COMPAÑÍA SUD AMERICANA DE VAPORES S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of June 30, 2023 (unaudited) and December 31, 2022
and for the six month periods ended June 30, 2023 and 2022

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

CONTENTS

Figures expressed in thousands of US dollars (ThUS$)

ASSETS	Notes	As of June 30, 2023 ThUS$	As of December 31, 2022 ThUS$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	121,937	97,197
Trade and other receivables, current	9	544	361
Current tax assets	18	1,945,350	513,812
Total current assets		**2,067,831**	**611,370**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Other financial assets, non-current	8	63	63
Other non-financial assets, non-current	12	42	40
Equity-accounted investments	14	6,439,561	9,169,662
Property, plant and equipment	15	1,137	1,135
Right-of-use leased assets	16	2,612	2,684
Investment property	17	9,299	9,350
Deferred tax assets	19	2,294	502,271
Total non-current assets		**6,455,008**	**9,685,205**
TOTAL ASSETS		**8,522,839**	**10,296,575**

The attached notes 1-36 are an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		As of June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
	Notes	ThUS$	ThUS$
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Other financial liabilities, current	20	101,138	560,879
Lease liabilities, current	16	289	289
Trade and other payables, current	21	16,132	17,667
Other provisions, current	22	1,503	13,990
Current tax liabilities	18	38,550	9,817
Employee benefit provisions, current	24	1,667	142
Other non-financial liabilities, current	23	104,780	1,669,216
Total current liabilities		**264,059**	**2,272,000**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Other financial liabilities, non-current	20	99,648	99,586
Lease liabilities, non-current	16	1,418	1,364
Other provisions, non-current	22	5,000	5,627
Deferred tax liabilities	19	440	3,501
Total non-current liabilities		**106,506**	**110,078**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**370,565**	**2,382,078**
EQUITY			
Issued capital	26	2,612,620	2,612,620
Retained earnings		5,541,943	5,298,700
Other reserves	26	(2,289)	3,177
Equity attributable to owners of the company		**8,152,274**	**7,914,497**
TOTAL EQUITY		**8,152,274**	**7,914,497**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**8,522,839**	**10,296,575**

The attached notes 1-36 are an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

STATEMENTS OF INCOME		For the six months ended June 30,		For the three months ended June 30,	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
	Notes	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$
Net income for the period					
Revenue		-	-	-	-
Cost of sales		-	-	-	-
Gross margin		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Administrative expenses	27	(6,836)	(21,535)	(1,997)	(15,868)
Other gains	28	34	2,012	20	73
Net operating loss		**(6,802)**	**(19,523)**	**(1,977)**	**(15,795)**
Finance income	29	8,131	351	7,250	341
Finance costs	29	(10,752)	(11,625)	(5,724)	(6,965)
Share of net income (loss) of associates and joint ventures	14	935,490	2,834,265	328,408	1,432,008
Exchange differences	30	(17,920)	(7,958)	(16,469)	(7,956)
Net income before tax		**908,147**	**2,795,510**	**311,488**	**1,401,633**
Income tax expense from continuing operations	19	(560,657)	(6,955)	(561,975)	(14,437)
Net income (loss) from continued operations		**347,490**	**2,788,555**	**(250,487)**	**1,387,196**
Net loss from discontinued operations		-	(20)	-	(8)
Net income (loss) for the period		**347,490**	**2,788,535**	**(250,487)**	**1,387,188**
Net income (loss) attributable to:				-	-
Owners of the company		347,490	2,788,535	(250,487)	1,387,188
Non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-
Net income (loss) for the period		**347,490**	**2,788,535**	**(250,487)**	**1,387,188**
Basic earnings (loss) per share				-	-
Basic earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	32	0.0068	0.0543	(0.0049)	0.0270
Basic earnings per share from discontinued operations	32	-	-	-	-
Basic earnings (loss) per share	32	0.0068	0.0543	(0.0049)	0.0270

The attached notes 1-36 are an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	For the six months ended June 30, 2023	2022	For the three months ended June 30, 2023	2022
	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$
Net income (loss) for the period	**347,490**	**2,788,535**	**(250,487)**	**1,387,188**
Components of other comprehensive income, before tax:				
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations				
Gain (loss) from exchange differences on translation of foreign operations, before tax	3,112	(10,468)	46	(7,635)
Other comprehensive income (loss), before tax, exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	**3,112**	**(10,468)**	**46**	**(7,635)**
Cash flow hedges				
Gain (loss) from cash flow hedges, before tax	(2,017)	10,937	1,000	2,519
Gain on cost hedges, before tax	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income (loss), before tax, cash flow hedges	**(2,017)**	**10,937**	**1,000**	**2,519**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, before tax	(4,743)	-	(4,743)	-
Other comprehensive income (loss), before tax, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**(4,743)**	**-**	**(4,743)**	**-**
Actuarial gain (loss) for defined benefit plans, before tax	(1,831)	46,550	(106)	32,648
Other comprehensive income (loss), before tax, actuarial gains (losses)	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income (loss), before tax	**(5,479)**	**47,019**	**(3,803)**	**27,532**
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income:			-	-
Income tax relating to cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-
Total income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period	**(5,479)**	**47,019**	**(3,803)**	**27,532**
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period	**342,011**	**2,835,554**	**(254,290)**	**1,414,720**
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:			-	-
Owners of the company	342,011	2,835,554	(254,290)	1,414,720
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period	**342,011**	**2,835,554**	**(254,290)**	**1,414,720**

The attached notes 1-36 are an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

For the six months ended June 30, 2022

	Issued Capital	Issuance Premium	Other Reserves: Translation Reserve	Other Reserves: Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Other Reserves: Reserve for Gains and Losses on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Other Reserves: Reserve for Actuarial Gains and Losses on Defined-Benefit Plans	Other Reserves: Other Miscellaneous Reserves	Total Other Reserves	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	**Total Equity**
	ThUS$	**ThUS$**	**ThUS$**	**ThUS$**	**ThUS$**	**ThUS$**	**ThUS$**	**ThUS$**	**ThUS$**	**ThUS$**
Opening balance, current period (January 1, 2023)	2,517,658	94,962	(21,649)	13,637	-	29,020	(17,831)	3,177	5,298,700	**7,914,497**
Changes in equity										
Total comprehensive income										
Net income (loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	347,490	**347,490**
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	3,112	(2,017)	(4,743)	(1,831)	-	(5,479)	-	**(5,479)**
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	3,112	(2,017)	(4,743)	(1,831)	-	(5,479)	347,490	**342,011**
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(104,247)	**(104,247)**
Increase (decrease) due to transfers and other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	**13**
Total changes in equity	-	-	3,112	(2,017)	(4,743)	(1,831)	13	(5,466)	243,243	**237,777**
Closing balance, current period (June 30, 2023)	**2,517,658**	**94,962**	**(18,537)**	**11,620**	**(4,743)**	**27,189**	**(17,818)**	**(2,289)**	**5,541,943**	**8,152,274**

The attached notes 1-36 are an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

