



COMPAÑÍA SUD AMERICANA DE VAPORES S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2015 and 2014



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Figures expressed in thousands of US dollars (ThUS\$)



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Informe de los Auditores Independientes

Señores Accionistas y Directores de
Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.:

Informe sobre los estados financieros consolidados

Hemos efectuado una auditoría a los estados financieros consolidados adjuntos de Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A. y subsidiarias, que comprenden los estados de situación financiera consolidados al 31 de diciembre de 2015 y 2014 y los correspondientes estados consolidados de resultados integrales, de cambios en el patrimonio y de flujos de efectivo por los años terminados en esas fechas y las correspondientes notas a los estados financieros consolidados.

Responsabilidad de la Administración por los estados financieros consolidados

La Administración es responsable por la preparación y presentación razonable de estos estados financieros consolidados de acuerdo a instrucciones y normas de preparación y presentación de información financiera emitidas por la Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros descritas en Nota 2 a), a los estados financieros consolidados. Esta responsabilidad incluye el diseño, implementación y mantención de un control interno pertinente para la preparación y presentación razonable de estados financieros consolidados que estén exentos de representaciones incorrectas significativas, ya sea debido a fraude o error.

Responsabilidad del auditor

Nuestra responsabilidad consiste en expresar una opinión sobre estos estados financieros consolidados a base de nuestras auditorías. Efectuamos nuestras auditorías de acuerdo con normas de auditoría generalmente aceptadas en Chile. Tales normas requieren que planifiquemos y realicemos nuestro trabajo con el objeto de lograr un razonable grado de seguridad que los estados financieros consolidados están exentos de representaciones incorrectas significativas.

Una auditoría comprende efectuar procedimientos para obtener evidencia de auditoría sobre los montos y revelaciones en los estados financieros consolidados. Los procedimientos seleccionados dependen del juicio del auditor, incluyendo la evaluación de los riesgos de representaciones incorrectas significativas de los estados financieros consolidados, ya sea debido a fraude o error. Al efectuar estas evaluaciones de los riesgos, el auditor considera el control interno pertinente para la preparación y presentación razonable de los estados financieros consolidados de la entidad con el objeto de diseñar procedimientos de auditoría que sean apropiados en las circunstancias, pero sin el propósito de expresar una opinión sobre la efectividad del control interno de la entidad. En consecuencia, no expresamos tal tipo de opinión. Una auditoría incluye, también, evaluar lo apropiadas que son las políticas de contabilidad utilizadas y la razonabilidad de las estimaciones contables significativas efectuadas por la Administración, así como una evaluación de la presentación general de los estados financieros consolidados.

Consideramos que la evidencia de auditoría que hemos obtenido es suficiente y apropiada para proporcionarnos una base para nuestra opinión de auditoría.

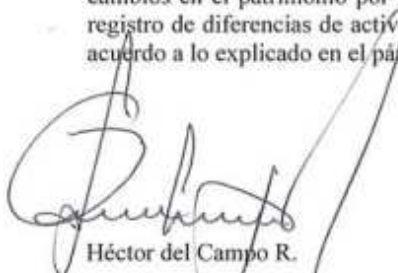
***Opinión sobre la base regulatoria de contabilización***

En nuestra opinión, los mencionados estados financieros consolidados presentan razonablemente, en todos sus aspectos significativos, la situación financiera de Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A. y subsidiarias al 31 de diciembre de 2015 y 2014 y los resultados de sus operaciones y los flujos de efectivo por los años terminados en esas fechas de acuerdo con instrucciones y normas de preparación y presentación de información financiera emitidas por la Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros descritas en Nota 2 a).

Base de contabilización

Tal como se describe en Nota 2 a) a los estados financieros consolidados, en virtud de sus atribuciones la Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros con fecha 17 de octubre de 2014 emitió el Oficio Circular N° 856 instruyendo a las entidades fiscalizadas, registrar en el ejercicio 2014 contra patrimonio las diferencias en activos y pasivos por concepto de impuestos diferidos que se produzcan como efecto directo del incremento en la tasa de impuestos de primera categoría introducido por la Ley 20.780, cambiando el marco de preparación y presentación de información financiera adoptado hasta esa fecha, dado que el marco anterior (NIIF) requiere ser adoptado de manera integral, explícita y sin reservas.

Sin embargo, no obstante que fueron preparados sobre las mismas bases de contabilización, los estados consolidados de resultados integrales y la conformación de los correspondientes estados consolidados de cambios en el patrimonio por los años terminados al 31 de diciembre de 2015 y 2014, en lo referido al registro de diferencias de activos y pasivos por concepto de impuestos diferidos, no son comparativos de acuerdo a lo explicado en el párrafo anterior y cuyo efecto se explica en Nota 2 a).



Héctor del Campo R.
Santiago, 28 de marzo de 2016

KPMG Ltda.

ASSETS		As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	Note	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	52,388	45,667
Other non-financial assets	13	3,954	5,759
Trade and other receivables	9	17,112	23,401
Receivables from related parties	10	1,288	11,169
Inventories	11	2,238	4,564
Current tax assets	20	3,189	3,294
Total current assets		80,169	93,854
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Other financial assets	8	1,550	1,664
Other non-financial assets	13	121	42
Trade receivables	9	-	12
Receivables from related parties	10	-	463
Equity method investments	15	1,792,538	1,765,183
Intangible assets other than goodwill	16	95	7
Goodwill	17	17	4,392
Property, plant and equipment	18	24,727	25,286
Investment property	19	12,853	12,286
Deferred tax assets	21	313,648	307,384
Total non-current assets		2,145,549	2,116,719
TOTAL ASSETS		2,225,718	2,210,573

The attached notes 1-40 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	Note	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Other financial liabilities	22	3,039	133,219
Trade and other payables	23	27,934	44,388
Payables to related parties	10	4,020	9,440
Other current provisions	24	22,355	70,566
Current tax liabilities	20	439	314
Employee benefits provisions	26	1,119	3,324
Other non-financial liabilities	25	2,361	5,305
Total current liabilities		61,267	266,556
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Other financial liabilities	22	47,604	42,869
Payables to related parties	10	30,000	-
Other non-current provisions	24	33,748	-
Deferred tax liabilities	21	1,949	1,068
Other non-financial liabilities	25	211	223
Total non-current liabilities		113,512	44,160
TOTAL LIABILITIES		174,779	310,716
EQUITY			
Issued capital	28	3,201,792	3,057,552
Accumulated losses	28	(1,160,265)	(1,145,464)
Treasury shares	28	-	(20,908)
Other reserves	28	903	(1,113)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		2,042,430	1,890,067
Non-controlling interests	14	8,509	9,790
TOTAL EQUITY		2,050,939	1,899,857
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		2,225,718	2,210,573

The attached notes 1-40 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

STATEMENT OF INCOME		For the year ended	
		December 31,	
		2015	2014
Profit (loss) for the year	Note	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Revenue	29	183,086	235,280
Cost of sales	29	(180,221)	(237,126)
Gross profit		2,865	(1,846)
Other income		2,178	1,855
Administrative expenses	29	(19,650)	(19,157)
Other expenses	30	(8)	(1,345)
Other gains	30	1,578	846,117
Operating profit (loss)		(13,037)	825,624
Finance income	31	283	1,246
Finance costs	31	(3,916)	(5,063)
Share of loss of equity method associates and joint ventures	15	(6,488)	(86,743)
Exchange differences	32	3,159	15,036
Loss on indexed assets and liabilities		(936)	(2,570)
Profit (loss) before tax		(20,935)	747,530
Income tax benefit (expense) from continuing operations	21	5,876	(127,459)
Profit (loss) from continuing operations		(15,059)	620,071
Loss from discontinued operations	35	-	(230,831)
Profit (loss) for the year		(15,059)	389,240
Profit (loss) attributable to:			
Profit (loss) attributable to owners of the Company	14	(14,654)	388,706
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	14	(405)	534
Profit (loss) for the year		(15,059)	389,240
Basic earnings per share			
Basic earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	34	(0.0005)	0.0362
Basic earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations	34	-	(0.0135)
Basic earnings (loss) per share	34	(0.0005)	0.0227

The attached notes 1-40 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	For the year ended	
	December 31,	
	2015	2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Profit (loss) for the year	(15,059)	389,240
Components of other comprehensive income, before tax		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		
Loss from exchange differences on translation of foreign operations, before tax	(17,228)	(143)
Other comprehensive loss, before tax, exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(17,228)	(143)
Cash flow hedges		
Gain (loss) on cash flow hedges, before tax	1,063	(1,518)
Other comprehensive income (loss), before tax, cash flow hedges	1,063	(1,518)
Other comprehensive income, before tax, actuarial gains (losses) on defined-benefit plans	15,210	-
Other components of other comprehensive loss, before tax	(955)	(1,661)
Income taxes relating to components of other comprehensive income		
Income tax relating to cash flow hedges	(142)	343
Total income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income (loss)	(142)	343
Other comprehensive loss	(1,097)	(1,318)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	(16,156)	387,922
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:		
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to owners of the Company	(15,751)	387,526
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	(405)	396
Total comprehensive income (loss)	(16,156)	387,922

The attached notes 1-40 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

For the year ended December 31, 2015

	Other reserves										Total Equity
	Issued Capital	Treasury Shares	Translation Reserve	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Reserve for Actuarial Gains and Losses on Defined-Benefit Plans	Other Miscellaneous Reserves	Total Other Reserves	(Accumulated Losses)	Equity Attributable to Owners of the Company	Non-Controlling Interests	
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Opening balance as of January 1, 2015	3,057,552	(20,908)	287	(1,261)	-	(139)	(1,113)	(1,145,464)	1,890,067	9,790	1,899,857
Changes in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,654)	(14,654)	(405)	(15,059)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	(17,228)	921	15,210	-	(1,097)	-	(1,097)	-	(1,097)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	(17,228)	921	15,210	-	(1,097)	(14,654)	(15,751)	(405)	(16,156)
Equity issuance	165,148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165,148	-	165,148
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(735)	(735)
Decrease for transfer of treasury shares	(20,908)	20,908	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increases (decreases) due to transfers and other changes	-	-	-	-	-	3,113	3,113	(147)	2,966	(141)	2,825
Total changes in equity	144,240	20,908	(17,228)	921	15,210	3,113	2,016	(14,801)	152,363	(1,281)	151,082
Closing balance as of December 31, 2015	3,201,792	-	(16,941)	(340)	15,210	2,974	903	(1,160,265)	2,042,430	8,509	2,050,939

The attached notes 1-40 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

For the year ended December 31, 2014

	Other Reserves										Total Equity
	Issued Capital	Treasury Shares	Translation Reserve	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Reserve for Actuarial Gains and Losses on Defined-Benefit Plans	Other Miscellaneous Reserves	Total Other Reserves	(Accumulated Losses)	Equity Attributable to Owners of the Company	Non-Controlling Interests	
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Opening balance as of January 1, 2014	2,630,781	-	(3,484)	2,098	(8)	(1,667)	(3,061)	(1,611,297)	1,016,423	10,311	1,026,734
Changes in equity											
Comprehensive income (loss)											
Profit (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	388,706	388,706	534	389,240
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	(5)	(1,175)	-	-	(1,180)	-	(1,180)	(138)	(1,318)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	(5)	(1,175)	-	-	(1,180)	388,706	387,526	396	387,922
Equity issuance	428,478	-							428,478		428,478
Decrease for transfer of treasury shares	-	(20,908)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20,908)	-	(20,908)
Increase (decrease) due to transfers and other changes	(1,707)	-	3,776	(2,184)	8	1,528	3,128	77,127	78,548	(917)	77,631
Total changes in equity	426,771	(20,908)	3,771	(3,359)	8	1,528	1,948	465,833	873,644	(521)	873,123
Closing balance as of December 31, 2014	3,057,552	(20,908)	287	(1,261)	-	(139)	(1,113)	(1,145,464)	1,890,067	9,790	1,899,857

The attached notes 1-40 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows	For the years ended December 31,		
		2015	2014
	Note	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities			
Proceeds from operating activities			
Proceeds from sales of goods and services		215,604	2,780,649
Other proceeds from operating activities		341	70,883
Payments for operating activities			
Payments to suppliers for goods and services		(231,580)	(2,988,946)
Payments to and on behalf of employees		(9,569)	(139,405)
Cash flows used in operating activities		(25,204)	(276,819)
Income taxes refunded		(359)	(4,694)
Other cash inflows (outflows)		(564)	142
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(26,127)	(281,371)
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities			
Cash flows from the loss of control of subsidiaries		-	(86,647)
Other payments to acquire interests in joint ventures	15	(29,701)	(243,109)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment		-	343
Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment	18	(2,947)	(120,311)
Acquisitions of intangible assets		-	(55)
Interest received		172	-
Dividends received		48	2,515
Other cash inflows		-	280
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(32,428)	(446,984)
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities			
Payments to purchase or redeem treasury shares		-	(20,908)
Proceeds from issuance of other equity instruments	28	162,704	428,551
Proceeds from related party loans	10	30,000	-
Proceeds from long-term loans		44,783	479,716
Loan repayments		(165,941)	(270,793)
Interest paid		(3,222)	(39,799)
Dividends paid	14	(735)	-
Other cash outflows		-	(9,485)
Net cash flows provided by financing activities		67,589	567,282
Increase in cash and cash equivalents before effect of exchange rate changes		9,034	(161,073)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(2,313)	5,081
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		6,721	(155,992)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	7	45,667	201,659
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		6,721	(155,992)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	7	52,388	45,667

The attached notes 1-40 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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Note 1 General Information

Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A. (hereinafter “CSAV” or “the Company”) is a publicly-held corporation registered in the Securities Registry under number 76 and is regulated by the Chilean Securities and Insurance Supervisor. The Company's Chilean taxpayer ID is 90.160.000-7 and its domicile is Hendaya 60, Floor 14, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile. Its stock is listed on the Santiago Stock Exchange, the Valparaíso Stock Exchange and the Chilean Electronic Exchange.

The Company was founded in 1872 as a shipping company. Its main business is maritime cargo transport, mainly containers, although it also transports automobiles and liquid bulk cargo. These businesses are carried out directly by the Company and also through its subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures in different countries. The most significant of these investments is Hapag-Lloyd AG (hereinafter “HLAG”), headquartered in Hamburg, Germany. CSAV has a 31.35% ownership interest in this entity as of December 31, 2015, which operates the entire container shipping business.

Hapag-Lloyd AG is the fifth largest container shipping company in the world as of December 31, 2015, covering all major global routes, with annual consolidated sales of approximately US\$10 billion for 2015. CSAV's investment in HLAG is a joint venture that is presented in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method.

CSAV is controlled by the Quiñenco group (hereinafter the “Controller”), through the following companies:

Company	Ownership Interest	No. of Shares
Quiñenco S.A.	20.34%	6,244,061,051
Inversiones Rio Bravo S.A.	33.74%	10,357,358,400
Inmobiliaria Norte Verde S.A.	1.89%	580,048,910
Total Quiñenco Group	55.97%	17,181,468,361

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company and its subsidiaries had a total of 162 and 170 employees, respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the CSAV Group had an average of 171 employees, based mainly at its offices and subsidiaries in Chile.

Note 2 Presentation Basis of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The significant accounting policies adopted for the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are described below.

(a) Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and instructions from the Chilean Securities and Insurance Supervisor (SVS).

Where discrepancies exist between IFRS and instructions from the SVS, the latter shall predominate. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the only instruction from the SVS that conflicts with IFRS refers to accounting for the effects of deferred taxes established in Official Ruling 856 dated October 17, 2014.

This ruling establishes a mandatory, one-time exception to the regulator-mandated framework of preparing and presenting financial reporting under IFRS. This ruling instructs supervised entities to: “account for differences in deferred tax assets and liabilities arising as a direct effect of the increase in the corporate income tax rate introduced by Law 20,780 against equity during the respective period.” Thus changing the framework for preparing and presenting financial reporting adopted up until the issuance of this ruling, since IFRS state that they must be adopted wholly, explicitly and without reserves. This produces a significant difference in CSAV's consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2014 compared to those prepared by strictly applying IFRS, but has no impact on the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2015, as the results for 2014 have already been accounted for in equity.

The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2015, presented in this report were approved by the Company's board of directors on March 28, 2016.

In the preparation of these consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2015, management has utilized to the best of its knowledge its information and understanding of the standards and interpretations applied and the current facts and circumstances.

Note 2 Presentation Basis of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

(b) Basis of Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for items recognized at fair value such as derivative instruments. The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities hedged with transactions that qualify for hedge accounting are adjusted to reflect changes in the fair value in relation to the hedged risks.

These consolidated financial statements are expressed in United States dollars, which is the functional currency of the CSAV Group. The figures in these statements have been rounded to thousands of United States dollars (ThUS\$).

The accounting policies defined by CSAV and adopted by all consolidated subsidiaries, including certain critical accounting estimates for quantifying some assets, liabilities, income, expenses and commitments, have been used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements. The areas that involve a greater degree of judgment or complexity, or the areas in which the assumptions and estimates are significant for the consolidated financial statements are detailed as follows:

1. The evaluation of possible impairment losses on certain assets.
2. The assumptions used in the actuarial calculation of employee benefits liabilities (Note 26).
3. The useful life of material and intangible assets (Notes 16, 18 and 19).
4. The criteria used in the valuation of certain assets (such as derivative instruments, deferred tax assets, etc.).
5. The probability that certain liabilities and contingencies (provisions) will materialize and their valuations (Note 24).
6. The probability of recovery of deferred tax assets (Note 21).

These estimates are made on the basis of the best available information about the matters being analyzed. In any event, it is possible that future events may make it necessary to modify such estimates in future periods. If necessary, such modifications would be made prospectively, such that the effects of the change would be recognized in future financial statements.

Note 2 Presentation Basis of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

(b) Preparation Basis of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Transaction with Hapag-Lloyd AG and Discontinued Operations

A material event was filed on April 16, 2014, where the Company reported that it had signed a binding agreement with HLAG, known as the Business Combination Agreement (hereinafter the “BCA”), by virtue of which CSAV committed to contribute its entire container shipping business to HLAG in exchange for a 30% interest in HLAG after the business combination. See Note 40 to CSAV's consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2014, for more information on this transaction.

Signing the BCA required the Company to present its financial statements in accordance with IFRS 5 starting with the consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2014, by separating the assets, liabilities, results and cash flows belonging to the discontinued activities (which would be contributed to HLAG) from the continuing activities. This also held true for the consolidated financial statements as of September 30, 2014.

A material event was filed on December 2, 2014, where the Company reported that the transaction had been completed by contributing to HLAG 100% of its interests in the company “CSAV Germany Container GmbH”, which as of that date controlled all assets, liabilities and personnel for CSAV's container shipping business. As consideration for this contribution, CSAV subscribed shares representing 30% of the shares issued by HLAG as of that date.

Consequently, as of December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2015, the Company does not possess any assets or liabilities related to discontinued operations in the container shipping business, as it disposed of these in exchange for its interest in HLAG, which is currently the Company's main asset.

In accordance with IFRS 5, in order to make the results for the year ended December 31, 2014, comparable with the results for the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company presents its consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2014, showing separate results for continuing operations and discontinued operations, which is consistent with the financial statements for the six preceding periods.

The results of the discontinued operations are detailed in Note 35 of these consolidated financial statements. The aggregate results (i.e. the sum of continuing and discontinued operations) are also included in this note in order to provide a comparison with years prior to December 31, 2014.

Note 2 Presentation Basis of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

(c) New Accounting Pronouncements

(c.1) The following new standards and interpretations have been issued but application is not yet mandatory:

New IFRS	Date of Mandatory Application
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier application is permitted.
IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier application is permitted.
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier application is permitted.
IFRS 16 Leases	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier application is permitted.
Amendments to IFRS	
IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: <i>Disclosure Initiative</i> .	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier application is permitted.
IFRS 11 <i>Joint Arrangements</i> Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier application is permitted.
IAS 16 <i>Property, Plant and Equipment</i> and IAS 38 <i>Intangible Assets: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization</i>	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier application is permitted.
IFRS 10 <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i> and IAS 28 <i>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i>	Effective date deferred indefinitely.
IAS 27, <i>Separate Financial Statements</i> , IFRS 10, <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i> and IFRS 12: <i>Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities</i> . Applying the Consolidation Exception	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.
IAS 41 <i>Agriculture</i> and IAS 16 <i>Property, Plant and Equipment Bearer Plants</i>	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier application is permitted.
IAS 27 <i>Separate Financial Statements, Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements</i>	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier application is permitted.

New standards, amendments and interpretations are applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, and have not been applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements. CSAV does not intend to apply these standards early.

A standard that may be relevant to the Group is IFRS 16: Leases, issued on January 13, 2016, which requires that all leases are accounted for in company financial statements from January 1, 2019. Companies with operating leases will have more assets but also greater debt. If the portfolio of company leases is substantial, then the effect on the company's financial statements will be substantial. This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier application is permitted, provided that IFRS 15 is also applied.

Management believes that these amendments will be adopted in its financial statements for the period that will begin on January 1, 2019. Management has not had the opportunity to consider the potential impact of adopting these amendments and does not plan to adopt them early.

Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

3.1 Consolidation Basis

(a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all of the entities over which CSAV has control.

Control is achieved when the Company has exposure, or rights, to variable returns from the investor's involvement with the investee and has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns. Specifically, the Company controls an investee if and only if it has all of the following elements:

- (i) power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- (ii) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee
- (iii) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

When the Company has less than the majority of the voting rights in an investee, it still has power over the investee when these voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to unilaterally direct the investee's relevant activities. The Company considers all of the facts and circumstances in evaluating whether the voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

(a) the size of its holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of other vote holders; (b) potential voting rights held by the investor, other vote holders or other parties; (c) rights from other contractual agreements; and (d) any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the investor has, or does not have, the current ability to unilaterally direct the relevant activities when decisions need to be made.

The Company will reevaluate whether or not it has control in an investee if the facts and circumstances indicate that there have been changes in one or more of the three elements of control mentioned above.

A subsidiary will be consolidated from the date on which the investor obtains control of the investee and consolidation shall cease when control over the investee is lost.

Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.1 Consolidation Basis (continued)

(a) Subsidiaries (continued)

The acquisition method is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries by the CSAV Group. Based on this method, the acquisition cost is the fair value of the assets delivered, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange. The excess of the acquisition cost over the fair value of the Group's share in the net identifiable assets acquired is recognized as acquired goodwill. If the acquisition cost is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the acquired subsidiary, the identification and measurement of the acquiring company's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities, as well as the measurement of the acquisition cost, shall be reconsidered. Any remaining difference will be recognized directly in profit or loss.

Subsidiaries are consolidated using the line-by-line method for all of their assets, liabilities, income, expenses and cash flows.

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are included in the total equity of the CSAV group.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between entities of the CSAV Group are eliminated during the consolidation process. Unrealized losses are also eliminated, unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. When necessary in order to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the CSAV Group, the accounting policies of its subsidiaries are modified.

(b) Associates

Associates are defined as all entities over which the CSAV Group exercises significant influence but over which it has no control, generally with an ownership interest between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognized at their acquisition cost, which requires assigning a value to these assets, commonly known as PPA (Purchase Price Allocation). The CSAV Group's investments in associates include acquired goodwill identified in the acquisition, net of any accumulated impairment loss identified in that investment.

The CSAV Group's share in the losses or profits subsequent to the acquisition of its associates is recognized in profit or loss, and its share in movements of equity reserves, including other comprehensive income, subsequent to the acquisition is recorded as reserves. Accumulated movements subsequent to the acquisition are recorded against the carrying amount of the investment. When the CSAV Group's share of the losses of an associate is equal to or greater than its ownership interest in that associate, including any other uninsured receivable, the Company does not recognize additional losses, unless it has incurred obligations that exceed the invested capital.

Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.1 Consolidation Basis (continued)

(c) Joint Arrangements

Joint ventures are entities in which the Group exercises control over its activities through contractual agreements with other shareholders and that require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Investments in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognized at their acquisition cost, which requires assigning a value to these assets, commonly known as PPA (*Purchase Price Allocation*). The cost of investments in joint ventures includes any reasonable transaction costs.

The Company's share in the losses or profits subsequent to the acquisition of its joint ventures is recognized in profit or loss, and its share in movements of equity reserves, including other comprehensive income, subsequent to the acquisition is recorded as reserves. Accumulated movements subsequent to the acquisition are recorded against the carrying amount of the investment. When the CSAV Group's share of the losses of a joint venture is equal to or greater than its ownership interest in that associate, including any other uninsured receivable, the Company does not recognize additional losses, unless it has incurred obligations that exceed the invested capital.

Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.2 Entities Included in Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the assets, liabilities, results and cash flows of the parent company and its subsidiaries, which are listed in the table below. Significant transactions between group companies that are consolidated have been eliminated.

		Ownership Interest as of December 31,					
Taxpayer ID Number	Company	Direct	2015 Indirect	Total	Direct	2014 Indirect	Total
Foreign	Corvina Shipping Co. S.A. and Subsidiaries	100.00	-	100.00	100.00	-	100.00
89.602.300-4	CSAV Austral SpA (1)	50.01	-	50.01	50.01	-	50.01
Foreign	Norgistics (China) Ltd.	100.00	-	100.00	100.00	-	100.00
96.840.950-6	Odfjell y Vapores S.A.	51.00	-	51.00	51.00	-	51.00
Foreign	Tollo Shipping Co. S.A. and Subsidiaries	100.00	-	100.00	100.00	-	100.00
76.028.729-6	Norgistics Holding S.A. and Subsidiaries	99.00	1.00	100.00	99.00	1.00	100.00
96.838.110-5	Euroatlantic Container Line S.A.	99.90	0.10	100.00	99.90	0.10	100.00
96.838.050-7	Compañía Naviera Rio Blanco S.A.	99.00	1.00	100.00	99.00	1.00	100.00
Foreign	CSAV Germany Container Holding GmbH	100.00	-	100.00	48.00	52.00	100.00

(1) On August 1, 2014, this company changed its name from "Empresa de Transporte Sudamericana Austral Ltda." to "CSAV Austral SPA" and CSAV came to hold 5,001 series A shares, which cannot be consolidated given their characteristics.

Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.3 Segment Reporting

An operating segment is defined as a component of an entity's business for which separate financial information is available and is reviewed regularly by the Company's senior management.

Segment information is presented according to CSAV's main business lines, which have been identified as: (i) container shipping and (ii) other transport services.

3.4 Foreign Currency Transactions

(a) Presentation and Functional Currency

The items included in the financial statements of each of the entities of the CSAV Group are valued using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are expressed in US dollars, which is both the functional and presentation currency of the CSAV Group.

(b) Transactions and Balances

Transactions in foreign currency are converted to the Company's functional currency using the exchange rate in force as of the date of the transaction. Losses and gains in foreign currency arising from settling these transactions and from converting monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies using year-end exchange rates are recorded in profit or loss.

Currency exchange differences for non-monetary items such as equity instruments kept at fair value through profit and loss are presented as part of the gain or loss in fair value. Currency exchange differences for non-monetary items such as equity instruments classified as available-for-sale financial assets are included in net equity, in the revaluation reserve.

(c) Conversion of CSAV Group Entities to Presentation Currency

The results and the financial situation of all CSAV Group entities (none of which uses the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that use a functional currency other than the presentation currency are converted to the presentation currency as follows:

- (i) The assets and liabilities of each statement of financial position presented are converted at the closing exchange rate as of the reporting date.

Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.4 Foreign Currency Transactions (continued)

(c) Conversion of CSAV Group Entities to Presentation Currency (continued)

(ii) The income and expenses of each income statement account are converted at the average exchange rate, unless the average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the exchange rates in force on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are converted on the dates of the transactions.

(iii) Cash flows are translated in accordance with the provisions of point (ii) above.

(iv) All resulting translation differences are recognized as a separate component of net equity, within "translation reserve" in other equity reserves.

In consolidation, exchange differences arising from the conversion of a net investment in foreign entities or Chilean entities with a functional currency other than the functional currency of the Group, and of other instruments in foreign currency that are designated as hedges for those investments, are recorded in other comprehensive income. When an investment is sold or disposed of, these exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss as part of the loss or gain on the sale or disposal.

Adjustments to acquired goodwill and to fair value arising from the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and converted at the year-end exchange rate, as appropriate.

3.5 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at acquisition cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. In addition, the acquisition cost must include financial expenses that are attributable to the acquisition, and they shall be recorded until the asset in question is operating.

Subsequent costs are included in the value of the asset or recognized as a separate asset, only when it is likely that its future economic benefits will flow to the Company and the cost of the component can be determined reliably. The value of the replaced component is derecognized while other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss for the year in which they are incurred. When significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives among themselves, these parts shall be recorded as separate components.

Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.5 Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Depreciation is recognized in income, using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful life of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment, starting from the date on which the asset becomes available for use.

The estimated useful lives for assets are as follows:

Buildings	40 to 100 years
Machinery and operating equipment	5 to 14 years
Containers	13 to 14 years
Vessels	16 to 25 years
Leasehold facilities and improvements	Term of lease
Furniture and supplies	3 to 10 years
Computer equipment	2 to 3 years

At each consolidated financial statement year-end, the residual value and useful life of the assets are reviewed, and adjusted where necessary.

When the value of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, its value is immediately lowered to its recoverable amount.

Losses and gains on the sale of property, plant and equipment are calculated by comparing the income obtained with the carrying amount and are recorded net in the income statement.

Property (land or buildings) used to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, rather than for use in the production of services or for administrative purposes, is presented within "investment property" (in section 3.6 below).

3.6 Investment Property

Investment property is property (land or buildings or parts of buildings) held by the Company as owner or lessee under a finance lease to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes or sale in the ordinary course of business.

Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.6 Investment Property (continued)

Investment property is recognized as an asset only when: (i) it is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the property will flow to the Company; and (ii) the cost of the property can be reliably measured.

The CSAV Group records investment property at acquisition cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. In addition, the acquisition cost must include financial expenses that are directly attributable to the acquisition, and they shall be recorded as such until the asset in question is operating.

The simple reclassification of land or buildings from property, plant and equipment to investment property will not generate any gains or losses for the Company since both items are valued at historical cost and, therefore, will be recorded at the same amount for which they were recorded originally.

Losses and gains on the sale of investment property are calculated by comparing the income obtained with the carrying amount and are recorded net in the consolidated income statement.

3.7 Intangible Assets

Only those intangible assets whose costs can be reasonably objectively estimated and those assets from which it is likely that economic benefits will be obtained in the future are recognized for accounting purposes. Such intangible assets shall be initially recognized at acquisition or development cost, and they shall be valued at cost less the corresponding accumulated amortization and any impairment losses incurred, for those intangible assets with a finite useful life.

For intangible assets with a finite useful life, amortization is recognized in profit or loss, using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful life, starting from the date on which the asset is available for use or on a different date that better represents its usage.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and goodwill are not amortized but impairment testing is performed on an annual basis.

Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.7 Intangible Assets (continued)

The intangible assets held by the CSAV Group and the corresponding periods of amortization are summarized as follows:

Class	Minimum	Maximum
Acquired goodwill	Indefinite	
Development costs	3 years	4 years
Computer software	3 years	4 years

(a) Software

Acquired software licenses are capitalized on the basis of costs incurred to acquire them and prepare them for use. These intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives.

(b) Patents, Trademarks and Other Rights

These assets are presented at historical cost. These rights have no defined useful life and, therefore, are not amortized. However, the indefinite useful life is subject to periodic review in order to determine whether the indefinite useful life is still applicable.

3.8 Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between the acquisition cost and the value of the CSAV Group's share of the net acquired assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, associate or joint venture, measured as of the acquisition date. Acquired goodwill is presented separately in the statement of financial position and is tested for impairment on an annual basis and valued at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill related to acquisitions of associates and joint ventures is included in the investment value and tested for impairment as a whole. Gains and losses related to the sale of an investment include in the cost the carrying amount of acquired goodwill related to the investment that was sold.

Acquired goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for impairment testing purposes. The allocation is made for those cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination or acquisition in which such acquired goodwill was generated.

Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Note 3.8 Goodwill (continued)

Negative goodwill arising from the acquisition of an investment or business combination is recorded in accordance with Note 3.1 section a).

3.9 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs incurred for the construction of any qualified asset (an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for use) are capitalized over the period of time needed to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. Other borrowing costs are recorded in profit or loss as finance costs.

3.10 Asset Impairment Losses

(a) Non-Financial Assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life (e.g. goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives) are not amortized and are tested for impairment on an annual basis.

Assets that are amortized are tested for impairment whenever an event or change in circumstances indicates that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If this is the case, an impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the greater of: (i) the fair value of an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) less costs to sell; and (ii) the value in use. To determine its value in use, future cash flows estimated for the asset or CGU are discounted to their present value using a before-tax discount rate that reflects the current market valuations over the cost of money and the specific risks that apply to the asset or business.

To conduct impairment testing, assets or CGUs are grouped by operating segment, as indicated in Note 6 of these consolidated financial statements.

Non-financial assets other than acquired goodwill for which an impairment loss has been recorded are reviewed at each year-end in case the loss has been reversed, in which case the reversal may never be greater than the original impairment amount.

Impairment of acquired goodwill is not reversed.

Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.10 Asset Impairment Losses (continued)

(b) Financial Assets

A financial asset that is not recorded at fair value through profit and loss is evaluated at each period-end in order to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. A financial asset is impaired if there is objective evidence that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that this loss event has had a negative effect on the asset's future cash flows that can be reliably estimated.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired may include delay or default by a debtor or issuer, restructuring of an amount owed to CSAV in terms that would not be considered in other circumstances, indications that a debtor or issuer will declare bankruptcy, or the disappearance of an active market for an instrument, among other evidence. In addition, for an investment in an equity instrument, a significant or prolonged decrease in the fair value of the asset, below its cost, may be considered objective evidence of impairment.

In evaluating impairment, CSAV uses historical trends of probability of noncompliance, the timing of recoveries and the amount of the loss incurred, all adjusted according to management's judgment as to whether under the prevailing economic and credit conditions it is likely that the actual losses will be greater or lesser than the losses indicated by historical trends.

Impairment losses related to trade and other receivables, which are valued at amortized cost, are calculated as the difference between the assets' carrying amounts and their estimated recoverable amounts.

This estimate is determined based on the age of the receivables as indicated in Note 9. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and are reflected in a provision within trade receivables. When a subsequent event causes the amount of the impairment loss to decrease, such decrease is reversed in profit or loss.

3.11 Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are classified and valued according to the following categories:

(a) Non-derivative Financial Assets

The CSAV Group classifies its non-derivative financial assets into the categories listed below, according to the purpose for which such assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets upon initial recognition.

Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.11 Financial Instruments (continued)

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are financial assets held for trading purposes or designated as such upon initial recognition. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally to sell in the short term.

Assets in this category are classified as current assets. This category also includes investments in shares, debt instruments, time deposits, derivatives not designated as hedges and other financial investments.

(ii) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost, less impairment losses. Impairment of trade accounts receivable is recorded when there is objective evidence that the CSAV Group will not be able to collect all of the amounts owed to it in accordance with the original terms of the accounts receivable, as described in Note 3.10 b).

In the income statement, the subsequent recovery of previously charged off amounts is credited to cost of sales.

(iii) Held-to-maturity financial assets

Held-to-maturity financial assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and a fixed maturity date that the Group's management intends to and is capable of holding to maturity. If the CSAV Group were to sell more than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity financial assets, the entire category would be reclassified as available for sale. These available-for-sale financial assets are included in non-current assets, except those assets maturing in less than 12 months from the reporting date, which are classified as current assets.

(iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated in this category or not classified in any other category. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment in the 12 months following the reporting date, and they are recorded at fair value through profit and loss.

Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.11 Financial Instruments (continued)

(a) Non-derivative Financial Assets (continued)

(v) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash held internally and in banks; time deposits in credit entities; other highly liquid, short-term investments with an original term of three months or less; and bank overdrafts. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are classified as external resources in current liabilities.

(b) Non-derivative Financial Liabilities

(i) Trade and other payables

Accounts payable to suppliers are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently, if applicable, at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(ii) Interest-bearing loans and other financial liabilities

Loans, bonds payable and other financial liabilities of a similar nature are initially recognized at fair value, net of the costs incurred in the transaction. Subsequently, they are valued at amortized cost and any difference between the funds obtained (net of costs to obtain them) and repayment value are recognized in the income statement over the life of the debt using the effective interest rate method.

(c) Issued Capital

The Company's subscribed and paid shares are classified within equity under issued capital.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new shares are presented in net equity as a deduction, net of taxes, from the income obtained in the placement. Until the Company's shareholders approve the deduction of these costs against issued capital, they are recorded within other equity reserves.

Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.11 Financial Instruments (continued)

(d) Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging Activities

Derivative financial instruments used to hedge risk exposure in foreign currency purchases, fuel purchases and interest rates are initially recognized at fair value.

After initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are periodically measured at fair value, and any changes are recorded as described below:

(i) Accounting Hedges

The CSAV Group documents the relationship between hedge instruments and the hedged items at the beginning of the transaction, as well as its risk management objectives and strategy for carrying out diverse hedge transactions. The Company also documents its evaluation, both initially and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective at offsetting changes in fair value or in the cash flows from the hedged items.

Derivative financial instruments that satisfy hedge accounting criteria are initially recognized at fair value plus (less) the transaction costs that are directly attributable to contracting or issuing the instrument, as appropriate.

Changes in the fair value of these instruments shall be recognized directly in equity, to the extent that the hedge is effective. When it is not effective, changes in fair value shall be recognized in profit or loss.

If the instrument no longer satisfies hedge accounting criteria, the hedge shall be discontinued prospectively. Any accumulated gains or losses that were previously recognized in equity will remain until the forecasted transactions occur.

(ii) Economic Hedges

Derivative financial instruments that do not satisfy hedge accounting criteria are classified and valued as financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit and loss.

Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.11 Financial Instruments (continued)

(d) Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging Activities (continued)

(ii) Economic Hedges (continued)

The fair values of derivative instruments used for hedging purposes are shown in Note 12. Movements in the hedge reserve within equity are shown in Note 28. The total fair value of the hedge derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is greater than 12 months and as a current asset or liability if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months.

3.12 Inventories

Inventory is valued at its cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. The cost is determined by the “first-in-first-out,” or FIFO, method and includes the acquisition cost and other costs incurred in bringing it to its place and conditions of use.

The net realizable value is the estimated sales value in the normal course of business, less estimated selling costs.

3.13 Current and Deferred Income Taxes

Income taxes for the year include current income taxes and deferred income taxes. Taxes are recognized directly in profit or loss except for certain items recognized directly in equity.

Current income taxes are calculated based on each country's tax laws in force as of the reporting date.

Deferred taxes are calculated in accordance with the liability method over the differences that arise between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the financial statements. However, if the deferred taxes arise from the initial recognition of a liability or an asset in a transaction other than a business combination, which at the time of the transaction neither affected the accounting result nor the tax gain or loss, it is not accounted for. Deferred taxes are determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or approved as of the date of the statement of financial position and that are expected to be applied when the corresponding deferred tax asset or liability is realized.

Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.13 Income and Deferred Taxes (continued)

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is likely that future tax benefits are available with which to effectively offset these differences.

Deferred taxes generated by temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates are provisioned for, unless the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences is controlled by the Company and it is likely that the temporary difference will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

On September 29, 2014, the Tax Reform Law (Law 20,780) was passed in Chile. This law defines the default tax regime applicable to the Company and the corporate income tax rate that will apply to companies by default between 2014 and 2018. It also allows companies to choose between one of two tax regimes (attributed or semi-integrated), which will be subject to different tax rates beginning in 2017.

The default tax regime applicable to the Company as from January 1, 2017 is the semi-integrated system, and the Company currently sees no reason to change it.

However, the Company could decide to choose a regime other than the default regime within the last three months of 2016. The change must be approved in an extraordinary shareholders' meeting with a quorum of at least two thirds of the shares issued with voting rights and shall take effect by filing a statement signed by the Company, accompanied by the minutes from that meeting summarized in a public instrument.

The Chilean Government submitted a bill to the National Congress on December 15, 2015 that simplifies the tax reform mentioned above. This bill proposes that the semi-integrated system is obligatory for corporations such as CSAV.

Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.13 Income and Deferred Taxes (continued)

Deferred taxes are measured at tax rates expected to be applied when temporary differences are reversed, using rates that apply by default as of the balance sheet date, as indicated below:

Year	Tax Rate
2014	21.0%
2015	22.5%
2016	24.0%
2017	25.5%
2018	27.0%

3.14 Employee Benefits

(a) Post-employment and other long-term benefits

In order to determine the present value of post-employment and other long-term benefits, a risk-free interest rate is used. This actuarial calculation is performed by a qualified mathematician using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from defined-benefit plans are recognized directly in equity, as other comprehensive income (losses).

(b) Contract termination indemnity

Commitments undertaken in a formal detailed plan, either in order to terminate the contract of an employee before normal retirement age or to provide termination benefits, are recognized directly in profit or loss.

(c) Short-term benefits and incentives

The CSAV Group recognizes a provision for short-term benefits and incentives when it is contractually obligated to do so or when past practice has created an implicit obligation.

Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.15 Provisions

The CSAV Group recognizes provisions when the following requirements are satisfied:

- (a) there is a current obligation, whether legal or implicit, as a result of past events;
- (b) it is likely that an outflow of resources will be needed to settle the obligation;
and
- (c) the amount has been reliably estimated.

In the case of a service contract that is considered onerous, a provision will be recognized and charged to income for the year, for the lesser of the cost of settling the contract and the net cost of continuing it.

Provisions for restructuring purposes are recognized to the extent that the CSAV Group has approved a formal detailed plan for restructuring an operation, and that such restructuring has been internally reported or has already begun.

Provisions are not recorded for future operating losses except for the onerous contracts mentioned above.

These provisions are valued at the present value of the disbursements that are expected to be necessary to settle the obligation using, if applicable, a discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the specific risks of the obligation.

