

# COMPAÑÍA SUD AMERICANA DE VAPORES S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
As of and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021



M/V New York Express, 13,000 TEU container ship.

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



## **Independent Auditor's Report**

The Shareholders and Directors  
Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.:

### ***Report on the consolidated financial statements***

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A. and its Subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

### ***Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements***

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

### ***Auditor's responsibility***

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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



***Opinion***

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A. and its Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "J. Lira H.", with a large, stylized flourish above the name.

Joaquín Lira H.

KPMG Ltda.

Santiago, March 21, 2023

ASSETS		As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
	Notes	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	97,197	23,688
Trade and other receivables, current	9	361	112
Current tax assets	18	513,812	249
Disposal groups classified as held for sale	33	-	1,352
Total current assets		611,370	25,401
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Other financial assets, non-current	8	63	63
Other non-financial assets, non-current	12	40	1
Equity-accounted investees	14	9,169,662	5,748,798
Property, plant and equipment	15	1,135	1,172
Right-of-use leased assets	16	2,684	-
Investment property	17	9,350	9,453
Deferred tax assets	19	502,271	240,320
Total non-current assets		9,685,205	5,999,807
TOTAL ASSETS		10,296,575	6,025,208

The attached notes 1 to 37 are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
	Notes	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Other financial liabilities, current	20	560,879	460,920
Lease liabilities, current	16	289	-
Trade and other payables, current	21	17,667	7,603
Payables due to related parties, current	10	-	7
Other provisions, current	22	13,990	6,129
Current tax liabilities	18	9,817	4
Employee benefit provisions, current	24	142	108
Other non-financial liabilities, current	23	1,669,216	513,112
Disposal groups classified as held for sale	33	-	4
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>2,272,000</b>	<b>987,887</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Other financial liabilities, non-current	20	99,586	139,390
Lease liabilities, non-current	16	1,364	-
Other provisions, non-current	22	5,627	6,539
Deferred tax liabilities	19	3,501	8,723
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>110,078</b>	<b>154,652</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>2,382,078</b>	<b>1,142,539</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Issued capital	26	2,612,620	2,612,620
Retained earnings		5,298,700	2,299,199
Other reserves	26	3,177	(29,150)
<b>Equity attributable to owners of the Parent</b>		<b>7,914,497</b>	<b>4,882,669</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>7,914,497</b>	<b>4,882,669</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		<b>10,296,575</b>	<b>6,025,208</b>

The attached notes 1 to 37 are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

STATEMENTS OF INCOME		For the year ended December 31,	
		2022	2021
	Notes	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
<b>Profit for the year</b>			
Revenue		-	-
Cost of sales		-	-
<b>Gross profit</b>		-	-
Other income by function	28	-	519
Administrative expenses	27	(40,910)	(23,711)
Other gains	28	2,483	126
<b>Net operating loss</b>		<b>(38,427)</b>	<b>(23,066)</b>
Finance income	29	1,854	155
Finance costs	29	(21,828)	(12,160)
Share of net income (loss) of associates and joint ventures	14	5,378,280	3,220,370
Foreign currency translation differences	30	(5,763)	(8,195)
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>5,314,116</b>	<b>3,177,104</b>
Income tax benefit from continuing operations	19	249,162	32,966
<b>Profit from continuing operations</b>		<b>5,563,278</b>	<b>3,210,070</b>
(loss) profit from discontinued operations	33	(69)	7
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>5,563,209</b>	<b>3,210,077</b>
<b>Profit attributable to:</b>			
Owners of the Parent		5,563,209	3,210,077
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>5,563,209</b>	<b>3,210,077</b>
<b>Basic earnings per share</b>			
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations	32	0.1084	0.0626
<b>Basic earnings per share</b>	32	<b>0.1084</b>	<b>0.0626</b>

The attached notes 1 to 37 are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	For the year ended	
	December 31, 2022	2021
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>5,563,209</b>	<b>3,210,077</b>
<b>Components of other comprehensive income, before taxes:</b>		
<b>Foreign currency translation differences on translation of foreign operations</b>		
foreign currency translation loss before tax	(7,830)	(11,828)
<b>Other comprehensive loss, before tax, foreign currency translation differences</b>	<b>(7,830)</b>	<b>(11,828)</b>
<b>Cash flow hedges</b>		
Gains from cash flow hedges, before income taxes	12,781	5,420
<b>Other comprehensive income, before tax, cash flow hedges</b>	<b>12,781</b>	<b>5,420</b>
Actuarial gain for defined benefit plans, before tax	39,972	24,159
<b>Other comprehensive income, before tax</b>	<b>44,923</b>	<b>17,751</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>44,923</b>	<b>17,751</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>5,608,132</b>	<b>3,227,828</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income attributable to:</b>		
Owners of the Parent	5,608,132	3,227,828
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>5,608,132</b>	<b>3,227,828</b>

The attached notes 1 to 37 are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

**For the year ended December 31, 2022**

			Other Reserves				Total Other Reserves	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	Total Equity
	Issued Capital	Issuance Premium	Translation Reserve	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Reserve for Actuarial Gains and Losses on Defined- Benefit Plans	Other Miscellaneous Reserves			
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Opening balance, current period (January 1, 2022)	2,517,658	94,962	(13,768)	856	(10,952)	(5,286)	(29,150)	2,299,199	4,882,669
Changes in equity									
Total comprehensive income									
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,563,209	5,563,209
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	(7,830)	12,781	39,972	-	44,923	-	44,923
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	(7,830)	12,781	39,972	-	44,923	5,563,209	5,608,132
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,563,708)	(2,563,708)
Increase (decrease) due to transfers and other changes	-	-	(51)	-	-	(12,545)	(12,596)	-	(12,596)
Total changes in equity	-	-	(7,881)	12,781	39,972	(12,545)	32,327	2,999,501	3,031,828
Closing balance, current period (December 31, 2022)	2,517,658	94,962	(21,649)	13,637	29,020	(17,831)	3,177	5,298,700	7,914,497

The attached notes 1 to 37 are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

**For the year ended December 31, 2021**

			Other Reserves				Total Other Reserves	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	Total Equity
	Issued Capital	Issuance Premium	Translation Reserve	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Reserve for Actuarial Gains and Losses on Defined- Benefit Plans	Other Miscellaneous Reserves			
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Opening balance, current period (January 1, 2021)	2,517,658	94,962	(1,940)	(4,564)	(35,111)	(3,575)	(45,190)	155,502	2,722,932
Changes in equity									
Total comprehensive income									
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,210,077	3,210,077
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	(11,828)	5,420	24,159	-	17,751	-	17,751
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	(11,828)	5,420	24,159	-	17,751	3,210,077	3,227,828
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,066,380)	(1,066,380)
Increase (decrease) due to transfers and other changes	-	-	-	-	-	(1,711)	(1,711)	-	(1,711)
Total changes in equity	-	-	(11,828)	5,420	24,159	(1,711)	16,040	2,143,697	2,159,737
Closing balance, current period (December 31, 2021)	2,517,658	94,962	(13,768)	856	(10,952)	(5,286)	(29,150)	2,299,199	4,882,669

The attached notes 1 to 37 are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Statement of Cash Flows		For the year ended December 31,	
		2022	2021
	Notes	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
<b>Cash flows from (used in) operating activities</b>			
<b>Classes of revenue from operating activities</b>			
Cash receipts from sales of goods and services		-	-
Other cash receipts from operating activities		222	655
<b>Classes of cash payments for operating activities</b>			
Payments to suppliers for goods and services		(21,569)	(14,445)
Payments to and on behalf of employees		(8,219)	(5,029)
<b>Net cash flows used in operations</b>		<b>(29,566)</b>	<b>(18,819)</b>
Income taxes refunded		(6)	(205)
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>		<b>(29,572)</b>	<b>(19,024)</b>
<b>Cash flows from (used in) investing activities</b>			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		3,183	77
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(1,427)	(8)
Interest received		1,854	155
Dividends received, net		1,464,972	218,749
<b>Net cash flows provided by investing activities</b>		<b>1,468,582</b>	<b>218,973</b>
<b>Cash flows from (used in) financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from short-term loans		519,304	450,181
Loan repayments		(460,000)	(81,000)
Interest paid		(17,399)	(9,442)
Dividends paid		(1,371,306)	(618,665)
Other cash outflows		(4,577)	(1,558)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		<b>(1,333,978)</b>	<b>(260,484)</b>
<b>Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents before effect of changes in exchange rates</b>		<b>105,032</b>	<b>(60,535)</b>
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents		(31,523)	2,555
<b>Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>73,509</b>	<b>(57,980)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year</b>	7	<b>23,688</b>	<b>81,668</b>
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		73,509	(57,980)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	7	<b>97,197</b>	<b>23,688</b>

The attached notes 1 to 37 are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

## NOTES

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## Note 1 General Information

Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A. (hereinafter “Group CSAV” or “the Company”), Taxpayer ID No. 90.160.000-7, is a shareholders’- corporation registered under number 76 with the Securities Registry of the Chilean Financial Market Commission (CMF), formerly the Superintendency of Securities and Insurance, and supervised by that entity. The Company’s registered address is Av. Apoquindo 2827, piso 14, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile and its stock is listed on Santiago Exchange (since 1893) and the Chilean Electronic Exchange.

The Company was incorporated in Valparaíso in 1872, and is engaged in cargo shipping, primarily containerized cargo, which is operated entirely by Hapag-Lloyd AG and its subsidiaries (hereinafter “HLAG”), headquartered in Hamburg, Germany. As of December 31, 2022, CSAV is one of HLAG’s largest shareholders, with a 30.00% stake. In addition, the Company has entered into an agreement to jointly control HLAG with two other shareholders, which together hold approximately 73.63% of the German company.

Hapag-Lloyd AG is one of the five largest container shipping companies in the world, covering all major global routes, with consolidated annual sales of over US\$36.4 billion in 2022. For CSAV, its investment in HLAG is a joint venture that is presented in the Consolidated Financial Statements using the equity method of accounting.

CSAV is controlled by the Quiñenco Group through the following companies:

Company	Ownership Interest	No. of Shares
Quiñenco S.A.	25.21%	12,939,091,875
Inversiones Rio Bravo S.A.	34.03%	17,466,172,965
Inmobiliaria Norte Verde S.A.	7.21%	3,699,104,665
<b>Total Quiñenco Group</b>	<b>66.45%</b>	<b>34,104,369,505</b>

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company and its subsidiaries had a total of 15 and 13 employees, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2022, CSAV and subsidiaries (hereinafter the “CSAV Group”) had an average of 15 employees.

## **Note 2 Basis of Presentation 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, 2022 and 2021, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Accounting Standards (IAS), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2022, presented in this report were approved by the Company's Board of directors on March 21, 2023.

In the preparation of these Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2022, Management has used to the best of its knowledge its information and understanding of the standards and interpretations applied and the current facts and circumstances.

### **(b) Basis of Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

These Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS, largely on a historical cost basis, except for items recognized at fair value such as derivative instruments. The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities hedged through transactions that qualify for hedge accounting are adjusted to reflect changes in the fair value regarding the risks hedged.

These Consolidated Financial Statements are expressed in United States dollars (USD), which is the functional currency of both the CSAV Group and the joint venture HLAG. Amounts in these statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand of United States dollars (ThUS\$).

## **Note 2 Basis of Presentation the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**(continued)**

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

The accounting policies defined by CSAV and adopted by all consolidated subsidiaries, based on certain critical accounting estimates for quantifying certain assets, liabilities, income, expenses and commitments, have been used for 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 of certain assets.
2. The criteria used in the for measuring certain assets (such as derivative instruments, deferred tax assets, etc.).
3. The probability of occurrence and measurement of certain liabilities and contingencies (provisions).

These estimates are made on the basis of the best information available about the matters analyzed. However, , 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 consolidated financial statements.

Beginning in the last quarter of 2017, CSAV's Board of Directors and Management decided to discontinue operations of its freight forwarder and logistics services unit, operated by the subsidiary Norgistics and its related parties (hereinafter Norgistics), because they were unable to maintain business volume sufficient for profitable operations performed within the scope of CSAV's business activity. Such decision was made in order to maintain the proper strategic focus on its main businesses and secure the greatest value possible for CSAV and its shareholders.

Likewise, on January 23, 2020, CSAV announced the close of the car carrier business. The decision was made by CSAV to focus all economic and management efforts on developing its main asset—its interest in the German shipping company Hapag-Lloyd AG, where CSAV is currently one of the largest shareholders and party to a controlling agreement with the city of Hamburg and Kühne Maritime.

## **Note 2 Basis of Presentation the Financial Statements (continued)**

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

Considering that as of December 31, 2022, because the Company had successfully implemented the disposal plan for this business unit, was approved by CSAV's senior management, it decided to present all assets and liabilities related to the logistics services and car carrier units as "held for sale" in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position ("Disposal groups classified as held for sale"), in accordance with IFRS 5 under discontinued operations in the Consolidated Statement of Income. Additionally, the Statement of income and the related notes to these Consolidated Financial Statements. These assets and liabilities have been recorded with change in their classification and other provisions of IFRS 5.

Note 33 to these financial statements (Discontinued Operations) include the detail of separate assets and liabilities of the Norgistics and car carrier business units, as well as the property, plant and equipment (office) that was disposed of in addition to the results of discontinued operations associated to them, separated into cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities. This presentation adds more clarity for analyzing the performance and financial position of CSAV's continuing operations and provides improved comparability to financial information from prior periods.