For the six months ended June 30, 2022

	Issued Capital	Issuance Premium	Other Reserves: Translation Reserve	Other Reserves: Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Other Reserves: Reserve for Actuarial Gains and Losses on Defined-Benefit Plans	Other Reserves: Other Miscellaneous Reserves	Total Other Reserves	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	**Total Equity**
	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 (loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,788,535	**2,788,535**
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	(10,468)	10,937	46,550	-	47,019	-	**47,019**
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	(10,468)	10,937	46,550	-	47,019	2,788,535	**2,835,554**
Equity issuance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,731,306)	**(1,731,306)**
Increase (decrease) due to transfers and other changes	-	-	-	-	-	(755)	(755)	-	**(755)**
Total changes in equity	-	-	(10,468)	10,937	46,550	(755)	46,264	1,057,229	**1,103,493**
Closing balance, current period (June 30, 2022)	**2,517,658**	**94,962**	**(24,236)**	**11,793**	**35,598**	**(6,041)**	**17,114**	**3,356,428**	**5,986,162**

The attached notes 1-36 are an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Statement of Cash Flows		For the six months ended June 30,	
		2023	2022
	Notes	ThUS$	ThUS$
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities			
Classes of revenue from operating activities			
Proceeds from sales of goods and services		-	-
Other proceeds from operating activities		-	2
Classes of payments from operating activities			
Payments to suppliers for goods and services		(19,861)	(15,335)
Payments to and on behalf of employees		(4,340)	(2,601)
Net cash flows used in operations		**(24,201)**	**(17,934)**
Income taxes refunded		(302,066)	(6)
Other cash outflows		(201,375)	-
Net cash flows used in operating activities		**(527,642)**	**(17,940)**
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	3,183
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(20)	(812)
Interest received		8,131	351
Net dividends received		2,694,767	1,464,972
Net cash flows provided by investing activities		**2,702,878**	**1,467,694**
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities			
Proceeds from short-term loans		70,000	519,304
Loan repayments		(547,694)	(455,000)
Repayment of finance lease liabilities		(162)	-
Interest paid		(9,145)	(9,473)
Dividends paid		(1,643,711)	(1,355,127)
Other cash outflows		(71)	(4,931)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		**(2,130,783)**	**(1,305,227)**
Increase in cash and cash equivalents before effect of changes in exchange rates		**44,453**	**144,527**
Effects of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents		(19,713)	(31,834)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		**24,740**	**112,693**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	7	**97,197**	**23,688**
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		24,740	112,693
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	7	**121,937**	**136,381**

The attached notes 1-36 are an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTES

Note 1 General Information

Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A. (hereinafter "CSAV" or "the Company"), Taxpayer ID No. 90.160.000-7, is a publicly-held corporation registered under number 76 in 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.

Founded in Valparaíso in 1872, the Company's main business is cargo shipping, primarily containerized cargo, which is operated entirely by Hapag-Lloyd AG and its subsidiaries (hereinafter "HLAG"), headquartered in Hamburg, Germany. As of June 30, 2023, CSAV is one of HLAG's largest shareholders, with a 30.00% stake. In addition, the Company has signed 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 Interim Consolidated Financial Statements using the equity method.

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
Total Quiñenco Group	**66.45%**	**34,104,369,505**

As of June 30, 2023 and 2022, the Company and its subsidiaries had a total of 16 and 14 employees, respectively. For the period ended June 30, 2023, CSAV and subsidiaries (hereinafter the "CSAV Group") had an average of 16 employees.

Note 2 Presentation Basis of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The significant accounting policies adopted for the preparation of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements are described below.

(a) Statement of Compliance

The Interim Consolidated Financial Statements as of June 30, 2023, and the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2022, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Accounting Standards (IAS), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), also considering the definitions in IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*.

The Interim Consolidated Financial Statements as of June 30, 2023, presented in this report were approved by the Company's board of directors on August 18, 2023.

In the preparation of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements as of June 30, 2023, management has utilized, to the best of its knowledge, its information and understanding of the standards and interpretations applied and the current facts and circumstances.

(b) Basis of Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

These Interim 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 with transactions that qualify for hedge accounting are adjusted to reflect changes in the fair value in relation to the hedged risks.

These Interim Consolidated Financial Statements are expressed in United States dollars (US$), which is the functional currency of both the CSAV Group and the HLAG joint venture. The figures in these statements have been rounded to thousands of United States dollars (ThUS$).

Note 2 Presentation Basis of the Financial Statements (continued)

(b) Preparation Basis 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 some assets, liabilities, income, expenses and commitments, have been used in the preparation of these Interim 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 Interim Consolidated Financial Statements are detailed as follows:

1. The evaluation of possible impairment losses on certain assets.
2. The criteria used in the valuation of certain assets (such as derivative instruments, deferred tax assets, etc.).
3. The probability that certain liabilities and contingencies will materialize and their valuations.

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

(c) New Accounting Pronouncements

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

Amendments to IFRS

Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Comparative Information (Amendment to IFRS 17).

Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgments).

Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8).

Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12).

International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12).

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
Amendments to IFRS	
Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. 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.
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.
Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024.

(d) New Sustainability Regulatory Pronouncements

(d.1) The following new standards have been issued for the preparation of sustainability reports, but application is not yet mandatory:

New Sustainability IFRS	Mandatory Effective Date
IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Early adoption is permitted with joint application of IFRS S2.
IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Early adoption is permitted with joint application of IFRS S1.

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 Interim 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 will reevaluate whether or not it has control in an investee if the facts and circumstances indicate that there have been changes in one or more of the three elements of control mentioned above. A subsidiary will be consolidated from the date on which the investor obtains control of the investee and consolidation shall cease when control over the investee is lost.

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 purchased goodwill. If the acquisition cost is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the acquired subsidiary, the identification and measurement of the acquiring company's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities, as well as the measurement of the acquisition cost, shall be reconsidered. Any remaining difference will be recognized directly in 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) Associate

Associates are defined as all entities over which the CSAV Group exercises significant influence but over which it has no control, generally with an ownership interest between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognized at their acquisition cost, which requires assigning a value to these assets, commonly known as Purchase Price Allocation (PPA). The CSAV Group's investments in associates include purchased goodwill 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 book value 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 losses or net income subsequent to the acquisition of its associates is recognized in net income or loss, and its share in movements of equity reserves, including other comprehensive income, subsequent to the acquisition is recorded as reserves. Accumulated movements subsequent to the acquisition are recorded against the carrying amount of the investment. When the CSAV Group's share of the losses of an associate is equal to or greater than its ownership interest in that associate, including any other uninsured receivable, the Company does not recognize additional losses, unless it has incurred obligations that exceed the invested capital.

(c) Joint Arrangements

Joint ventures are entities in which the CSAV Group exercises control over its 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 and are 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 respective transaction and a separate record of the effects on net income 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 net income subsequent to the acquisition of its joint ventures is recognized in the income statement, and its share in movements of equity reserves, including other comprehensive income, subsequent to the acquisition is recorded as reserves. Accumulated movements subsequent to the acquisition are recorded against the carrying amount of the investment. When the CSAV Group's share of the losses of a joint venture is equal to or greater than its ownership interest in that associate, including any other uninsured receivable, the Company does not recognize additional losses, unless it has incurred obligations that exceed the invested capital.

Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.2 Entities Included in Consolidation

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

Taxpayer ID Number	Company	Country	Currency	Ownership Interest as of June 30, 2023 Direct	2023 Indirect	2023 Total	2022 Direct	2022 Indirect	2022 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%

* These 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 (i.e., container shipping through its associate Hapag-Lloyd AG) as of the date of these financial statements.