3.16 Other Non-Financial Liabilities

This item includes liabilities that are not of a financial nature and do not qualify as any other specific type of liability.

For the Company, the most relevant liabilities recorded within this account are those related to income from voyages in transit (i.e. those that have not yet reached their destination as of the reporting date).

Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.17 Revenue and Cost of Sales

Operating revenues and cost of sales derived from the provision of maritime transport services are recognized in income considering the percentage of completion of the service as of the reporting date, as long as the result can be reliably estimated.

The provision of services can be reliably measured as long as the following conditions are met:

- (a) The amount of the revenues can be reliably measured;
- (b) It is likely that the economic benefits from the transaction will flow to the entity;
- (c) The percentage of completion of the transaction as of the reporting date can be reliably measured;
- (d) The costs incurred by the transaction and the costs to complete it can be reliably measured.

When the results of services provided cannot be sufficiently reliably estimated, in accordance with the requirements stated above, the revenues are recognized only to the extent that the expenses incurred can be recovered.

Revenue and costs related to subletting vessels are recognized in profit or loss on an accrual basis. Revenue and cost of sales from other services related to the maritime business are recognized in profit or loss on an accrual basis. Operating revenues are recognized net of standard discounts and bonuses.

3.18 Discontinued Operations

The preparation criteria for discontinued operations are described in Note 2b.

3.19 Finance Income and Costs

Finance income is accounted for based on its effective rate. Finance costs are recognized in profit or loss when accrued, except for costs incurred to finance the construction or development of qualified assets that are capitalized.

Finance costs are capitalized starting from the date on which knowledge about the asset to be constructed is obtained. The amount of the capitalized finance costs (before tax) for the year is determined by applying the effective interest rate of the loans in force during the year in which financial expenses were capitalized to the qualified assets.

Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.20 Leases

Lease contracts in which substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the leased assets are transferred to the companies of the CSAV Group are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

For finance leases, at the start of the contract an asset is recognized in property, plant and equipment, and a financial liability is recognized for the lesser between the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments.

For operating leases, installments are recognized on a straight-line basis as expenses during the term of the lease.

3.21 Determination of Fair Value

Some of the CSAV Group's accounting policies and disclosures require that the fair value of certain financial assets be determined as follows:

(a) Financial Assets

The fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss and available-for-sale financial assets is determined at market value.

(b) Trade and other receivables

Considering that almost all trade receivables have a term of less than 90 days, their fair value is not estimated to differ significantly from their carrying amount.

(c) Derivatives

The fair value of derivative contracts is based on their quoted price.

3.22 Earnings (Loss) per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share are calculated as the ratio between net profit (loss) for the year divided by the daily weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.23 Dividend Distributions

The distribution of dividends to the Company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in CSAV's annual consolidated accounts in the year in which they become payable. The Company's policy is to distribute 30% of distributable net profits.

Until there is a positive balance of distributable net profits as of year-end (i.e. the initial balance plus the results for the year), the Company will not distribute dividends to its shareholders. This calculation is shown in Note 28 g) to the consolidated financial statements.

3.24 Environmental Issues

Disbursements related to environmental protection are charged to the income statement when incurred.

Note 4 Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates

The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2015, do not present any changes in policies or accounting estimates that may affect their comparability with the prior year.

Note 5 Financial Risk Management

The container business is CSAV's largest asset, through its investment in the joint venture HLAG. Although CSAV is not directly exposed to the financial risks of the container industry as an operator, it is indirectly exposed, because these risks affect the value of CSAV's investment in that joint venture and the associated dividend flow. They also affect HLAG's capital requirements, which may result in CSAV having to subscribe to capital increases, or seeing its stake diluted if it chooses not to subscribe.

CSAV's investment in HLAG represents 81% of its total consolidated assets, as of December 31, 2015. HLAG is a German public limited company (*Aktiengesellschaft* or AG) and it is listed on the Frankfurt and Hamburg stock exchanges. It is exclusively dedicated to transporting cargo in containers and provides these services on all significant global routes.

Although CSAV has significant influence over HLAG and jointly controls it together with two other major partners, this German company has an independent management team that controls and manages its risks autonomously and in accordance with the standards of a publicly-listed company in Germany.

The businesses that CSAV operates directly are vehicle transport, bulk liquids and logistics. These are exposed to various financial risks that include: (a) Business Risk, (b) Credit Risk, (c) Liquidity Risk and (d) Market Risk.

The Company seeks to minimize the potential effects of these risks through the use of financial derivatives or by establishing internal financial risk management policies.

(a) Business Risk

The main business risks for the company are those related to the balance of supply and demand for maritime transport, geographical markets and fuel prices (bunkers).

(i) Supply-Demand Equilibrium

The demand for maritime transport is highly correlated with global economic growth. However, maritime transport supply is a function of installed capacity, the delivery rate for newly constructed vessels and the vessel scrapping or obsolescence rate. The container transport and vehicle transport businesses are affected positively or negatively by changes in these variables.

Note 5 Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Business Risk (continued)

There is a mismatch between demand and supply in the container transport business, which is reflected in installed capacity growing faster than global demand. This has resulted low utilization of vessels, and volatile or low prices for vessel charters and freight tariffs. During recent months this unbalanced situation has deteriorated, and resulted in the detained fleet growing to the highest levels seen over the past five years. This imbalance between supply and demand with respect to global freight volumes can differ for each route and service provided by HLAG.

A similar situation occurs for the maritime transport services directly operated by CSAV (vehicle transport and bulk liquids) in which supply and demand imbalances can cause volatility and reduced vessel charter and freight tariffs.

The imbalance between supply and demand can affect to a greater or lesser extent shipping operators depending on their operating fleet (antiquity, fuel consumption and versatility, among other characteristics), the proportion of their fleet that is owned and the proportion chartered (operational leverage) in comparison to the industry. This can negatively impact the results and the financial position of operators when charter tariffs are not correlated with freight tariffs before fuel costs (before bunker surcharges), or when there is limited capacity to change the operated fleet or its fuel consumption.

(ii) Geographical Markets

The HLAG joint venture has a significant share of the container transport business across all global routes, and it distributes its operations across various geographical markets. This implies that this business does not expose the Company to a restricted group of geographical markets, reducing the risk of exposure to local situations and allowing the joint venture to compensate for particular market contingencies on certain routes.

The transport services directly operated by CSAV expose the company to changes within South American markets, and particularly to those on the west coast of the sub-continent. These markets suffered a marked fall in imports during 2015, which affected local ship operators and resulting in significant imbalances between transport supply and demand on these routes.

Note 5 Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Business Risk (continued)

(iii) Fuel Prices

An important component of the transport industry's cost structure is fuel, which is usually called "*bunkers*" within the maritime shipping industry. The Company uses fuels called IFO 380, IFO 580 and MGO/LS in its vessels.

Most of CSAV's maritime freight sales are carried out through contracts at fixed prices and a percentage of those tariffs are subject to price adjustments, in accordance with changes in the cost of fuel or Bunker Adjustment Factor ("BAF"). Although contracts may contain the BAF surcharge, it is usually known. However, it may be affected by temporary differences between its calculation and application. The Company covers that portion of the expected fuel consumption that is subject to fixed freight tariffs through derivative contracts, which significantly compensates for volatility in fuel prices.

In order to curtail possible upward volatility in the months after making a BAF adjustment, the Company purchased fuel purchase options to mitigate potential price hikes during 2015.

For fixed-price sales and contracts without a BAF, or the portion of sales with a BAF clause that limits its coverage, the Company purchases fuel hedges over the term of the corresponding contract, so that the fuel (bunker) cost is fixed and matched in volume and term to the corresponding maritime freight contract.

For example, for transport services directly operated by the Company during 2015, an increase in fuel prices of US\$10 per metric ton of fuel would have had a negative impact of around ThUS\$ 728 on the Company's results. This value is based on the volume of fuel consumed by the Company and assumes that BAF surcharges cannot be passed on to customers and fuel hedges have not been purchased. Effective BAF surcharges and fuel hedges significantly reduce this exposure.

The container transport business is exclusively operated by HLAG, and its Management autonomously manages the financial risks associated with this business, under the framework of the instruments offered by the industry and in accordance with the standards of a publicly-listed company in Germany.

Note 5 Financial Risk Management (continued)

(b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is derived from the CSAV Group's exposure to (i) potential losses resulting mainly from non-fulfillment of obligations by customers, third-party agencies and carriers with which the Company has signed vessel lease and/or slot sale agreements and (ii) counterparty risk in the case of financial assets with banks and (iii) counterparty risk in the case of financial hedges with banks or other institutions.

(i) Accounts Receivable

The Company has a strict credit policy for managing its portfolio of accounts receivable. Most of the Company's customers are direct customers. This policy is based on lines of credit and payment terms granted on the basis of an individual analysis of the solvency, payment capacity, and general references of each customer, the industry and the customer's market, as well as its payment history with the Company.

These lines of credit are reviewed on an annual basis, and special care is taken so that the conditions offered, with respect to both amounts and terms, are appropriate given market conditions and expected volumes. Payment behavior and the percentage of utilization of such credit are monitored on an ongoing basis.

Agencies that represent CSAV are constantly monitored to ensure that the administrative, commercial, operational and collection processes, and their relationship with suppliers comply with agreed contract terms.

Furthermore, there is a rigorous policy to create an uncollectable provision for any debt carrying a material credit risk or which is over 180 days overdue, even when such an invoice or debt may be recoverable according to historical information.

Regarding vessel and slot leases to third parties, the Company supports its agreements using Charter Party and Slot Charter Agreements drafted using industry standard models that appropriately cover its interests. CSAV leases vessels to third parties and slots to other shipping companies, always taking into consideration the counterparty's creditworthiness. In the case of slot charters, CSAV often leases slots from the same shipping companies to which it leases its own slots on other voyages and services, which significantly reduces the risk of default.

Note 5 Financial Risk Management (continued)

(b) Credit Risk (continued)

The Company's maximum credit risk exposure from accounts receivable corresponds to the total of these accounts net of impairment, as detailed below:

		As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	Note	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Trade receivables	9	18,486	23,593
Impairment of trade receivables	9	(1,761)	(2,013)
Trade receivables, net		16,725	21,580
Other receivables	9	387	1,821
Impairment of other receivables	9	-	-
Other receivables, net	9	387	1,821
Total receivables, net		17,112	23,401

The Company records provisions when there is evidence of impairment of trade receivables, based on the following criteria:

Provisioning Criteria for Receivables	Factor
Receivables over 180 days	100%
Legal collections, checks issued with insufficient funds and other similar concepts	100%
High risk customers and agencies, according to each case and market conditions	100%

During the year, the provision for impairment of accounts receivable has reported the following movements:

	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Opening balance	2,013	14,556
Increase (decrease) in impairment for the year	(252)	213
Increase (decrease) in impairment of discontinued operations	-	(6,412)
Deconsolidation of discontinued operations	-	(6,344)
Impairment of accounts receivable, closing balance (Note 9)	1,761	2,013

Note 5 Financial Risk Management (continued)

(b) Credit Risk (continued)

(ii) Financial Assets

The Company has a policy for managing its financial assets, which includes time deposits and repurchase agreements. It has its current accounts and investments in financial institutions with risk classification of "investment grade".

The carrying amount of these financial assets represents the maximum exposure to counterparty risk, as detailed as follows:

		As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	Note	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Bank balances and time deposits	7	52,376	45,644
Total		52,376	45,644

(iii) Hedging Positions

As part of its risk management policy, the Company has interest rate, exchange rate and fuel price hedges. These hedge positions are contracted through financial institutions that are highly regarded in the industry or have "investment grade" risk ratings. Its positions as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, are detailed as follows:

			Valuation	
			As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	Note		ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Goldman Sachs (JANY) Fuel Oil Swaps	12		(175)	-
Koch Supply & Trading Fuel Oil Swaps	12		(819)	-
Banco Santander Cross Currency Forward	12		-	(1,100)
Banco Chile Cross Currency Forward	12		-	(525)
Total			(994)	(1,625)

Note 5 Financial Risk Management (continued)

(c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the Company's exposure to business or market factors that may affect its ability to generate income and cash flow, including the effect of contingencies and regulatory requirements associated with its business.

CSAV is not directly exposed to the container business, as has been explained at the beginning of this note, but indirectly as main shareholder of HLAG. This limits the Company's liquidity risk to the expected flow of dividends or any additional capital required by this joint venture.

The Company has medium and long term borrowing mainly to finance the investment in HLAG.

CSAV has sufficient liquidity to cover its direct transport services. However, and in light of the risks described above, CSAV has the following line of credit to be used if needed:

- Committed line of credit for up to US\$30,000,000 with Tanner Servicios Financieros S.A. through assignment of credit, which expires in December 2016. As of December 31, 2015, this credit line has not been drawn down.

The Company's liquidity risk as of December 31, 2015 includes contractual maturities of its financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments, as detailed below:

As of December 31, 2015	Note	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows	6 Months or Less	6 – 12 Months	1 – 2 Years	2 – 5 Years	Over 5 Years
		ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Non-derivative financial liabilities								
Secured bank loans	22	(4,271)	(5,465)	(1,284)	(502)	(995)	(2,684)	-
Unsecured bank instruments	22	(45,378)	(56,096)	(692)	(758)	(1,779)	(25,819)	(27,048)
Trade and other payables and payables to related parties	10 and 23	(61,954)	(63,350)	(32,285)	(527)	(30,538)	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities								
Hedging liabilities	12	(994)	(994)	(973)	(21)	-	-	-
Total		(112,597)	(125,905)	(35,234)	(1,808)	(33,312)	(28,503)	(27,048)

Note: The cash flows included in the maturity analysis are not expected to occur significantly before or after the maturity date.

Note 5 Financial Risk Management (continued)

(c) Liquidity Risk (continued)

In comparison, the Company's liquidity risk as of December 31, 2014 includes contractual maturities of its financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments, as detailed below:

As of December 31, 2014	Note	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows	6 Months or Less	6 – 12 Months	1 – 2 Years	2 – 5 Years	Over 5 Years
		ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Non-derivative financial liabilities								
Secured bank loans	22	(49,956)	(50,935)	(3,334)	(3,333)	(6,667)	(26,306)	(11,295)
Unsecured bank instruments	22	(124,506)	(124,859)	(124,859)	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables and payables to related parties	10 and 23	(53,828)	(53,828)	(53,828)	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities								
Hedging liabilities	12	(1,626)	(1,626)	(1,626)	-	-	-	-
Total		(229,916)	(231,248)	(183,647)	(3,333)	(6,667)	(26,306)	(11,295)

Note: The cash flows included in the maturity analysis are not expected to occur significantly before or after the maturity date.

(d) Market Risk

Market risk, as analyzed in this section, is the risk that the value of the Company's assets or liabilities continuously and permanently fluctuates over time as the result of a change in key economic variables such as: (i) interest rates, (ii) exchange rates, and (iii) fuel prices.

When necessary, the Company uses accounting hedges to mitigate changes in these variables. Variations in these hedges, in accordance with current regulations, impact other comprehensive income.

Details of the derivatives held by the Company, including their fair value, are presented in Note 12 of these consolidated financial statements.

Note 5 Financial Risk Management (continued)

(d) Market Risk (continued)

(i) Interest rate fluctuations

Interest rate fluctuations impact the Company's floating rate obligations. All of the Company's financial obligations are at variable (Libor) rates and have not been hedged.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company's net asset and liability position in interest-bearing financial instruments, by type of interest, is detailed as follows:

		As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	Note	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Financial assets at fixed rates:			
Time deposits	7	37,303	15,280
Total financial assets at fixed rates		37,303	15,280
Financial assets at variable rates:			
Cash on hand and bank balances	7	15,085	30,387
Other financial assets	8		
Total financial assets at variable rates		15,085	30,387
Total financial assets		52,388	45,667
Financial liabilities at fixed rates:			
Bonds payable	22	-	(44,799)
Total financial liabilities at fixed rates		-	(44,799)
Financial liabilities at variable rates:			
Bank loans	22	(49,649)	(129,663)
Hedging liabilities	22	(994)	(1,626)
Loans from related parties	10	(30,133)	-
Total financial liabilities at variable rates		(80,776)	(131,289)
Total financial liabilities		(80,776)	(176,088)
Net fixed-rate position		37,303	(29,519)
Net variable-rate position		(65,691)	(100,902)

Note 5 Financial Risk Management (continued)

(d) Market Risk (continued)

(i) Interest rate fluctuations (continued)

The Company does not hedge interest rates on loans with variable interest rates based on Libor. The potential effect of interest rate fluctuations on variable-rate financial instruments (assets and liabilities) held by CSAV as of December 31, 2015, that are not hedged is shown in the following table. The variation considers: (i) an increase of 1% in the 6-month Libor rate, which is used for variable-rate financial liabilities, and (ii) an increase of 1% in the overnight Libor rate, which is primarily used to invest cash surpluses. The combined effect on the Company's results would be the following:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Effect on profit or loss of		
increase of 100 basis points in 180-day LIBOR and overnight LIBOR	(68)	(547)

(ii) Exchange rate fluctuations

The Company's functional currency is the US dollar, which is the currency in which most of its operating income and expenses are denominated, as well as the currency used by most of the global shipping industry. However, the Company also has income and costs in other currencies, such as Chilean pesos and Euros.

Most of the Company's assets and liabilities are denominated in US dollars. However, the Company has certain assets and liabilities in other currencies, which are detailed in Note 33 to these consolidated financial statements.

The Company does not have any exchange rate hedges as of December 31, 2015, and reduces its risk from exchange rate variations by regularly converting into US dollars any balances in local currency that exceed payment requirements in that currency.

Note 5 Financial Risk Management (continued)

(i) Market Risk (continued)

The following table shows the maximum exposure risk to foreign currency fluctuations of the Company's non-U.S. dollar-denominated financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 (see Note 12 Hedge Assets and Liabilities):

As of December 31, 2015	Euro	Real	Peso / UF	Other	Total
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Cash and cash equivalents	890	43	842	1,816	3,591
Trade and other receivables (current and non-current)	-	95	481	3,013	3,589
Receivables from related parties (current and non-current)	-	19	157	2	178
Tax assets	-	-	6	1,025	1,031
Trade payables and tax liabilities (current and non-current)	(109)	(2,401)	(3,342)	(4,848)	(10,700)
Payables to related parties (current and non-current)	-	(26)	(411)	(1,726)	(2,163)
Net exposure	781	(2,270)	(2,267)	(718)	(4,474)

As of December 31, 2014	Euro	Real	Peso / UF	Other	Total
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Cash and cash equivalents	1,921	149	16,095	921	19,086
Other financial assets (current and non-current)	-	-	368	-	368
Trade and other receivables (current and non-current)	47	42	3,628	5,562	9,279
Receivables from related parties (current and non-current)	9,356	29	1,783	1	11,169
Unsecured bank instruments	-	-	(43,764)	-	(43,764)
Trade payables and tax liabilities (current and non-current)	(3,166)	(564)	(5,172)	(3,102)	(12,004)
Payables to related parties (current and non-current)	-	(6)	(252)	(169)	(427)
Net exposure	8,158	(350)	(27,314)	3,213	(16,293)

The potential effect of a 10% depreciation in the US dollar (US\$) with respect to other important currencies to which the Company is exposed as of December 31, 2015, would have an estimated effect of ThUS\$ 497 on the Company's results for 2015, keeping all other variables constant.

Note 6 Segment Reporting

The Company's operating segments have been determined in accordance with IFRS 8, based on the main business lines developed by the CSAV Group. These activities are reviewed routinely by the Company's senior management using regularly available information in order to: (i) measure each business's performance; (ii) evaluate its risks; and (iii) allocate the resources that each business requires.

In determining the operating segments to report, certain segments have been grouped together because they share similar economic characteristics, services and processes, as well as a common regulatory environment, as stipulated in IFRS 8. The information routinely examined by CSAV's senior management consists of the results and management information for each of the operating segments, whether operated directly by CSAV or its domestic or foreign subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

Although the Company's management and accounting reports may have different classifications and viewpoints, they are both determined using the policies described in Note 3 of these consolidated financial statements. As a result, there are no differences in the totals in measurements of results, assets and liabilities for each segment and the accounting criteria applied in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

In accordance with the preceding paragraphs, the CSAV Group has identified the following two operating segments as of December 31, 2015:

- (i) Container shipping: These are the container shipping services operated by HLAG, represented by the investment in that joint venture, plus certain assets and liabilities related to the container shipping business that are still controlled by CSAV (deferred assets, financial liabilities and others).
- (ii) Other transport services: These are the transport services directly operated by CSAV and its subsidiaries, such as the vehicle transport, bulk liquids and logistics services.