### **(c) New Accounting Pronouncements**

(c.1) Standards, amendments and interpretations are mandatory, and have been applied in preparing these Consolidated Financial Statements:

#### **Amendments to IFRS**

Onerous Contracts — Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 Cycle

Property, Plant and Equipment — Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16)

Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)

The following accounting pronouncement applies for periods beginning on or after April 1, 2021:

COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond June 30, 2021 (Amendments to IFRS 16).

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

### (c) New Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

#### Amendments to IFRS (continued)

(c.2) The following new standards, amendments and interpretations have been issued but application is not yet mandatory:

New Standards	Mandatory Effective Date
<b>Amendments to IFRS</b>	
Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early adoption is permitted.
Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)	Effective date deferred indefinitely.
Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgments)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early adoption is permitted.
Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early adoption is permitted and the standard must be applied prospectively to changes in accounting estimates and accounting policies that occur on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period in which the company applies the amendments.
Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early adoption is permitted.
Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Comparative Information (Amendment to IFRS 17)	The amendment is applicable when an entity first applies IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts
Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Early adoption is permitted.
Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024.

Management does not intend to adopt these standards early and, to date, has not estimated the potential impact of adopting these amendments early on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

## **Note 3     Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

### **3.1     Consolidation Basis**

#### **(a) Subsidiaries**

Subsidiaries include 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 reevaluates whether or not it has control in an investee when 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.

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.

## **Note 3     Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

### **3.1     Consolidation Basis (continued)**

#### **(a) Subsidiaries (continued)**

The excess of the acquisition cost over the fair value of the CSAV Group's share in the net identifiable assets acquired is recognized as goodwill acquired. If the acquisition cost is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, 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 net income or loss.

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

Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries is 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 of accounting and are initially recognized at their acquisition cost, which requires assigning a value to these assets, commonly known as Purchase Price Allocation (PPA). The CSAV Group's investments in associates include goodwill acquired identified in the acquisition, net of any accumulated impairment loss identified in that investment.

Acquisitions of additional shares in an associate that do not change the significant influence over the investment are accounted for at acquisition cost by the CSAV Group, considering the total purchases made continuously during a given period within a year and preparing one single purchase price allocation (PPA) for those purchases.

## **Note 3     Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

### **3.1       Consolidation Basis (continued)**

#### **(b) Associates (continued)**

Partial or total sales of shares in an associate are subtracted from the carrying amount of the investment, allocating the shares sold to the oldest PPAs, and subsequently adjusting PPA amortization in proportion to the shares sold.

The CSAV Group's share in the profits or losses subsequent to the acquisition of its associates is recognized in profit or loss for the year, 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 higher than its ownership interest in that associate, including any other unsecured receivable, the Company does not recognize additional losses, unless it has incurred obligations exceeding the capital invested.

#### **(c) Joint ventures**

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

Investments in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and initially recorded at their acquisition cost, which requires assigning a value to these assets (PPA). This methodology must be applied equally for any acquisition of additional interest in a joint venture, preparing a separate PPA report as of the date of the related transaction and a separate record of the effects profit or loss of amortizing its fair value adjustments. The cost of investments in joint ventures includes any directly related transaction costs.

The Company's share in the losses or profit 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 higher than its ownership interest in that associate, including any other unsecured receivable, the Company does not recognize additional losses, unless it has incurred obligations exceeding capital invested.

### Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### 3.2 Entities Included in Consolidation

These Consolidated Financial Statements include the assets, liabilities, profit or loss and cash flows of CSAV and all subsidiaries, which are listed in the table below. Significant transactions and related balances between group companies have been eliminated during the consolidation process.

Taxpayer ID Number	Company	Country	Currency	Ownership Interest as of December 31,					
				2022			2021		
				Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total
Foreign	CSAV Germany Container Holding GmbH	Germany	US\$	100.00%	-	100.00%	100.00%	-	100.00%
Foreign	Tollo Shipping Co. S.A. and Subsidiaries*	Panama	US\$	0.00%	-	0.00%	100.00%	-	100.00%
Foreign	Norgistics México S.A. de C.V. *	Mexico	US\$	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	100.00%	100.00%
Foreign	Corvina Shipping Co. S.A. *	Panama	US\$	0.00%	-	0.00%	100.00%	-	100.00%
96.838.050-7	Compañía Naviera Rio Blanco S.A.*	Chile	US\$	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.00%	1.00%	100.00%
76.028.729-6	Norgistics Holding SpA*	Chile	US\$	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.00%	1.00%	100.00%

\* The subsidiaries were dissolved during the second half of 2022 as indicated in Note 13 c.1) to these consolidated financial statements.

## **Note 3     Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

### **3.3     Operating 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 reporting is presented according to CSAV's main business line. At the reporting date the Company maintains the container shipping segment through its associate HLAG.

### **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 measured 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.

Foreign currency translation differences on non-monetary items such as equity instruments at fair value through profit and loss are presented as part of the gain or loss in fair value. Foreign currency translation differences on non-monetary items such as equity instruments at fair value through profit and loss are presented as part of the gain or loss in fair value.

#### **(c) Translation of CSAV Group Entities' Balances to Presentation Currency**

The profit or loss and financial position 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 translated 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) Translation of CSAV Group Entities' Balances to Presentation Currency (continued)**

(ii)      The income and expenses of each statement of income account are translated 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 foreign currency 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 or domestic entities with a functional currency other than the functional currency of the CSAV 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 foreign currency translation differences are recognized in profit or loss as part of the loss or gain on the sale or disposal.

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

### **3.5            Property, Plant and Equipment**

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at acquisition cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. In addition, the acquisition cost must include finance costs that are attributable to the acquisition, and will be recorded until the commissioning of such asset.

Subsequent to initial recognition, items of property, plant and equipment continue to be measured at acquisition cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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 measured reliably. The value of the replaced component is derecognized while other repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit or loss for the period in which they are incurred.

## Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

### 3.5 Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

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.

Depreciation is recognized in the consolidated profit for the year, 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
Leasehold facilities and improvements	Lease term
Furniture and fixtures	3 to 10 years
IT equipment	2 to 3 years

At each year-end, the residual value and useful life of the assets are reviewed and adjusted as necessary.

When the value of an asset is higher than its estimated recoverable amount, its value is immediately reduced 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 as net amount in the statement of income.

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 (see Note 3.6 below). Items of property, plant and equipment that are not used in operations or for investment purposes are disposed of in order to recover their residual value.

Lease contracts are recorded in property, plant and equipment by recognizing a right-of-use asset for property under a lease contract. These right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease contract.

### **Note 3     Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

#### **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.

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 measured reliably.

The CSAV Group records investment property at acquisition cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. In addition, the acquisition cost includes finance costs directly attributable to the acquisition, and they are recorded as such until the commissioning of the asset.

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 as net amount in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

#### **3.7     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.

## **Note 3     Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

### **3.8           Impairment of 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 not 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 higher 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 applicable to the asset or business.

To conduct impairment testing, assets or CGUs are grouped by operating segment, as indicated in Note 6 to these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Non-financial assets other than goodwill acquired for which an impairment loss has been recorded are reviewed at each reporting date for any reversal of impairment losses. In the event of a reversal its amount cannot be higher than the original impairment amount.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill acquired is not reversed..

### **3.9           Financial Assets**

#### **(a) Initial Recognition and Measurement**

Upon initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit and loss.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to initial recognition, unless the Company changes its business model to a model to manage financial assets, in which case all financial assets affected are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period subsequent to the change in business model.

## **Note 3     Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

### **3.9     Financial Assets (continued)**

#### **(a) Initial Recognition and Measurement (continued)**

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets the following two conditions and is not measured at fair value through profit and loss:

- the financial asset is maintained within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets to obtain contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

An investment in debt is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it meets the following two conditions and is not measured at fair value through profit or loss:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal outstanding.

The Company assesses the objective of the business model in which it holds financial assets at portfolio level as this is the level that best reflects how the business is managed and the information provided to management. The information considered includes:

- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile matching the term of financial assets with the term of the liabilities financed by such assets or the expected cash outflows or realizing cash flows through sale of the assets;
- how portfolio performance is evaluated and reported to the Company's key management personnel;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, how those risks are managed;
- how business managers are compensated (e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected); and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for these sales and expectations about future sales activity.

## Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

### 3.9 Financial Assets (continued)

#### (a) Initial Recognition and Measurement (continued)

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, based on the Company's ongoing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Financial Assets – Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of the contractual cash flows so that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but

## **Note 3     Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

### **3.9     Financial Assets (continued)**

#### **(a) Initial Recognition and Measurement (continued)**

unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign currency translation gains and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any profit or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

#### **(b) Derecognition of Financial Instruments**

In general, financial assets are derecognized when they expire or when contractual rights to the cash flows it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Financial liabilities are derecognized when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire or when it is legally released from liability by the creditor.

#### **(c) Subsequent Recognition and Measurement**

Financial instruments are classified at i) amortized cost, (ii) fair value through other comprehensive income or (iii) fair value through profit or loss.

##### **(i)     Amortized Cost**

Financial instruments at amortized cost are accounted for at their amortized cost according to the effective interest method. Amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Finance income and finance costs, foreign currency translation gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any profit or loss upon derecognition is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

##### **(ii)     At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income**

Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income is calculated using the effective interest method and recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains or losses are recognized in equity.

## **Note 3     Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

### **3.9     Financial Assets (continued)**

#### **(c) Subsequent Recognition and Measurement (continued)**

##### **(iii)     At Fair Value through Profit and Loss**

Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains or losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss for the period.

#### **(d) Impairment of financial Assets**

The Company recognizes allowances for expected credit losses for financial assets measured at amortized cost. The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured for an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly from initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment that includes forward-looking information.

Lifetime expected credit losses are the credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

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 estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired may include, among others, delay or default by a debtor, restructuring of an amount owed to the Company that it would not consider in other circumstances, indications that a debtor or issuer will declare bankruptcy, or the disappearance of an active market for an instrument.

In addition, for an investment in an equity instrument, a significant or prolonged decrease in the fair value of the asset, below its cost, represents objective evidence of impairment.

## **Note 3     Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

### **3.9       Financial Assets (continued)**

#### **(d) Impairment of Financial Asset Impairment (continued)**

For receivables, the Company uses the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires it to recognize expected losses over the life of the instrument since initial recognition of the receivable.

All individually significant receivables are tested for specific impairment. Receivables that are not individually significant are tested for collective impairment by grouping items with similar risk characteristics.

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

#### **3.10      Trade and Other Receivables**

Trade receivables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost less any allowance for impairment, calculated using the expected credit loss model as required by IFRS 9.

In the Consolidated Statement of Income the subsequent recovery of amounts previously included in an allowance is credited to cost of sales.

#### **3.11      Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks; term deposits in financial institutions; 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.

#### **3.12      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.

## **Note 3     Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

### **3.13     Interest-bearing Borrowings and Other Financial Liabilities**

Borrowings, 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 Statement of Income over the life of the debt using the effective interest rate method.

### **3.14     Share Capital**

The Company's subscribed and fully-paid shares are classified within equity under share 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 share capital, they are recorded within other equity reserves.

### **3.15 Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging Activities**

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

Subsequent to 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 hedging instruments and the items hedged at the beginning of the transaction, as well as its risk management objectives and strategy for outperforming different hedge transactions. The Company also documents its assessment, 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 items hedged.

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

### **Note 3     Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

#### **3.15     Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging Activities (continued)**

Changes in the fair value of these instruments are recognized directly in equity, to the extent that the hedge is effective. When it is ineffective, changes in fair value are 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)     Fair value hedges**

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

The fair values of derivative instruments used for hedging purposes are shown in Note 11. Movements in the hedging reserve within equity are shown in Note 26. The total fair value of the hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is higher than 12 months and as a current asset or liability if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months.

#### **3.16     Current and Deferred Income Taxes**

Income tax for the period comprises current income taxes and deferred 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 enacted tax laws as of the reporting date.

Deferred taxes are calculated using the Statement of Financial Position based on temporary 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 profit or loss for financial or tax purposes, it is not recognized. Deferred taxes are determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and that are expected to be applied when the related deferred tax asset or liability is realized.

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

Deferred taxes are measured using the tax rate applicable to CSAV under the applicable tax system of 27%.

## **Note 3     Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

### **3.17     Employee Benefits**

#### **(a)     Severance Indemnity Payments**

Commitments arising from 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.

#### **(b)     Short-Term Benefits and Incentives**

The CSAV Group recognizes this obligation on an undiscounted basis when it is contractually obliged or when past practice has created an constructive obligation and is accounted for in profit or loss on an accrual basis.

### **3.18     Provisions**

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

- (a) The Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;
- (b) it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- (c) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount.

For a service contract that is considered onerous, a provision will be recognized and charged to profit or loss for the year, for the lower of the cost of terminating the contract and the net cost of continuing with the contract.

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.

### **Note 3      Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

#### **3.19      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 the minimum mandatory dividend payable accrued as of the date of the reporting date.

#### **3.20      Discontinued Operations**

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

#### **3.21      Finance Income and Finance Costs**

Finance income is accounted for based on its effective rate. Finance costs are recognized in profit or loss when are accrued, except for costs incurred to finance the construction or development of qualified assets, which 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 taxes) for the period is determined by applying the effective interest rate of the borrowings effective during the period in which financial costs were capitalized to the qualified assets.