3.4 Foreign Currency Transactions

(a) Presentation and Functional Currency

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

(b) Transactions and Balances

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

Exchange differences for 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. Exchange differences for 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) Conversion of CSAV Group Entities to Presentation Currency

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

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

Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.4 Foreign Currency Transactions (continued)

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

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

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

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

In consolidation, exchange differences arising from the conversion of a net investment in foreign entities or Chilean entities with a functional currency other than the functional currency of the 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 exchange differences are recognized in net income or loss as part of the loss or gain on the sale or disposal.

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

3.5 Property, Plant and Equipment

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

After initial recognition, property, plant and equipment continues 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 determined reliably. The value of the replaced component is derecognized while other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement for the year 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 net income or loss, 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
Furnishings and fixtures	3 to 10 years
Computer equipment	2 to 3 years

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

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

Losses and gains on the sale of property, plant and equipment are calculated by comparing the income obtained with the carrying amount and are recorded net in the 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 are disposed of in order to recover their residual value.

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

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 reliably measured.

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

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

Losses and gains on the sale of investment property are calculated by comparing the income obtained with the carrying amount and are recorded net in the Consolidated 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 net income 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 greater of: (i) the fair value of an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) less costs to sell; and (ii) the value in use. To determine its value in use, future cash flows estimated for the asset or CGU are discounted to their present value using a before-tax discount rate that reflects the current market valuations over the cost of money and the specific risks that apply to the asset or business.

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

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

Impairment of purchased goodwill 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 after initial recognition, unless the Company changes its business model to one of managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following 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 must be 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 outstanding.

An investment in debt must be 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 evaluated the objective of the business model in which it holds financial assets at portfolio level since this is the level that best reflects how the business is managed and the information provided to management. The information considered includes:

- The mentioned policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of these policies in practice. These include whether the management strategy focuses on collecting contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest yield profile or coordinating the duration of financial assets with the duration of the liabilities that those assets are financing or the expected cash outflows or realizing cash flows through sale of the assets;
- how portfolio performance is evaluated and how it is reported to the Company's key management personnel;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held in the 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 managed assets or the contractual cash flows obtained); and
- the frequency, value and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for these sales and expectations regarding future sales.

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

<u>Evaluation of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest</u>

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

Upon evaluating whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes evaluating whether a financial asset contains a contractual condition that could change the timing or amount of the contractual cash flows so that it would not meet this condition. To perform this evaluation, the Company considers:

- contingent facts that would change the amount or timing of the cash flows;
- terms that could adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's right to the cash flows from specific assets (e.g. without recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the criterion of solely payment of principal and interest if the amount of the prepayment substantially represents the amounts of unpaid principal and interest over the principal amount, which can include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. In addition, in the case of a financial asset acquired at a discount or a premium over its contractual nominal amount, a feature that allows or requires prepayment of an amount that substantially represents the contractual nominal amount plus the accrued (but

Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.9 Financial Assets (continued)

(a) Initial Recognition and Measurement (continued)

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

These assets are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is net of impairment losses. Interest income, gains from exchange differences and impairment are recognized in net income or loss. Any gain or loss upon derecognition is recognized in net income or loss.

(b) Derecognition of Financial Instruments

In general, financial assets are derecognized when they mature or when contractual rights to receive cash flows have been transferred or when the entity has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they have been extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract has been paid, canceled or has expired 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 and 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 net of impairment losses. Finance income and costs, gains and losses from exchange differences and impairment are recognized in net income or loss. Any gain or loss upon derecognition is recognized in net income 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 net income 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 net income or loss for the period.

(d) Financial Asset Impairment

The Company recognizes corrections in value for expected credit losses for financial assets measured at amortized cost. The Company measures corrections in value for an amount equal to the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. Corrections in value for trade receivables are always measured for an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

Upon determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition by estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers the reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and is available without undue costs or effort. This includes quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and an informed credit evaluation including references to the future.

Lifetime expected credit losses are the credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the 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 reliably estimated.

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

3.10 Trade and Other Receivables

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

In the Consolidated Statement of Income the subsequent recovery of previously provisioned amounts is credited to cost of sales.

3.11 Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

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 Loans and Other Financial Liabilities

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

3.14 Issued Capital

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

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

3.15 Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Activities

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

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

(i) Accounting hedges

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

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

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 shall be recognized directly in equity, to the extent that the hedge is effective. When it is not effective, changes in fair value shall be recognized in net income or loss.

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

(ii) Economic hedges

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

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

3.16 Current and Deferred Income Taxes

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

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

Deferred taxes are calculated 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 accounting result nor the tax gain or loss, it is not accounted for. Deferred taxes are determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or approved as of the date of the Statement of Financial Position and that are expected to be applied when the corresponding deferred tax asset or liability is realized.

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

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

Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.17 Employee Benefits

(a) Contract Termination Indemnity

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

(b) Short-Term Benefits and Incentives

The CSAV Group recognizes this obligation on an undiscounted basis when it is contractually bound to do so or when past practice has created an implicit obligation. It is accounted for in net income or loss on an accrual basis.

3.18 Provisions

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

(a) there is a current obligation, whether legal or implicit, as a result of past events;

(b) it is likely that an outflow of resources will be needed to settle the obligation; and

(c) the amount can be reliably estimated.

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

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

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

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

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 Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

3.20 Discontinued Operations

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

3.21 Finance Income and Costs

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

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

3.22 Leases

Lease agreements are recognized as 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 Value

In accordance with current CSAV Group policies, the Company determines the fair value of items within financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The valuation methodology used for the 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 market value.

(b) Derivatives

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

3.24 Earnings (Loss) per Share

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

3.25 Dividend Distributions

The Company has defined a policy of distributing dividends in accordance with article 79 of Chile’s Corporations Act, which establishes that, except if unanimously agreed otherwise by shareholders of all issued shares, listed corporations should distribute a cash dividend to its shareholders on a yearly basis, prorated

Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3.25 Dividend Distributions (continued)

based on their shares or the proportion established in their bylaws if there are preferred shares, of at least 30% of net income for each year, 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 year in which they become payable.

3.26 Environment

Disbursements related to environmental protection are recorded in income when incurred.

Note 4 Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Interim Consolidated Financial Statements as of June 30, 2023, do not present any changes in policies or accounting estimates that may affect their comparability with the prior year.

Note 5 Financial Risk Management

The container business is CSAV's 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 75.56% of its total consolidated assets as of June 30, 2023. 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 publicly-listed company subject to current regulation in Germany and, therefore, to applicable regulation in the European Union.

In light of the above, the financial risks to which CSAV is exposed can be classified into: (a) Business Risk, (b) Credit Risk, (c) Liquidity Risk and (d) Market Risk. The Company seeks to minimize the potential effects of these risks by establishing internal financial risk management policies and using hedges and financial derivatives.