Note 6 Segment Reporting (continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2015			
	Container Shipping	Other Transport Services	Total
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Revenue	-	183,086	183,086
Cost of sales	-	(180,221)	(180,221)
Gross profit	-	2,865	2,865
Other income	-	2,178	2,178
Administrative expenses	(4,250)	(15,400)	(19,650)
Other expenses	-	(8)	(8)
Other gains	1,374	204	1,578
Operating loss	(2,876)	(10,161)	(13,037)
Finance income	-	283	283
Finance costs	(3,628)	(288)	(3,916)
Share of loss of associates	(6,488)	-	(6,488)
Exchange differences	4,260	(1,101)	3,159
Loss on indexed assets and liabilities	(936)	-	(936)
Loss before tax	(9,668)	(11,267)	(20,935)
Income tax benefit (expense) from continuing operations	(1,148)	7,024	5,876
Loss from continuing operations	(10,816)	(4,243)	(15,059)
Profit (loss) from discontinued operations	-	-	-
Loss for the year	(10,816)	(4,243)	(15,059)
Profit (loss) attributable to:			
Loss attributable to owners of the Company	(10,816)	(3,838)	(14,654)
Loss attributable to non-controlling interests	-	(405)	(405)
Loss for the year	(10,816)	(4,243)	(15,059)

Note 6 Segment Reporting (continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2014			
	Container Shipping	Other Transport Services	Total
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Revenue	-	235,280	235,280
Cost of sales	-	(237,126)	(237,126)
Gross profit	-	(1,846)	(1,846)
Other income	-	1,855	1,855
Administrative expenses	(3,288)	(15,869)	(19,157)
Other expenses	-	(1,345)	(1,345)
Other gains (losses)	864,411	(18,294)	846,117
Operating profit (loss)	861,123	(35,499)	825,624
Finance income	-	1,246	1,246
Finance costs	(3,125)	(1,938)	(5,063)
Share of profit (loss) of associates	(87,380)	637	(86,743)
Exchange differences	7,361	7,675	15,036
Loss on indexed assets and liabilities	(2,570)	-	(2,570)
Profit (loss) before tax	775,409	(27,879)	747,530
Income tax benefit (expense) from continuing operations	(129,393)	1,934	(127,459)
Profit (loss) from continuing operations	646,016	(25,945)	620,071
Loss from discontinued operations	(230,831)	-	(230,831)
Profit (loss) for the year	415,185	(25,945)	389,240
Profit (loss) attributable to:			
Profit (loss) attributable to owners of the Company	414,714	(26,008)	388,706
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	471	63	534
Profit (loss) for the year	415,185	(25,945)	389,240

Note 6 Segment Reporting (continued)

Assets and liabilities by segment as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, are summarized as follows:

	As of December 31, 2015			As of December 31, 2014		
	Container Shipping	Other Transport Services	Total	Container Shipping	Other Transport Services	Total
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Assets per segment	255,883	177,297	433,180	261,629	183,761	445,390
Associates and joint ventures	1,792,527	11	1,792,538	1,765,172	11	1,765,183
Liabilities per segment	94,456	80,323	174,779	195,008	115,708	310,716
Net assets	1,953,954	96,985	2,050,939	1,831,793	68,064	1,899,857

Revenue detailed by geographical area is as follows:

	Other Transport Services	
	For the years ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Asia	44,347	34,957
Europe	39,484	52,776
North and South America	99,255	147,547
Total	183,086	235,280

The Company uses the following criteria to measure income, assets and liabilities within each reported segment: (i) income for the segment is composed of revenue and expenses related to operations that are directly attributable to the reporting segment; (ii) income was recorded based on measurement of revenue and expenses according to the criteria defined in Note 3 of these consolidated financial statements (Note 3.16); and (iii) the assets and liabilities reported for the operating segment consist of all assets and liabilities that directly partake in services or operations, and those directly attributable to the segment.

Note 7 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are detailed in the following table:

	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Cash on hand	12	23
Bank balances	15,073	30,364
Time deposits	37,303	15,280
Total	52,388	45,667

As of December 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, the Company does not have any funds classified as cash and cash equivalents that are not freely available.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, cash and cash equivalents are detailed as follows:

	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
Currency	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
US\$	48,797	26,581
Chilean peso	842	16,095
Euro	890	1,921
Real	43	149
Yen	-	7
Other currencies	1,816	914
Total	52,388	45,667

Note 8 Other Financial Assets

Other financial assets are detailed as follows:

	Current		Non-Current	
	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Other financial instruments	-	-	1,550	1,664
Total other current financial assets	-	-	1,550	1,664

Note 9 Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables are detailed as follows:

	Current		Non-Current	
	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Trade receivables	18,486	23,593	-	-
Impairment of trade receivables	(1,761)	(2,013)	-	-
Trade receivables, net	16,725	21,580	-	-
Other receivables	387	1,821	-	12
Impairment of other receivables	-	-	-	-
Other receivables, net	387	1,821	-	12
Total receivables, net	17,112	23,401	-	12

Trade receivables are derived mainly from operations linked to the provision of services related to the maritime transport business, logistics operations and other similar activities.

Most current trade receivables are due within three months from the reporting date of the consolidated financial statements.

Note 9 Trade and Other Receivables (continued)

Other receivables primarily include prepayments to suppliers and agents, recoverable expenses, receivables from ship owners and receivables from personnel, among others.

The fair value of trade and other receivables does not differ significantly from their carrying amount.

The CSAV Group records provisions when there is evidence of impairment of trade receivables, based on the criteria described in Note 3.10 of these consolidated financial statements, which are summarized below:

Impairment of Receivables	Factor
Receivables over 180 days	100%
Legal collections, checks issued with insufficient funds and other similar concepts	100%
High risk customers and agencies, according to each case and market conditions	100%

Trade and other receivables are detailed by maturity in the following table:

	As of December 31, 2015		As of December 31, 2014	
	No. of Customers	ThUS\$	No. of Customers	ThUS\$
Current	156	6,352	243	13,343
Due between 1 and 30 days	73	4,696	72	500
Due between 31 and 60 days	93	1,831	46	4,425
Due between 61 and 90 days	42	1,909	33	3,522
Due between 91 and 120 days	43	935	17	729
Due between 121 and 150 days	57	329	20	21
Due between 151 and 180 days	46	1,060	65	861
Total		17,112		23,401

Note 9 Trade and Other Receivables (continued)

Changes in impairment losses on trade and other receivables are detailed as follows:

	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Opening balance	2,013	14,556
Increase (decrease) in impairment for the year	(252)	213
Decrease in impairment of discontinued operations	-	(6,412)
Deconsolidation of discontinued operations	-	(6,344)
Closing balance	1,761	2,013

Once the pre-legal and legal collections steps have been exhausted, the assets are written off against the provision that was recorded. The CSAV Group only uses the allowance method and not the direct write-off method in order to better control and visualize these accounts.

Note 10 Balances and Transactions with Related Parties

The net balance of accounts receivable from and payable to non-consolidated related parties is detailed in the following table:

	Current		Non-Current	
	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Receivables from related parties	1,288	11,169	-	463
Payables to related parties	(4,020)	(9,440)	(30,000)	-
Total	(2,732)	1,729	(30,000)	463

Related party receivables:

Receivables from related parties arise from routine business transactions carried out under market conditions, with respect to price and payment.

No write-offs or provisions have been recorded during the year for receivables from related parties.

As of December 31, 2015, the Company has no non-current receivables from related parties.

Payables to related parties:

Payables to related parties arise from routine business transactions carried out under market conditions, with respect to price and payment.

The Company signed a contract for a line of credit of ThUS\$ 30,000 denominated and payable in US dollars with its parent company Quiñenco S.A. on October 23, 2015, which was disbursed in its entirety on November 9, 2015. This loan will be repaid in one installment at maturity, which will be 18 months after the loan contract was signed. Interest will be paid on a semi-annual basis, with interest accruing at a variable rate of 6 months Libor plus 2.5%. The accrued interest on this loan was ThUS\$ 133 as of December 31, 2015 and is presented as a current liability, while the capital is presented as a non-current liability, as follows:

Taxpayer ID of Debtor	Debtor	Country of Debtor	Taxpayer ID of Creditor	Creditor	Country of Creditor	Currency	Repayments	Current Portion	Non-Current Portion	Total Debt	Average Annual Interest Rate	
								ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	Nominal	Effective
90.160.000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	91.705.000-7	Quiñenco S.A.	Chile	US\$	At maturity	133	30,000	30,133	LB 6M+2.5%	3.1%

Note 10 Balances and Transactions with Related Parties (continued)

Receivables from related parties are summarized as follows:

Taxpayer ID Number	Country	Company	Transaction	Relationship	Currency	Current		Non-Current	
						12.31.2015 ThUS\$	12.31.2014 ThUS\$	12.31.2015 ThUS\$	12.31.2014 ThUS\$
Foreign	Panama	CSAV Ships S.A. (1)	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	-	1	-	-
Foreign	Panama	CNP Holding S.A. (1)	Other payments	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	-	3	-	-
Foreign	Brazil	Companhia Libra de Navegacao S.A. (1)	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	20	8	-	-
Foreign	Panama	Corvina Maritime Holding S.A. (1)	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	-	159	-	-
76.380.217-5	Chile	CSAV Agenciamiento Marítimo SpA (1)	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	-	1,174	-	-
89.602.300-4	Chile	CSAV Austral SpA (1)	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	99	-	-	463
Foreign	Germany	CSAV Germany Container GmbH (1)	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	-	9,405	-	-
Foreign	India	CSAV Group (India) Private Ltd. (1)	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	5	5	-	-
Foreign	Hong Kong	CSAV Group Agencies (Hong Kong) (1)	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	104	22	-	-
Foreign	Netherlands	CSAV North & Central Europe B.V. (1)	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	155	8	-	-
Foreign	Germany	CSAV North & Central Europe GmbH (1)	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	81	121	-	-
Foreign	Spain	Compañía Sud. de Vapores Agencia Marítima S.L (1)	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	39	-	-	-
76.380.217-5	Chile	Hapag-Lloyd Chile SpA (1)	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	756	-	-	-
Foreign	Panama	Lanco Investments International Co. S.A.	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	-	116	-	-
94.660.000-8	Chile	Marítima de Inversiones S.A.	Services	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	-	2	-	-
Foreign	Brazil	Norgistics Brasil Operador Multimodal Ltda. (1)	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	29	49	-	-
87.987.300-2	Chile	Southern Shipmanagement (Chile) Ltda. (1)	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	-	96	-	-
Total						1,288	11,169	-	463

(1) After closing of the transaction with HLAG these parties are not subsidiaries of CSAV, but of HLAG, and through it CSAV affiliates. Therefore, their balances are presented as related parties.

Note 10 Balances and Transactions with Related Parties (continued)

Payables to related parties are summarized as follows:

Taxpayer ID Number	Country	Company	Transaction	Relationship	Currency	Current		Non-Current	
						12.31.2015 ThUS\$	12.31.2014 ThUS\$	12.31.2015 ThUS\$	12.31.2014 ThUS\$
Foreign	Mexico	Agencias Grupo CSAV (México) S.A de C.V.	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	11	302	-	-
Foreign	Uruguay	Compañía Libra de Navegación S.A. (Uruguay) (1)	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	-	30	-	-
Foreign	Spain	Compañía Sud. de Vapores Agencia Marítima S.L (1)	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	-	109	-	-
Foreign	Peru	Consortio Naviero Peruano S.A.	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	81	337	-	-
Foreign	Malaysia	CSAV Agency (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (1)	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	-	3	-	-
Foreign	United States	CSAV Agency LLC (1)	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	79	258	-	-
Foreign	Argentina	CSAV Argentina S.A. (1)	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	107	242	-	-
89.602.300-4	Chile	CSAV Austral SpA (1)	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	-	819	-	-
Foreign	Turkey	CSAV Denizcilik Acentai A.S. (1)	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	-	6	-	-
Foreign	China	CSAV Group (China) Shipping Co. Ltd. (1)	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	146	60	-	-
Foreign	Colombia	CSAV Group Agency Colombia Ltda. (1)	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	-	168	-	-
Foreign	Hong Kong	CSAV Group (Hong Kong) Ltda.	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	104	-	-	-
Foreign	Belgium	CSAV North & Central Europe N.V (1)	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	2	30	-	-
76.380.217-5	Chile	Hapag-Lloyd Chile SpA (1)	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	143	3,058	-	-
Foreign	Dubai	CSAV Shipping LLC (1)	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	-	61	-	-
Foreign	ENGLAND	CSAV UK & Ireland Limited (1)	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	-	2	-	-
Foreign	Ecuador	Ecuaestibas S.A.	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	19	55	-	-
96.915.330-0	Chile	Iquique Terminal Internacional S.A.	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	74	64	-	-
Foreign	Malta	Norasia Container Lines Ltd.	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	1,322	1,197	-	-

91.705.000-7	Chile	Quiñenco S.A.	Lines of Credit	Parent company	US\$	133	-	30,000	-
96.798.520-1	Chile	SAAM Extraportuarios S.A.	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	5	-	-	-
Foreign	Panama	Southern Shipmanagement Co S.A.	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	190	488	-	-
87.987.300-2	Chile	Southern Shipmanagement (Chile) Ltda. (1)	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	61	-	-	-
92.048.000-4	Chile	Sudamericana, Agencias Aéreas y Marítimas SA.	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	1,445	2,132	-	-
Foreign	Peru	Tramarsa S.A.	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	86	19	-	-
82.074.900-6	Chile	Transbordadora Austral Broom S.A.	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	12	-	-	-
Total						4,020	9,440	30,000	-

- (1) After closing of the transaction with HLAG these parties are not subsidiaries of CSAV, but of HLAG, and through it CSAV affiliates. Therefore, their balances are presented as related parties.

Note 10 Balances and Transactions with Related Parties (continued)

Transactions with related parties:

The Company classifies as transactions with related parties those that represent more than 0.1% of Group consolidated costs, which include cost of sales and administrative expenses.

The following table details transactions with related parties:

Company	Taxpayer ID Number	Country	Relationship	Transaction	For the year ended	
					Dec 31, 2015 ThUS\$	Dec 31, 2014 ThUS\$
Agencias Grupo CSAV (Mexico) SA. de CV (1)	Foreign	Mexico	Common shareholder and/or director	Services provided	118	(2,086)
Agrosuper S.A.	76.129.263-3	Chile	Common shareholder and/or director	Maritime services provided	-	2,805
Antofagasta Terminal Internacional S.A.	99.511.240-K	Chile	Common shareholder and/or director	Port services received	(304)	(4,492)
Companhia Libra de Navegacao S.A.(1)	Foreign	Brazil	Common shareholder and/or director	Other services	(2,690)	-
Compañía Electrometalúrgica S.A.	90.320.000-6	Chile	Common shareholder and/or director	Maritime services provided	-	731
Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores Agencia Maritima (1)	Foreign	Spain	Common shareholder and/or director	Services received	(194)	(11)
Consorcio Naviero Peruano S.A.	Foreign	Peru	Associated	Agency services received	(21)	(2,922)
CSAV Agency LLC (New Jersey) (1)	Foreign	USA	Common shareholder and/or director	Services provided	354	-
Hapag-Lloyd Chile SpA (1)	76.380.217-5	Chile	Common shareholder and/or director	Real estate lease	(1,784)	322
Hapag-Lloyd Chile SpA (1)	76.380.217-5	Chile	Common shareholder and/or director	Administrative and other services	(1,154)	(174)
Falabella Retail S.A.	77.261.280-K	Chile	Common shareholder and/or director	Maritime services provided	-	2,757
Iquique Terminal Internacional SA	96.915.330-0	Chile	Common shareholder and/or director	Port services received	(460)	-
Norasia Container Lines LTDA.	Foreign	Malta	Common shareholder and/or director	Administrative services provided	(5)	(8,207)
Quimetal Industrial S.A.	87.001.500-3	Chile	Common shareholder and/or director	Maritime services provided	-	176
Quiñenco S.A.	91.705.000-7	Chile	Shareholder	Interest accrued	(133)	-
SAAM S.A.	92.048.000-4	Chile	Common shareholder and/or director	Maritime services provided	183	1,198

SAAM S.A.	92.048.000-4	Chile	Common shareholder and/or director	Services received	(534)	(10,768)
San Antonio Terminal Internacional S.A.	96.908.970-K	Chile	Common shareholder and/or director	Port services received	(5)	(9,537)
San Vicente Terminal Internacional S.A.	96.908.930-0	Chile	Common shareholder and/or director	Port services received	-	(3,348)
Servicio de Procesamiento Naviero	Foreign	Uruguay	Common shareholder and/or director	Administrative services received	-	(2)
Sociedad Quimica Minera Chile S.A.	93.007.000-9	Chile	Common shareholder and/or director	Maritime services provided	-	325
Southern Shipmanagement (Chile) Ltda.	87.987.300-2	Chile	Common shareholder and/or director	Real estate lease	12	241
Southern Shipmanagement (Chile) Ltda.	87.987.300-2	Chile	Common shareholder and/or director	Administrative services provided	(4,173)	(767)
Southern Shipmanagement CO. S.A.	Foreign	Panama	Common shareholder and/or director	Administrative services provided	(4,256)	-
Terminal Portuario de Arica S.A.	99.567.620-6	Chile	Common shareholder and/or director	Port services received	(11)	(430)
Trabajos Marítimos S.A.	Foreign	Peru	Common shareholder and/or director	Agency services	(478)	(321)

(1) After closing of the transaction with HLAG these parties are not subsidiaries of CSAV, but of HLAG, and through it CSAV affiliates. Therefore, their transactions are presented as related parties.

Note 10 Balances and Transactions with Related Parties (continued)

Remuneration of Board of Directors and Key Personnel

(a) Board Compensation

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company's directors have received ThUS\$ 556 (ThUS\$ 601 during the year ended December 31, 2014) for attending board and committee meetings.

In addition the Company has paid ThUS\$ 456 as special remuneration to the Chairman of the Board during 2015.

(b) Remuneration of Key Personnel

Key personnel include executives who define the CSAV Group's strategic policies and have a direct impact on the results of the business.

Compensation of the parent company's key management personnel amounts to ThUS\$ 2,428 for the year ended December 31, 2015 (ThUS\$ 6,365 for the year ended December 31, 2014).

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Short-term employee benefits	2,337	6,294
Other benefits	91	71
Total	2,428	6,365

On average 18 CSAV executives were classified as key personnel during the year ended December 31, 2014. During the year ended December 31, 2015, only six executives, on average, were classified as key personnel. The remaining executives were transferred to the corporate structure of HLAG upon transaction close.

The Company has not given any guarantees on behalf of key management personnel.

The Company does not have any compensation plans for key management personnel based on share price.

Note 11 Inventories

The Company's inventories as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are detailed as follows:

	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Fuel	2,158	4,475
Lubricants	69	78
Other inventories	11	11
Total	2,238	4,564

The items included under fuel are on vessels in operation that will be consumed in the normal course of services provided. These items are valued in accordance with Note 3.12.

The cost of fuel consumed was ThUS\$ 27,393 for the year ended December 31, 2015 and ThUS\$ 51,084 for the year ended December 31, 2014, under continuing operations.

The cost of fuel consumed during the year ended December 31, 2014 under discontinued operations was ThUS\$ 482,248.

Note 12 Hedge Assets and Liabilities

Hedge assets and liabilities are presented under other current financial assets and other current financial liabilities, respectively, detailed as follows:

		As of December 31, 2015		As of December 31, 2014	
		Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	Note	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Current					
Fuel swaps (a)	22	-	(994)	-	-
Cross currency forwards (c)	22	-	-	-	(1,625)
Total		-	(994)	-	(1,625)

Explanatory notes for the table above:

(a) Fuel price hedging contracts

As of December 31, 2015, the CSAV Group has the following fuel price hedge contracts:

		As of December 31, 2015					
Derivative	Institution	Date of Agreement	Date of Maturity	Currency	Recognized in Equity	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Total
Swap	Koch Supply & Trading	Apr-2015	IV - 2015	US\$	-	(321)	(321)
Swap	Koch Supply & Trading	May-2015	IV - 2015	US\$	-	(354)	(354)
Swap	Koch Supply & Trading	Oct-2015	IV - 2015	US\$	-	(84)	(84)
Swap	Koch Supply & Trading	Oct-2015	II - 2016	US\$	(819)	-	(819)
Swap	Goldman Sachs (JANY)	Jun-2015	IV - 2015	US\$	-	(538)	(538)
Swap	Goldman Sachs (JANY)	Oct-2015	II - 2016	US\$	(98)	-	(98)
Swap	Goldman Sachs (JANY)	Dec-2015	IV - 2016	US\$	(77)	-	(77)
Total					(994)	(1,297)	(2,291)

As of December 31, 2014, the CSAV Group did not have any fuel price hedge contracts.

(b) Interest rate hedges

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Group has not contracted any interest rate swaps to hedge part of its exposure to variable interest rates.

Note 12 Hedge Assets and Liabilities (continued)

(c) Exchange rate hedges

Derivative	Institution	Date of Agreement	Date of Maturity	Currency	As of December 31, 2015			As of December 31, 2014		
					Recognized in Equity	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Total	Recognized in Equity	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Total
Forwards	Banco Santander	Dec-2014	I - 2015	US\$	-	2,393	2,393	(1,100)	-	(1,100)
Forwards	Banco de Chile	Dec-2014	I - 2015	US\$	-	903	903	(525)	-	(525)
Total					-	3,296	3,296	(1,625)	-	(1,625)

As may be inferred from the table above, the CSAV Group had no exchange rate hedge contracts as of December 31, 2015.