#### **3.22      Leases**

Lease contracts are recognized as in property, plant and equipment by recognizing a right-of-use asset for property under a lease agreement and a liability equivalent to the present value of payments associated with the agreement. An agreement is or contains a lease if it transmits the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for a consideration. In terms of the effects on net income, each month amortization of the right-of-use asset will be recognized in the account right-of-use leased asset on a straight-line basis over the life of the agreement, along with the corresponding installment of the finance cost to update the lease liability. In the event of amendments to the lease agreement, such as the lease value, term, unit of indexation, associated interest rate, etc., the lessee will recognize the amount of the new measurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

The lease liability is recognized at inception as the present value of all lease payments outstanding at the beginning of the lease term. These payments are calculated by discounting the rate implicit in the lease and include all fixed and variable payments, in addition to the value of purchase options and lease termination option payments.

## **Note 3     Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

### **3.22     Leases (continued)**

The Company may choose not to apply the requirements of IFRS 16 for short-term leases and leases in which the underlying asset is of low value.

### **3.23     Determination of Fair Values**

In accordance to the current CSAV Group policies, in order to determine the fair value of items within financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The valuation methodology used for these items, as applicable, is detailed below: To measure the fair value of an asset or liability, the CSAV Group uses observable market values to the extent possible. Fair values are classified into the following levels of a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques:

**Level 1:** Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

**Level 2:** Inputs other than the quoted prices in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (prices) or indirectly (price derivatives).

**Level 3:** Inputs for assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable variables).

#### **(a)     Financial Assets**

The fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is determined at fair.

#### **(b)     Derivatives**

The fair value of derivative contracts is based on market quotes.

### **3.24     Earnings (Losses) per Share**

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

### **3.25     Dividend Distributions**

The Company has defined a policy for distributing dividends in accordance with article 79 of the Chilean Public Company Act, which establishes that, except if unanimously agreed otherwise by the shareholders of all issued shares, listed corporations should distribute a cash dividend to its shareholders on an annual basis, at pro rata of

## **Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

### **3.25 Dividend Distributions (continued)**

their shares or at the proportion established in the Company's bylaws if there are preferred shares, of at least 30% of profit for each period, except when an accumulated deficit from prior years must be absorbed.

The distribution of dividends to the Company's shareholders is recognized as a non-financial liability in CSAV's annual consolidated accounts in the period in which they accrue.

### **3.26 Environment**

Disbursements related to environmental protection are recorded in profit or loss as and when incurred.

## **Note 4 Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates**

The Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2022, record no 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 main asset, through its investment in 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 directly affect the value of CSAV's investment in that joint venture and the associated dividend flow from HLAG and its capital requirements.

CSAV's investment in HLAG represents 89.06% of its total consolidated assets as of December 31, 2022. HLAG is a global shipping company headquartered in Germany that transports container cargo on all main global routes. It is a public company (Aktiengesellschaft) and is listed on the Frankfurt and Hamburg stock exchanges. Although CSAV jointly controls HLAG together with two other shareholders through a shareholder agreement, this German company has an independent management team that controls and manages its risks autonomously and in accordance with the standards of a shareholders company subject to regulations currently effective in Germany and, therefore, to applicable regulations in the European Union.

Accordingly, the financial risks to which CSAV is exposed can be classified into: (a) Operational Risk, (b) Credit Risk, (c) Liquidity Risk and (d) Market Risk. The Company seeks to minimize the potential effects of these risks for

## Note 5 Financial Risk Management (continued)

establishing internal financial risk management policies and using hedging and financial derivatives.

### (a) Operational Risk

The main business risks for CSAV are those related to (i) the balance of supply and demand for maritime transport, (ii) risks associated with its main geographical markets and (iii) fuel prices.

As stated previously, the container transport business is exclusively operated by HLAG, and its management autonomously manages the financial risks associated with this business, using the instruments and tools provided by the industry and the financial market in under the standards of a shareholders company in Germany. Additional information on these risks and how they are managed by HLAG can be found in its 2022 the Financial Report, which includes its Consolidated Financial Statements prepared under IFRS and is published on its website at the following link (in English): <https://www.hapag-lloyd.com/en/company/ir/publications/financial-report.html>.

The main risks listed above related to operating the business are discussed further in the following section.

#### (i) Supply-Demand Balance

The demand for maritime transport is highly correlated with growth of global GDP and trade. On the other hand, container shipping supply is a function of the global fleet of vessels, which fluctuates based on the delivery of new vessels and the scrapping of vessels that are obsolete or no longer profitable to operate. Therefore, equilibrium in the container transport business, operated and managed by HLAG, is directly affected by changes in these variables.

The imbalance between supply and demand could affect shipping operators at higher or lower manner in relation to their operating fleet (vessel age, fuel consumption and versatility, among other characteristics), the proportion of their fleet which owned and the proportion chartered (operational leverage) in comparison to the industry. Significant exposure to chartered vessels can negatively impact the results and the financial position of operators when charter rates are not correlated with freight rates before fuel costs (ex-bunker rates), either because of market imbalances or the duration of vessel charter agreements at fixed rates.

## Note 5 Financial Risk Management (continued)

### (a) Operational Risk (continued)

The term and age of lease agreements can limit shipping companies' capacity to adjust their operated fleets and amend their vessel sailing speed, in response to abrupt drops in shipping demand, rationalization and cost-cutting initiatives.

HLAG continuously evaluates market conditions to identify any types of threat or extraordinary risks and implement measures to mitigate possible negative impacts. Since early 2020, due to health issues arising from the spread of the coronavirus and the resulting contraction in global demand, HLAG formed Central Crisis Committee to ensure execution of for two important programs, the Operational Continuity Plan, designed to safeguard employee safety and health while keeping the Company operating, and the Performance Safeguarding Program, intended to mitigate the economic effects of the pandemic. Through these programs, more than 90% of office employees were able to work from home, whereas more than 1,700 measures were implemented across the entire organization to decrease costs, restructure services, review investments and increase the Company's liquidity. All these measures have played an important role in minimizing and controlling operational risk.

#### (ii) Geographic Markets

The HLAG joint venture is engaged in container shipping across all major global routes, and it distributes its operations across diverse geographic markets, providing liner services in more than 137 countries. Due to, its geographic diversification, the Company is not particularly exposed to any given geographic market and is able to offset possible market contingencies on certain routes. However, it is still exposed to global variations. Even with a global service network, HLAG's relative exposure is above the industry average on Transatlantic, Latin American and Middle East routes and below average on Transpacific and Intra-Asia routes. As a result of the May 2017 merger of HLAG and UASC, HLAG incorporated UASC's service network and its important cargo volumes along Asia-Europe and the Middle East routes and, resulting from, its relative exposure to the main global routes became more balanced.

#### (iii) Fuel Prices

An important component of the transport industry's cost structure is the cost of energy, or fuel, which is usually called "bunker" within the maritime shipping industry.

In January 2020, new regulations from the International Maritime Organization (IMO 2020) became effective, reducing permitted vessel sulfur oxide emissions from 3.5% to 0.5%

## Note 5 Financial Risk Management (continued)

### (a) Business Risk (continued)

in order to improve air quality and protect the environment. In emission control areas (ECA), the current standard of 0.1% sulfur content will be held. Upon application of this new regulation, the main fuel used by the container shipping industry and HLAG itself to power ships will be VLSFO (Very Low Sulfur Fuel Oil).

Because of fluctuations in fuel prices, a significant proportion of maritime freight sales are agreed with contracts and a percentage of those rates are subject to price adjustments, based on changes in bunker costs. For such, HLAG implemented a Marine Fuel Recovery (MFR) mechanism to recover the incremental costs from using more refined fuel, to be calculated per TEU.

In order to reduce the impact of potential upward volatility in bunker prices on sales and contracts that have such a clause but only with limited coverage, or that are at a fixed price, HLAG takes out fuel price hedges on unhedged volumes, although the use of this tool is more limited.

### (b) Credit Risk

As the Company has no direct customers, its credit risk is derived from exposure to counterparty risk in the case of financial assets or derivatives held with banks or other institutions.

The Company's policy for managing its financial assets (current accounts, term deposits, repo repurchase, derivative contracts, etc.) is to maintain these assets in financial institutions with "investment grade" risk ratings.

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

		As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
	Note	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Banks	7	21,906	3,647
Term deposits	7	75,285	20,003
<b>Total</b>		<b>97,191</b>	<b>23,650</b>

## Note 5 Financial Risk Management (continued)

As of December 31, 2022, the Company maintains economic foreign exchange and interest rate hedge contracts, with the following hedging positions in effect at the end of the year:

			As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
	Note	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	
Banco Santander Chile	Cross currency forward 11	(333)	-	
Citigroup Global Markets Ltd.	Cross currency forward 11	(103)	-	
<b>Total</b>		<b>(436)</b>	<b>-</b>	

### (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 flows, including the effect of contingencies and regulatory requirements associated with its business.

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

It is important to mention that CSAV has specific long-term borrowing secured mainly to finance its investment in HLAG and it has sufficient liquidity to cover its obligations.

As of December 31, 2022, the contractual maturities of its financial liabilities, including estimated principal and interest payments, are detailed below:

As of December 31, 2022	Note	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows	3 Months or Less	3 – 12 Months	1 – 2 Years	2 – 5 Years	More than 5 Years
		ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
<b>Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities</b>								
Bonds payable	20	(100,344)	(114,520)	-	(5,280)	(30,280)	(78,960)	-
Unsecured bank instruments	20	(559,685)	(571,409)	(5,155)	(566,254)	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	16	(1,653)	(2,026)	(72)	(217)	(289)	(868)	(579)
Trade and other payables and payables to related parties	10 and 21	(17,667)	(17,667)	(6,468)	(11,199)	-	-	-
<b>Derivative Financial Liabilities</b>								
Hedging liabilities	11	(436)	(436)	-	(436)	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>(679,785)</b>	<b>(706,058)</b>	<b>(11,695)</b>	<b>(583,386)</b>	<b>(30,569)</b>	<b>(79,828)</b>	<b>(579)</b>

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)

As of December 31, 2021, the contractual maturities of its financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments, are detailed below:

As of December 31, 2021	Note	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows	3 Months or Less	3 – 12 Months	1 – 2 Years	2 – 5 Years	More than 5 Years
		ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>								
Bonds payable	20	(100,221)	(119,800)	-	(5,280)	(5,280)	(109,240)	-
Unsecured bank instruments	20	(500,089)	(507,829)	(5,203)	(461,765)	(40,861)	-	-
Trade and other payables and payables to related parties	10 and 21	(7,610)	(7,610)	(7,610)	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>(607,920)</b>	<b>(635,239)</b>	<b>(12,813)</b>	<b>(467,045)</b>	<b>(46,141)</b>	<b>(109,240)</b>	<b>-</b>

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 and (ii) exchange rates.

When necessary, the Company can use accounting hedges to mitigate changes in these variables. Variations in the market price of these hedges, in accordance with current policy, are recorded in other comprehensive income. Note 11 of these Consolidated Financial Statements detail the derivatives held by the Company, including their fair value.

## Note 5 Financial Risk Management (continued)

### (d) Market Risk (continued)

#### (i) Interest Rate Fluctuations

Interest rate fluctuations impact the Company's floating rate obligations.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company's net asset and liability position in interest-bearing financial instruments with fixed or variable rates, is detailed as follows:

		As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
	Note	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
<b>Financial assets at fixed rates:</b>			
Time deposits	7	75,285	20,003
Bank balances		17,734	23
<b>Total financial assets at fixed rates</b>		<b>93,019</b>	<b>20,026</b>
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>93,019</b>	<b>20,026</b>
<b>Financial liabilities at fixed rates:</b>			
Other financial liabilities		-	-
Finance leases		-	-
Bonds payable	20	(100,344)	(100,221)
Bank loans	20	(554,575)	(485,071)
<b>Total financial liabilities at fixed rates</b>		<b>(654,919)</b>	<b>(585,292)</b>
<b>Financial liabilities at variable rates:</b>			
Hedging liabilities	11	(436)	-
Bank loans	20	(5,110)	(15,018)
<b>Total financial liabilities at variable rates</b>		<b>(5,546)</b>	<b>(15,018)</b>
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<b>(660,465)</b>	<b>(600,310)</b>
Net fixed-rate position		(561,900)	(565,266)
Net variable-rate position		(5,546)	(15,018)

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, 2022, that are not hedged is shown in the following table.

## Note 5 Financial Risk Management (continued)

### (d) Market Risk (continued)

#### (i) Interest Rate Fluctuations (continued)

The variation considers: (i) an increase of 1% in the Libor rate, which is used for variable-rate financial liabilities, and (ii) an increase of 1% in the Libor rate, which is primarily used to invest cash surpluses. The combined effect on the Company's results for each year would be the following:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
<b>Effect on net income or loss of</b>		
increase of 100 basis points in 180-day LIBOR and overnight LIBOR	117	(60)

#### (ii) Exchange Rate Fluctuations

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

Most of CSAV's assets and liabilities are expressed in US dollars. However, the Company has certain assets and liabilities in other currencies, which are detailed in Note 31 to these Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Company reduces the risk of currency fluctuations by regularly converting any balance in local currency that exceeds payment needs in that currency to US dollars.