Note 5 Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Business 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 offered by the industry and the financial market in accordance with the standards of a publicly-listed company in Germany. Additional information on these risks and how they are managed by HLAG can be found in its Q2 2023 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 Equilibrium

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 can affect shipping operators to a greater or lesser extent depending on their operating fleet (vessel age, fuel consumption and versatility, among other characteristics), the proportion of their fleet that is owned and the proportion chartered (operational leverage) in comparison to the industry. 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) Business Risk (continued)

The duration and age of charter agreements can limit shipping companies' capacity to match their operated fleets and change their vessel sailing speed, in response to abrupt drops in shipping demand, or streamlining 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 problems deriving from the spread of the coronavirus and the resulting contraction in global demand, HLAG formed Central Crisis Committee that works 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, while more than 1,700 measures were implemented across the entire organization to cut costs, restructure services, review investments and boost the company's liquidity. All these measures have played an important role in minimizing and controlling business risk.

(ii) Geographical Markets

The HLAG joint venture participates in container shipping across all major global routes, and it distributes its operations across diverse geographical markets, providing liner services in more than 137 countries. As a result of its geographic diversification, the Company is not particularly exposed to any given geographical market and can thus 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 Middle East routes and, therefore, 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.

Note 5 Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Business Risk (continued)

Due to 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 this, 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

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

The Company's policy for managing its financial assets (current accounts, time deposits, repo agreements, derivative contracts, etc.) is to maintain these assets at 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 June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
	Note	ThUS$	ThUS$
Banks	7	121,933	21,906
Time deposits	7	-	75,285
Total		**121,933**	**97,191**

Note 5 Financial Risk Management (continued)

As of June 30, 2023, the Company has no foreign exchange or interest rate hedge contracts. As of December 31, 2022, the values of these contracts are as follows:

		Note	As of June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
			ThUS$	ThUS$
Banco Santander Chile	Cross currency forward		-	(333)
Citigroup Global Markets Ltd.	Cross currency forward		-	(103)
	Total		**-**	**(436)**

(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 June 30, 2023, the contractual maturities of its financial liabilities, including estimated principal and interest payments, are detailed below:

As of June 30, 2023	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$
Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities								
Bonds payable	20	(100,394)	(111,880)	-	(5,280)	(54,620)	(51,980)	-
Unsecured bank instruments	20	(100,392)	(100,000)	-	(100,000)	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	16	(1,707)	(2,060)	(79)	(238)	(317)	(951)	(475)
Trade and Other Payables	21	(16,132)	(16,132)	(643)	(15,489)	-	-	-
Total		**(218,625)**	**(230,072)**	**(722)**	**(121,007)**	**(54,937)**	**(52,931)**	**(475)**

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, 2022, the contractual maturities of its financial liabilities, including estimated 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$
Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities								
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)	(2,025)	(72)	(217)	(289)	(868)	(579)
Trade and Other Payables	21	(17,667)	(17,667)	(6,468)	(11,199)	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities								
Hedging liabilities		(436)	(436)	-	(436)	-	-	-
Total		**(679,785)**	**(706,057)**	**(11,695)**	**(583,386)**	**(30,569)**	**(79,828)**	**(579)**

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
Interim Consolidated Financial Statements details 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 could impact the Company's floating rate obligations.

As of June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Company's net asset and liability position in interest-bearing financial instruments with fixed or variable rates, is detailed as follows:

	Note	As of June 30, 2023 ThUS$	As of December 31, 2022 ThUS$
Financial assets at fixed rates:			
Time deposits	7	-	75,285
Bank balances		120,855	17,734
Total financial assets at fixed rates		**120,855**	**93,019**
Total financial assets		**120,855**	**93,019**
Financial liabilities at fixed rates:			
Bonds payable	20	(100,394)	(100,344)
Bank loans	20	-	(554,575)
Total financial liabilities at fixed rates		**(100,394)**	**(654,919)**
Financial liabilities at variable rates:			
Hedging liabilities	11	-	(436)
Bank loans	20	(100,392)	(5,110)
Total financial liabilities at variable rates		**(100,392)**	**(5,546)**
Total financial liabilities		**(200,786)**	**(660,465)**
Net fixed-rate position		20,461	(561,900)
Net variable-rate position		(100,392)	(5,546)

The Company does not hedge interest rates on loans with variable interest rates based on the "Secured Overnight Financing Rate" (hereinafter "SOFR").

The potential effect of interest rate fluctuations on variable-rate financial instruments (assets and liabilities) held by CSAV as of June 30, 2023, 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 SOFR (Libor in June 2022) which is used for variable-rate financial liabilities, and (ii) an increase of 1% in the SOFR, which is primarily used to invest cash surpluses. The combined effect on the Company's results for each period would be the following:

	For the six months ended June 30, 2023	2022
	ThUS$	ThUS$
Effect on net income or loss of		
100 basis point increase in the one-month SOFR and one-day SOFR (Libor rate for 2022)	(0.53)	37

(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 and British pounds.

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 Interim Consolidated Financial Statements. These assets include taxes recoverable in Germany for retentions made on dividends distributed, which are denominated in euros.

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. However, the aforementioned euro-denominated recoverable taxes are not hedged. There is no certain date of return and a significant fluctuation of the euro against the dollar could generate a cash mismatch.

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 June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022:

As of June 30, 2023	Euro	Chilean Peso / UF	Total
	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$
Cash and cash equivalents	36,842	31	36,873
Trade and other receivables (current and non-current)	-	543	543
Tax assets	1,650,882	1,379	1,652,261
Trade payables and tax liabilities (current and non-current)	(77)	(349)	(426)
Net exposure	**1,687,647**	**1,604**	**1,689,251**

Note 5 Financial Risk Management (continued)

(d) Market Risk (continued)

(ii) Exchange rate fluctuations (continued)

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 (net of hedges)	-	1,076	1,076
Trade payables and tax liabilities (current and non-current)	(212)	(6,234)	(6,446)
Net exposure	**17,625**	**(4,837)**	**12,788**

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 June 30, 2023, would have an estimated loss of ThUS$168,925 on the Company's results for the period then ended (loss of ThUS$1,279 for the year ended December 31, 2022), keeping all other variables constant.

Note 6 Segment Reporting

The CSAV Group has defined one sole operating segment, Container Shipping, which 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. This business’s performance is reviewed routinely by the Company's senior management using regularly available information in order to: (i) measure the business's performance; (ii) evaluate its risks; and (iii) allocate the resources it requires.

The information routinely examined by CSAV's senior management consists of the results 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 viewpoints, they are both determined using the policies described in note 3 to these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements. As a result, there are no differences in the totals in measurements of results, assets and liabilities for this segment and the accounting criteria applied in preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Results by segment for the six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, are presented as follows:

Statement of Income by Operating Segment	For the six months ended June 30, 2022		For the six months ended June 30, 2022	
	Container Shipping	Total	Container Shipping	Total
	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$
Revenue	-	-	-	-
Cost of sales	-	-	-	-
Gross margin	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other income	-	-	-	-
Administrative expenses	(6,836)	(6,836)	(21,535)	(21,535)
Other gains	34	34	2,012	2,012
Net operating loss	**(6,802)**	**(6,802)**	**(19,523)**	**(19,523)**
Finance income	8,131	8,131	351	351
Finance costs	(10,752)	(10,752)	(11,625)	(11,625)
Share of net income (loss) of associates	935,490	935,490	2,834,265	2,834,265
Exchange differences	(17,920)	(17,920)	(7,958)	(7,958)
Net income before tax	**908,147**	**908,147**	**2,795,510**	**2,795,510**
Income tax expense from continuing operations	(560,657)	(560,657)	(6,955)	(6,955)
Net income from continuing operations	**347,490**	**347,490**	**2,788,555**	**2,788,555**
Net loss from discontinued operations	-	-	(20)	(20)
Net income for the period	**347,490**	**347,490**	**2,788,535**	**2,788,535**
Net income attributable to:				
Owners of the company	347,490	347,490	2,788,535	2,788,535
Net income for the period	**347,490**	**347,490**	**2,788,535**	**2,788,535**