Note 13 Other Non-Financial Assets

Other non-financial assets are detailed as follows::

Other Non-Financial Assets	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
Current	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Insurance	37	100
Prepaid vessel charters	3,327	4,825
Capitalized in-transit expenses	336	242
Other	254	592
Total current	3,954	5,759
Non-Current	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Other	121	42
Total non-current	121	42

Insurance is insurance premiums for property and vessels policies that remain in effect after the date these financial statements were closed.

Prepaid vessel charters is for vessels operated by the CSAV group, according to the contractual terms and conditions with ship owners, and are normally consumed within the following 30 to 60 days.

The item "other" includes fees for lighthouses and buoys and other customary duties and advances related to the providing maritime transport services.

Note 14 Investments in Subsidiaries

(a) Consolidated Subsidiaries:

The company has investments in subsidiaries, as detailed in Note 3 of these consolidated financial statements, which have been consolidated in these financial statements.

		Ownership Interest as of December 31,					
Taxpayer ID	Company	2015			2014		
		Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total
Foreign	Corvina Shipping Co. S.A. and Subsidiaries	100.00	-	100.00	100.00	-	100.00
89.602.300-4	CSAV Austral SpA (1)	50.01	-	50.01	50.01	-	50.01
Foreign	Norgistics (China) Ltd.	100.00	-	100.00	100.00	-	100.00
96.840.950-6	Odfjell y Vapores S.A.	51.00	-	51.00	51.00	-	51.00
Foreign	Tollo Shipping Co. S.A. and Subsidiaries	100.00	-	100.00	100.00	-	100.00
76.028.729-6	Norgistics Holding S.A. and Subsidiaries	99.00	1.00	100.00	99.00	1.00	100.00
96.838.110-5	Euroatlantic Container Line S.A.	99.90	0.10	100.00	99.90	0.10	100.00
96.838.050-7	Compañía Naviera Rio Blanco S.A.	99.00	1.00	100.00	99.00	1.00	100.00
Foreign	CSAV Germany Container Holding GmbH	100.00	-	100.00	48.00	52.00	100.00

(1) On August 1, 2014, this company changed its name from "Empresa de Transporte Sudamericana Austral Ltda." to "CSAV Austral SPA" and CSAV now holds 5,001 series A shares, which cannot be consolidated given their characteristics.

Note 14 Investments in Subsidiaries (continued)

(b) Summarized financial information:

Summarized financial information for the Company's subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, is detailed as follows:

As of December 31, 2015

Company Name	Current Assets	Non-Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Non-Current Liabilities	Revenue	Profit (Loss) for the Year
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Tollo Shipping Co. S.A. and Subsidiaries	111,522	8,686	760,180	3,393	7,677	20,551
Corvina Shipping Co. S.A. and Subsidiaries	757,761	48	6,480	-	32,491	(160)
Odfjell y Vapores S.A.	6,641	9,621	1,641	1,604	8,486	144
Norgistics (China) Ltd.	2,338	31	849	-	3,907	160
Norgistics Holding S.A. and Subsidiaries	5,775	977	3,472	-	15,550	855
Euroatlantic Container Line S.A.	117	-	120	-	-	(2)
Compañía Naviera Rio Blanco S.A.	24	974	2,364	-	-	(12)
CSAV Germany Container Holding GmbH	216	1,792,528	907,464	-	-	51,847

As of December 31, 2014

Company Name	Current Assets	Non-Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Non-Current Liabilities	Revenue	Profit (Loss) for the Year
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Tollo Shipping Co. S.A. and Subsidiaries	9,164	1,539,847	1,951,553	4,286	18,761	7,064
Corvina Shipping Co. S.A. and Subsidiaries	1,321,108	42	19,660	-	36,675	(19,373)
Odfjell y Vapores S.A.	6,987	9,605	1,020	911	8,224	221
Norgistics (China) Ltd.	3,057	64	997	-	5,770	217
Norgistics Holding S.A. and Subsidiaries	9,003	1,025	7,570	-	22,800	(1,597)
Euroatlantic Container Line S.A.	116	-	117	-	-	(6)
Compañía Naviera Rio Blanco S.A.	23	974	2,147	204	-	(16)

Note 14 Investments in Subsidiaries (continued)

(b) Summarized financial information (continued):

Summarized information regarding subsidiaries with non-controlling interests:

As of December 31, 2015						As of December 31, 2014					
	Odfjell y Vapores S.A.	Maritime Shipping & Trading International Inc.	Maritime Shipping Trading Inc.	OV Bermuda Limited	Total	Odfjell y Vapores S.A.	Maritime Shipping & Trading International Inc.	Maritime Shipping Trading Inc.	OV Bermuda Limited	Total	
Non-controlling interest %	49%	50%	50%	50%	ThUS\$	49%	50%	50%	50%	ThUS\$	
Current assets	6,641	41	332	2,524	9,538	6,987	41	1,672	2,810	11,510	
Non-current assets	9,621	-	-	8,650	18,271	9,605	-	-	8,420	18,025	
Current liabilities	1,641	-	54	3,840	5,535	1,020	1	1,388	2,056	4,465	
Non-current liabilities	1,604	-	-	3,393	4,997	911	-	-	4,286	5,197	
Net assets	13,017	41	278	3,941	17,277	14,661	40	284	4,888	19,873	
Total non-controlling interests	6,378	21	139	1,971	8,509	7,184	20	142	2,444	9,790	

Note 14 Investments in Subsidiaries (continued)

(b) Summarized financial information (continued):

Summarized information regarding subsidiaries with non-controlling interests:

	As of December 31, 2015					As of December 31, 2014				
	Odfjell y Vapores S.A.	Maritime Shipping & Trading International Inc.	Maritime Shipping Trading Inc.	OV Bermuda Limited	Total	Odfjell y Vapores S.A.	Maritime Shipping & Trading International Inc.	Maritime Shipping Trading Inc.	OV Bermuda Limited	Total
Non-controlling interest %	49%	50%	50%	50%	ThUS\$	49%	50%	50%	50%	ThUS\$
Revenue	8,486	-	63	7,613	16,163	8,224	-	3,237	8,543	20,004
Profit (loss) for the year	144	1	(7)	(943)	(805)	221	(1)	4	(94)	130
Total comprehensive income	144	1	(7)	(943)	(805)	221	(1)	4	(94)	130
Profit (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	71	1	(4)	(473)	(405)	108	(1)	2	(47)	62
Net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	2,159	(15)	(308)	1,811	3,647	3,006	(1)	(71)	640	3,574
Net cash flow provided by (used in) investing activities	(1,478)	-	-	(1,458)	(2,936)	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities, before minority dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	(1,500)	-	-	462	(1,038)	-	-	-	(1,041)	(1,041)

Note: The consolidated statement of income for 2014, the non-controlling interest in "CSAV Group Agencies South Africa Ltd." and "SSM Panama Group" until November 2014, when both subsidiaries were transferred to HLAG. The non-controlling interest in these subsidiaries under discontinued operations (Note 35) was ThUS\$ 472, and when added to the ThUS\$ 62 associated with continuing operations presented in the table above, arrive at a total of ThUS\$ 534.

Note 14 Investments in Subsidiaries (continued)

(c) Movements in investments:

c.1) During the year ended December 31, 2015, the CSAV Group has not acquired or sold any investments in subsidiaries.

c.1.1) Other movements in subsidiaries in 2015:

Tollo Shipping Co. S.A. transferred to Sud Americana Company of Vapors S.A. (CSAV) its 52% stake in the subsidiary CSAV Germany Container Holding GmbH on April 8, 2015. CSAV had a 48% stake in this company prior to the transfer, and therefore now owns 100%. This transaction did not have any effect on CSAV's results or consolidated assets and liabilities.

In the remaining subsidiaries, no purchases, sales or contributions between the parent company and/or the Group's subsidiaries, or any other type of corporate restructuring processes, have taken place that should be disclosed, other than operating changes in specific existing companies.

c.1.2) Dividends paid by subsidiaries in 2015:

During 2015, the subsidiary Odfjell y Vapores S.A. paid a total of ThUS\$ 735 in dividends to non-controlling interests as indicated in the statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows.

c.2) During the year ended December 31, 2014, no purchases or sales of investments in subsidiaries took place, except for the Transaction close with HLAG under the BCA on December 2, where the Company transferred to HLAG the subsidiary "CSAV Germany Container GmbH" (hereinafter "CCCO") and all other container shipping subsidiaries owned by the Group as of that date. The consideration for this contribution is the 30% interest in HLAG that CSAV received in exchange and, therefore, there was no amount collected or rights receivable for the contribution of CCCO and its subsidiaries.

Note 14 Investments in Subsidiaries (continued)

(c) Movements in investments (continued):

c.2.1) Other movements in subsidiaries in 2014

As part of the Business Combination Agreement (BCA) between CSAV and HLAG, and as explained in Note 40 of the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2014, the following transactions have taken place between the Group companies that are subsidiaries of CSAV:

- (i) On February 27, 2014, the new subsidiary, Corvina Maritime Holding Inc., was formed with contributions from Corvina Shipping CO S.A., of its investments in Rahue Investment Co. S.A., Maule Shipping Co. S.A., Malleco Shipping Co. S.A., Lanco Investment International Co. S.A. and Sea Lion Shipping Co S.A., plus some net intercompany balances receivable and payable outstanding as of December 31, 2013. Subsequently, Corvina Shipping Co. S.A. sold its 100% interest in Corvina Maritime Holding Inc. to Tollo Shipping Co. S.A. (hereinafter Tollo).
- (ii) On May 20, 2014, CSAV purchased 20 shares of the Chilean company CSAV Inversiones Navieras S.A. (hereinafter "CINSA") from the Panamanian company Corvina Maritime Holding Inc. As a result, from that date CSAV is the sole shareholder of CINSA. This transaction resulted in the merger and absorption of CINSA by CSAV, making CSAV a direct shareholder in CINSA's subsidiaries.
- (iii) On April 16, 2014, the companies CSAV Germany Container GmbH (hereinafter CCCO) and CSAV Germany Container Holding GmbH (hereinafter CGCH) were formed and were wholly owned by CSAV. As part of the merger process mentioned in this section, during the year CSAV contributed to CCCO all of the subsidiaries acquired in the merger process with CINSA, as indicated above, as well as its interest in the companies Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores GmbH, CSAV Agency LLC, CSAV Austral SPA and Compañía Libra de Navegacao S.A., together with other assets owned by CSAV and novated liabilities.
- (iv) During the year and after incorporating CCCO, Tollo transferred to this company all of its assets and liabilities related to CSAV's container shipping business, becoming its majority shareholder with close to 52% of its share capital.
- (v) On December 2, 2014 (the Transaction close) CSAV and Tollo contributed to HLAG all of their interests in CCCO, receiving as consideration a 30% interest in the combined entity.

Note 14 Investments in Subsidiaries (continued)

(c) Movements in investments (continued):

c.2.1) Other movements in subsidiaries in 2014 (continued)

- (vi) On December 3, 2014, CSAV and Tollo contributed and sold to CGCH the 30% interest they each held in HLAG.

As these transactions took place among entities under common control, all contributions and transfers in points (i) to (iv) and (vi) had no impact on consolidated profit and loss.

c.2.2) Dividends paid by subsidiaries in 2014

During the year 2014, the Group subsidiaries did not pay any dividends to their non-controlling interests.

Note 15 Equity Method Investments

Movements in investments in associates and joint ventures as of December 31, 2015, are detailed as follows:

Name of Associate or Joint Venture	Country	Currency	Direct and Indirect Ownership Interest	Opening Balance	Capital Movements and Dividends	Result due to Dilution of Stake	Share of Profit (Loss)	Share of Other Comprehensive Income	Interest in Other Equity Reserves	Closing Balance as of December 31, 2015
				ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Odfjell & Vapores Ltd. (Bermuda)	Bermuda	US\$	50.00%	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
Hamburg Container Lines Holding	Germany	Euro	50.00%	123	-	-	(8)	(13)	-	102
Hapag-Lloyd A.G.	Germany	Euro	31.35%	1,765,049	29,701	(83,919)	77,439	(1,457)	5,612	1,792,425
Total				1,765,183	29,701	(83,919)	77,431	(1,470)	5,612	1,792,538

Movements in CSAV's investment in the Hapag-Lloyd AG (HLAG) joint venture during the year ended December 31, 2015, are detailed as follows:

- (a) Capital Increase HLAG carried out a capital increase on November 6 through an initial public offer of shares, (hereinafter IPO), which consisted in issuing 13,228,680 shares, of which 1,366,991 shares were subscribed and paid by the subsidiary CSAV Germany Container Holding GmbH at a value of Euro 20 per share, equivalent in total to ThUS\$ 29,701. This transaction diluted CSAV's stake in HLAG by 2.65%, to a share value less than the book value, which caused a loss in CSAV's stake in HLAG, due to a reduction in the value of the investment equivalent to ThUS\$ 83,919.
- (b) Share of Profit (Loss): Profit attributable to the owners of the controller of HLAG for the year ended December 31, 2015, was ThUS\$ 123,900. To this amount, CSAV must add the fair value adjustment of the assets and liabilities of HLAG, based on the PPA (Purchase Price Allocation) report performed upon acquisition. That adjustment for the year ended December 31, 2015, amounts to a gain of ThUS\$ 101,334 on the figure reported by HLAG. Thus, the joint venture reported total profit of ThUS\$ 225,234 for the purpose of calculating CSAV's equity method value. Considering the ownership percentage for each quarter, a profit of ThUS \$ 77,439 is obtained.

Note 15 Equity Method Investments (continued)

- (c) Share of other comprehensive income (loss) and other reserves: HLAG recorded other comprehensive income (in US dollars) for the year ended December 31, 2015, of ThUS\$ 45,500 from revaluing its defined benefit plans (at CSAV's ownership percentage: ThUS\$ 15,710), a loss of ThUS\$ 51,100 for exchange differences (at CSAV's ownership percentage: ThUS\$ 17,064), and a loss of ThUS\$ 1,300 on cash flow hedges (at CSAV's ownership percentage: ThUS\$ 397), giving a total loss of ThUS\$ 4,300 and a loss of ThUS\$ 1,457 for CSAV's ownership percentage in the other comprehensive loss of the joint venture. In addition, the Company recognized its participation in other equity increases at HLAG for a total of ThUS\$ 5,612 during the year, explained by a business combination within the HLAG consolidation group and by the costs of the capital increase disclosed by HLAG within other reserves.

Note 15 Equity Method Investments (continued)

Movements in investments in associates and joint ventures as of December 31, 2014, are detailed as follows:

Name of Associate or Joint Venture	Country	Currency	Direct and Indirect Ownership Interest	Opening Balance	Capital Movements and Dividends	Share of Profit (Loss)	Other Variations	Closing Balance as of December 31, 2014
				ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Dry Bulk Handy Holding Inc. (1)	Monaco	US\$	50.00%	2,733	-	536	(3,269)	-
Odfjell & Vapores Ltd. (Bermuda)	Bermuda	US\$	50.00%	17	-	(6)	-	11
Vogt & Maguire Shipbroking Ltd. (1)	England	Pound	50.00%	145	(167)	107	(85)	-
Hamburg Container Lines Holding	Germany	Euro	50.00%	-	123	-	-	123
Hapag-Lloyd A.G. (2)	Germany	Euro	34.00%	-	1,852,429 (3)	(87,380)	-	1,765,049
Total				2,895	1,852,385	(86,743)	(3,354)	1,765,183

Discontinued Operations

Consorcio Naviero Peruano S.A.	Peru	US\$	47.97%	10,237	-	3,808	(11,697)	-
Total				10,237	-	3,808	(11,697)	-

- (1) In June 2014, the Company sold its interest in these companies, generating a net loss of ThUS\$ 18,656, which is presented within the account "other gains (losses)" in the consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2014.
- (2) The Group acquired 30% of HLAG on December 2, 2014, and an additional 4% at a later date through the capital increase described in point 3 below.
- (3) The figure ThUS\$ 1,852,429 can be broken down as follows: (i) the acquisition of 30% of HLAG on December 2, 2014, valued at ThUS\$ 1,530,900 and (ii) a capital increase in HLAG subscribed by the subsidiary CSAV Germany Container Holding GmbH on December 19, 2014, consisting of a cash contribution of ThUS\$ 243,109 paid in euros and a contribution in kind (accounts receivable) of ThUS\$ 78,420.

Note 15 Equity Method Investments (continued)

Summarized financial information regarding associates and joint ventures as of December 31, 2015:

Name of Associate or Joint Venture	Ownership Interest	Current Assets	Non-Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Non-Current Liabilities	Revenue	Cost of Sales	Profit (Loss) for the Year (2)
		ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Odfjell & Vapores Ltd. (Bermuda)	50.00%	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamburg Container Lines Holding GmbH & Co. KG	50.00%	180	30	7	-	-	-	(9)
Hapag-Lloyd AG. (1)	31.35%	1,704,800	10,363,700	2,613,300	3,958,400	10,029,400	(9,147,200)	123,900

(1) (*) This information comes directly from the consolidated financial statements of HLAG in US\$ and, therefore, does not include the effects of the PPA performed by CSAV.

(2) Profit (loss) attributable to the owners of the controller for each associate and joint venture.

Summarized financial information regarding associates and joint ventures as of December 31, 2014:

Name of Associate or Joint Venture	Ownership Interest	Current Assets	Non-Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Non-Current Liabilities	Revenue	Cost of Sales	Profit (Loss) for the Year (2)
		ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Odfjell & Vapores Ltd. (Bermuda)	50.00%	23	-	-	-	-	-	(12)
Hamburg Container Lines Holding GmbH & Co. KG	50.00%	246	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hapag-Lloyd AG. (1)	34.00%	2,194,464	10,092,297	2,680,907	4,537,705	9,180,929	(9,195,200)	(800,446)

(1) (*) This information comes directly from the consolidated financial statements of HLAG in US\$ and, therefore, does not include the effects of the PPA performed by CSAV.

(2) Profit (loss) attributable to the owners of the controller for each associate and joint venture.

Note 16 Intangible Assets Other than Goodwill

The following table shows the detail of intangible assets other than goodwill, as of December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	As of December 31, 2015			As of December 31, 2014		
	Gross Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net Value	Gross Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net Value
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Patents, trademarks and other rights, net	123	(31)	92	-	-	-
Computer software	28	(25)	3	28	(21)	7
Total intangible assets	151	(56)	95	28	(21)	7

The movements in intangible assets other than goodwill, for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

Movements as of December 31, 2015	Patents, Trademarks and Other Rights	Computer Software	Total Intangible Assets
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Opening net balance as of January 1, 2015	-	7	7
Other increases (decreases)	116	-	116
Amortization for the year	(24)	(4)	(28)
Closing net balance as of December 31, 2015	92	3	95

(1) The value of ThUS\$ 116 arises from reclassifying goodwill paid by Norgistics Brazil Transportes Ltda. to buy its freight forwarding division, to intangible assets on reclassifying it to a commercial right.

Movements as of December 31, 2014	Patents, Trademarks and Other Rights	Computer Software	Total Intangible Assets
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Opening net balance as of January 1, 2014	36	309	345
Additions	-	9	9
Amortization for the year		(9)	(9)
Disposal for transaction	(36)	(302)	(338)
Closing net balance as of December 31, 2014	-	7	7

Note 17 Goodwill

Goodwill is detailed as follows:

	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Navibras Comercial Marítima e Afretamentos Ltda.	-	1,117
Compañía Naviera Rio Blanco S.A.	-	3,142
Norgistics Holding S.A.	17	17
Norgistics Brasil Transportes Ltda.	-	116
Total	17	4,392

The movement in goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Opening balance as of January 1	4,392	103,294
Additions for the year	-	4,392
Other movements	(116)	-
Impairment loss	(4,259)	(103,294)
Closing balance as of December 31	17	4,392

Goodwill has been generated in the acquisition of subsidiaries and businesses that have enabled the Company to operate its business segments.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, Other movements include the reclassification of acquired goodwill asset arising from the purchase of Norgistics Brasil Transportes Ltda.'s freight forwarding division to a commercial right for ThUS\$ 116.

During 2015 the Company decided to provide against impairment losses associated with goodwill on its investments and the investments of Tollo Shipping Co. S.A. in subsidiaries Compañía Naviera Rio Blanco S.A. and Navibras Comercial Marítima e Afretamentos Ltda. This provision resulted in a loss of ThUS\$ 4,259 within Other gains (losses) in the consolidated statement of income.

As explained in Note 3.8, each year the Company performs an evaluation that allows it to validate the value of acquired goodwill by estimating and sensitizing the future cash flows of each business segment discounted to a cost-of-capital rate.

Note 18 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment (PPE) are summarized as follows:

	As of December 31, 2015				As of December 31, 2014		
	Gross PP&E	Accumulated Depreciation	Net PP&E		Gross PP&E	Accumulated Depreciation	Net PP&E
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$		ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Land	2,142	-	2,142		2,142	-	2,142
Buildings	4,270	(1,225)	3,045		4,829	(1,011)	3,818
Machinery and equipment	16	(16)	-		16	(16)	-
Office equipment	207	(98)	109		176	(45)	131
Vessels	22,536	(4,270)	18,266		22,135	(4,116)	18,019
Transportation equipment	29	(29)	-		29	(24)	5
Other	1,406	(241)	1,165		1,394	(223)	1,171
Total	30,606	(5,879)	24,727		30,721	(5,435)	25,286

The items Land and Buildings include land, constructions and facilities belonging to the CSAV Group that are used for its normal operations. Machinery includes machinery acquired by the Group that is used to provide services. Vessels includes ships owned by the Group and all of their components.