The following table shows the maximum exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency of the Company's non-U.S. dollar-denominated financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

As of December 31, 2022	Euro	Chilean Peso / UF	Total
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Cash and cash equivalents	17,837	69	17,906
Trade and other receivables (current and non-current)	-	252	252
Tax assets	-	1,076	1,076
Trade payables and tax liabilities (current and non-current)	(212)	(6,234)	(6,446)
<b>Net exposure</b>	<b>17,625</b>	<b>(4,837)</b>	<b>12,788</b>

## Note 5 Financial Risk Management (continued)

### (d) Market Risk (continued)

#### (ii) Exchange rate fluctuations (continued)

As of December 31, 2021	Euro	Chilean Peso / UF	Total
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Cash and cash equivalents	28	52	80
Trade and other receivables (current and non-current)	-	112	112
Tax assets	-	249	249
Trade payables and tax liabilities (current and non-current)	(112)	(2,354)	(2,466)
<b>Net exposure</b>	<b>(84)</b>	<b>(1,941)</b>	<b>(2,025)</b>

The potential effect of a 10% depreciation in the US dollar with respect to other important currencies to which the Company is exposed as of December 31, 2022, would have an estimated loss of ThUS\$1,279 on the Company's results for the year then ended (profit of ThUS\$203 for the year ended December 31, 2021), keeping all other variables constant.

## Note 6 Segment Reporting

The CSAV Group has identified one single operating segment as of December 31, 2022:

Container Shipping: These are the container shipping services operated by its associate HLAG, represented by the investment in that joint venture, plus certain assets and liabilities related to the container shipping business that are controlled by CSAV (deferred tax assets, financial liabilities to finance the investment and others).

In accordance with IFRS 8, this segment has been defined as the CSAV Group's main business line. Its performance is reviewed regularly by the Company's senior management using regularly available information in order to: (i) measure the business performance; (ii) evaluate its risks; and (iii) allocate the resources it requires.

The information regularly analyzed by CSAV's senior management consists of profit or loss and management information for this segment, whether operated directly by CSAV or its domestic or foreign subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

## Note 6 Segment Reporting (continued)

Although the Company's management and accounting reports may have different classifications and views, they are both determined using the policies described in Note 3 to these Consolidated Financial Statements. As a result, there are no differences in the totals in measurements of results profits or loss, assets and liabilities for this segment and the accounting criteria applied for the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Profits or loss by segment for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are detailed as follows:

Statement of Income by Operating Segment	For the year ended December 31, 2022		For the year ended December 31, 2021	
	Container Shipping	Total	Container Shipping	Total
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Revenue	-	-	-	-
Cost of sales	-	-	-	-
<b>Gross margin</b>	-	-	-	-
Other income	-	-	519	519
Administrative expenses	(40,910)	(40,910)	(23,711)	(23,711)
Other profit	2,483	2,483	126	126
<b>Net operating loss</b>	<b>(38,427)</b>	<b>(38,427)</b>	<b>(23,066)</b>	<b>(23,066)</b>
Finance income	1,854	1,854	155	155
Finance costs	(21,828)	(21,828)	(12,160)	(12,160)
Share of net (loss) of associates	5,378,280	5,378,280	3,220,370	3,220,370
Foreign currency translation differences	(5,763)	(5,763)	(8,195)	(8,195)
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>5,314,116</b>	<b>5,314,116</b>	<b>3,177,104</b>	<b>3,177,104</b>
Income tax benefit (expense) from continuing operations	249,162	249,162	32,966	32,966
<b>Profit from continuing operations</b>	<b>5,563,278</b>	<b>5,563,278</b>	<b>3,210,070</b>	<b>3,210,070</b>
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	(69)	(69)	7	7
<b>Profit for the period</b>	<b>5,563,209</b>	<b>5,563,209</b>	<b>3,210,077</b>	<b>3,210,077</b>
<b>Profit attributable to:</b>				
Owners of the company	5,563,209	5,563,209	3,210,077	3,210,077
<b>Profit for the period</b>	<b>5,563,209</b>	<b>5,563,209</b>	<b>3,210,077</b>	<b>3,210,077</b>

## Note 6 Segment Reporting (continued)

Assets and liabilities by segment as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, are summarized as follows:

	As of December 31, 2022		As of December 31, 2021	
	Container Shipping	Total	Container Shipping	Total
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Segment asset	1,126,913	1,126,913	276,410	276,410
Associates and joint ventures	9,169,662	9,169,662	5,748,798	5,748,798
Segment liabilities	2,382,078	2,382,078	1,142,539	1,142,539
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>7,914,497</b>	<b>7,914,497</b>	<b>4,882,669</b>	<b>4,882,669</b>

Cash flows by segment for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are detailed as follows:

Statement of Cash Flows by Operating Segments	For the year ended December 31, 2022		For the year ended December 31, 2021	
	Container Shipping	Total	Container Shipping	Total
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(29,572)	(29,572)	(19,024)	(19,024)
Net cash flows generated from investing activities	1,468,582	1,468,582	218,973	218,973
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(1,333,978)	(1,333,978)	(260,484)	(260,484)
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(31,523)	(31,523)	2,555	2,555
<b>Decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>73,509</b>	<b>73,509</b>	<b>(57,980)</b>	<b>(57,980)</b>

## Note 6 Segment Reporting (continued)

In accordance with IFRS 8, paragraph 33, non-current assets detailed by geographic segment are detailed as follows:

Non-Current Assets (1)	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Europe	9,169,662	5,748,798
America	10,485	10,625
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,180,147</b>	<b>5,759,423</b>

- (1) Includes balances of property, plant and equipment, investment property, intangible assets other than goodwill and equity accounted investees.

## Note 7 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are detailed as follows:

	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Cash on hand	6	38
Cash in banks	21,906	3,647
Term deposits	75,285	20,003
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,197</b>	<b>23,688</b>

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company has no restricted funds in cash and cash equivalents that are not freely available.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, cash and cash equivalents are detailed by currency as follows:

	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
Currency	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
US dollar	79,291	23,608
Chilean peso	69	52
Euro	17,837	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,197</b>	<b>23,688</b>

## Note 8 Other Financial Assets

Other financial assets are detailed as follows:

	Current		Non-Current	
	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Investments in other companies	-	-	63	63
<b>Total other financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>63</b>

## Note 9 Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables are detailed as follows:

	Current	
	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Other receivables	361	298
Impairment of other receivables	-	(186)
<b>Other receivables, net</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>Total receivables, net</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>112</b>

Most current trade and other receivables are due within three months from the reporting date.

There are no receivables classified as non-current for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Other receivables primarily include prepayments to suppliers and receivables from personnel, among others.

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

The Company records allowances for impairment of trade receivables using the expected credit loss model.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, trade and other receivables net of impairment total ThUS\$ 361 and ThUS\$ 112, respectively, and are detailed by maturity in the table below.

## Note 9 Trade and Other Receivables (continued)

Changes in allowances for impairment of trade and other receivables are detailed as follows:

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Opening balance of allowance for doubtful accounts	186	125
Increase (decrease) in impairment for the period	(186)	61
<b>Closing balance of allowance for doubtful accounts</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>186</b>

Once out-of-court and legal collections have been exhausted, the related receivables are written off against the allowances recorded. The CSAV Group only uses the allowance method and not the direct write-off method in order to better control and monitor such these accounts.

## Note 10 Balances and Transactions with Related Parties

The net balance of receivables due from and payables due to non-consolidated related parties is detailed in the following table:

Current	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Payables due to related parties	-	(7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(7)</b>

### (a) Receivables due from and Payables Related Parties:

Receivables due from and payables due to related parties arise from routine business transactions performed under market conditions, considering their price and payment.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company has no receivables due from or payables due to related parties classified as non-current.

## Note 10 Balances and Transactions with Related Parties (continued)

Payables due to related parties are detailed as follows:

Taxpayer ID No.	Country	Company	Transaction	Relationship	Currency	Current	
						12.31.2022	12.31.2021
						ThUS\$	ThUS\$
76.380.217-5	Chile	Hapag-Lloyd Chile SpA	Current account	Common shareholder and/or director	US\$	-	-
Total						-	-

### (b) Transactions with related parties:

The following table details transactions with related parties:

Company	Taxpayer ID No.	Country	Relationship	Transaction	Transaction Amount for the Year Ended December 31,		Effect on Results for the Year Ended December 31,	
					2022	2021	2022	2021
					ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Banco de Chile	97.004.000-5	Chile	Common shareholder and/or director	Loans received	23,333	140,000	-	-
Banco de Chile	97.004.000-5	Chile	Common shareholder and/or director	Interest on loans	4,826	529	(4,826)	(529)
Banco de Chile	97.004.000-5	Chile	Common shareholder and/or director	Services received	-	1	-	(1)
Banchile Asesoría Financiera S.A.	96.543.250-7	Chile	Common shareholder and/or director	Services received	867	-	(867)	-
Hapag Lloyd Chile SPA	76.380.217-5	Chile	Common shareholder and/or director	Real estate lease	-	519	-	519
Claro y Compañía	79.753.810-8	Chile	Common shareholder and/or director	Services received	680	-	(680)	-

## Note 10 Balances and Transactions with Related Parties (continued)

### Compensation of Board of Directors and Key Management Personnel

#### (a) Board Compensation

During the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company's Board received the following amounts:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Fees	383	400
Profit sharing	13,120	8,860
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,503</b>	<b>9,260</b>

As of December 31, 2022, the Company provided ThUS\$ 13,143 of profit sharing debited to profit for 2022 (ThUS\$ 5,809 as of December 31, 2021), which will be paid during the following period. That provision is presented in Other provisions (Note 22).

The profit sharing of the director Arturo Claro<sup>†</sup> for a gross amount of ThCh\$1,945,561, equivalent to ThUS\$ 2,273, is pending payment at year-end 2022 and is presented in current trade and other payables.

#### (b) Compensation of Key Management Personnel

The Company's key personnel are those members of management included on CSAV's Private Payroll. During the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, CSAV's key personnel was paid the following amounts:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Short-term employee compensation	9,351	5,218
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,351</b>	<b>5,218</b>

On average, seven CSAV executives were classified as key personnel during the year ended December 31, 2022. On average, two CSAV executives were classified as key personnel during the same period last year.

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

## Note 11 Hedging Assets and Liabilities

Hedging assets and liabilities are presented under other current financial assets and other current financial liabilities, respectively:

As of December 31, 2022, the Company held currency swaps agreements to convert to euros US\$ 520 million in loans used to finance the temporary deductions of 26.375% of the dividend that the associate Hapag Lloyd AG distributed in May 2022. Since this deductions arising from receivable in euros of Th€ 486,755, these swaps are a natural hedge as the Company has a liability in the same currency for a similar amount.

Derivative	Institution	Agreement Date	Maturity Date	Currency	As of December 31, 2022 Recognized in Income Statement
					ThUS\$
Swap	Banco Santander Chile	Jun-2022	Jun-2023	EUR/US\$	(333)
Swap	Citigroup Global Markets Ltd.	Jun-2022	Jun-2023	EUR/US\$	(103)
<b>Total</b>					<b>(436)</b>

## Note 12 Other Non-Financial Assets

Other non-financial assets are detailed below:

Other Non-Financial Assets	Non-Current	
	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Other	40	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>

The item other includes payments of other customary duties and guarantees by the Company.

## Note 13 Investments in Subsidiaries

### (a) Consolidated Subsidiaries

The Company has consolidated investments in subsidiaries, as described in Note 3 of these Consolidated Financial Statements, which are detailed as follows:

Taxpayer ID Number	Company	Country	Currency	Ownership Interest as of December 31,					
				2022			2021		
				Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total
Foreign	CSAV Germany Container Holding GmbH	Germany	US\$	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		100.00%
Foreign	Tollo Shipping Co. S.A. and Subsidiaries*	Panama	US\$	0.00%	-	0.00%	100.00%	-	100.00%
Foreign	Norgistics México S.A. de C.V. *	Mexico	US\$	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	100.00%	100.00%
Foreign	Corvina Shipping Co. S.A.*	Panama	US\$	0.00%	-	0.00%	100.00%	-	100.00%
96.838.050-7	Compañía Naviera Rio Blanco S.A.*	Chile	US\$	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.00%	1.00%	100.00%
76.028.729-6	Norgistics Holding S.A.*	Chile	US\$	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.00%	1.00%	100.00%

\* Subsidiaries dissolved during the second half of 2022 as indicated in Note 13 c.1) to these consolidated financial statements.

## Note 13 Investments in Subsidiaries (continued)

### (b) Summarized Financial Information:

The summarized financial information of the Company's subsidiaries as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

As of December 31, 2022:

Company Name	Current Assets	Non-Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Non-Current Liabilities	Operating Revenue	Profit (Loss) for the Period
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Tollo Shipping Co. S.A. and Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	(80)
Corvina Shipping Co. S.A.	-	-	-	-	-	(90)
Norgistics Holding S.A.	-	-	-	-	-	(14)
Compañía Naviera Rio Blanco S.A.	-	-	-	-	-	(33)
CSAV Germany Container Holding GmbH	530,506	9,169,678	19,409	529,761	-	5,401,177

As of December 31, 2021:

Company Name	Current Assets	Non-Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Non-Current Liabilities	Operating Revenue	Profit (Loss) for the Period
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Tollo Shipping Co. S.A. and Subsidiaries	79	-	755,334	-	-	(17)
Corvina Shipping Co. S.A.	755,254	-	22	-	-	(9)
Norgistics Holding S.A.	1,674	-	1	-	-	(22)
Compañía Naviera Rio Blanco S.A.	1	-	2,279	-	-	(10)
CSAV Germany Container Holding GmbH	703	5,748,799	30,037	1,673,785	-	3,299,621

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, there are no subsidiaries with non-controlling interests.

