from the Guarantee Agent.

Rights in Contract	Type of Lien
Rights in an Atlantic salmon smolt supply and production agreement, the <i>Smolt Production and Supply Master Agreement</i> , executed by the Company and Nova Austral S.A.	Non-possessory pledge in favor of DNB Bank ASA, as the Guarantee Agent, executed by means of a public deed of May 23, 2018, granted at the Office of the Notary Public in Santiago Mr. Eduardo Avello Concha, registration number 15,571-2018.

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Note 29 - Contingencies and Liens (continued)

b) Current Trials

As part of the normal course of business, the Company is involved in certain litigation and legal matters. Among others, the Company has been notified and/or is part of:

Nova Austral S.A.

Tax Procedures

a) Citation No. 7 issued by the Internal Revenue Service (“SII”)

On March 23, 2020, the Department of Large Taxpayers (“DGC”) of the SII issued citation No. 7. Through it, the SII observed the composition of Nova Austral's capital at the time of carrying out the capital reduction operation in 2018, for ThUS \$ 117,900. Among the operations observed, citation No. 7 questioned the capital increase operations that occurred in 2006 and 2012, for ThUS \$ 17,800 (ThCLP \$ 12,654,958) and ThUS \$ 1,005 respectively.

Given that both capital increases were paid through the capitalization of accumulated profits in Nova Austral, these should be considered as a distribution of profits and not as part of the capital for tax purposes.

Nova Austral responded to citation No. 7, dated May 28, 2020. Additionally, it presented a supplemental response, dated July 15. Through this last presentation, Nova Austral agreed to the observations related to the capitalization of profits and requested the issuance of the payment with the corresponding taxes.

Given that the Company's shareholders, at the date of the capital decrease, were companies without domicile or residence in Chile, Nova Austral Spain S.L. and Albain Holdco S.a.r.l., the return of said capitalized profits resulted in additional Withholding Tax, at a rate of 35%.

On July 20, 2020, the SII issued the tax draft according to the following detail:

Additional Tax owed:	ThUS\$ 2,671
Interest:	ThUS\$ 1,001
Fines:	ThUS\$ 801

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 29 - Contingencies and Liens (continued)

b) Current Trials (continued)

Nova Austral (continued)

Tax Procedures (continued)

a) Citation No. 7 issued by the Internal Revenue Service (“SII”)

On July 22 and August 14, Nova Austral requested the SII to waive the interest and penalties related to the tax bill issued by the SII. Thus, on August 17, the SII granted a remission of 80% of the interest and penalties, leaving these at ThUS\$ 200 and ThUS \$160, respectively.

After obtaining the forgiveness of interest and penalties, the taxes were paid. Consequently, this procedure is concluded.

b) Settlements No. 1 to 26 issued by the SII

On July 30, 2020, the Directorate of Large Taxpayers (“DGC”) of the SII issued citation No. 56. Through it, the SII observed Nova Austral's Sales and Service Tax (“VAT”) returns corresponding to the periods from July 2017 to December 2019 (30 periods).

According to citation No. 56, Nova Austral would have used a VAT tax credit higher than the corresponding one, which would have resulted in a lower payment of this tax in the periods observed. The foregoing is based on the provisions of Law No. 18.392 (“Navarino Law”), -applicable to Nova Austral, in its capacity as taxpayer domiciled in a preferential territorial area-, which grants VAT-exempt operations treatment to purchases made by Nova Austral from its suppliers located outside the territory of the benefit.

Citation No. 56 requires Nova Austral to present the supporting information that accounts for the accuracy of its VAT returns and correct determination of the tax, based on the tax credit and debit declared in the questioned periods.

On August 14, 2020, Nova Austral requested an extension of one month to respond to citation No. 56. which was granted by the SII. The response to citation No. 56 was evacuated by Nova Austral on October 2, 2020. Subsequently, on December 28, a complement to the response was presented, where additional information was provided to the SII.

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

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Note 29 - Contingencies and Liens (continued)

b) Current Trials (continued)

Nova Austral S.A. (continued)

Tax Procedures (continued)

b) Settlements No. 1 to 26 issued by the SII

On January 11, 2021, the DGC issued Settlements No. 1 to 26, for which the use of ThUS\$ 7,244 (ThCLP\$ 5,150,266) was validated as a tax credit and a difference in VAT amounting to ThUS\$ 13,149 was determined (ThCLP\$9,703,598), which due to the application of the legal adjustments generates a total debt of ThUS\$ 29,127 (ThCLP\$ 20,707,749).