Note 6 Segment Reporting (continued)

Assets and liabilities by segment as of June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are summarized as follows:

	As of June 30, 2023		As of December 31, 2022	
	Container Shipping	Total	Container Shipping	Total
	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$
Assets per segment	2,083,277	2,083,277	1,126,913	1,126,913
Associates and joint ventures	6,439,561	6,439,561	9,169,662	9,169,662
Liabilities per segment	370,564	370,564	2,382,078	2,382,078
Net assets	**8,152,274**	**8,152,274**	**7,914,497**	**7,914,497**

Cash flows by segment for the six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, are presented as follows:

Statement of Cash Flows by Operating Segments	For the six months ended June 30, 2022		For the six months ended June 30, 2022	
	Container Shipping	Total	Container Shipping	Total
	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(527,642)	(527,642)	(17,940)	(17,940)
Net cash flows provided by investing activities	2,702,878	2,702,878	1,467,694	1,467,694
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(2,130,783)	(2,130,783)	(1,305,227)	(1,305,227)
Effects of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents	(19,713)	(19,713)	(31,834)	(31,834)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	**24,740**	**24,740**	**112,693**	**112,693**

Note 6 Segment Reporting (continued)

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

Non-Current Assets (1)	As of June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
	ThUS$	ThUS$
Europe	6,439,561	9,169,662
America	10,436	10,485
Total	**6,449,997**	**9,180,147**

(1) Includes balances of property, plant and equipment, investment property and equity method investments.

Note 7 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are detailed in the following table:

	As of June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
	ThUS$	ThUS$
Cash on hand	4	6
Bank balances	121,933	21,906
Time deposits	-	75,285
Total	**121,937**	**97,197**

As of June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Company does not have any funds classified as cash and cash equivalents that are not freely available.

As of June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, cash and cash equivalents are detailed by currency as follows:

	As of June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
Currency	ThUS$	ThUS$
US dollar	85,064	79,291
Chilean peso	31	69
Euro	36,842	17,837
Total	**121,937**	**97,197**

Note 8 Other Financial Assets

Other financial assets are detailed as follows:

	Non-Current	
	As of June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
	ThUS$	ThUS$
Investments in other companies	63	63
Total other financial assets	**63**	**63**

Note 9 Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables are detailed as follows:

	Current	
	As of June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
	ThUS$	ThUS$
Trade and other receivables	544	361
Impairment of other receivables	-	-
Other receivables, net	**544**	**361**
Total receivables, net	**544**	**361**

There are no debtors classified as non-current for the six-month period ended June 30, 2023, and for the year ended December 31, 2022.

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

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

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

As of June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, trade and other receivables net of impairment total ThUS$544 and ThUS$361, respectively, and are detailed by maturity in the following chart.

Note 9 Trade and Other Receivables (continued)

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

Estimated impairment for trade and other receivables	As of June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
	ThUS$	ThUS$
Opening balance	-	186
Decrease in impairment for the period	-	(186)
Closing balance	**-**	-

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

Note 10 Balances and Transactions with Related Parties

(a) Receivables from and Payables to Related Parties:

As of June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Company no has current or non-current receivables from or payables to related parties.

Note 10 Balances and Transactions with Related Parties (continued)

(b) Transactions with related parties:

The following table details transactions with related parties:

Company	Taxpayer ID Number	Country	Relationship	Transaction	Transaction Amount for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2023	Transaction Amount for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2022	Effect on Results for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2023	Effect on Results for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2022
					ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$
Banco de Chile	97004000-5	Chile	Common shareholder and/or director	Loans received	-	23,333	-	-
Banco de Chile	97004000-5	Chile	Common shareholder and/or director	Interest on loans	2,948	1,487	(2,948)	(1,487)
Banchile Asesoría Financiera S.A.	96543250-7	Chile	Common shareholder and/or director	Services received	20	867	(20)	(867)
Claro y Compañía	79753810-8	Chile	Common shareholder and/or director	Services received	190	27	(190)	(27)

Note 10 Balances and Transactions with Related Parties (continued)

Compensation of Board of Directors and Key Personnel

(a) Board Compensation

During the six-month periods ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, the Company's board was paid the following amounts:

	For the six months ended June 30, 2023	2022
	ThUS$	ThUS$
Board stipend	230	200
Profit sharing	12,281	15,665
Total	**12,511**	**15,865**

As of June 30, 2023, the Company has provisioned ThUS$821 for accrued profit sharing charged to net income for the year 2023 (ThUS$6,588 as of June 30, 2022), which will be paid during the following year. That provision is presented in Other provisions (Note 22).

Profit sharing as of June 30, 2023, includes the amount paid to Arturo Claro† of ThUS$2,444, which was pending payment.

(b) Compensation of Key Personnel

The Company's key personnel are those members of management included on CSAV's Private Payroll. During the periods ended June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, CSAV's key personnel was paid the following amounts:

	For the six months ended June 30, 2023	2022
	ThUS$	ThUS$
Short-term employee compensation	657	518
Total	**657**	**518**

On average, six CSAV executives were classified as key personnel during the six months ended June 30, 2023. On average, six 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 Hedge Assets and Liabilities

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

As of June 30, 2022, the Company had contracted cross currency swaps to convert to euros US$520 million in loans used to finance the provisional retention of 26.375% of the dividend distributed by associate Hapag Lloyd AG in May 2022. Since this retention in Germany generated a 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. This contract was settled in May 2023, and at the closing of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company does not have any hedge contracts in force.

Derivative	Institution	Agreement Date	Maturity Date	Currency	As of June 30, 2023 Recognized in Profit or Loss	As of June 30, 2022 Recognized in Profit or Loss
					ThUS$	ThUS$
Swap	Banco Santander Chile	Jun-2022	Jun-2023	EUR/US$	(6,200)	4,244
Swap	Citigroup Global Markets Ltd.	Jun-2022	Jun-2023	EUR/US$	(6,200)	4,311
				Total	**(12,400)**	**8,555**

Note 12 Other Non-Financial Assets

Other non-financial assets are detailed below:

Other Non-Financial Assets	Non-Current	
	As of June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
	ThUS$	ThUS$
Guarantees granted	42	40
Total	**42**	**40**

Note 13 Investments in Subsidiaries

(a) Consolidated Subsidiaries

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

Taxpayer ID Number	Company	Country	Currency	Ownership Interest as of June 30, 2023 Direct	2023 Indirect	2023 Total	2022 Direct	2022 Indirect	2022 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%
96838050-7	Compañía Naviera Rio Blanco S.A.*	Chile	US$	0.00%	0%	0.00%	99.00%	1%	100.00%
76028729-6	Norgistics Holding S.A.*	Chile	US$	0.00%	0%	0.00%	99.00%	1%	100.00%

* These subsidiaries were 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 June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, is as follows:

As of June 30, 2023:

Company Name	Current Assets	Non-Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Non-Current Liabilities	Operating Revenue	Net Income (Loss) for the Period
	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$
CSAV Germany Container Holding GmbH	1,488,112	6,439,578	38,620	-	-	856,493

As of December 31, 2022:

Company Name	Current Assets	Non-Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Non-Current Liabilities	Operating Revenue	Net Income (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 June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, 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, recognizing the monthly interest accrual and eliminating that 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 law. As of June 30, 2023, there are no longer any balances for these loans since they were fully prepaid by the subsidiary.