As of the date these consolidated financial statements were closed, the Company and its subsidiaries had not detected any signs of impairment in its property, plant and equipment. Certain operating assets with long-term useful lives, mainly vessels, are valued using the present value of their operating cash flow. As a result, the current short-term negative market conditions do not significantly affect their value.

Note 18 Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

The details and movements of property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2015, are as follows:

As of December 31, 2015	Land	Buildings, Net	Machinery and Equipment, Net	Office Equipment, Net	Vessels, Net	Transportation Equipment, Net	Other Property, Plant and Equipment, Net	Total Property, Plant and Equipment, Net
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Opening balance	2,142	3,818	-	131	18,019	5	1,171	25,286
Additions	-	-	-	8	2,734	-	13	2,755
Depreciation expense	-	(80)	-	(30)	(2,487)	(5)	(19)	(2,621)
Reclassified to/from investment property	-	(693)	-	-	-	-	-	(693)
Total changes	-	(773)	-	(22)	247	(5)	(6)	(559)
Closing balance	2,142	3,045	-	109	18,266	-	1,165	24,727

Note 18 Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

The details and movements of property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2014, are as follows:

As of December 31, 2014	Construction in Progress	Land	Buildings, Net	Machinery and Equipment, Net	Office Equipment, Net	Vessels, Net	Transportation Equipment, Net	Other Property, Plant and Equipment, Net	Total Property, Plant and Equipment, Net
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Opening balance	57,447	2,142	16,326	41,780	4,891	1,099,581	103	2,786	1,225,056
Additions	122,390	-	-	1	552	-	107	660	123,710
Disposals (sale of assets)	-	-	-	(488)	(350)	-	(14)	(105)	(957)
Depreciation expense	-	-	(192)	-	(343)	(2,276)	(6)	(13)	(2,830)
Depreciation expense for discontinued operations	-	-	(3)	(2,686)	(1,462)	(42,715)	(51)	(521)	(47,438)
Increase (decrease) due to changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	(24)	-	-	(69)	(93)
Reclassified to/from investment property	-	-	(12,299)	-	-	-	-	-	(12,299)
Disposal for transaction	(97,012)	-	(29)	(38,395)	(3,529)	(1,119,397)	(134)	(1,286)	(1,259,782)
Other increases (decreases)	(82,825)	-	15	(212)	396	82,826	-	(281)	(81)
Total changes	(57,447)	-	(12,508)	(41,780)	(4,760)	(1,081,562)	(98)	(1,615)	(1,199,770)
Closing balance	-	2,142	3,818	-	131	18,019	5	1,171	25,286

Note: As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company has classified part of its property, plant and equipment that is no longer used directly in its operations but is leased to third parties as investment property, as detailed in Note 19.

Note 18 Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

(a) Commitments for the purchase and building of vessels and other property, plant and equipment:

- (i) Vessels under construction

As of December 31, 2015, the Company has no current shipbuilding contracts.

(b) Additional information on property, plant and equipment

As of the date these consolidated financial statements were closed, the Company had mortgages on certain assets to guarantee financial obligations. The following items of property, plant and equipment serve to guarantee financial obligations:

- (i) M/N Bow Condor owned by the subsidiary OV Bermuda Limited, for a loan from DNB Bank ASA.

Note 19 Investment Property

The details and movements of investment property as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, are as follows:

As of December 31, 2015	Buildings, Net	Total Investment Property
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Opening balance	12,286	12,286
Transfers to (from) PPE	693	693
Depreciation expense	(126)	(126)
Total changes	567	567
Closing balance	12,853	12,853

As of December 31, 2014	Buildings, Net	Total Investment Property
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Opening balance	-	-
Transfers to (from) PPE	12,299	12,299
Depreciation expense	(13)	(13)
Total changes	12,286	12,286
Closing balance	12,286	12,286

As of December 31, 2014, the Company had classified part of its property, plant and equipment that is not directly used in its operations but is leased to third parties as investment property (see Note 18) in accordance with the accounting policy described in Note 3 section 3.6 of these consolidated financial statements.

During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company has disclosed revenues associated with its investment properties of ThUS\$ 2,084 and ThUS\$ 1,033 respectively.

The estimated fair value of the Company's investment property as of December 31, 2015 was ThUS\$ 19,514, which is greater than its book value.

Note 20 Current Tax Assets and Liabilities

The balances of current and non-current tax assets and liabilities are detailed as follows:

Current tax assets:

Current Tax Assets	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Current tax receivables		
VAT recoverable	834	798
Monthly provisional tax payments	270	169
Recoverable income taxes	2,085	1,439
Other tax credits	-	888
Total current tax assets	3,189	3,294

Current tax liabilities:

Current Tax Liabilities	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Current tax payables		
Income taxes payable	438	306
VAT payable	1	8
Total current tax liabilities	439	314

Note 21 Current and Deferred Income Taxes

- (a) In Chile, profits from investments in foreign companies are levied with Corporate Income Tax ("Impuesto a la Renta de Primera Categoría") in the year in which profits are obtained. The Company received dividends from Norgistics China of ThUS\$ 662 in 2015, which form part of taxable income. However, the Company had a net tax loss as of December 31, 2015, so has not made any provisions for corporate income tax.

On May 20, 2014, CSAV purchased 20 shares of the Chilean company CSAV Inversiones Navieras S.A. (hereinafter Cinsa) from the Panamanian company Corvina Maritime Holding Inc. As a result, from that date CSAV is the sole shareholder of Cinsa. In conformity with article 103 No.2 of Law 18,046, Cinsa was fully dissolved on May 31, 2014, and its assets, liabilities, rights and obligations, including tax rights and obligations, were transferred to CSAV.

- (b) As of December 31, 2015, CSAV has not recorded an income tax provision because it has estimated tax losses of ThUS\$ 1,141,891 (ThUS\$ 1,119,187 as of December 31, 2014).
- (c) As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company has not recorded any accumulated earnings and profits or any retained non-taxable earnings. It has recorded a provision of ThUS\$ 13 as of December 31, 2015 (ThUS\$ 50 as of December 31, 2014) for Article 21 tax (tax on disallowable expenditure).

(d) Deferred taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if the right to set-off has been legally recognized, and if the deferred taxes are associated with the same tax authority, and if the type of temporary differences is equivalent. The offset amounts are as follows:

Note 21 Current and Deferred Income Taxes (continued)

(d) Deferred taxes (continued)

The detail of deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

Temporary Differences	Deferred Tax Assets	
	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Vacation accrual	-	-
Tax losses	307,051	298,368
Provisions	6,359	8,240
Post-employment obligations	-	-
Revaluation of financial instruments	238	-
Revaluation of PP&E	-	-
Depreciation	-	-
Tax credits	-	-
Amortizations	-	-
Accruals	-	23
Other	-	753
Total	313,648	307,384

The detail of deferred tax liabilities as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

Temporary Differences	Deferred Tax Liabilities	
	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Revaluation of PP&E	-	(577)
Depreciation	(1,604)	(435)
Accruals	-	(2)
Other	(345)	(54)
Total	(1,949)	(1,068)

Note 21 Current and Deferred Income Taxes (continued)

(d) Deferred taxes (continued)

Movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year ended December 31, 2015 were as follows:

Temporary Differences on Assets	Opening Balance as of January 1, 2015	Recognized in Profit (Loss)	Recognized in Equity	Other Variations	Closing Balance as of December 31, 2015
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Tax losses	298,368	8,683	-	-	307,051
Provisions	8,240	(1,881)	-	-	6,359
Post-employment obligations	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation of financial instruments	-	346	(108)	-	238
Revaluation of PP&E	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Tax credits	-	-	-	-	-
Amortizations	-	-	-	-	-
Accruals	23	(23)	-	-	-
Other deferred taxes	753	(753)	-	-	-
Total deferred tax assets	307,384	6,372	(108)	-	313,648

Temporary Differences on Liabilities	Opening Balance as of January 1, 2015	Recognized in Profit (Loss)	Recognized in Equity	Other Variations	Closing Balance as of December 31, 2015
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Revaluation of PP&E	577	(577)	-	-	-
Depreciation	435	881	288	-	1,604
Amortizations	-	-	-	-	-
Accruals	2nd	(2)	-	-	-
Other deferred taxes	54	291	-	-	345
Total deferred tax liabilities	1,068	593	288	-	1,949

Note 21 Current and Deferred Income Taxes (continued)

(d) Deferred taxes (continued)

Movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year ended December 31, 2014 were as follows:

Temporary Differences on Assets	Opening Balance as of January 1, 2014	Recognized in Profit (Loss)	Recognized in Equity	Other Variations	Closing Balance as of December 31, 2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Vacation provision	179	(179)	-	-	-
Tax losses	387,397	(117,027)	76,988	(48,990)	298,368
Provisions	14,715	(6,505)	-	30	8,240
Post-employment obligations	70	-	-	(70)	-
Revaluation of financial instruments	110	(343)	343	(110)	-
Revaluation of PP&E	4	-	-	(4)	-
Depreciation	221	-	-	(221)	-
Tax credits	18	-	-	(18)	-
Amortizations	31	-	-	(31)	-
Accruals	141	7	-	(125)	23
Other deferred taxes	2,200	(1,206)	-	(241)	753
Total deferred tax assets	405,086	(125,253)	77,331	(49,780)	307,384

Temporary Differences on Liabilities	Opening Balance as of January 1, 2014	Recognized in Profit (Loss)	Recognized in Equity	Other Variations	Closing Balance as of December 31, 2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Revaluation of PP&E	679	(260)	-	158	577
Depreciation	435	-	-	-	435
Amortizations	-	-	-	-	-
Accruals	2nd	-	-	-	2
Other deferred taxes	1,223	(1,140)	-	(29)	54
Total deferred tax liabilities	2,339	(1,400)	-	129	1,068

Note 21 Current and Deferred Income Taxes (continued)

(e) Effect of current and deferred income taxes on profit or loss

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Current income tax expense		
Current tax expense	56	(3,064)
Tax on disallowable expenditure (*)	(19)	(30)
Adjustments to prior year taxes	(175)	(1)
Other tax expenses	235	(511)
Total current tax benefit (expense), net	97	(3,606)
Deferred tax expense		
Origin and reversal of temporary differences	6,372	(123,640)
Reversal of deferred tax assets	-	(16)
Other deferred tax expenses	(593)	(197)
Total deferred tax benefit (expense), net	5,779	(123,853)
Income tax benefit (expense)	5,876	(127,459)
Income tax benefit (expense), continuing operations	5,876	(127,459)
Income tax expense, discontinued operations	-	(16,401)

(*) Article 21 of Income Tax Law.

Note 21 Current and Deferred Income Taxes (continued)

(f) Taxes recognized in profit or loss by foreign and Chilean entities:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Current tax expense:		
Current tax expense, net, foreign	(115)	(3,629)
Current tax expense, net, Chilean	212	23
Current tax benefit (expense), net	97	(3,606)
Deferred tax expense:		
Deferred tax benefit, foreign	-	-
Deferred tax benefit (expense), Chilean	5,779	(123,853)
Deferred tax benefit (expense), net	5,779	(123,853)
Income tax benefit (expense), net	5,876	(127,459)
Income tax benefit(expense), continuing operations	5,876	(127,459)
Income tax expense, discontinued operations	-	(16,401)

Note 21 Current and Deferred Income Taxes (continued)

(g) Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate

An analysis and reconciliation of the income tax rate calculated in accordance with Chilean tax legislation and of the effective tax rate are detailed below:

Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate		As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
		ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Profit (loss) for the year		(15,059)	389,240
Loss from discontinued operations		-	(230,831)
Total income tax benefit (expense)		5,876	(127,459)
Profit (loss) before tax		(20,935)	747,530
Reconciliation of effective tax rate	22,50%	4,710	21.00% (156,981)
Tax effect of rates in other jurisdictions	78.85%	16,507	1.13% (8,482)
Tax effect of non-taxable revenue	2.02%	422	(2.61%) 19,515
Tax calculated with applicable rate	15.49%	3,242	(2.40%) 17,970
Other increase (decrease) in statutory taxes	90.78%	(19,005)	(0.07%) 519
Total adjustments to tax benefit using statutory rate	5.57%	1,166	(3.95%) 29,522
Income tax benefit (expense) using effective rate	28.07%	5,876	17.05% (127,459)
Income tax (expense) benefit, continuing operations		5,876	(127,459)
Income tax expense, discontinued operations		-	(16,401)

Law No. 20,780, published on September 29, 2014, modified the corporate tax rate applicable to profits obtained in 2014 and subsequent years, leaving the rate at 20%. The calculation of current and deferred income taxes takes into account these new tax rates as detailed in Note 3.13 of these consolidated financial statements.

Note 22 Other Financial Liabilities

Other financial liabilities are detailed as follows:

Other Financial Liabilities	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	Current	Current
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Bank loans (a)	2,045	125,378
Bonds payable (b)	-	6,216
Hedging liabilities (Note 12)	994	1,625
Total current	3,039	133,219

Other Financial Liabilities	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	Non-Current	Non-Current
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Bank loans (a)	47,604	4,286
Bonds payable (b)	-	38,583
Total Non-Current	47,604	42,869

Note 22 Other Financial Liabilities (continued)

(a) Current bank loans:

As of December 31, 2015

Taxpayer ID of Debtor	Name of Debtor	Country of Debtor	Taxpayer ID of Creditor	Creditor Entity (Bank)	Country of Creditor	Currency	Repayments	Up to 90 Days	Over 90 Days up to 1 Year	Current Portion
								ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Foreign	OV Bermuda Limited	Bermuda	Foreign	DNB Bank ASA (1)	Norway	US\$	Semi-annual	-	878	878
Foreign	OV Bermuda Limited	Bermuda	Foreign	Odfjell Chemical Tankers III (2)	Norway	US\$	Annual	-	758	758
90.160.000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	76.645.030-K	Banco Itau Chile	Chile	US\$	Semi-annual	409	-	409
Total								409	1,636	2,045

As of December 31, 2014

Taxpayer ID of Debtor	Name of Debtor	Country of Debtor	Taxpayer ID of Creditor	Creditor Entity (Bank)	Country of Creditor	Currency	Repayments	Up to 90 Days	Over 90 Days up to 1 Year	Current Portion
								ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Foreign	OV Bermuda Limited.	Bermuda	Foreign	DNB Bank ASA (1)	Norway	US\$	Semi-annual	-	872	872
90.160.000-7	Compañía Sudamericana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	Foreign	Banco Itaú Unibanco S.A. Nassau Branch	Bahamas	US\$	At maturity	50,081	-	50,081
90.160.000-7	Compañía Sudamericana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	Foreign	Banco Itaú Unibanco S.A. Nassau Branch	Bahamas	US\$	Semi-annual	74,425	-	74,425
Total								124,506	872	125,378

- (1) DNB Bank ASA is a banking entity related to Odfjell Chemical Tankers III, which is one of the shareholders of OV Bermuda Limited.
(2) Odfjell Chemical Tankers III is a shareholder of OV Bermuda Limited.

Note 22 Other Financial Liabilities (continued)

(b) Non-current bank loans:

As of December 31, 2015

Taxpayer ID of Debtor	Name of Debtor	Country of Debtor	Taxpayer ID of Creditor	Creditor Entity (Bank)	Country of Creditor	Currency	Repayments	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Non-current portion	Total Debt	Average Annual Interest Rate	
								ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	Nominal	Effective
Foreign	OV Bermuda Limited.	Bermuda	Foreign	DNB Bank ASA (1)	Norway	US\$	Semi-annual	849	2,544	-	-	3,393	4,271	LB 3M+2.9%	LB 3M+2.9%
Foreign	OV Bermuda Limited.	Bermuda	Foreign	Odfjell Chemical Tankers III	Norway	US\$	Annual	-	-	-	-	-	758	LB 6M+3.5%	LB 6M+3.5%
90.160.000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	76.645.030-K	Banco Itaú Chile	Chile	US\$	Semi-annual	-	-	19,650	24,561	44,211	44,620	LB 6M+2.5%	LB 6M+2.5%
Total								-	849	2,544	19,650	24,561	47,604	49,649	

(1) Banco Itaú loan is presented net of initial prepaid costs. Face value of the loan is ThUS\$ 45,000

As of December 31, 2014

Taxpayer ID of Debtor	Name of Debtor	Country of Debtor	Taxpayer ID of Creditor	Creditor Entity (Bank)	Country of Creditor	Currency	Repayments	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Non-current portion	Total Debt	Average Annual Interest Rate	
								ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	Nominal	Effective
Foreign	OV Bermuda Limited.	Bermuda	Foreign	DNB Bank ASA (1)	Norway	US\$	Semi-annual	857	857	2,572	4,286	5,158	LB 3M+2.9%	LB 3M+2.9%
90.160.000-7	Compañía Sudamericana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	Foreign	Banco Itaú Unibanco S.A. Nassau Branch	Bahamas	US\$	At maturity	-	-	-	-	50,081	2.6356%	2.6356%
90.160.000-7	Compañía Sudamericana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	Foreign	Banco Itaú Unibanco S.A. Nassau Branch	Bahamas	US\$	Semi-annual	-	-	-	-	74,425	2.1120%	2.1120%
Total								857	857	2,572	4,286	129,664		

(1) DNB Bank ASA is a banking entity related to Odfjell Chemical Tankers III, which is a shareholder of OV Bermuda Limited.

Note 22 Other Financial Liabilities (continued)

Bank loans (continued):

Certain financial obligations place restrictions on management or on the fulfillment of certain financial indicators, as described in Note 36 to these consolidated financial statements.

CSAV has financial debt and liquidity lines that are subject to restrictions or compliance indicators. As of December 31, 2015 these were:

1. Bank loan with Banco Itaú Chile for US\$ 45,000,000 fully drawn down.
2. Committed line of credit with Tanner Servicios Financieros S.A., which is fully available and has not been drawn down.
3. Loan from Quiñenco S.A.(1) for US\$ 30,000.000, fully drawn down.

As of December 31, 2015, the Company has complied with all applicable financial covenants set forth in its financial obligations, as follows.

Financial Entity	Covenant	Condition	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
Bank loan - Banco Itaú Chile (US\$ 45,000,000)	(Consolidated) Leverage Ratio	No greater than 1.3	0.08	N/A
	(Consolidated) Unencumbered Assets	Greater than 1.3	26.33	N/A
	Total Assets	Minimum of ThUS\$ 1,800,000 (2)	ThUS\$ 2,234,596	N/A
Credit Assignment Tanner Servicios Financieros (US\$ 60,000,000)	(Consolidated) Leverage Ratio	No greater than 1.3	0.03	0.10
	Total Equity	Minimum ThUS\$ 350,000	ThUS\$ 2,059,817	ThUS\$ 1,899,857
Loan Quiñenco S.A. (1) (US\$ 30,000,000)	(Consolidated) Leverage Ratio	No greater than 1.3	0.08	N/A
	(Consolidated) Unencumbered Assets	Greater than 1.3	26.33	N/A
	Total Assets	Minimum of ThUS\$ 1,800,000 (2)	ThUS\$ 2,234,596	N/A

- (1) Quiñenco S.A. is CSAV's parent company, so the loan granted by this entity is disclosed within Payables to related parties. The details of this loan are described in Note 10.
- (2) This limit may be adjusted proportionally if the Company is required to decrease its total assets, due to the application of accounting standards, but not due to the disposal, transfer or assignment of assets.

Note 22 Other Financial Liabilities (continued)

(c) Bonds payable:

On September 10, 2015, the Company fully repaid the bearer, virtual and indexed bonds denominated in Unidades de Fomento (UF) that were placed in Chile. As a result, as of December 31, 2015, the Company had no outstanding bonds payable.

As of December 31, 2014 its bond rates and maturities were as follows:

Current

As of December 31, 2014

Registry Number	Series	Currency	Nominal Amount Placed	Contractual Interest Rate	Repayments	Issuing Company	Country of Issuer	Up to 90 Days	Over 90 days	Total current
								ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
274	A-1	U.F.	950,000	0.06	Semi-annual	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	505	2,523	3,028
274	A-2	U.F.	1,000,000	0.06	Semi-annual	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	531	2,657	3,188
Total								1,036	5,180	6,216

Non-Current

As of December 31, 2014

Registry Number	Series	Currency	Nominal Amount Placed	Contractual Interest Rate	Repayments	Issuing Company	Country of Issuer	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	Between 5 and 10 years	Total Non-Current
								ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
274	A-1	U.F.	950,000	0.06	Semi-annual	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	2,398	2,398	4,797	9,205	18,798
274	A-2	U.F.	1,000,000	0.06	Semi-annual	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	2,524	2,524	5,048	9,689	19,785
Total								4,922	4,922	9,845	18,894	38,583

Note 23 Trade and Other Payables

Accounts payable are summarized as follows:

Accounts payable primarily represent amounts owed to regular service providers in the Group's normal course of business, which are detailed as follows:

	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Consortia and other	2,997	1,885
Operating expenses	24,282	31,226
Containers	-	311
Administrative services	351	4,217
Dividends	50	58
Other payables	254	6,691
Total	27,934	44,388

Other payables include withholding, other miscellaneous payables, and as of December 31, 2014 payables associated with the transaction costs with HLAG.