CSAV granted loans to its subsidiary CSAV Germany Container Holding GmbH as part of the merger process with HLAG during 2014 and share purchases until the year 2020. CSAV recognizes the interest accrued on a monthly basis and eliminates the transaction upon consolidation. As these loans are in euros, any exchange differences generated and interest on these loans are not eliminated to calculate taxable income in Chile, in accordance with current tax legislation. As of December 31, 2022, the balance of this loan (principal plus interest) is Th€ 503,864, equivalent to ThUS\$ 539,238.

## **Note 13 Investments in Subsidiaries (continued)**

### **(c) Movements in Investments:**

c.1) During the year ended December 31, 2022, several non-operating subsidiaries were dissolved in order to simplify the corporate structure. Movements in these investments are detailed as follows:

- c.1.1) August 23, 2022, dissolution of Norgistics México S.A. de C.V.
- c.1.2) November 1, 2022 merger of Tollo Shipping Co. S.A. and Corvina Shipping Co S.A.
- c.1.3) December 1, 2022, dissolution of Corvina Shipping Co. S.A.
- c.1.4) December 15, 2022, dissolution of Compañía Naviera Rio Blanco S.A.
- c.1.5) December 30, 2022, dissolution of Norgistics Holding SpA.

c.2) During the year ended December 31, 2021, the subsidiary Navibras Comercial Maritima e Afretamentos Ltda., was liquidated.

## Note 14 Equity Method Investments

### As of December 31, 2022

As described in Note 1 to these Consolidated Financial Statements, as of December 31, 2022, CSAV has a 30% interest in and is one of the largest shareholders of Hapag-Lloyd AG (HLAG), which is headquartered in Hamburg, Germany. In addition, with respect to its investment in HLAG, the Company is party to a joint control agreement with the two other shareholders of this German company: the City of Hamburg, through its holding company HGV Hamburger Gesellschaft für Vermögens- und Beteiligungsmanagement mbH (HGV), which holds 13.86% of the share capital; and German businessman Klaus Michael Kühne, through Kühne Maritime GmbH (KM), who owns 29.77%; together, they hold approximately 73.63% of HLAG. By virtue of the above, based on CSAV's shareholding in HLAG and the existence and characteristics of the aforementioned joint control agreement, in accordance with IFRS 11, CSAV's investment in HLAG has been defined as a joint venture that must be accounted for using the equity method in accordance with IAS 28. This definition has remained unchanged since the date on which CSAV acquired its original interest in HLAG during the business combination of its container shipping business and HLAG in 2014.

Movements in investments in associates and joint ventures as of December 31, 2022, are detailed as follows:

Name of Associate or Joint Venture	Country	Functional Currency	Direct and Indirect Ownership Interest	Opening Balance	Share of Profit (Loss)	Share of Other Comprehensive Income	Share of Other Equity Reserves	Dividends Received	Balance as of December 31, 2022
				ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Hapag-Lloyd AG	Germany	US\$	30.00%	5,748,798	5,378,280	44,821	(12,462)	(1,989,775)	9,169,662
<b>Total</b>				<b>5,748,798</b>	<b>5,378,280</b>	<b>44,821</b>	<b>(12,462)</b>	<b>(1,989,775)</b>	<b>9,169,662</b>

Movements in CSAV's investment in the Hapag-Lloyd AG (HLAG) joint venture during the year ended December 31, 2022, are detailed as follows:

- (a) Share of Profit (Loss): HLAG's Profit attributable to owners of the company for the year ended December 31, 2022, reached ThUS\$17,946,194. Based on the percentage owned by CSAV as of December 31, 2022, the Company recognized profit of ThUS\$5,383,955. To that amount, CSAV must add the fair value adjustment of HLAG's assets and liabilities, based on the Purchase Price Allocation (PPA) reports prepared for each acquisition. That adjustment for the year ended December 31, 2022, based on the percentage ownership for the period, gives a smaller result of ThUS\$5,675 in addition to its direct share of HLAG's results. With that, the result from CSAV's interest in that joint venture for the year ended December 31, 2022, was income of ThUS\$5,378,280.

**Note 14**      **Equity Method Investments (continued)**

- (b) Share of Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) and Other Equity Reserves: HLAG recorded other comprehensive income (in US dollars) for the year ended December 31, 2022, consisting of a profit of ThUS\$133,239 from revaluing its defined benefit plans (CSAV's stake is ThUS\$39,972), a loss of ThUS\$26,437 for exchange differences (CSAV's stake is ThUS\$7,932) and a profit of ThUS\$42,601 on cash flow hedges (CSAV's stake is ThUS\$12,781), giving a total profit of ThUS\$149,403 and a profit of ThUS\$44,821 for CSAV's stake in the other comprehensive income of the joint venture. During the period, the Company also recognized its share of HLAG's other equity movements, namely a reduction of ThUS\$12,462 in equity presented in other reserves.
- (c) Dividends: During the second quarter of 2022, a gross dividend of ThUS\$1,989,775 was received. This figure is before the temporary withholding tax of 26.375% applicable to dividends under German law.

For example, since HLAG is a publicly-listed corporation in Germany that trades its shares on several stock exchanges in that country, the market value of CSAV's investment in the joint venture as of December 31, 2022, was ThUS\$10,022,129.

#### Note 14 Equity Method Investments (continued)

Movements in investments in associates and joint ventures as of December 31, 2021, are detailed as follows:

Name of Associate or Joint Venture	Country	Functional Currency	Direct and Indirect Ownership Interest	Opening Balance	Share of Profit (Loss)	Share of Other Comprehensive Income	Share of Other Equity Reserves	Dividends Received	Balance as of December 31, 2021
				ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Hapag-Lloyd AG	Germany	US\$	30.00%	2,738,113	3,220,370	17,750	(1,711)	(225,724)	5,748,798
<b>Total</b>				<b>2,738,113</b>	<b>3,220,370</b>	<b>17,750</b>	<b>(1,711)</b>	<b>(225,724)</b>	<b>5,748,798</b>

Movements in CSAV's investment in the Hapag-Lloyd AG (HLAG) joint venture during the year ended December 31, 2021, are detailed as follows:

- Share of Profit (Loss): HLAG's profit attributable to owners of the company for the year ended December 31, 2021, reached ThUS\$ 10,738,012. Based on the percentage owned by CSAV as of December 31, 2021, the Company recognized profit of ThUS\$ 3,221,462. To that amount, CSAV must add the fair value adjustment of HLAG's assets and liabilities, based on the Purchase Price Allocation (PPA) reports prepared for each acquisition. That adjustment for the year ended December 31, 2021, based on the percentage ownership for the period, gives a smaller result of ThUS\$ 1,092 in addition to its direct share of HLAG's results. With that, the result from CSAV's interest in that joint venture for the year ended December 31, 2021, was income of ThUS\$ 3,220,370.
- Share of Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) and Other Equity Reserves: HLAG recorded other comprehensive income (in US dollars) for the year ended December 31, 2021, consisting of a profit of ThUS\$80,529 from revaluing its defined benefit plans (CSAV's stake is ThUS\$ 24,159), a loss of ThUS\$ 39,430 for exchange differences (CSAV's stake is ThUS\$11,829) and a profit of ThUS\$ 18,069 on cash flow hedges (CSAV's stake is ThUS\$5,420), giving a total profit of ThUS\$59,168 and a profit of ThUS\$ 17,750 for CSAV's stake in the other comprehensive income of the joint venture. During the period, the Company also recognized its share of HLAG's other equity movements, namely a reduction of ThUS\$ 1,711 in equity presented in other reserves.

**Note 14**      **Equity Method Investments (continued)**

(c) Dividend: During the second quarter of 2021, it received a dividend of ThUS\$225,724.

For example, since HLAG is a publicly-listed corporation in Germany that trades its shares on several stock exchanges in that country, the market value of CSAV's investment in the joint venture as of December 31, 2021, was ThUS\$16,524,430.

**Note 14 Equity Method Investments (continued)**

**Summarized financial information regarding associates and joint ventures as of:**

Name of Associate or Joint Venture	Hapag-Lloyd AG (1)	
	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
Ownership interest	30.00%	30.00%
	<b>ThUS\$</b>	<b>ThUS\$</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	16,264,546	8,741,374
Current assets	23,263,676	12,937,071
Non-current assets	18,034,805	17,298,436
Current liabilities	6,828,744	6,743,586
Non-current liabilities	4,674,636	5,199,717
Current financial liabilities	1,485,932	1,537,699
Non-current financial liabilities	4,317,898	4,683,995

  

Name of Associate or Joint Venture	Hapag-Lloyd AG (1)	
	Balance as of December 31, 2022	Balance as of December 31, 2021
Ownership interest	30.00%	30.00%
	<b>ThUS\$</b>	<b>ThUS\$</b>
Revenue	36,401,128	26,356,233
Cost of sales	(16,476,002)	(13,946,512)
Profit for the period (2)	17,946,194	10,738,012
Other comprehensive income	149,403	59,168
Depreciation and amortization	(2,006,603)	(1,730,925)
Finance income	265,888	25,197
Interest expense	(242,098)	(315,376)
Income tax expense	(211,361)	(72,529)

(1) This information comes directly from the Consolidated Financial Statements of HLAG in US dollars and, therefore, does not include the effects of the PPAs presented by CSAV.

(2) Profit (loss) attributable to the owners of the Company.

## Note 15 Property, Plant and Equipment

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

	As of December 31, 2022			As of December 31, 2021		
	Gross PP&E	Accumulated Depreciation	Net PP&E	Gross PP&E	Accumulated Depreciation	Net PP&E
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Machinery and equipment	31	(30)	1	31	(30)	1
Office equipment	54	(30)	24	31	(27)	4
Other	1,110	-	1,110	1,167	-	1,167
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>(60)</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>(57)</b>	<b>1,172</b>

As of the date these Consolidated Financial Statements were closed, the Company and its subsidiaries recorded no impairment indication in its property, plant and equipment.

The detail and movements of the different classes of property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2022, are provided in the following table:

As of December 31, 2022	Machinery and Equipment, Net	Office Equipment, Net	Other Property, Plant and Equipment, Net	Property, Plant and Equipment, Net
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Opening balance	1	4	1,167	1,172
Additions	-	24	-	24
Disposals (sale of assets)	-	-	(18)	(18)
Transfers to (from) right-of-use assets	-	-	(39)	(39)
Depreciation expense	-	(4)	-	(4)
Total changes in PPE	-	20	(57)	(37)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>1,135</b>

#### Note 15 Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

The details and movements of the different categories of property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2021, are provided in the following table:

As of December 31, 2021	Buildings, Net	Machinery and Equipment, Net	Office Equipment, Net	Other Property, Plant and Equipment, Net	Total Property, Plant and Equipment, Net
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Opening balance	1,229	2	7	1,128	2,366
Additions	-	-	4	39	43
Depreciation expense	(17)	(1)	(7)	-	(25)
Reclassified to assets held for sale (discontinued operations)	(1,212)	-	-	-	(1,212)
Total changes in PPE	(1,229)	(1)	(3)	39	(1,194)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>1,172</b>

## Note 16 Right-of-Use Assets and Lease Liabilities

### a) Right-of-Use Assets

As of December 31, 2022, movements in right-of-use leased assets subject to IFRS 16 are as follows:

As of December 31, 2022	
	ThUS\$
Opening balance	-
Additions	2,786
Amortization for the period	(307)
Revaluation adjustment	166
Transfers to PPE	39
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>2,684</b>

### b) Lease Liability

This item includes obligations arising from commercial lease agreements with third parties.

The Company's obligation related to this lease as of December 31, 2022, is detailed as follows:

Debtor Taxpayer ID	Company	Debtor Country	Currency or Adjustment Unit	Repayment Terms	Interest Rate	Total Debt Outstanding	Current Debt as of 12/31/2022	Up to 3 months	3 to 12 months	Non-Current Debt as of 12/31/2022	1 to 2 Years	2 to 3 Years	3 to 4 Years	4 to 5 Years	More than 5 Years
						ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
90.160.000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	UF	Monthly	5.91%	1,653	289	72	217	1,364	208	221	234	249	452
<b>Total</b>						<b>1,653</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>452</b>

## Note 17 Investment Property

The details and movements of the different categories of investment property as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, are provided in the following table:

As of December 31, 2022	Land	Buildings, Net	Investment Property
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Opening balance	1,963	7,490	9,453
Depreciation expense	-	(103)	(103)
Total changes	-	(103)	(103)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>1,963</b>	<b>7,387</b>	<b>9,350</b>

As of December 31, 2021	Land	Buildings, Net	Investment Property
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Opening balance	1,963	7,595	9,558
Depreciation expense	-	(102)	(102)
Disposals (sale of assets)	-	(3)	(3)
Total changes	-	(105)	(105)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>1,963</b>	<b>7,490</b>	<b>9,453</b>

As of December 31, 2022, the Company has classified part of its property, plant and equipment that is not directly used in its operations but is leased to third parties or kept for investment purposes as investment property in accordance with the accounting policy described in section 3.6 to these Consolidated Financial Statements.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recorded no rental income associated with investment property from the lease of real estate. During the same period in 2021, it presented income of ThUS\$519, recorded in other income.

The estimated fair value of the Company's investment property as of December 31, 2022, amounts to ThUS\$17,646, which is higher than its carrying amount.