Note 13 Investments in Subsidiaries (continued)

(c) Movements in investments:

c.1) During the second half of 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 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.

Note 14 Equity Method Investments

As of June 30, 2023

As described in Note 1 to these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, as of June 30, 2023, 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 June 30, 2023, are detailed as follows:

Name of Associate or Joint Venture	Country	Functional Currency	Direct and Indirect Ownership Interest	Opening Balance	Share of Net Income (Loss)	Share of Other Comprehensive Income	Share of Other Equity Reserves	Dividends Received	Balance as of June 30, 2023
				ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$
Hapag-Lloyd AG	Germany	US$	30.00%	9,169,662	935,490	(5,479)	13	(3,660,125)	6,439,561
	Total			**9,169,662**	**935,490**	**(5,479)**	**13**	**(3,660,125)**	**6,439,561**

Movements in CSAV's investment in the Hapag-Lloyd AG (HLAG) joint venture during the six months ended June 30, 2023, are detailed as follows:

(a) Share of Net Income (Loss): HLAG's net income attributable to owners of the company for the six months ended June 30, 2023, reached ThUS$3,127,227. Based on the percentage owned by CSAV as of June 30, 2023, the Company recognized net income of ThUS$938,185. 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 six months ended June 30, 2023, based on the percentage ownership for the period, gives a smaller result of ThUS$2,695 in addition to its direct share of HLAG's results. With that, the result from CSAV's interest in that joint venture for the first six months of 2023 was net income of ThUS$935,490.

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 six months ended June 30, 2023, consisting of a loss of ThUS$6,103 from revaluing its defined benefit plans (CSAV's stake is ThUS$1,831), a gain of ThUS$10,373 for exchange differences (CSAV's stake is ThUS$3,112), a loss of ThUS$6,726 on cash flow hedges (CSAV's stake is ThUS$2,017), and a loss of ThUS$15,809 on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (CSAV's stake is ThUS$4,743), giving a total loss of ThUS$18,265 and a loss of ThUS$5,479 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 an increase of ThUS$13 in equity presented in other reserves.

(c) Dividend: During the second quarter of 2023, the Company received a dividend in euros equivalent to a gross amount of ThUS$3,660,125, before the provisional retention 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 June 30, 2023, was ThUS$10,696,561.

Note 14 Equity Method Investments (continued)

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 Net Income (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
	Total			**5,748,798**	**5,378,280**	**44,821**	**(12,462)**	**(1,989,775)**	**9,169,662**

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 Net Income (Loss): HLAG's net income 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 net income 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 year, 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.

(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 gain 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 gain of ThUS$42,601 on cash flow hedges (CSAV's stake is ThUS$12,781), giving a total gain of ThUS$149,403 and a gain of ThUS$44,821 for CSAV's stake in the other comprehensive income of the joint venture. During the year, 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.

Note 14 Equity Method Investments (continued)

(c) Dividend: During the second quarter of 2022, the Company received a dividend in euros equivalent to a gross amount of ThUS$1,989,775, before the provisional retention 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)

Summarized financial information regarding associates and joint ventures as of:

Name of Associate or Joint Venture	Hapag-Lloyd AG (1)	
	As of June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
Ownership interest	30.00%	30.00%
	ThUS$	ThUS$
Cash and cash equivalents	7,371,606	16,264,546
Current assets	12,392,771	23,263,676
Non-current assets	19,066,055	18,034,805
Current Liabilities	6,316,171	6,828,744
Non-current liabilities	4,470,075	4,674,636
Current financial liabilities	1,396,499	1,485,932
Non-current financial liabilities	4,096,095	4,317,898

Name of Associate or Joint Venture	Hapag-Lloyd AG (1) Balance as of June 30,	
	2023	2022
Ownership interest	30.00%	30.00%
	ThUS$	ThUS$
Revenue	10,847,112	18,561,816
Cost of sales	7,343,190	7,999,421
Net income for the period (2)	3,127,227	9,456,837
Other comprehensive income	(18,265)	156,734
Depreciation and amortization	(1,013,533)	(1,023,066)
Finance income	394,098	25,158
Interest expense	(120,874)	(118,100)
Income tax expense	(66,877)	(40,914)

(1) This information comes directly from the Consolidated Financial Statements of HLAG in US$ and, therefore, does not include the effects of the PPAs presented by CSAV.
(2) Net income (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 June 30, 2023			As of December 31, 2022		
	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	34	(31)	3	31	(30)	1
Office equipment	60	(36)	24	54	(30)	24
Other	1,110	-	1,110	1,110	-	1,110
Total	**1,204**	**(67)**	**1,137**	**1,195**	**(60)**	**1,135**

As of the date these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements were closed, the Company and its subsidiaries had not detected any signs of impairment in its property, plant and equipment.

The details and movements of the different categories of property, plant and equipment as of June 30, 2023, are provided in the following table:

As of June 30, 2023	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	24	1,110	1,135
Additions	3	6	-	9
Depreciation expense	(1)	(6)	-	(7)
Total changes in PPE	2	-	-	2
Closing balance	**3**	**24**	**1,110**	**1,137**

The details and movements of the different categories 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	Total 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)
Closing balance	**1**	**24**	**1,110**	**1,135**

Note 16 Right-of-Use Assets and Lease Liabilities

a) Right-of-Use Assets

As of June 30, 2023, movements in right-of-use leased assets subject to IFRS 16 are as follows:

	As of June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
	ThUS$	ThUS$
Opening balance	2,684	-
Additions	-	2,786
Amortization for the period	(218)	(307)
Revaluation adjustment	150	166
Transfers to PPE	(4)	39
Closing balance	**2,612**	**2,684**

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 June 30, 2023 and 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 06/30/23	Up to 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	Non-Current Debt as of 06/30/2023	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$
90160000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	UF	Monthly	5.91%	1,707	**289**	72	217	**1,418**	235	250	265	281	387
	Total					**1,707**	**289**	**72**	**217**	**1,418**	**235**	**250**	**265**	**281**	**387**

Debtor Taxpayer ID	Company	Debtor Country	Currency or Adjustment Unit	Repayment Terms	Interest Rate	Total Debt Outstanding	Current Debt as of 12/31/22	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$
90160000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	UF	Monthly	5.91%	1,653	**289**	72	217	**1,364**	208	221	234	249	452
	Total					**1,653**	**289**	**72**	**217**	**1,364**	**208**	**221**	**234**	**249**	**452**

Note 17 Investment Property

The details and movements of the different categories of investment property as of June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are provided in the following table:

As of June 30, 2023	Land	Buildings, Net	Investment property
	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$
Opening balance	1,963	7,387	9,350
Depreciation expense	-	(51)	(51)
Total changes	-	(51)	(51)
Closing balance	**1,963**	**7,336**	**9,299**

As of December 31, 2022	Land	Buildings, Net	Investment property
	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$
Opening balance	1,963	7,490	9,453
Total changes	-	(103)	(103)
Closing balance	**1,963**	**7,387**	**9,350**

As of June 30, 2023, 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 Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

During the six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, the Company recorded no rental income associated with investment property from the lease of real estate.