Note 24 Provisions

Current provisions as of December 31, 2015, are as follows:

Current	Restructuring	Legal Claims	Onerous Contracts	Other Provisions	Total
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Opening balance as of January 1, 2015	-	51,956	8,912	9,698	70,566
Provisions during the year	-	4,113	491	1,063	5,667
Provisions used	-	(7,600)	(8,913)	(3,617)	(20,130)
Increase (decrease) due to changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to non-current provisions	-	(30,622)	-	(3,126)	(33,748)
Closing balance as of December 31, 2015	-	17,847	490	4,018	22,355

Current provisions as of December 31, 2014, are as follows:

Current	Restructuring	Legal Claims	Onerous Contracts	Other Provisions	Total
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Opening balance as of January 1, 2014	789	58,829	55,863	10,047	125,528
Provisions during the year	-	20,080	47,116	9,538	76,734
Provisions used	(789)	(16,839)	(62,360)	(1,184)	(81,172)
Reversal of unused provisions	-	-	-	(24)	(24)
Increase due to changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	71	71
Disposal for transaction	-	(10,114)	(31,707)	(8,750)	(50,571)
Closing balance as of December 31, 2014	-	51,956	8,912	9,698	70,566

Note 24 Provisions (continued)

Non-current provisions as of December 31, 2015, are detailed as follows:

Non-Current	Restructuring	Legal Claims	Onerous Contracts	Other Provisions	Total
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Opening balance as of January 1, 2015	-	-	-	-	-
Initial transfer from current provisions	-	38,751	-	-	38,751
Transfer to current provisions	-	(5,003)	-	-	(5,003)
Other increases (decreases)	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance as of December 31, 2015	-	33,748	-	-	33,748

Provisions for legal claims correspond mainly to estimated disbursements for legal claims related to transported cargo and lawsuits and other legal proceedings to which the Company is exposed, including those related to investigations carried out by anti-monopoly authorities in the car carrier business, as indicated in Note 36 to these consolidated financial statements.

Within onerous contracts, the Company provisions estimates of services (in-transit voyages or contracts) for which there is reasonable certainty that the revenue obtained will not cover the costs incurred at the end of the voyage and, therefore, the voyages or contracts are expected to end with operating losses. These provisions are expected to be used within the current year, based on the Company's business cycle. Nevertheless, new provisions may be made in future periods.

As of December 31, 2015, provisions for legal claims and other provisions include certain possible contingent liabilities imposed on CSAV as a result of merging its container shipping business with HLAG. However, the Company may question the validity or amount of these liabilities in the future. Other provisions also includes some estimated costs for the transaction with HLAG that have not been paid as of the reporting date.

As of the reporting date, all amounts provisioned by the Company and its subsidiaries have been classified as either current or non-current based on the best estimate of the timing of their use or consumption.

Note 25 Other Non-Financial Liabilities

Other non-financial liabilities are detailed as follows:

Current	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Revenue in transit	2,361	5,305
Total current	2,361	5,305

Non-Current	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Other non-financial liabilities	211	223
Total non-current	211	223

Revenue in transit is marine transport bills issued as of the date these consolidated financial statements were closed associated with voyages that have not reached their final destination or completed the transport service. These amounts are presented in profit or loss once the voyages have been completed, normally within the following 30 days.

Note 26 Employee Benefit Obligations

a) Employee benefits expense for the year:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Salaries and wages	6,291	113,582
Short-term employee benefits	765	10,879
Post-employment benefit obligation expense	-	3,005
Other personnel expenses	-	4,306
Total employee benefits expense	7,056	131,772

b) Employee benefits provision

	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Vacations payable	369	538
Other benefits	750	2,786
Total employee benefits provision	1,119	3,324

The Company had not made any employee benefits provisions classified as non-current as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Note 27 Financial Assets and Liabilities

The details the carrying value and fair value of consolidated financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

Financial Asset Description	Note	Current		Non-Current		Fair Value	
		As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
		ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Cash and cash equivalents	7	52,388	45,667	-	-	52,388	45,667
Other financial assets	8	-	-	1,550	1,664	1,550	1,664
Trade and other receivables	9	17,112	23,401	-	12	17,112	23,413
Receivables from related parties	10	1,288	11,169	-	463	1,288	11,632
Total		70,788	80,237	1,550	2,139	72,338	82,376

Financial Liability Description	Note	Current		Non-Current		Fair Value	
		As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
		ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Bank loans	22	2,045	125,378	47,604	4,286	49,649	129,664
Bonds Payable	22	-	6,216	-	38,583	-	44,799
Hedging liabilities	22	994	1,625	-	-	994	1,625
Trade and other payables	23	27,934	44,388	-	-	27,934	44,388
Payables to related parties	10	4,020	9,440	30,000	-	34,020	9,440
Total		34,993	187,047	77,604	42,869	112,597	229,916

Note 27 Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)

The average interest rates used to determine the fair value of financial liabilities as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are summarized below:

	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
Variable rate financial liabilities	Libor + 2.54%	Libor + 2.16%
Fixed rate financial liabilities	-	5.87%

Other financial assets and liabilities are recorded at fair value or their carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of their fair value.

Bank loans have been valued in accordance with IFRS 13 using level 2 of the valuation ranking (i.e. market interest rates for similar transactions).

All other financial assets and liabilities have been valued in accordance with IFRS 13 using level 1 of the valuation ranking (i.e. market value).

Note 28 Equity and Reserves

(a) Changes in Capital - 2015

(i) Issued Capital

As of December 31, 2015, capital amounts to US\$ 3,201,791,515.08, equivalent to 30,696,876,188 subscribed and paid shares.

(ii) Capital increase agreements

During 2015, the Company has not agreed to carry out any capital increases, reductions, adjustments or deductions of any type.

At the date these consolidated financial statements were closed the Company did not have any treasury shares resulting from shareholders exercising their appraisal right in 2014, which have not been deducted from its share capital, according to Article 27 of the Companies Law.

(b) Changes in Capital - 2014

(i) Issued Capital

As of December 31, 2014, capital amounts to US\$ 3,057,552,305.61, equivalent to 26,261,999,637 subscribed and paid shares.

(ii) Capital increase agreements

- 1) In an Extraordinary General Shareholders' meeting held on March 21, 2014, the shareholders agreed to the following:
 - a. To recognize the capital reduction, in conformity with article 26 of the Corporations Law, of the goodwill of US\$ 170,346,318.89 resulting from placing 6,750,000,000 shares, issued as part of the capital increase approved by shareholders at the extraordinary shareholders' meeting held April 29, 2013, leaving paid-in capital at US\$ 2,630,780,726.4, divided into 15,467,953,531 single-series shares with no par value;

Note 28 Equity and Reserves (continued)

(b) Changes in Capital - 2014 (continued)

- b. To subtract US\$ 1,705,923.20 from paid-in capital for share issue and placement expenses so that the balance of this account is US\$ 2,629,074,803.20, divided into 15,467,953,531 single-series shares with no par value;
 - c. To increase capital from US\$ 2,629,074,803.20, divided into 15,467,953,531 single-series shares with no par value, fully subscribed and paid, to US\$ 2,829,074,803.20, divided into 20,318,205,931 single-series shares with no par value; The Company will increase capital by US\$ 200,000,000 by issuing 4,850,252,400 shares, which must be subscribed and paid by March 21, 2017; and
 - d. To adopt the reforms to the Company's by-laws and any other agreements that are necessary or appropriate in order to carry out any of the decisions made by shareholders.
- 2) In an Extraordinary General Shareholders' meeting held August 22, 2014, shareholders agreed to the following:
- a. To render null and void the 848,832,564 shares pending placement (totaling US\$ 35,001,583) not registered in the SVS Securities Registry that were part of the capital increase approved at the Extraordinary Shareholders' meeting held March 21, 2014, canceling the issuance of these shares and leaving the Company's capital at the amount effectively subscribed and paid of US\$2,794,073,220.20, divided into 19,469,373,367 single-series shares with no par value. For all intents and purposes, this will not be considered a capital reduction, in conformity with Article 20 of Corporations Law;
 - b. To capitalize the share premium of US\$ 32,275,450.14, in conformity with Article 26 of the Corporations Law, resulting from placing 4,001,419,836 shares, issued as part of the capital increase approved by shareholders at the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held March 21, 2014. This value is net of issuance and placement costs of US\$ 334,184, leaving paid-in capital at US\$ 2,826,348,670.34, divided into 19,469,373,367 fully paid and subscribed single-series shares with no par value.

Note 28 Equity and Reserves (continued)

(b) Changes in Capital - 2014 (continued)

- c. To increase capital from US\$ 2,826,348,670.34, divided into 19,469,373,367 single-series shares with no par value, fully subscribed and paid, to US\$ 3,226,348,670.34, divided into 32,569,373,367 single-series shares with no par value; The capital increase of US\$ 400,000,000 will take place through a rights issuance of 13,100,000,000 shares, which must be issued, subscribed and paid by August 22, 2017;
- d. To adopt the reforms to the Company's by-laws and any other agreements that are necessary or appropriate in order to carry out any of the decisions made by shareholders.

(c) Movements in shares for 2015 and 2014

As of December 31, 2015, the Company's shares are detailed as follows:

Series	Number of Subscribed Shares	Number of Paid Shares	Number of Voting Shares
Single	30,696,876,188	30,696,876,188	30,696,876,188

	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
Number of Shares	Common Stock	Common Stock
Issued as of January 1	26,261,999,637	15,467,953,531
From capital increase	4,851,373,731	10,794,046,106
Shares canceled	(416,497,180)	-
Issued as of December 31	30,696,876,188	26,261,999,637

As indicated in section d) of this note, during 2014 the Company repurchased 416,497,180 treasury shares from its shareholders, as a result of appraisal rights exercised during the HLAG transaction. All these shares were canceled in 2015 as detailed below.

Note 28 Equity and Reserves (continued)

(d) Treasury shares

An Extraordinary Shareholders meeting was held on March 21, 2014 to approve the business combination with HLAG involving the container shipping business. At that meeting, 84.5% of shareholders present and represented approved the merger, opening a 30 day period for dissenting shareholders to exercise their right of withdrawal, which could not be exercised by more than 5% of all shares in order for the merger to proceed. This period ended on April 20, 2014, at which time the appraisal right had been exercised for 2.7% of CSAV shares.

As a result of this process, on May 2, 2014, the Company began to repurchase shares from shareholders who exercised their appraisal right. As of December 31, 2014, the Company had repurchased 416,497,180 shares with a disbursement of ThUS\$ 20,908. As of December 31, 2015 these treasury shares had been wholly canceled and withdrawn from share capital as the one year period had expired, as defined in Article 27 of Corporations Law.

(e) Share Issuance Costs

As of December 31, 2015, share issuance costs from capital increases amount to ThUS\$ 2,658 (ThUS\$ 139 as of December 31, 2014) and are presented within the equity account "other miscellaneous reserves" until shareholders vote to capitalize them at an extraordinary shareholders' meeting.

(f) Other Reserves

Other reserves are detailed as follows:

	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Translation reserve	(16,941)	287
Cash flow hedge reserve	(340)	(1,261)
Reserve for gains and losses on defined-benefit plans	15,210	-
Other miscellaneous reserves (1)	2,974	(139)
Total reserves	903	(1,113)

(1) This account includes the costs detailed in point e) above, together with other miscellaneous reserves.

Note 28 Equity and Reserves (continued)

(f) Other Reserves (continued)

Explanation of movements:

Translation Reserve

The translation reserve includes all exchange differences that arise from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations from functional currency to reporting currency in accordance with IAS 21.

The balance and movement of the translation reserve are explained as follows:

	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Opening balance as of January 1	287	(3,484)
Variation in associates (Note 15)	(17,077)	-
Amount realized for transfers	-	3,776
Subsidiaries and other investments	(151)	(5)
Closing balance as of December 31	(16,941)	287

Cash Flow Hedge Reserve

The hedge reserve includes the effective portion of the net accumulated effect on fair value of cash flow hedging instruments related to hedged transactions that have not yet taken place. The movement during the year is explained by the realization of accounting hedges recognized in equity at the beginning of the year.

The balance and movement of this reserve are explained below:

	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Opening balance as of January 1	(1,261)	2,098
Amount realized for transfers	1	(2,184)
Variation in associates (Note 15)	397	(1,175)
Deferred tax on hedges	(142)	
Increase from hedge derivatives	665	
Closing balance as of December 31	(340)	(1,261)

Note 28 Equity and Reserves (continued)

(f) Other Reserves (continued)

Reserve for Profits and Losses on Defined Employee Benefit Plans

The reserve for actuarial gains on post-employment benefits consists of the variation in the actuarial values of the post-employment benefits provision.

The balance and movement of this reserve are explained below:

	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Opening balance as of January 1	-	(8)
Increase from variations in value of post-employment provision	-	8
Variation in associates (Note 15)	15,210	-
Closing balance as of December 31	15,210	-

Other Miscellaneous Reserves

The balance and movements of this reserve are explained below:

	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Opening balance as of January 1	(139)	-
Share issue expenses	(2,499)	(139)
Variation in associates (Note 15)	5,612	-
Closing balance as of December 31	2,974	(139)

(g) Dividends and Retained Earnings (Accumulated Losses)

CSAV's dividend policy, which is summarized in Note 3.23 of these consolidated financial statements, establishes that profits are to be distributed in accordance with instructions in SVS Ruling 1945, which is detailed as follows: As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company has not recorded provisions for the minimum mandatory dividend because it has accumulated financial losses.

Note 28 Equity and Reserves (continued)

(g) Dividends and Retained Earnings (Accumulated Losses) (continued)

Distributable net profits are determined on the basis of “profit attributable to owners of the Company” presented in the consolidated income statement for each reporting period. This profit shall be adjusted, if necessary, to reflect all gains resulting from unrealized variations in the fair value of certain assets and liabilities as of year end. Thus, these gains will be incorporated into the determination of net distributable income in the year in which they are realized or accrued.

The Company has decided to maintain adjustments from first-time adoption of IFRS, included in retained earnings as of December 31, 2009, as non-distributable profits or gains. For the purpose of determining the balance of distributable retained earnings or accumulated losses, separate records are kept for these first-time adoption adjustments and they are not considered in determining that balance. Nevertheless, when any of the amounts considered in the first-time adjustments are realized or accrued, as indicated above, they are included in the determination of net distributable income for the respective year.

The following table details how distributable net profits as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, are determined:

	As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Initial distributable profit	(1,286,095)	(1,674,801)
Profit (loss) attributable to owners of the Company	(14,654)	388,706
Distributable net loss	(1,300,749)	(1,286,095)
Accumulated losses	(1,160,265)	(1,145,464)

Note 29 Revenue, Cost of Sales and Administrative Expenses

Revenue and cost of sales are detailed in the following table:

Continuing Operations			Discontinued Operations		Total	
For the year ended December 31,			For the year ended December 31,		For the year ended December 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Revenue	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Revenue from transport services	179,721	196,378	-	2,318,836	179,721	2,515,214
Other revenue	3,365	38,902	-	187,339	3,365	226,241
Total revenue from ordinary activities	183,086	235,280	-	2,506,175	183,086	2,741,455
Cost of sales						
Cargo, intermodal and other related costs	(38,928)	(64,015)	-	(1,018,354)	(38,928)	(1,082,369)
Vessel charter, port, canal and other related expenses	(102,782)	(112,088)	-	(880,230)	(102,782)	(992,318)
Fuel expenses	(27,393)	(51,084)	-	(482,248)	(27,393)	(533,332)
Other costs	(11,118)	(9,939)	-	(134,278)	(11,118)	(144,217)
Total cost of sales	(180,221)	(237,126)	-	(2,515,110)	(180,221)	(2,752,236)

Note 29 Revenues, Cost of Sales and Administrative Expenses (continued)

As indicated in Note 3.16, since the implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), revenue and cost of sales for maritime services in-transit are recognized in the income statement based on the degree of completion.

For vessels not included in onerous contracts, income is recognized only to the extent that the related costs (incurred) can be recovered, and as a result the Company recognizes income and expenses for the same amount, taking a position with a neutral effect on its margin.

This effect implied recognizing net income of ThUS\$ 176 for the year ended December 31, 2015, and less income of ThUS\$ 255 for the year ended December 31, 2014, which form part of revenues and cost of sales, as indicated above.

Should the Company determine that a voyage or contract will produce a loss, it shall be provisioned in cost of sales (onerous contract) without recording its income and expenses separately (Note 24).

Note 29 Revenues, Cost of Sales and Administrative Expenses (continued)

The breakdown of administrative expenses is detailed as follows:

	Continuing Operations		Discontinued Operations		Total	
	For the year ended December 31,		For the year ended December 31,		For the year ended December 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Personnel payroll expenses	(7,056)	(6,691)	-	(116,154)	(7,056)	(122,845)
Consultancy and other services	(6,080)	(5,486)	-	(20,453)	(6,080)	(25,939)
Communications and reporting expenses	(1,927)	(2,670)	-	(9,298)	(1,927)	(11,968)
Depreciation and amortization	(284)	(267)	-	(2,574)	(284)	(2,841)
Other	(4,303)	(4,043)	-	(31,486)	(4,303)	(35,529)
Total administrative expenses	(19,650)	(19,157)	-	(179,965)	(19,650)	(199,122)

As described in Note 6 of these consolidated financial statements regarding operating segments, the administrative expenses for continuing operations has been separated for the purposes of control and measuring the management of each CSAV business segment. During the year ended December 31, 2015 total administrative expenditure was ThUS\$ 19,650, the container shipping business segment represents ThUS\$ 4,250 and the other transport services business segment (which includes vehicle transport, bulk liquids and others) represents ThUS\$ 15,400, being 22% and 78% of total administration expenditure, respectively. These percentages were 17% and 83% respectively during the year ended December 31, 2014.

Note 30 Other Expenses and Other Gains (Losses)

(a) Other expenses

"Other expenses" for the year ended December 31, 2015 of ThUS\$ 6 mainly related to other operating activities of subsidiaries.

"Other expenses" for the year ended December 31, 2014 of ThUS\$ 1,338 mainly related to other operating activities of Tollo Shipping Co. S.A. and subsidiaries.

(b) Other gains (losses)

During the year ended December 31, 2015 this account included:

- (i) The reversal of certain liabilities recorded by CSAV related to the closing of the transaction with HLAG. As of December 31, 2015 the Company is reasonable sure that these will not result in contingencies or cash disbursements. The total effect of this reversal is a gain of ThUS\$ 5,529.
- (ii) The impairment loss on the acquired goodwill associated with investments made by CSAV and Tollo Shipping Co. S.A. in the subsidiaries Navibras Comercial Marítima e Afretamentos Ltda. and Compañía Naviera Rio Blanco S.A. of ThUS\$ 4,259, as explained in Note 17 of these consolidated financial statements.
- (iii) Other profits from CSAV and its subsidiaries of ThUS\$ 308.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, this account includes:

- (i) A loss on the sale of the 50% interest held by Corvina Shipping Co. S.A. in the joint venture with Dry Bulk Handy Inc., of ThUS\$ 18,578.
- (ii) A loss on the sale of the 50% interest held by Tollo Shipping Co. S.A. in the joint venture Vogt & Maguire Shipbroking Ltd., of ThUS\$ 78.
- (iii) The net gain before tax on the transaction with HLAG explained in detail in Note 40 section e) to these consolidated financial statements of ThUS\$ 864,411 as of December 31, 2014.
- (iv) Other profits from the businesses retained by CSAV and its subsidiaries of ThUS\$ 362.