## Note 18 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, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Remaining VAT tax credit	1,076	249
Recoverable income taxes (1)	512,736	-
<b>Total current tax assets</b>	<b>513,812</b>	<b>249</b>

- (1) Recoverable taxes are from the temporary withholding on dividends from Hapag Lloyd AG, net of income taxes payable by the German subsidiary CSAV Germany Container Holding GmbH.

### Current Tax Liabilities:

Current Tax Liabilities	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Income tax provision	18,005	-
Reclassification to recoverable income taxes	(8,192)	-
Other taxes payable	4	4
<b>Total current tax liabilities</b>	<b>9,817</b>	<b>4</b>

## Note 19 Current and Deferred Income Taxes

According to current tax legislation and regulations as of December 31, 2022, using the current rate of 27% as stipulated by Law No. 20,780, CSAV has calculated an estimated tax loss of ThUS\$1,840,204 (ThUS\$877,079 as of December 31, 2021). Therefore, it has not made a standalone income tax provision.

In the context of an audit of the tax loss carryforward declared by CSAV for the tax year 2020, on November 8 and 17, 2022, the Chilean Internal Revenue Service ("SII") issued requests for new information, specifically background information regarding the origin of the referred tax loss carryforward as of said date. This request was also extended to the corporate structure of CSAV's investment in Germany, CSAV's influence in the administration or management of Hapag-Lloyd and the way in which CSAV recognizes foreign source income, in light of Article 41 G of the Income Tax Law. As of the issuance of these financial statements, that

## Note 19 Current and Deferred Income Taxes (continued)

audit process is still underway and the Company has requested and is awaiting the SII's formal pronouncement regarding the audited matters. For its part, CSAV has fully and opportunely complied with all the information requirements from the authority.

As of December 31, 2022, CSAV has recorded a provision for single tax under Article 21 of the Income Tax Law of ThUS\$4. The Company had a provision for this tax of ThUS\$4 as of December 31, 2021.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company has not recorded any accumulated earnings and profits.

### a) Deferred Taxes

The detail of deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

Types of Temporary Differences	Deferred Tax Assets	
	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Tax losses	496,855	236,811
Provisions	5,416	3,509
<b>Total</b>	<b>502,271</b>	<b>240,320</b>

The Company has recorded the aforementioned amount for the balance of tax losses as of year-end as deferred tax assets, since it is likely that its future tax earnings will enable it to use that asset, in accordance with IAS 12.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company estimates that these future tax earnings will come from dividends from CSAV's investment in the HLAG joint venture through its subsidiary in Germany, CSAV Germany Container Holding GmbH.

The detail of deferred tax liabilities as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

Types of Temporary Differences	Deferred Tax Liabilities	
	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Accrued finance income	(2,559)	(8,084)
Other	(942)	(639)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(3,501)</b>	<b>(8,723)</b>

## Note 19 Current and Deferred Income Taxes (continued)

### a) Deferred Taxes (continued)

The following table shows movements of deferred tax assets and liabilities recorded during the year ended December 31, 2022:

Types of Temporary Differences	Balance as of January 1, 2022	Recognized in Profit (Loss)	Balance as of December 31, 2022
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Tax losses	236,811	260,044	496,855
Provisions	3,509	1,907	5,416
<b>Total deferred tax assets</b>	<b>240,320</b>	<b>261,951</b>	<b>502,271</b>

Types of Temporary Differences	Balance as of January 1, 2022	Recognized in Profit (Loss)	Balance as of December 31, 2022
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Accrued finance income	8,084	(5,525)	2,559
Other deferred tax liabilities	639	303	942
<b>Total deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>8,723</b>	<b>(5,222)</b>	<b>3,501</b>

The following table shows movements of deferred tax assets and liabilities recorded during the year ended December 31, 2021:

Types of Temporary Differences	Balance as of January 1, 2021	Recognized in Profit (Loss)	Balance as of December 31, 2021
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Tax losses	201,094	35,717	236,811
Provisions	2,639	870	3,509
<b>Total deferred tax assets</b>	<b>203,733</b>	<b>36,587</b>	<b>240,320</b>

Types of Temporary Differences	Balance as of January 1, 2021	Recognized in Profit (Loss)	Balance as of December 31, 2021
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Accrued finance income	4,969	3,115	8,084
Other deferred taxes	304	335	639
<b>Total deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>5,273</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>8,723</b>

## Note 19 Current and Deferred Income Taxes (continued)

### b) Effect of current and deferred income taxes on profit or loss

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Current income tax expense		
Current tax expense (*)	(18,007)	(167)
Expense for ITL Art. 21 tax	(4)	(4)
<b>Current tax expense, net, total</b>	<b>(18,011)</b>	<b>(171)</b>
Deferred tax benefit		
Origin and reversal of temporary differences	267,173	33,137
<b>Total deferred tax benefit, net</b>	<b>267,173</b>	<b>33,137</b>
<b>Income tax benefit</b>	<b>249,162</b>	<b>32,966</b>
Income tax benefit, continuing operations	249,162	32,966
Income tax benefit, discontinued operations	17	-

(\*) Mainly foreign taxes

### c) Taxes recognized in profit or loss by foreign and Chilean entities

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
<b>Current tax expense:</b>		
Current tax expense, net, foreign	(18,007)	(167)
Current tax expense, net, Chilean	(4)	(4)
<b>Current tax expense, net</b>	<b>(18,011)</b>	<b>(171)</b>
<b>Deferred tax benefit:</b>		
Deferred tax benefit, Chilean	267,173	33,137
<b>Deferred tax benefit, net</b>	<b>267,173</b>	<b>33,137</b>
<b>Income tax benefit, net</b>	<b>249,162</b>	<b>32,966</b>
Income tax benefit, continuing operations	249,162	32,966
Income tax benefit, discontinued operations	17	-

## Note 19 Current and Deferred Income Taxes (continued)

### d) 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	For the year ended December 31,			
		2022		2021
		ThUS\$		ThUS\$
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>5,563,209</b>		<b>3,210,077</b>
Total income tax benefit		249,162		32,966
Profit before tax		5,314,047		3,177,111
Reconciliation of effective tax rate	<b>27.00%</b>	<b>(1,434,793)</b>	<b>27.00%</b>	<b>(857,820)</b>
Tax effect of rates in other jurisdictions	(4.25%)	225,700	0.00%	(122)
Tax effect of non-taxable revenue	(27.44%)	1,458,255	(28.04%)	890,877
Other decreases in statutory taxes	0.00%	-	(0.00%)	31
<b>Total adjustments to tax benefit using statutory rate</b>	<b>(31.69%)</b>	<b>1,683,955</b>	<b>(28.04%)</b>	<b>890,786</b>
<b>Income tax benefit using effective rate</b>	<b>(4.69%)</b>	<b>249,162</b>	<b>(1.04%)</b>	<b>32,966</b>
Income tax benefit, continuing operations		249,162		32,966
Income tax benefit, discontinued operations		17		-

As mentioned in Note 13 of these Consolidated Financial Statements, the euro depreciated with respect to the dollar during the year ended December 31, 2022, thus generating a negative exchange difference on the loan that CSAV (standalone entity) maintains with its German subsidiary CSAV Germany Container Holding GmbH. Thus, the negative exchange difference generated a net financial loss for the Company that, although eliminated for consolidation purposes, for tax purposes is added to the deferred tax asset recorded for that tax loss carry forward as of December 31, 2022.

## Note 20 Other Financial Liabilities

Other financial liabilities are detailed as follows:

Other Financial Liabilities	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
	Current	Current
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Bank loans (a)	559,685	460,162
Bonds payable (c)	758	758
Hedging liabilities (Note 11)	436	-
<b>Total current</b>	<b>560,879</b>	<b>460,920</b>

Other Financial Liabilities	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
	Non-Current	Non-Current
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Bank loans (b)	-	39,927
Bonds payable (c)	99,586	99,463
<b>Total non-current</b>	<b>99,586</b>	<b>139,390</b>

Balances of other financial liabilities are reconciled as follows:

Liabilities Originating from Financing Activities	As of December 31, 2021	Cash Flow			Changes that Do Not Affect Cash Flows		As of December 31, 2022
		Originating From	Used	Interest Paid	Interest Accrued	Other	
<b>Current</b>	<b>ThUS\$</b>	<b>ThUS\$</b>	<b>ThUS\$</b>	<b>ThUS\$</b>	<b>ThUS\$</b>	<b>ThUS\$</b>	<b>ThUS\$</b>
Bank loans	460,162	519,304	(460,000)	(12,119)	17,798	34,540	559,685
Bonds payable	758	-	-	(5,280)	5,280	-	758
Hedging liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	436	436
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	95	194	289
<b>Non-Current</b>							
Bank loans	39,927	-	-	-	-	(39,927)	-
Bonds payable	99,463	-	-	-	-	123	99,586
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	1,364	1,364
<b>Total</b>	<b>600,310</b>	<b>519,304</b>	<b>(460,000)</b>	<b>(17,399)</b>	<b>23,173</b>	<b>(3,270)</b>	<b>662,118</b>

## Note 20 Other Financial Liabilities (continued)

### (a) Current bank loans:

As of December 31, 2022

Debtor Taxpayer ID	Debtor Name	Debtor Country	Creditor Taxpayer ID	Creditor Entity (Bank)	Creditor Country	Currency	Repayment Terms	Under 90 Days	90 days to 1 Year	Current Portion	Annual Interest Rate	
								ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	Nominal	Effective
90.160.000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	76.645.030-K	Banco Itau Chile	Chile	US\$	Semi-annual	5,110	-	5,110	LB 6M+2.5%	6.05%
90.160.000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	97.053.000-2	Banco Security	Chile	US\$	Semi-annual	-	35,029	35,029	4.1700%	4.17%
90.160.000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	76.645.030-K	Banco Itau Chile*	Chile	US\$	At maturity	-	154,920	154,920	4.00%	4.00%
90.160.000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	97.004.000-5	Banco de Chile*	Chile	US\$	At maturity	-	139,892	139,892	4.00%	4.00%
90.160.000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	97.018.000-1	Scotiabank Chile*	Chile	US\$	At maturity	-	154,920	154,920	4.00%	4.00%
90.160.000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	76.645.030-K	Banco Itau Chile*	Chile	US\$	At maturity	-	23,272	23,272	4.00%	4.00%
90.160.000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	97.004.000-5	Banco de Chile*	Chile	US\$	At maturity	-	23,271	23,271	4.00%	4.00%
90.160.000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	97.018.000-1	Scotiabank Chile*	Chile	US\$	At maturity	-	23,271	23,271	4.00%	4.00%
<b>Total</b>								<b>5,110</b>	<b>554,575</b>	<b>559,685</b>		

(\*) These loans, with a total nominal value of US\$520 million, were redenominated in euros through a cross currency swap for a total of EUR 488 million. More detail is provided in Note 11 to these consolidated financial statements.

As of December 31, 2021

Debtor Taxpayer ID	Debtor Name	Debtor Country	Creditor Taxpayer ID	Creditor Entity (Bank)	Creditor Country	Currency	Repayment Terms	Under 90 Days	90 days to 1 Year	Current Portion	Annual Interest Rate	
								ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	Nominal	Effective
90.160.000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	76.645.030-K	Banco Itau Chile	Chile	US\$	Semi-annual	5,029	5,000	10,029	LB 6M+2.5%	2.65%
90.160.000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	97.053.000-2	Banco Security	Chile	US\$	At maturity	-	44	44	4.17%	4.17%
90.160.000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	97.004.000-5	Banco de Chile	Chile	US\$	At maturity	-	140,035	140,035	1.70%	1.70%
90.160.000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	Foreign	The Bank of Nova Scotia	Canada	US\$	At maturity	-	155,015	155,015	1.63%	1.63%
90.160.000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	76.645.030-K	Banco Itau Chile	Chile	US\$	At maturity	-	155,039	155,039	1.70%	1.70%
<b>Total</b>								<b>5,029</b>	<b>455,133</b>	<b>460,162</b>		

## Note 20 Other Financial Liabilities (continued)

### (b) Non-current bank loans:

#### As of December 31, 2022

For this year, the Company has no long-term bank loan loans.

#### As of December 31, 2021

Debtor Taxpayer ID	Debtor Name	Debtor Country	Creditor Taxpayer ID	Creditor Entity (Bank)	Creditor Country	Currency	Repayment Terms	1 to 2 Years	Non- Current Portion	Total Debt	Annual Interest Rate	
								ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	Nominal	Effective
90.160.000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	76.645.030-K	Banco Itau Chile	Chile	US\$	Semi-annual	4,989	4,989	15,018	LB 6M+2.5%	2.65%
90.160.000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	97.053.000-2	Banco Security	Chile	US\$	At maturity	34,938	34,938	34,982	4.17%	4.17%
90.160.000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	97.004.000-5	Banco de Chile	Chile	US\$	At maturity	-	-	140,035	1.7000%	1.70%
90.160.000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	Foreign	The Bank of Nova Scotia	Canada	US\$	At maturity	-	-	155,015	1.6300%	1.63%
90.160.000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	76.645.030-K	Banco Itau Chile	Chile	US\$	At maturity	-	-	155,039	1.7000%	1.70%
<b>Total</b>								<b>39,927</b>	<b>39,927</b>	<b>500,089</b>		

Loans are presented net of origination and underwriting fees.