The estimated fair value of the Company's investment property as of June 30, 2023, amounts to ThUS$19,364, which is greater 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 June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
	ThUS$	ThUS$
Remaining VAT tax credit	1,379	1,076
Recoverable income taxes (1)	1,650,882	512,736
Credit for foreign taxes paid	293,089	-
Total current tax assets	**1,945,350**	**513,812**

Note 18 Tax Assets and Liabilities (continued)

Current tax assets (continued):

(1) Recoverable taxes are from the provisional retention on dividends from Hapag Lloyd AG, net of income taxes payable by the German subsidiary CSAV Germany Container Holding GmbH and the retention made on the dividends distributed by the German subsidiary to CSAV. As indicated in Note 5 (d), this recoverable tax is denominated in euros and is exposed to changes in the euro/dollar exchange rate .

Current Tax Liabilities:

Current Tax Liabilities	As of June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
	ThUS$	ThUS$
Income tax provision	74,352	18,005
Reclassification to recoverable income taxes	(35,807)	(8,192)
Other taxes payable	5	4
Total current tax liabilities	**38,550**	**9,817**

The current tax liability corresponds mainly to the net income tax determined by the German subsidiary CSAV Germany Container Holding GmbH. This liability is denominated in euros and is exposed to exchange rate fluctuations of the euro against the U.S. dollar.

Note 19 Current and Deferred Income Taxes

In accordance with tax laws and regulations in effect as of June 30, 2023, income taxes on income from investments in foreign companies are levied in the year they are received.

As of June 30, 2023, the Company received dividends in euros from its German subsidiary CSAV Germany Container Holding GmbH, equivalent to a gross amount of ThUS$1,908,768, consuming the entire tax loss carryforward. As of December 31, 2022, the Company had a standalone tax loss of ThUS$1,840,204, calculated in estimating deferred taxes in its financial statements.

Considering a current rate of 27%, the Company has determined an income tax provision in Chile of ThUS$8,974 and a provision for article 21 sole tax of ThUS$5 (ThUS$4 as of December 31, 2022).

As of June 30, 2023, the Company has accumulated earnings and profits of ThUS$17,639.

Note 19 Current and Deferred Income Taxes (continued)

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. Within this context, on April 28, 2023, the SII communicated Summons No. 33, requesting clarification and additional explanation of the answers provided by CSAV, expressing certain questions regarding the Company's criteria for the tax treatment of foreign source income, within the framework of article 41 G of the Income Tax Law. It also asked the Company to provide further background information on minor legal expenses. Finally, with respect to the tax loss carryforward declared by CSAV for tax year 2020 and the items that comprise it, the SII has made no further comments and no additional information has been requested. As of the date of issuance of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, CSAV has responded to Summons No. 33, and the aforementioned audit is still in progress.

a) Deferred Taxes

The detail of deferred tax assets as of June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, is as follows:

Types of Temporary Differences	Deferred Tax Assets	
	As of June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
	ThUS$	ThUS$
Tax losses	-	496,855
Provisions	2,294	5,416
Total	**2,294**	**502,271**

It is important to note that the deferred tax asset associated with the tax loss carryforwards was reversed during this period because the Company received dividends from its German subsidiary CSAV Germany Container Holding GmbH, which offset the tax loss carryforwards.

The detail of deferred tax liabilities as of June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, is as follows:

Types of Temporary Differences	Deferred Tax Liabilities	
	As of June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
	ThUS$	ThUS$
Accrued finance income	-	(2,559)
Other	(440)	(942)
Total	**(440)**	**(3,501)**

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 six months ended June 30, 2023:

Types of Temporary Differences	Balance as of January 1, 2023	Recognized in Net income (Loss)	Balance as of June 30, 2023
	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$
Tax losses	496,855	(496,855)	-
Provisions	5,416	(3,122)	2,294
Total deferred tax assets	**502,271**	**(499,977)**	**2,294**

Types of Temporary Differences	Balance as of January 1, 2023	Recognized in Net income (Loss)	Balance as of June 30, 2023
	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$
Accrued finance income	2,559	(2,559)	-
Other deferred tax liabilities	942	(502)	440
Total deferred tax liabilities	**3,501**	**(3,061)**	**440**

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 Net income (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
Total deferred tax assets	**240,320**	**261,951**	**502,271**

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

Note 19 Current and Deferred Income Taxes (continued)

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

	For the six months ended June 30, 2023	2022
	ThUS$	ThUS$
Current income tax benefit (expense)		
Current tax expense (*)	(63,736)	(31,210)
Expense for ITL Art. 21 tax	(5)	(2)
Current tax expense, net, total	**(63,741)**	**(31,212)**
Deferred tax benefit (expense)		
Origin and reversal of temporary differences	(496,916)	24,257
Total deferred tax benefit (expense), net	**(496,916)**	**24,257**
Income tax expense	**(560,657)**	**(6,955)**
Income tax expense, continuing operations	(560,657)	(6,955)
Income tax benefit (expense), discontinued operations	-	-

(*) Corresponds mainly to taxes calculated by the German subsidiary CSAV Germany Container Holding GmbH.

c) Taxes recognized in net income or loss by foreign and Chilean entities

	For the six months ended June 30, 2023	2022
	ThUS$	ThUS$
Current tax expense:		
Current tax expense, net, foreign	(54,762)	(31,210)
Current tax expense, net, Chilean	(8,979)	(2)
Current tax expense, net	**(63,741)**	**(31,212)**
Deferred tax benefit (expense):		
Deferred tax expense, Chilean	(496,916)	24,257
Deferred tax expense, net	**(496,916)**	**24,257**
Income tax expense, net	**(560,657)**	**(6,955)**
Income tax expense, continuing operations	(560,657)	(6,955)
Income tax benefit (expense), discontinued operations	-	-

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 six months ended June 30, 2023		2022
		ThUS$		ThUS$
Net income for the period		**347,490**		**2,788,535**
Total income tax benefit		(560,657)		(6,955)
Net income before tax		908,147		2,795,490
Reconciliation of effective tax rate	**27.00%**	**(245,200)**	**27.00%**	**(754,782)**
Tax effect of rates in other jurisdictions	0.00%	-	0.82%	(22,783)
Tax effect of non-taxable revenue	34.74%	(315,457)	(27.57%)	770,610
Total adjustments to tax benefit using statutory rate	**34.74%**	**(315,457)**	**(26.75%)**	**747,827**
Income tax benefit using effective rate	**61.74%**	**(560,657)**	**0.25%**	**(6,955)**
Income tax expense, continuing operations		(560,657)		(6,955)
Income tax benefit (expense), discontinued operations		-		-

As mentioned above, as a result of the dividends received from its German subsidiary CSAV Germany Container Holding GmbH, the entire tax loss carryforward has been consumed and CSAV determined a positive tax result. Consequently, the Company has reversed the deferred tax asset for tax loss carryforwards and has recorded an income tax provision.