The deadlines to challenge settlements No. 1 to 26 are currently pending, which expire on February 23, 2021, in the case of the Voluntary Administrative Replenishment, and on April 29, 2021, in the case of the tax claim.

Later, on July 8, 2021, Nova Austral filed a Hierarchical Appeal against the RAV Resolution, which was not resolved by the SII within the term established for this purpose.

For this reason, Nova Austral filed a tax claim against Settlements No. 1 to 26 before the Tax and Customs Court of the Region of Magallanes and Chilean Antarctica ("TTA"). The TTA admitted said claim and granted the SII a period to respond on October 20, 2021. The SII submitted its response on November 11, 2021.

Currently, the case is awaiting initiation by the TTA of the evidentiary phase and establishment of the disputed events that must be accredited in the trial.

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

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(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 29 - Contingencies and Liens (continued)

b) Current Trials (continued)

Nova Austral S.A. (continued)

Tax Procedures (continued)

i) Proceedings initiated by the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service (“Sernapesca”) against Nova Austral

a) Case C-24-2019 filed before the Court of First Instance and Guarantee of Porvenir

On July 11, 2019, Sernapesca filed a complaint with the Court of Letters and Guarantee of Porvenir against Nova Austral, requesting that it be ordered to pay a fine of between 50 to 3,000 Monthly Tax Units for alleged infractions of Article 86 of the Fisheries Law and articles 32B and 32C of the Regulation on Measures for the Protection, Control and Eradication of High Risk Diseases for Hydrobiological Species, based on the fact that during the transfer of the salmon harvest from the Cockburn 3 salmon farm, owned by Nova Austral, there would have been blood runoff from the barge in which the harvest was transported.

Nova Austral presented its discharges on September 30, 2021, and there has been no activity since.

Given the procedural status of the trial, it is not possible at this date to estimate the probability of materialization of the contingency.

b) Case C-351-2020 filed before the Second Court of First Instance of Punta Arenas

On February 19, 2020, Sernapesca filed a complaint with the Second Court of First Instance of Punta Arenas, based on an alleged violation of the rules of the Fisheries Law related to the daily extraction of salmon mortalities at the Cockburn farm site 3.

Currently pending notification of the complaint to Nova Austral and the setting of a day and time for the hearing of discharges.

Given the procedural status, it is not possible at this date to estimate the probability of materialization of the contingency.

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

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As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 29 - Contingencies and Liens (continued)

b) Current Trials (continued)

Tax Procedures (continued)

i) Penalty procedures initiated by the Superintendency of the Environment (“SMA”) against Nova Austral (continued)

- c) Complaint for alleged infractions to the Fishing Law committed in the Aracena 9 farm site

On October 29, 2019, Nova Austral was notified of a complaint from Sernapesca for alleged violations of articles 63 and 113 of the Fisheries Law, articles 6, 7, 8 and 15 of the S.D. 29 of 2013 and article 2 of the S.D. 319 of 2001.

The complaint has not yet been submitted to the competent court to hear it, so it is not possible to estimate the probability of materialization of the contingency.

On August 19, 2019, the SMA initiated the following sanctioning procedures against Nova Austral:

- a) Procedure Case D-091-2019 (Aracena 10):

Through Exempt Resolution No. 1 / Rol D-091-2019 dated August 19, 2019, the SMA filed the following charges against Nova Austral, as the owner of the Aracena 10 salmon farm (“CES Aracena 10”):

- i) Inadequate waste management

The charges made are based on the fact that during inspections carried out by Sernapesca technical personnel at CES Aracena 10, the existence of different elements on the seabed, belonging to the cultivation structures installed in previous production cycles, was detected. This violation was rated by the SMA as minor. Currently, Nova Austral is executing a Compliance Program that, if completed satisfactorily, will imply the end of the sanctioning procedure referred to this charge without sanction.

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 29 - Contingencies and Liens (continued)

b) Current Trials (continued)

Tax Procedures (continued)

i) Penalty procedures initiated by the Superintendency of the Environment (“SMA”) against Nova Austral (continued)

a) Procedure Case D-091-2019 (Aracena 10): (continued)

ii) Overproduction

The charges made are based on the fact that, during the 2016-2017 production cycle, Nova Austral exceeded the maximum production levels authorized by Environmental Qualification Resolution No, 71/2003 (“RCA 71/2003”) for CES Aracena 10.