**Note 20 Other Financial Liabilities (continued)**

**(c) Bonds payable:**

**As of December 31, 2022**

**Current**

Registry Number	Series	Currency	Nominal Amount Placed	Contractual Interest Rate	Type of Interest Rate	Repayment Terms	Issuing Company	Issuer Country	More than 90 Days	Total current
<b>ThUS\$</b>									<b>ThUS\$</b>	<b>ThUS\$</b>
955	C	US\$	100,000	5.35%	Annual	Semi Bullet	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	758	758
<b>Total</b>									<b>758</b>	<b>758</b>

**Non-Current**

Registry Number	Series	Currency	Nominal Amount Placed	Contractual Interest Rate	Type of Interest Rate	Repayment Terms	Issuing Company	Issuer Country	More than 2 up to 3	More than 3 up to 5	Total Non-Current
<b>ThUS\$</b>									<b>ThUS\$</b>	<b>ThUS\$</b>	<b>ThUS\$</b>
955	C	US\$	100,000	5.35%	Annual	Semi Bullet	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	25,000	74,586	99,586
<b>Total</b>									<b>25,000</b>	<b>74,586</b>	<b>99,586</b>

Bonds are presented net of origination and underwriting fees.

## Note 20 Other Financial Liabilities (continued)

### (c) Bonds payable:

As of December 31, 2021

#### Current

Registry Number	Series	Currency	Nominal Amount Placed	Contractual Interest Rate	Type of Interest Rate	Repayment Terms	Issuing Company	Issuer Country	More than 90 Days	Total Current
									ThUS\$	ThUS\$
955	C	US\$	100,000	5.35%	Annual	Semi Bullet	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	758	758
<b>Total</b>									<b>758</b>	<b>758</b>

#### Non-Current

Registry Number	Series	Currency	Nominal Amount Placed	Contractual Interest Rate	Type of Interest Rate	Repayment Terms	Issuing Company	Issuer Country	More than 3 up to 5	Total Non-Current
									ThUS\$	ThUS\$
955	C	US\$	100,000	5.35%	Annual	Semi Bullet	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	99,463	99,463
<b>Total</b>									<b>99,463</b>	<b>99,463</b>

The financial obligations that place restrictions on management and require fulfillment of certain financial indicators (covenants) are described in Note 34 to these Consolidated Financial Statements.

## Note 21 Trade and Other Payables

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

	Current	
	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Trade payables	822	454
Other payables	16,845	7,149
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,667</b>	<b>7,603</b>

Up-to-date trade payables as of December 31, 2022, are as follows:

Up-to-date trade payables:

Type of Supplier	Amount by Payment Terms						Total
	Up to 30 Days	31-60	61-90	91-120	121-365	Over 366 Days	
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Services	6,468	-	-	11,199	-	-	17,667
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,468</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,199</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,667</b>

Up-to-date trade payables as of December 31, 2021, are as follows:

Up-to-date trade payables:

Type of Supplier	Amount by Payment Terms						Total
	Up to 30 Days	31-60	61-90	91-120	121-365	Over 366 Days	
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Services	7,603	-	-	-	-	-	7,603
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,603</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,603</b>

As of December 31, 2022, there are no suppliers with past-due trade payables or suppliers classified as non-current for the period.

As of the reporting date, none of the payables detailed above accrue interest for the Company.

## Note 22 Provisions

Current and non-current provisions as of December 31, 2022, are detailed as follows:

Current	Legal Claims	Profit Sharing	Other Provisions	Total
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Balance as of January 1, 2022	211	5,809	109	6,129
Additions during the period	-	22,999	-	22,999
Decreases during the period	(360)	(15,665)	(25)	(16,050)
Transfer from non-current provisions	912	-	-	912
<b>Closing balance of current provisions</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>13,143</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>13,990</b>

Non-Current	Legal Claims	Total
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Balance as of January 1, 2022	6,539	6,539
Decreases during the period	-	-
Transfer to current provisions	(912)	(912)
<b>Closing balance of non-current provisions</b>	<b>5,627</b>	<b>5,627</b>

Current and non-current provisions as of December 31, 2021, are detailed as follows:

Current	Legal Claims	Profit Sharing	Other Provisions	Total
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Balance as of January 1, 2021	325	1,499	70	1,894
Additions during the period	-	13,184	84	13,268
Decreases during the period	(614)	(8,874)	(45)	(9,533)
Transfer from non-current provisions	500	-	-	500
<b>Closing balance of current provisions</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>5,809</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>6,129</b>

Non-Current	Legal Claims	Total
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Balance as of January 1, 2021	7,524	7,524
Decreases during the period	(485)	(485)
Transfer to current provisions	(500)	(500)
<b>Closing balance of non-current provisions</b>	<b>6,539</b>	<b>6,539</b>

## Note 22 Provisions (continued)

Provisions for legal claims correspond mainly to lawsuits and other legal proceedings, including legal costs and possible disbursements, to which the Company is exposed, including those stemming from investigations carried out by anti-monopoly authorities in the car carrier business and contingencies related to these cases, as indicated in Note 34 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

All legal claims and contingencies related to the direct operations of the container shipping business are presently, following the merger with HLAG in 2014, the legal and financial responsibility of HLAG and its subsidiaries, including legal expenses and possible disbursements, even when CSAV is party to the claim. The Company has established provisions in the accounts legal claims and other provisions for other contingencies not related to the direct operation of this business where it believes disbursements to be reasonably likely.

As of the reporting date of these Consolidated Financial Statements, 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 23 Other Non-Financial Liabilities

Other non-financial liabilities are detailed as follows:

Current	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Minimum mandatory dividend payable*	1,668,963	513,025
Dividends payable from prior years	253	87
<b>Total current portion</b>	<b>1,669,216</b>	<b>513,112</b>

\*This is the minimum mandatory dividend provision, equivalent to 30% of Profit for the period, net of the interim dividend.

## Note 24 Employee Benefit Obligations

### a) Employee Benefit Expenses

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Salaries and wages	9,761	5,898
Other personnel expenses	168	152
<b>Total employee benefits expense</b>	<b>9,929</b>	<b>6,050</b>

### b) Employee Benefit Provisions

	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Vacations payable	142	108
Other benefits	-	-
<b>Total employee benefit provisions</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>108</b>

The Company had not made any employee benefit provisions classified as non-current as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

## Note 25 Classes of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The following table details the carrying amount and fair value of consolidated financial assets and liabilities:

Description of Financial Assets	Note	Current		Non-Current		Fair Value	
		As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
		ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Cash and cash equivalents	7	97,197	23,688	-	-	97,197	23,688
Other financial assets	8	-	-	63	63	63	63
Trade and other receivables	9	361	112	-	-	361	112
<b>Total</b>		<b>97,558</b>	<b>23,800</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>97,621</b>	<b>23,863</b>

Description of Financial Liabilities	Note	Current		Non-Current		Fair Value	
		As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
		ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Bank loans	20	559,685	460,162	-	39,927	555,406	501,841
Bonds payable	20	758	758	99,586	99,463	103,857	100,552
Lease liabilities	16	289	-	1,364	-	1,653	-
Hedging liabilities	11	436	-	-	-	436	-
Trade and other payables	21	17,667	7,603	-	-	17,667	7,603
Payables to related parties	10	-	7	-	-	-	7
<b>Total</b>		<b>578,835</b>	<b>468,530</b>	<b>100,950</b>	<b>139,390</b>	<b>679,019</b>	<b>610,003</b>

## Note 25 Classes of Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)

The average weighted interest rates used to determine the fair value of financial liabilities as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, are summarized below:

	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
Variable rate financial liabilities	6.05%	2.79%
Fixed rate financial liabilities	4.22%	5.33%

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

## Note 26 Equity and Reserves

### (a) Issued Capital

Subscribed and paid-in capital as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounts to US\$2,517,658,188.66, divided into 51,319,876,188 shares. There is a share premium of US\$94,961,850.45, giving a total of US\$2,612,620,039.11, net of share issuance and placement costs incurred.

### (b) Movements in Shares for 2022 and 2021

As of December 31, 2022, the Company's shares are detailed as follows:

Series	Number of Subscribed Shares	Number of Paid- in Shares	Number of Voting Shares
Single	51,319,876,188	51,319,876,188	51,319,876,188

	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
<b>Number of Shares</b>	<b>Common Stock</b>	<b>Common Stock</b>
Issued as of January 1	51,319,876,188	51,319,876,188
<b>Total at end of year</b>	<b>51,319,876,188</b>	<b>51,319,876,188</b>

## Note 26 Equity and Reserves (continued)

### (c) Other Reserves

Other reserves are detailed as follows:

	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Translation adjustment reserve	(21,649)	(13,768)
Cash flow hedge reserve	13,637	856
Reserve for profit and losses on defined-benefit plans	29,020	(10,952)
Other miscellaneous reserves	(17,831)	(5,286)
<b>Total reserves</b>	<b>3,177</b>	<b>(29,150)</b>

#### Explanation of movements:

##### Translation Adjustment Reserve

The translation reserve includes all foreign exchange differences that arise from translating to the Group's functional currency the financial statements of Group companies with a different functional currency, based on the currency translation methodology defined in IAS 21. This applies to both the CSAV Group and the consolidated entities of its associates and joint ventures, such as HLAG.

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

##### 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. Movements during the period are explained by accounting hedges realized during the period and new hedging entered into.

	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
<b>Balance as of January 1</b>	<b>(13,768)</b>	<b>(1,940)</b>
Subsidiaries and other investments	51	1
Share of equity method associates and joint ventures (note 14)	(7,932)	(11,829)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>(21,649)</b>	<b>(13,768)</b>

## Note 26 Equity and Reserves (continued)

### (c) Other Reserves (continued)

The balance and movement of this reserve are explained below:

	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
<b>Balance as of January 1</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>(4,564)</b>
Share of equity method associates and joint ventures (note 14)	12,781	5,420
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>13,637</b>	<b>856</b>

#### Reserve for Actuarial Gains and Losses on Post-Employment Benefits

The reserve for actuarial profit on post-employment benefits consists of the variation in the actuarial values of provisions for defined-benefit plans.

The balance and movement of this reserve are explained below:

	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
<b>Balance as of January 1</b>	<b>(10,952)</b>	<b>(35,111)</b>
Share of equity method associates and joint ventures (note 14)	39,972	24,159
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>29,020</b>	<b>(10,952)</b>

#### Other miscellaneous reserves

The balance and movement of other miscellaneous reserves are explained as follows:

	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
<b>Balance as of January 1</b>	<b>(5,286)</b>	<b>(3,575)</b>
Share of equity method associates and joint ventures (note 14)	(12,462)	(1,711)
Other movements in reserves	(83)	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>(17,831)</b>	<b>(5,286)</b>

## Note 26 Equity and Reserves (continued)

### (d) Dividends

The dividend policy described in Note 3.25 of these Consolidated Financial Statements establishes that profit to be distributed consists of 30% of net distributable income for each period determined based on the instructions in CMF Ruling 1945.

Distributable profit is recognized in the basis of “profit attributable to owners of the Company” presented in the Consolidated Statement of Income for each reporting period. This profit shall be adjusted, if necessary, to reflect all profit resulting from variations in the fair value of certain assets and liabilities that have not been realized as of year-end. Thus, these profit will be incorporated into the determination of distributable profit in the year in which they are realized or accrued.

The following dividends have been distributed between January 1, 2021 and December 31, 2022.

Dividend No.	Dividend Type	Agreement Date	Payment Date	Dividend per Share US\$
322	Final	April 23, 2021	May 12, 2021	0.0012985879116000
323	Final	April 23, 2021	June 16, 2021	0.0020139687941000
324	Interim	October 4, 2021	October 25, 2021	0.0087685324561000
325	Final	April 29, 2022	May 20, 2022	0.0099965774834800
326	Final	April 29, 2022	June 09, 2022	0.0174346707020945

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company has recorded a provision for the minimum mandatory dividend for each period.

## Note 27 Administrative Expenses

Administrative expenses are detailed in the following table:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Administrative Expenses	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Personnel expenses	(9,929)	(6,050)
Advisory and other services	(3,126)	(1,004)
Communications and reporting expenses	(1,012)	(615)
Board profit sharing and stipends	(23,382)	(13,560)
Depreciation and amortization	(414)	(127)
Other	(3,047)	(2,355)
<b>Total administrative expenses</b>	<b>(40,910)</b>	<b>(23,711)</b>

As of December 31, 2022, as indicated in Note 2 b) and Note 33, revenue and cost of sales have been presented as discontinued operations.