Note 31 Finance Income and Costs

Finance income and costs are detailed as follows:

	Continuing Operations		Discontinued Operations		Total	
	For the year ended December 31,		For the year ended December 31,		For the year ended December 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Financial income	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Interest income from time deposits	179	1,207	-	309	179	1,516
Other finance income	104	39	-	187	104	226
Total finance income	283	1,246	-	496	283	1,742
Finance Costs						
Interest expense on financial obligations	(2,343)	(4,593)	-	(33,080)	(2,343)	(37,673)
Interest expense on other financial instruments	-	(469)	-	(717)	-	(1,186)
Other finance expenses	(1,573)	(1)	-	(51)	(1,573)	(52)
Total finance costs	(3,916)	(5,063)	-	(33,848)	(3,916)	(38,911)

Note 32 Exchange Differences

Exchange differences generated by items in foreign currency, other than differences generated by financial investments at fair value through profit and loss, were credited (charged) to profit or loss for the year according to the following table:

	Continuing Operations		Discontinued Operations		Total	
	For the year ended December 31,		For the year ended December 31,		For the year ended December 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Cash and cash equivalents	(2,410)	8,474	-	-	(2,410)	8,474
Trade and other receivables, net	(1,023)	(2,919)	-	-	(1,023)	(2,919)
Receivables from related parties	169	331	-	8,779	169	9,110
Current tax receivables	(50)	(246)	-	-	(50)	(246)
Other assets	105	(5)	-	5	105	-
Other financial assets	(20)	(24)	-	24	(20)	-
Total assets	(3,229)	5,611	-	8,808	(3,229)	14,419
Interest-bearing loans	5,250	6,135	-	(1,219)	5,250	4,916
Trade and other payables	964	4,191	-	6,420	964	10,611
Payables to related parties	160	(853)	-	19,464	160	18,611
Provisions	-	(4)	-	66	-	62
Tax payables	-	(42)	-	(8)	-	(50)
Other liabilities	14	(2)	-	157	14	155
Post-employment benefits obligation	-	-	-	102	-	102
Total liabilities	6,388	9,425	-	24,982	6,388	34,407
Total exchange differences	3,159	15,036	-	33,790	3,159	48,826

Note 33 Foreign Currency

Current Assets		As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	Currency	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Cash and cash equivalents	CLP	842	16,095
	US\$	48,797	26,581
	EUR	890	1,921
	BRL	43	149
	YEN	-	7
	OTHER	1,816	914
Other non-financial assets	US\$	3,899	5,694
	EUR	-	-
	BRL	16	24
	OTHER	39	41
Trade and other receivables	CLP	481	3,628
	US\$	13,523	14,122
	EUR	-	47
	BRL	95	42
	OTHER	3,013	5,562
Receivables from related parties	CLP	157	1,783
	US\$	1,110	9,356
	EUR	-	-
	BRL	19	29
	OTHER	2	1
Inventories	US\$	2,238	4,564
Current tax assets	CLP	6	320
	US\$	2,158	2,018
	BRL	-	2
	OTHER	1,025	954
Total current assets	CLP	1,486	21,826
	US\$	71,725	62,335
	EUR	890	1,968
	BRL	173	246
	YEN	-	7
	OTHER	5,895	7,472
Total		80,169	93,854

Note 33 Foreign Currency (continued)

Non-Current Assets		As of December 31, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
	Currency	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Other financial assets	CLP	-	368
	US\$	1,550	1,296
Other non-financial assets	US\$	97	7
	EUR	2	
	OTHER	22	35
Trade receivables	CLP	-	12
Receivables from related parties	US\$	-	463
Equity method investments	US\$	1,792,436	1,765,060
	EUR	102	123
Intangible assets other than goodwill	BRL	92	-
	OTHER	3	7
Goodwill	US\$	17	4,276
	BRL	-	116
Property, plant and equipment	US\$	24,644	16,775
	EUR	-	8,420
	BRL	27	16
	OTHER	56	75
Investment property	US\$	12,853	12,286
Deferred tax assets	US\$	312,998	306,734
	OTHER	650	650
Total non-current assets	CLP	-	380
	US\$	2,144,595	2,106,897
	EUR	104	8,543
	BRL	119	132
	OTHER	731	767
	Total	2,145,549	2,116,719
TOTAL ASSETS	CLP	1,486	22,206
	US\$	2,216,320	2,159,876
	EUR	994	19,867
	BRL	292	378
	YEN	-	7
	OTHER	6,626	8,239
	Total	2,225,718	2,210,573

Note 33 Foreign Currency (continued)

Current Liabilities		As of December 31, 2015			As of December 31, 2014		
		Under 90 Days	90 Days to 1 Year	Total	Under 90 days	90 Days to 1 Year	Total
	Currency	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Other financial liabilities	UF	-	-	-	1,036	5,180	6,216
	US\$	660	2,379	3,039	126,131	872	127,003
Trade and other payables	CLP	3,342	-	3,342	4,780	-	4,780
	US\$	17,473	200	17,673	32,843	214	33,057
	EUR	109	-	109	3,166	-	3,166
	BRL	2,401	-	2,401	558	5	563
	YEN	-	-	-	-	-	-
	OTHER	3,951	458	4,409	2,409	413	2,822
Payables to related parties	CLP	411	-	411	252	-	252
	US\$	1,857	-	1,857	8,240	773	9,013
	BRL	26	-	26	6	-	6
	OTHER	1,726	-	1,726	169	-	169
Other provisions	CLP	-	-	-	789	-	789
	US\$	22,239	-	22,239	69,777	-	69,777
	EUR	40	-	40	-	-	-
	OTHER	76	-	76	-	-	-
Current tax liabilities	US\$	-	-	-	27	12	39
	BRL	-	-	-	1	-	1
	OTHER	-	439	439	4	270	274
Employee benefits provisions	CLP	1,079	-	1,079	-	-	-
	US\$	40	-	40	3,267	-	3,267
	EUR	-	-	-	51	-	51
	BRL	-	-	-	-	-	-
	OTHER	-	-	-	6	-	6
Other non-financial liabilities	CLP	-	-	-	373	-	373
	US\$	2,361	-	2,361	1,079	3,734	4,813
	BRL	-	-	-	113	-	113
	OTHER	-	-	-	6	-	6
Total current liabilities	UF	-	-	-	1,036	5,180	6,216
	CLP	4,832	-	4,832	6,194	-	6,194
	US\$	44,630	2,579	47,209	241,364	5,605	246,969
	EUR	149	-	149	3,217	-	3,217
	BRL	2,427	-	2,427	678	5	683
	YEN	-	-	-	-	-	-
	OTHER	5,753	897	6,650	2,594	683	3,277
Total		57,791	3,476	61,267	255,083	11,473	266,556

Note 33 Foreign Currency (continued)

Non-Current Liabilities		As of December 31, 2015				As of December 31, 2014			
		1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Total	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Total
	Currency	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Other financial liabilities	UF				-	9,844	9,845	18,894	38,583
	US\$	1,386	21,746	24,472	47,604	1,714	2,572	-	4,286
Payables to related parties	US\$	30,000	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-
Other provisions	US\$	33,748	-	-	33,748	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	US\$	1,949	-	-	1,949	1,068	-	-	1,068
Other non-financial liabilities	US\$	211	-	-	211	223	-	-	223
Total non-current liabilities	UF	-	-	-	-	9,844	9,845	18,894	38,583
	US\$	67,294	21,746	24,472	113,512	3,005	2,572	-	5,577
	Total	67,294	21,746	24,472	113,512	12,849	12,417	18,894	44,160
TOTAL LIABILITIES	UF				-				44,799
	CLP				4,832				6,194
	US\$				160,721				252,546
	EUR				149				3,217
	BRL				2,427				683
	OTHER				6,650				3,277
	Total				174,779				310,716

Note 34 Earnings (Loss) per Share

Earnings (loss) per share as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are calculated as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2015	For the year ended December 31, 2014
Profit (loss) attributable to owners of the Company	(14,654)	388,706
Loss from discontinued operations	-	(230,831)
Weighted average number of shares	30,358,617,220	17,097,003,966
Earnings (loss) per share US\$	(0.0005)	0.0227
Loss per share for discontinued operations US\$	-	(0.0135)

Number of subscribed and paid shares	For the year ended December 31, 2015	For the year ended December 31, 2014
Issued as of January 1	26,261,999,637	15,467,953,531
From capital increase	4,851,373,731	10,379,538,726
Shares canceled	(416,497,180)	414,507,380
Issued as of December 31	30,696,876,188	26,261,999,637
Weighted average number of shares	30,358,617,220	17,097,003,966

Note 35 Discontinued Operations

A material event was filed on April 16, 2014, where the Company reported that it had signed a binding BCA with HLAG, which committed CSAV to contribute its entire container shipping business to HLAG in exchange for a 30% interest in HLAG after the business combination. See Note 40 to CSAV's consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2014, for more information on this transaction.

The BCA required the Company to present its financial statements in accordance with IFRS 5 starting with the interim consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2014, by separating the assets, liabilities, results and cash flows belonging to the discontinued activities (which would be contributed to HLAG) from those pertaining to continuing activities. This also held true for the consolidated financial statements as of September 30, 2014.

A material event was filed on December 2, 2014, where the Company reported that the transaction had been completed by contributing to HLAG all of its interests in the subsidiary "CSAV Germany Container GmbH", which as of that date controlled all assets, liabilities and personnel for CSAV's container shipping business. As consideration for this contribution, CSAV subscribed to shares representing 30% of the shares issued by HLAG as of that date.

Consequently, as of December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2015, the Company does not possess any assets or liabilities related to the discontinued operations transferred to HLAG, which were transferred on December 2, 2014 in exchange for its interest in HLAG, which is currently the Company's main asset.

In accordance with IFRS 5, in order to make the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014 comparable with those for previous years, the Company presents its consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2014, showing separate results for continuing operations and discontinued operations, which is consistent with the financial statements for the six preceding periods.

This note contains the detailed statements of income and cash flow for discontinued operations, as well as the combined detailed statement of income for both continued and discontinued operations.

Note 35 Discontinued Operations (continued)

The statements of income and cash flow for discontinued operations are presented below:

(a) Income Statement

STATEMENT OF INCOME		For the year ended December 31, 2014		
		Discontinued Operations	Continuing Operations	Total
	Note	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Profit (loss) for the year				
Revenue	29	2,506,175	235,280	2,741,455
Cost of sales	29	(2,515,110)	(237,126)	(2,752,236)
Gross loss		(8,935)	(1,846)	(10,781)
Other income		(2,355)	1,855	(500)
Administrative expenses	29	(179,965)	(19,157)	(199,122)
Other expenses	30	(67)	(1,345)	(1,412)
Other gains	30	6,659	846,117	852,776
Net operating income (loss)		(184,663)	825,624	640,961
Finance income	31	496	1,246	1,742
Finance costs	31	(33,848)	(5,063)	(38,911)
Share of loss of equity method associates and joint ventures		3,807	(86,743)	(82,936)
Exchange differences		497	15,036	15,533
Loss on indexed assets and liabilities		(719)	(2,570)	(3,289)
Profit (loss) before tax		(214,430)	747,530	533,100
Income tax expense	21	(16,401)	(127,459)	(143,860)
Profit (loss) for the year		(230,831)	620,071	389,240
Profit (loss) attributable to:				
Owners of the company		(231,303)	620,009	388,706
Non-controlling interests		472	62	534
Profit (loss) for the year		(230,831)	620,071	389,240

Note 35 Discontinued Operations (continued)

(b) Statement of Cash Flows

The statement of cash flows is detailed as follows:

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	For the year ended December 31, 2014		
	Discontinued Operations	Continuing Operations	Total
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Cash flows used in operating activities	(221,546)	(59,825)	(281,371)
Cash flows used in investing activities	(117,278)	(329,706)	(446,984)
Cash flows provided by financing activities	263,208	304,074	567,282
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(3,955)	9,036	5,081
Net cash flows for the year	(79,571)	(76,421)	(155,992)

Note 36 Contingencies and Commitments

(a) Guarantees Granted

- (i) Bank guarantees: The Company and its subsidiaries have not granted any bank guarantees as of December 31, 2015.
- (ii) Guarantee Notes: There are minor guarantees, mainly associated to rental of premises in subsidiaries, whose disclosure is not necessary for the interpretation of these financial statements.
- (iii) Guarantee Shares: CSAV has provided 1,366,991 HLAG shares in guarantee for the loan contract concluded with its parent company Quiñenco S.A. These shares are the shares subscribed by the subsidiary CSAV Germany Container Holding GmbH in HLAG during the capital increase associated with its initial public share offer (IPO) on the of Frankfurt and Hamburg stock markets in November 2015.

(b) Other Legal Contingencies

The Company is a defendant in certain lawsuits and arbitration claims relating to cargo transport, mainly seeking compensation for damages and losses. Most of these potential losses are covered by insurance policies. The Company has recorded sufficient provisions to cover the estimated amount of likely contingencies not covered by insurance (see Note 24).

In connection with investigation proceedings carried out as a result of infringements to free competition regulations within the car carrier business referred to in a material event filed on September 14, 2012, as well as those currently in progress in other jurisdictions, the Board of Directors decided to make a provision for ThUS\$ 40,000 from the first quarter of 2013 to cover any potential amounts that the Company may be forced to pay in the future as a result of these proceedings, based on car carrier business volumes covering multiple routes that the Company operates worldwide. Such provisioned amount is an estimate of potential disbursements on the basis of good judgment. The Company does not currently have sufficient background information to predict the termination date of these proceedings, with the exception of the investigations conducted by the following authorities, whose status is explained below:

1. On February 27, 2014, CSAV signed a plea agreement with the United States Department of Justice (DOJ), where CSAV agreed to pay a fine of ThUS\$ 8,900, which is covered by the provision already recorded by the Company. The first two payments totaling ThUS\$ 4,500, not including legal expenses, were made in May 2014 and 2015. A fine imposed by the United States Federal Maritime Commission (hereinafter FMC) of ThUS\$ 625 was paid during 2014. The next payments to the DOJ, due each year, are for similar amounts until the Company has paid the full ThUS\$8,900 mentioned previously.

Note 36 Contingencies and Commitments (continued)

(a) Other Legal Contingencies (continued)

Some vehicle buyers, vehicle distributors and freight forwarders or direct contract holders have filed a class action suit "on their own behalf and on behalf of those in a similar situation" based on investigations by the DoJ against a group of companies engaged in the car carrier business, including the Company and its former agency in New Jersey, for damages and losses suffered directly by contracting freight services or indirectly by buying imported cars in the United States. Given the early stage of these lawsuits and the defense's arguments thus far, the Company cannot yet estimate whether there will be any impact beyond the amount provisioned. These class action suits were consolidated in the District Court of New Jersey. However, in late August 2015 the court ruled that they should be decided by the FMC, based on a motion filed by the Company. There are pending appeals against this ruling. Similar class action suits have been filed in Canada against the Company. However, the Canadian Competition Bureau closed its investigation of the Company without pressing any charges. Therefore, and given the fact that these lawsuits are in their initial stages, it is impossible to estimate whether it will have any economic impact on the Company.

2. On January 27, 2015, the Chilean Economic Prosecutor's Office (FNE) issued a summons against several shipping companies, including CSAV, for violating letter a) of Article 3 of Decree Law 211 of 1973, regarding the Defense of Free Competition ("DL 211"), in the car carrier business (the "Summons"). As indicated in the Summons and set forth in Article 39 bis of DL 211, the Company is exempt from fines relating to the practices referred to in the Summons given its cooperation with the FNE's investigation, so this event has no financial impact on CSAV's results. The Summons is being processed by Chile's Antitrust Court.

3. On November 25, 2015 the Court of the Administrative Council for the Economic Defense of Brazil (CADE) approved a suspension agreement (*compromisso de cessação*) previously agreed between the Company and the General Superintendent of CADE, which obliged the Company to pay a fine of approximately ThUS\$ 1,822, which was covered by the provision referred to above.

4. On December 9, 2015 the South African Competition Tribunal approved a consent agreement between CSAV and the South African Competition Commission, which commits the Company to pay a fine equivalent to approximately ThUS\$ 566, which was also covered by the provision referred to above.

Note 36 Contingencies and Commitments (continued)

(b) Other Legal Contingencies (continued)

5. The Company actively collaborated with an investigation initiated in China in June 2015. On December 15, 2015 the Prices and Antimonopoly Supervising Office of the National Commission for Development and Reforms of the Republic of China (NDRC) fined CSAV approximately ThUS\$ 475, out of total fines of approximately ThUS\$ 62,860 applied to eight international shipping companies. This fine of ThUS\$ 475 is also covered by the provision referred to above.

As of December 31, 2015, claims have been filed against CSAV as a result of the merger of its container shipping business with HLAG. All legal contingencies related to the operations of the container shipping business are presently the legal and financial responsibility of HLAG, including legal expenses and possible disbursements, even when CSAV is party to the claim. The Company has established provisions for other contingencies not related to this business where it believes disbursements to be reasonably likely. The Company nevertheless retains the right to question the appropriateness or value of such liabilities in the future. The value and classification of the Company's provisions is disclosed in Note 24 of these consolidated financial statements. In particular, the Company contributes to the "NYSA-ILA" Pension Fund through its container business that is now operated by HLAG. This fund covers the longshoremen for the states of New York and New Jersey, who wants to impose and collect a Fund withdrawal liability of approximately ThUS\$ 12,000. The Company promptly challenged this claim and is processing its challenge.

(c) Operating Restrictions

The financing agreements signed by Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A. and its subsidiaries include the following restrictions:

- (i) Loan from Bank Itau Chile: a) Keep consolidated borrowing at a level where the ratio of Total Liabilities / Total Equity does not exceed 1.3. b) Keep assets free of encumbrances at least 130% of consolidated financial liabilities. c) Quiñenco S.A. must be the Company's controller, or must hold at least 37.4% of its subscribed and paid capital.

Note 36 Contingencies and Commitments (continued)

(b) Operational Restrictions (continued)

- (ii) Credit assignment contract with Tanner Servicios Financieros S.A. for a committed line of credit expiring in December 2016 for up to ThUS\$ 30,000. a) Maintain minimum consolidated equity of ThUS\$ 350,000. b) Maintain a consolidated leverage ratio where consolidated financial debt to total equity is not greater than 1.3. c) Quiñenco S.A. shall remain the Company's controller for the duration of the agreement.
- (iii) Loan from Quiñenco S.A.: a) Keep consolidated borrowing at a level where the ratio of Total Liabilities / Total Equity does not exceed 1.3. b) Keep assets free of encumbrances at least 130% of consolidated financial liabilities.

Additionally, loan contracts oblige the Company to comply with certain positive restrictions, such as complying with the law, paying taxes, maintaining insurance, and other similar matters, and also to obey certain negative restrictions, such as not furnishing chattel mortgages, except those authorized by the respective contract, not undergoing corporate mergers, except those authorized, or not selling fixed assets. Without prejudice to the foregoing, the loan from Quiñenco S.A. is guaranteed with an authorized pledge and other encumbrances over 1,366,991 HLAG shares, which is the number of shares acquired by the Company when HLAG issued its initial public offer of shares on the stock exchange that financed this loan.

(c) Mortgages for Financial Commitments.

The Company has mortgages on certain assets in order to guarantee its financial obligations, as detailed as follows:

Creditor	Debtor	Guarantee	Committed Assets	Book Value of Committed Assets	Outstanding Balance on Debt as of Year End
				ThUS\$	ThUS\$
DNB Bank ASA	Bow Cóndor	Naval mortgage	Vessel	9,883	5,158

Note 37 Operating Lease Commitments

As of December 31, 2015, the Company charters, under an operating lease system, 6 vessels (9 as of December 2014) and has no lease commitments for containers or other maritime shipping equipment.

CSAV's charter term for vessels normally varies between three months and two years. The majority of the charter tariffs are fixed.

The cost of staffing and operating a vessel, known as its "running cost", varies between US\$ 7,000 and US\$ 9,000 per day. These can be contracted together with the chartered vessel (time charter) or separately from the chartered vessel (bareboat charter). This note contains the total cost of commitments regarding chartered vessels. Therefore, time charter commitments include their running costs, as these are an integral part of the Company's obligations.

The following table presents the future minimum non-cancelable payments at nominal value for vessel charters as of December 31, 2015:

	Total Commitments	Total Revenue	Net Total
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Less than one year	10,073	-	10,073
One to three years	32,713	-	32,713
Total	42,786	-	42,786

The table above excludes all charter expenses that have already been provisioned as of the date of these financial statements as part of the restructuring process. If vessels have been chartered or sub-chartered to third parties, these future minimum non-cancelable receipts are offset against charter commitments.

Note 38 Environmental Issues

Due to the nature of its services, the Company has not incurred any material expenses related to improving and/or investing in production processes, verification and compliance with regulations on industrial processes and facilities or any other matter that could directly or indirectly impact environmental protection efforts.

Note 39 Sanctions

During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, neither the Company nor its subsidiaries, directors and managers have been sanctioned by the SVS. The Company and its subsidiaries have not received any significant fines from other administrative entities or jurisdictions, other than those indicated in Note 36 of these consolidated financial statements.

Note 40 Events after the Reporting Period

Between the closing date and issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the following significant event occurred and the Company has decided to present it as a subsequent event:

(a) Enactment of Law 20,899 simplifying the 2014 Tax Reform.

On 8 February 2016 Law 20,899 was published that simplifies the tax regime imposed by Law 20,780 (2014 Tax Reform). It restricts the option originally established in respect of the attributed tax regime to certain contributors.

In summary, the law establishes that the attributed tax regime applies only to sole proprietorships, individual companies with limited liability, communities, partnerships and simplified corporations, when the latter two are formed exclusively of natural persons domiciled and resident in Chile or by foreign taxpayers. The partially integrated regime applies to all remaining contributors, such as corporations, corporations without limitations, or partnerships, whose partners are not exclusively natural persons resident in Chile or foreign taxpayers. Both schemes will come into effect from 1 January 2017.

As described in the preceding paragraphs, the partially integrated tax system applies to CSAV. The valuation of the Company's deferred taxes, including the reversal of temporary differences, has been carried out using this tax system. Therefore, the enactment of this law has not changed these consolidated financial statements, but rather confirms the estimates contained therein regarding deferred tax assets.