This offense was classified by the SMA as serious considering the alleged concurrence of the circumstances established in letters “a”, “d” and “i” of numeral 2 of article 36 of Law No. 20,147 that establishes the Organic Law of the Superintendency of the Environment (“LO-SMA”).

In August 2021, different background information was added to the procedure (reports presented by Nova Austral, reports and measurements requested by the SMA). The SMA granted Nova Austral a period to present its considerations and observations on the background information added, which were presented by the Company in September 2021.

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 29 - Contingencies and Liens (continued)

b) Current Trials (continued)

Tax Procedures (continued)

i) Penalty procedures initiated by the Superintendency of the Environment (“SMA”) against Nova Austral (continued)

a) Procedure Case D-091-2019 (Aracena 10): (continued)

In December 2021, Nova Austral presented additional background information to be considered in the resolution of the proceeding. In February 2022, the SMA asked the Company to submit specific information tied to its financial situation and the costs assumed to correct the infractions detected, which was submitted by Nova Austral in March 2022. Upon reception of said information, the SMA is expected to close the investigation of the proceeding.

b) Procedure Rol D-093-2019 (Cockburn 14):

Through Exempt Resolution No. 1 / Rol D-093-2019 dated August 19, 2019, the SMA filed charges against Nova Austral, as the owner of the Cockburn 14 salmon farm site (“CES Cockburn 14”), for having exceeded, during the 2015-2017 production cycle, the maximum production levels authorized by Environmental Qualification Resolution No. 54/2010 (“RCA 54/2010”) for CES Cockburn 14.

This violation was classified by the SMA as serious given the alleged concurrence of the circumstances established in letters “a”, “d” and “i” of numeral 2 of article 36 of the LO-SMA.

In August 2021, different background information was added to the procedure (reports presented by Nova Austral, reports and measurements requested by the SMA). The SMA granted Nova Austral a period to present its considerations and observations on the background information added, which were presented by the Company in September 2021.

In December 2021, Nova Austral presented additional background information to be considered in the resolution of the proceeding. In February 2022, the SMA asked the Company to submit specific information tied to its financial situation and the costs assumed to correct the infractions detected, which was submitted by Nova Austral in March 2022. Upon reception of said information, the SMA is expected to close the investigation of the proceeding.

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 29 - Contingencies and Liens (continued)

b) Current Trials (continued)

Tax Procedures (continued)

ii) Penalty procedures initiated by the Superintendency of the Environment (“SMA”) against Nova Austral

b) Procedure Rol D-094-2019 (Cockburn 23):

Through Exempt Resolution No. 1 / Rol D-094-2019 dated August 19, 2019, the SMA filed charges against Nova Austral, as the owner of the Cockburn 23 salmon farm site (“CES Cockburn 23”), for having exceeded, during the 2016-2017 production cycle, the maximum production levels authorized by Environmental Qualification Resolution No. 78/2010 (“RCA 54/2010”) for CES Cockburn 23.

This violation was classified by the SMA as serious given the alleged concurrence of the circumstances established in letters “a”, “d” and “i” of numeral 2 of article 36 of the LO-SMA.

In August 2021, different background information was added to the procedure (reports presented by Nova Austral, reports and measurements requested by the SMA). The SMA granted Nova Austral a period to present its considerations and observations on the background information added, which were presented by the Company in September 2021.

In December 2021, Nova Austral presented additional background information to be considered in the resolution of the proceeding. In February 2022, the SMA asked the Company to submit specific information tied to its financial situation and the costs assumed to correct the infractions detected, which was submitted by Nova Austral in March 2022. Upon reception of said information, the SMA is expected to close the investigation of the proceeding.

c) Procedure Case D-100-2019 (Aracena 19):

Through Exempt Resolution No. 1 / Rol D-100-2019 dated August 19, 2019, the SMA filed the following charges against Nova Austral, as the owner of the Aracena 19 salmon farm (“CES Aracena 19”):

- i) Inadequate management of mortalities generated at CES Aracena 19 during the 2013-2015 and 2016-2018 production cycles. This violation was rated by the SMA as minor.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 29 - Contingencies and Liens (continued)

b) Current Trials (continued)