## Note 28 Other Income and Other Profit (Losses)

### (a) Other Income

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, this account includes:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Other Income	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Real estate leases	-	519
<b>Total income by function</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>519</b>

### (b) Other Profit (Losses)

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, this account includes:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Other Profit (Losses)	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Profit on sale of fixed assets	1,941	77
Other income/expenses	542	49
<b>Total other profit</b>	<b>2,483</b>	<b>126</b>

## Note 29 Finance Income and Finance Costs

Finance income and costs are detailed as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Finance Income	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Interest income from time deposits	1,853	155
Other finance income	1	-
<b>Total finance income</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>155</b>

## Note 29 Finance Income and Finance Costs (continued)

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
<b>Finance Costs</b>	<b>ThUS\$</b>	<b>ThUS\$</b>
Interest expense on financial liabilities	(16,237)	(10,961)
Lease interest expense	(95)	-
Other finance costs	(5,496)	(1,199)
<b>Total finance costs</b>	<b>(21,828)</b>	<b>(12,160)</b>

## Note 30 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 the income statement for each period according to the following table:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
	<b>ThUS\$</b>	<b>ThUS\$</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	(31,538)	(4,434)
Trade and other receivables, net	49	(75)
Current tax receivables	(4,659)	(47)
Other assets	(2)	-
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>(36,150)</b>	<b>(4,556)</b>
Provisions	-	17
Trade and other payables	30,481	(3,632)
Provisions	301	(24)
Tax payables	(395)	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>30,387</b>	<b>(3,639)</b>
<b>Total exchange differences</b>	<b>(5,763)</b>	<b>(8,195)</b>

## Note 31 Foreign Currency

Current Assets		As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
	Currency	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Cash and cash equivalents	Ch\$	69	52
	US\$	79,291	23,608
	EUR	17,837	28
Trade and other receivables, current	Ch\$	252	112
	US\$	109	-
Current tax assets	Ch\$	1,076	249
	EUR	512,736	-
Disposal groups classified as held for sale	US\$	-	1,305
	OTHERS	-	47
Total current assets	Ch\$	1,397	413
	US\$	79,400	24,913
	EUR	530,573	28
	OTHERS	-	47
Total		611,370	25,401

**Note 31 Foreign Currency (continued)**

Non-Current Assets		As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
	Currency	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Other financial assets, non-current	US\$	63	63
Other non-financial assets, non-current	Ch\$	24	-
	EUR	16	1
Equity-accounted investments	US\$	9,169,662	5,748,798
Property, plant and equipment	US\$	1,135	1,172
Right-of-use leased assets	UF	2,684	-
Investment property	US\$	9,350	9,453
Deferred tax assets	US\$	502,271	240,320
Total non-current assets	UF	2,684	-
	Ch\$	24	-
	US\$	9,682,481	5,999,806
	EUR	16	1
Total		9,685,205	5,999,807
TOTAL ASSETS	UF	2,684	-
	Ch\$	1,421	413
	US\$	9,761,881	6,024,719
	EUR	530,589	29
	OTHERS	-	47
Total		10,296,575	6,025,208

## Note 31 Foreign Currency (continued)

Current Liabilities	Currency	As of December 31, 2022			As of December 31, 2021		
		90 Days	90 Days to 1 Year	Total	90 Days	90 Days to 1 Year	Total
		ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Other financial liabilities, current	US\$	5,110	555,769	560,879	5,029	455,891	460,920
Lease liabilities, current	UF	-	289	289	-	-	-
Trade and other payables, current	Ch\$	6,234	-	6,234	2,354	-	2,354
	US\$	11,221	-	11,221	5,137	-	5,137
	EUR	212	-	212	112	-	112
Payables to related parties, current	Ch\$	-	-	-	7	-	7
Other provisions, current	US\$	847	13,143	13,990	319	5,810	6,129
Current tax liabilities	US\$	4	-	4	4	-	4
	EUR	-	9,813	9,813	-	-	-
Employee benefit provisions, current	Ch\$	142	-	142	108	-	108
Other non-financial liabilities, current	Ch\$	266	-	266	89	-	89
	US\$	-	1,668,950	1,668,950	-	513,023	513,023
Disposal groups classified as held for sale	Ch\$	-	-	-	1	-	1
	OTHERS	-	-	-	3	-	3
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	UF	-	289	289	-	-	-
	Ch\$	6,642	-	6,642	2,559	-	2,559
	US\$	17,182	2,237,862	2,255,044	10,489	974,724	985,213
	EUR	212	9,813	10,025	112	-	112
	OTHERS	-	-	-	3	-	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>24,036</b>	<b>2,247,964</b>	<b>2,272,000</b>	<b>13,163</b>	<b>974,724</b>	<b>987,887</b>

### Note 31 Foreign Currency (continued)

Non-Current Liabilities		As of December 31, 2022				As of December 31, 2021		
		1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	5 to 10 Years	Total	1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	Total
	Currency	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Other financial liabilities, non-current	US\$	25,000	74,586	-	99,586	39,927	99,463	139,390
Lease liabilities, non-current	UF	429	483	452	1,364	-	-	-
Other provisions, non-current	US\$	5,627	-	-	5,627	6,539	-	6,539
Deferred tax liabilities	US\$	3,501	-	-	3,501	8,723	-	8,723
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	UF	429	483	452	1,364	-	-	-
	US\$	34,128	74,586	-	108,714	55,189	99,463	154,652
<b>Total</b>		<b>34,557</b>	<b>75,069</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>110,078</b>	55,189	99,463	154,652
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	UF				1,653			-
	Ch\$				6,642			2,559
	US\$				2,363,758			1,139,865
	EUR				10,025			112
	OTHERS				-			3
<b>Total</b>					<b>2,382,078</b>			<b>1,142,539</b>

## Note 32 Earnings (Loss) per Share

Earnings (loss) per share as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, are determined as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Profit from continuing operations attributable to owners of the company	5,563,278	3,210,070
Net loss from discontinued operations attributable to owners of the company	(69)	7
<b>Profit attributable to owners of the Parent</b>	<b>5,563,209</b>	<b>3,210,077</b>
Weighted average number of shares	51,319,876,188	51,319,876,188
Earnings per share from continuing operations US\$	<b>0.1084</b>	<b>0.0626</b>
Earnings per share from discontinued operations US\$	-	-
<b>Earnings per share US\$</b>	<b>0.1084</b>	<b>0.0626</b>

Number of Subscribed and Paid Shares	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Issued as of January 1	51,319,876,188	51,319,876,188
<b>Issued at period end</b>	<b>51,319,876,188</b>	<b>51,319,876,188</b>
Weighted average number of shares	51,319,876,188	51,319,876,188

## Note 33 Discontinued Operations

As described in Note 2b) to the financial statements, because the Company has executed a disposal plan for its freight forwarder and logistics operations operated by the Norgistics subsidiaries (hereinafter “Norgistics”) and its car carrier business unit (hereinafter “Car Carrier”), these business units have been classified as held for sale and discontinued operations in the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2022, in conformity with IFRS 5.

### Note 33 Discontinued Operations (continued)

As described above, in accordance with the other provisions of IFRS 5, going forward the activities and transactions of the aforementioned business units must be considered discontinued operations be presented separately in the Consolidated Statement of Income. The discontinued unit's profit or loss and net cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities must also be detailed separately in this note.

Section a) of this note details each of the asset and liability accounts from the discontinued businesses (car carrier and Norgistics), which have been classified as held for sale, as explained in the preceding paragraph.

#### (a) Statement of Financial Position from Discontinued Operations

ASSET AND LIABILITY	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Property, plant and equipment	-	1,212
Current tax assets	-	140
<b>Total current assets</b>	-	<b>1,352</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS (Disposal groups classified as held for sale)</b>	-	<b>1,352</b>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Trade and other payables, current	-	4
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	-	<b>4</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES (Disposal groups classified as held for sale)</b>	-	<b>4</b>

As indicated in Note 13 c.1) to these Consolidated Financial Statements, during the second half of 2022, the Norgistics subsidiaries (part of discontinued operations) were dissolved and liquidated.

### Note 33 Discontinued Operations (continued)

Sections (b) and (c) below detail the results of the discontinued operations and of their net cash flows, respectively, in comparison to the prior period.

#### (b) Statement of Income from Discontinued Operations

STATEMENT OF INCOME	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
<b>Profit for the period</b>	<b>ThUS\$</b>	<b>ThUS\$</b>
Revenue	-	-
Cost of sales	-	(7)
<b>Gross margin</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(7)</b>
Other income	-	(34)
Administrative expenses	(149)	25
Other gains (losses)	50	-
<b>Net operating loss</b>	<b>(99)</b>	<b>(16)</b>
Finance costs	-	-
Exchange differences	13	23
<b>Profit (loss) before tax</b>	<b>(86)</b>	<b>7</b>
Income tax expense	17	-
<b>Profit for the period</b>	<b>(69)</b>	<b>7</b>

#### (c) Statement of Cash Flows

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
	<b>ThUS\$</b>	<b>ThUS\$</b>
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(28)	(51)
Net cash flows provided by investing activities	-	-
Net cash flows provided by financing activities	-	-
<b>Decrease in cash and cash equivalents before effect of changes in exchange rates</b>	<b>(28)</b>	<b>(51)</b>
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents	-	5
<b>Decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(28)</b>	<b>(46)</b>

## Note 34 Contingencies and Commitments

### (a) Guarantees Granted

Bank guarantees: The Company has not granted any bank guarantees as of December 31, 2022.

Guarantee notes: There are minor guarantees, mainly associated with real estate leases, whose disclosure is not necessary for the interpretation of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

### (b) Other Legal Contingencies

In accordance with the merger agreement between CSAV and HLAG, HLAG is now legally and financially liable for all legal contingencies related to the operations of the container shipping business, including legal expenses and possible disbursements, even when CSAV is party to the claim.

In relation to the investigations into antitrust violations by the discontinued car carrier business, the following transpired between December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2022:

- (i) On April 17, 2019, the South African Fair Competition Commission filed an injunction against the Company for alleged anti-competitive behavior when negotiating a contract to transport vehicles from South Africa to Europe in 2011. The injunction is currently before the South African Competition Tribunal. Therefore, an estimate of any potential financial impact on CSAV cannot be made at this time.
- (ii) During the second half of 2020, the Company was notified of a class action suit brought against it and the shipping lines MOL, WWL/Eukor, K-Line and NYK, before the United Kingdom Competition Appeal Tribunal. That lawsuit was filed following the European Commission's ruling in February 2018. As the case is still at a preliminary stage, the economic impact for CSAV of the potential outcome of the case cannot be estimated.
- (iii) In addition, CSAV is party to proceedings in Chile's Free Competition Defense Court (TDLC in Spanish) brought by the Regional Senior Consumer Association of the Bío Region. The Company was served notice of this lawsuit on April 14, 2022. However, the case is at a preliminary stage and, therefore, the economic impact for CSAV cannot be estimated at this time. These proceedings were predated by rulings from the TDLC and the Chilean Supreme Court in the case filed at the request of the National Economic Prosecutor's Office in January 2015, as reported in prior notes. Given the time elapsed since the rulings, the case is no longer included in this note.

## Note 34 Contingencies and Restrictions (continued)

### (c) Operating Restrictions

CSAV's financial obligations place restrictions on management or on the fulfillment of certain financial indicators (covenants), which are described in the following table:

Indicators	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
<b>Total liabilities / Total equity &lt; 1.30</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.23</b>
Total liabilities [ThUS\$]	2,382,078	1,142,539
Total equity [ThUS\$]	7,914,497	4,882,669
<b>Unencumbered assets / Financial debt not secured by issuer &gt;= 1.30</b>	<b>15.55</b>	<b>10.04</b>
Total assets [ThUS\$]	10,296,575	6,025,208
Pledged assets [ThUS\$] (*)	-	-
<b>Unencumbered assets [ThUS\$]</b>	<b>10,296,575</b>	<b>6,025,208</b>
Other current financial liabilities [ThUS\$]	560,879	460,920
Other non-current financial liabilities [ThUS\$]	99,586	139,390
Financial lease liabilities (IFRS 16) [ThUS\$] (*)	1,653	-
/a/ Other current and non-current financial liabilities net of IFRS 16 [ThUS\$]	662,118	600,310
Current and non-current trade and other payables [ThUS\$]	17,667	7,603
Non-interest-bearing trade and other payables [ThUS\$](*)	(17,667)	(7,603)
/b/ Interest-bearing trade and other payables [ThUS\$]	-	-
Current and non-current payables to related parties [ThUS\$]	-	-
Non-interest-bearing payables to related parties [ThUS\$](*)	-	-
/c/ Interest-bearing payables to related parties [ThUS\$]	-	-
Financial debt (/a/+b/+c/) [ThUS\$]	662,118	600,310
Issuer-secured financial debt [ThUS\$]	-	-
<b>Financial debt not secured by issuer [ThUS\$]</b>	<b>662,118</b>	<b>600,310</b>
<b>Total Assets &gt;= US\$1,614 million</b>	<b>10,296,575</b>	<b>6,025,208</b>
Total assets [ThUS\$]	10,296,575	6,025,208

(\*) Adjustments based on Notes 10, 16, 20 and 21 of the Issuer's Financial Statements.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company complies with the restrictions imposed by its financial obligations with sufficient cushion.

### **Note 35 Environmental Issues**

The Company has a Quality and Environment Policy that addresses compliance with laws and regulations applicable to the shipping business, helping to conserve the environment and prevent pollution. Given the nature of its businesses, the Company has not made any disbursements for this concept during the period.

### **Note 36 Sanctions**

During 2022 and 2021, the Company, its subsidiaries, its directors and managers have not been sanctioned by the CMF. The Company and its subsidiaries have also not received any significant sanctions from any other regulatory bodies or jurisdictions, other than those included in Note 34 to these Consolidated Financial Statements.

### **Note 37 Events after the Reporting Period**

Between the closing date and issuance of these Consolidated Financial Statements, the following relevant event occurred and the Company has decided to present it as a subsequent event:

#### Hapag-Lloyd AG Dividend

On February 8, 2023, the Board of Hapag-Lloyd AG informed the market of a decision made at the annual general meeting (AGM) to distribute a dividend of EUR 63.0 per share, equivalent to EUR 11,072.9 million. That decision was confirmed by the Board on March 1, 2023. The amount payable to CSAV Germany Container Holding GmbH is estimated at EUR 3,322.0 million. The estimated date of payment for the dividend will be three business days after the aforementioned AGM scheduled for May 3, 2023.

Between January 1, 2023 and the date of issuance of these Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company's management is not aware of any other subsequent events that significantly affect the financial position and/or comprehensive results of Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2022.