Tax Procedures (continued)

ii) Penalty procedures initiated by the Superintendency of the Environment (“SMA”) against Nova Austral (continued)

c) Procedure Case D-100-2019 (Aracena 19): (continued)

- ii) Inadequate solid waste management, expressed in the collection of household-assimilable garbage in big bags for transporting salmon feed, big bags for transporting salmon feed kept in the center after use, collection of disused materials on the platform and collection of rafts decommissioned from other centers. This violation was rated by the SMA as minor.
- iii) Opening in the security parapet of a silage platform. This violation was rated by the SMA as minor.
- iv) Breach of preventive measures established in the company's contingency plans. This violation was rated by the SMA as minor.
- v) Failure to deliver information: The SMA denounced that Nova Austral refused to send the daily control log of mortality subjected to silage at the CES Aracena 19, corresponding to the 2016-2018 production cycle, arguing the lack of such information (however, previously such information had been sent to the SMA). This infringement was classified by the SMA as very serious considering the alleged concurrence of the circumstances established in “d” and “e” of numeral 1 of article 36 of the LO-SMA.

On September 6, 2021, the SMA applied a fine for a total of 1,941.2 UTA. On September 27, 2021, Nova Austral filed a claims appeal before the Third Environmental Court, challenging a sanction imposed, and the case is still being processed.

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 29 - Contingencies and Liens (continued)

b) Current Trials (continued)

Tax Procedures (continued)

ii) Penalty procedures initiated by the Superintendency of the Environment (“SMA”) against Nova Austral (continued)

d) Procedure Rol D-143-2021 (Aracena 14):

By way of Exempt Resolution No. 1/Case D-143-2021 of July 1, 2021, the SMA filed charges against Nova Austral, as owner of the salmon fattening center Aracena 14 (“CES Aracena 14”), due to artificial alteration between the months of March and June 2019 of the water column and seabed, including the burial of sediment under the cage raft zone, without the corresponding sectoral authorization, due to the anaerobic results of the environmental information sampling.

This infraction was rated by the SMA as very severe, considering the alleged concurrence of the circumstances established in number 1 letter “e” of article 36 of the LO-SMA, and at the same time as severe given the qualifying circumstances of article 36 number 2 letter “a” and “i.”

In accordance with applicable legislation, the SMA may impose the following sanctions in these procedures:

- Written warning (minor infractions);
- Fines from 1 to 1,000 Annual Tax Units (minor offenses), from 1 to 5,000 Annual Tax Units (serious offenses), and from 1 to 10,000 Annual Tax Units (very serious offenses);
- Temporary or definitive closure in case of serious or very serious infractions;
- Revocation of the Environmental Qualification Resolution in case of serious or very serious infractions.

In the proceedings initiated by the SMA for alleged overproduction violations at CES Aracena 10, Cockburn 14 and Cockburn 23 and regarding the charges made in relation to CES Aracena 19, Nova Austral presented its defense and the processes are currently in the evidentiary stage.

With respect to CES Aracena 19, these are in the claims stage before the Third Environmental Court.

Given the current procedural status of these procedures, it is not possible to estimate the probability of materialization of the contingency.

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Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 29 - Contingencies and Liens (continued)

b) Current Trials (continued)

Tax Procedures (continued)

iii) Investigation carried out by the Public Ministry against Nova Austral S.A.

- a) Case RUC 2010021453-K brought before the Local Prosecutor's Office of Punta Arenas and the Court of Letters and Guarantee of Porvenir for the crimes of fraud of subsidies and water pollution

On July 5, 2019, the Punta Arenas Prosecutor's Office initiated, ex officio, an investigation against Nova Austral S.A. and those who are responsible, by virtue of a report published in the newspaper El Mostrador, for alleged crimes of subsidy fraud, falsification of documents, tax offenses and crimes provided for in the Fisheries Law.

As a result of this investigation, the following cases were born: (i) Case RUC 1900711979-0, followed by the alleged crime of fraud of subsidies, foreseen and sanctioned in article 470 No. 8 of the Penal Code; and (ii) Case RUC 1901089225-5, followed by the alleged crime of introducing polluting agents into bodies of water, provided for and sanctioned in article 136 of the Fisheries Law. Subsequently, on July 12, 2019, Sernapesca filed a complaint for these same events, which was grouped into the ongoing investigations.

Investigation carried out by the Public Ministry against Nova Austral S.A.

On April 24, 2020, the State Defense Council (hereinafter "CDE") filed a criminal complaint for an alleged crime of subsidy fraud against four former Nova Austral employees (Nicos Nicolaides, Drago Covacich, Arturo Schofield and Rigoberto Garrido), and, a current employee of the Company, Isaac Ollivet-Besson. This complaint started the investigation RUC 2010021453-K. Subsequently, on June 1, 2020, the CDE filed an extension of the complaint for the crime of introduction of polluting agents into bodies of water against the Company, based on the same facts that the Prosecutor's Office is currently investigating.

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Note 29 - Contingencies and Liens (continued)

b) Current Trials (continued)

Tax Procedures (continued)

iii) Investigation carried out by the Public Ministry against Nova Austral S.A. (continued)

- a) Case RUC 2010021453-K brought before the Local Prosecutor's Office of Punta Arenas and the Court of Letters and Guarantee of Porvenir for the crimes of fraud of subsidies and water pollution (continued)

On July 3, 2020, the Court of Porvenir accepted the request for grouping of investigations presented by the Public Ministry, leaving only the investigation RUC 2010021453-K, initiated by the complaint filed by the CDE.

The facts investigated would consist of (i) the alleged introduction of sand into the seabed of Nova Austral farming centers, in order to force them to have the necessary aerobic conditions to obtain authorizations for the development of new farming cycles; and (ii) the alleged fraud in the request for benefits granted by the Navarino Law, through the delivery of false records of sowing, harvesting and mortality of the various cultivation centers of Nova Austral.

To date, the Porvenir Guarantee Court, at the request of the CDE, has granted the following real precautionary measures in relation to Nova Austral assets:

- On May 22, 2020, it granted against Nova Austral the real precautionary measure for withholding the bonuses, under the Navarino Law, corresponding to the sales period from September to December 2019, which were pending payment by the Regional Treasury of Magallanes. The total bonuses amount to ThUS\$ 9,780 (ThCLP\$ 6,953,429).
- On July 9, 2020, it granted new real precautionary measures against Nova Austral, consisting of the prohibition of entering into acts and contracts on a series of properties owned by Nova Austral, located in the Magallanes Region.

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

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(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 29 - Contingencies and Liens (continued)

b) Current Trials (continued)

iv) Penalty procedures initiated by the Superintendency of the Environment (“SMA”) against Nova Austral

Investigation carried out by the Public Ministry against Nova Austral S.A.

- a) Case RUC 2010021453-K brought before the Local Prosecutor's Office of Punta Arenas and the Court of Letters and Guarantee of Porvenir for the crimes of fraud of subsidies and water pollution (continued)

On March 22, 2022, the public prosecutor's office formalized Nova Austral for the crime of water pollution. It also formalized individuals who worked at the company for fraud in subsidies and the crime of water pollution. The court granted a 5-month period for investigation, which may be extended at the request of the public prosecutor's office.

Note 30 - Environment

Any operation whose main purpose is to minimize environmental impact and protect and improve the environment is considered an environmental activity.

The Company, aware of the importance it has; the environment, the safety of people, the satisfaction of its customers and guarantee the quality and safety of its products, defines and promotes the development of its activities by applying good process practices, committed to food safety, health and safety occupational nature of our workers and the identification of significant environmental aspects attributable to our processes, in order to establish control measures to prevent contamination as a result of their activities and associated services and the preservation of biodiversity.

Expenses for compliance with environmental regulations charged as part of the cost of the biological asset necessary for its normal operation, which are later transferred to results through cost of sale, amount to ThUS\$ 603 (2020 ThUS\$ 143) and basically correspond to expenses originated by the preparation of environmental reports (INFA), studies of currents, depth, oxygenation and algae content in the centers.

Likewise, there have been no other expenses that have been necessary to cover environmental actions, or contingencies related to the protection and improvement of the environment.

NOVA AUSTRAL S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

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(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish, see Note 2.c)

Note 31 - Subsequent Events

On January 27, 2022, Law No. 21,410 was published in the Official Gazette, which modifies the Fish and Aquaculture General Law, in order to require aquaculture concessions owners to take measures to avoid or reduce the inorganic and organic waste deposit, Management is evaluating the potential effects of this new law.

Between December 31, 2021 and the date of issuance of these Separated Financial Statements, there are no other significant subsequent events that could affect the financial position and results of the Company.