Note 20 Other Financial Liabilities

Other financial liabilities are detailed as follows:

Other financial liabilities, current	As of June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
	ThUS$	ThUS$
Bank loans (a)	100,392	559,685
Bonds payable (b)	746	758
Hedging liabilities (Note 5)	-	436
Total current	**101,138**	**560,879**

Other non-current financial liabilities	As of June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
	ThUS$	ThUS$
Bonds payable (c)	99,648	99,586
Total non-current	**99,648**	**99,586**

Balances of other financial liabilities are reconciled as follows:

Liabilities Originating from Financing Activities	As of December 31, 2022	Cash Flow			Changes that Do Not Affect Cash Flows		As of June 30, 2023
		Originating From	Used	Interest Paid	Interest Accrued	Other	
Current	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$
Bank loans	559,685	70,000	(547,694)	(6,505)	6,241	18,665	100,392
Bonds payable	758	-	-	(2,640)	2,628	-	746
Hedging liabilities	436	-	-	-	-	(436)	-
Lease liabilities	289	-	-	-	-	-	289
Non-Current							
Bonds payable	99,586	-	-	-	-	62	99,648
Lease liabilities	1,364	-	(162)	-	61	155	1,418
Total	**662,118**	**70,000**	**(547,856)**	**(9,145)**	**8,930**	**18,446**	**202,493**

Note 20 Other Financial Liabilities (continued)

(a) Current bank loans:

As of June 30, 2023

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
90160000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	97053000-2	Banco Security	Chile	US$	At maturity	-	70,314	70,314	7.69%	TSOFR1M+2.56%
90160000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	76,645,030-K	Banco Itau Chile	Chile	US$	At maturity	-	10,026	10,026	7.63%	TSOFR1M+2.5%
90160000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	97004000-5	Banco de Chile	Chile	US$	At maturity	-	10,026	10,026	7.63%	TSOFR1M+2.5%
90160000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	97018000-1	Scotiabank Chile	Chile	US$	At maturity	-	10,026	10,026	7.63%	TSOFR1M+2.5%
				Total				-	**100,392**	**100,392**		

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
90160000-7	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%
90160000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	97053000-2	Banco Security	Chile	US$	Semi-annual	-	35,029	35,029	4.17%	4.17%
90160000-7	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%
90160000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	97004000-5	Banco de Chile*	Chile	US$	At maturity	-	139,892	139,892	4.00%	4.00%
90160000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	97018000-1	Scotiabank Chile*	Chile	US$	At maturity	-	154,920	154,920	4.00%	4.00%
90160000-7	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%
90160000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	97004000-5	Banco de Chile*	Chile	US$	At maturity	-	23,271	23,271	4.00%	4.00%
90160000-7	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	97018000-1	Scotiabank Chile*	Chile	US$	At maturity	-	23,271	23,271	4.00%	4.00%
				Total				**5,110**	**554,575**	**559,685**		

(*) 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 Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 20 Other Financial Liabilities (continued)

(b) Bonds payable:

As of June 30, 2023

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$	ThUS$
955	C	US$	100,000	5.35%	Annual	Semi Bullet	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	746	746
							Total		**746**	**746**

Non-Current

Registry Number	Series	Currency	Nominal Amount Placed	Contractual Interest Rate	Type of Interest Rate	Repayment Terms	Issuing Company	Issuer Country	More than 1 up to 2	More than 2 up to 3	Total Non-Current
			ThUS$						ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$
955	C	US$	100,000	5.35%	Annual	Semi Bullet	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	25,000	74,648	99,648
							Total		**25,000**	**74,648**	**99,648**

Bonds are presented net of origination and underwriting fees.

Note 20 Other Financial Liabilities (continued)

(b) 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
									ThUS$	ThUS$
955	C	US$	100,000	5.35%	Annual	Semi Bullet	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	758	758
							Total		**758**	**758**

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
									ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$
955	C	US$	100,000	5.35%	Annual	Semi Bullet	Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.	Chile	25,000	74,586	99,586
							Total		**25,000**	**74,586**	**99,586**

The financial obligations that place restrictions on management and require fulfillment of certain financial indicators (covenants) are described in Note 33 to these Interim 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 June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
	ThUS$	ThUS$
Trade payables	582	822
Other payables	15,550	16,845
Total	**16,132**	**17,667**

Up-to-date trade payables as of June 30, 2023, are as follows:

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	643	-	-	-	15,489	-	16,132
Total	**643**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15,489**	**-**	**16,132**

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

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
Total	**6,468**	**-**	**-**	**11,199**	**-**	**-**	**17,667**

As of June 30, 2023, 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 June 30, 2023, are detailed as follows:

Current	Legal Claims	Profit Sharing	Other Provisions	Total
	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$
Balance as of January 1, 2023	763	13,143	84	13,990
Additions during the period	-	821	-	821
Decreases during the period	(770)	(12,681)	(22)	(13,473)
Reversal of unused provisions	-	(462)	-	(462)
Transfer from non-current provisions	627	-	-	627
Closing balance of current provisions	**620**	**821**	**62**	**1,503**

Non-Current	Legal Claims	Total
	ThUS$	ThUS$
Balance as of January 1, 2023	5,627	5,627
Transfer to current provisions	(627)	(627)
Closing balance of non-current provisions	**5,000**	**5,000**

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
Closing balance of current provisions	**763**	**13,143**	**84**	**13,990**

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)
Closing balance of non-current provisions	**5,627**	**5,627**

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 33 to the Interim 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 Interim 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 June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
	ThUS$	ThUS$
Minimum mandatory dividend payable*	104,247	1,668,963
Dividends payable from prior years	533	253
Total current portion	**104,780**	**1,669,216**

*This is the minimum mandatory dividend provision, equivalent to 30% of net income for the year, net of the interim dividend.

Note 24 Employee Benefit Obligations

a) Employee Benefit Expenses

	For the six months ended June 30,		For the three months ended June 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$
Salaries and wages	2,287	1,968	1,147	882
Other personnel expenses	83	75	65	66
Total employee benefits expense	**2,370**	**2,043**	**1,212**	**948**

b) Employee Benefit Provisions

	As of June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
	ThUS$	ThUS$
Vacations payable	167	142
Other benefits	1,500	-
Total employee benefit provisions	**1,667**	**142**

The Company had not made any employee benefit provisions classified as non-current as of June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

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 June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022	As of June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022	As of June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
		ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$
Cash and cash equivalents	7	121,937	97,197	-	-	121,937	97,197
Other financial assets	8	-	-	63	63	63	63
Trade and other receivables	9	543	361	-	-	543	361
Total		**122,480**	**97,558**	**63**	**63**	**122,543**	**97,621**

Description of Financial Liabilities	Note	Current		Non-Current		Fair Value	
		As of June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022	As of June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022	As of June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
		ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$
Bank loans	20	100,392	559,685	-	-	100,449	561,440
Bonds payable	20	746	758	99,648	99,586	100,000	100,000
Lease liabilities	16	289	289	1,418	1,364	1,707	1,653
Hedging liabilities	5	-	436	-	-	-	436
Trade and other payables	21	16,132	17,667	-	-	16,132	17,667
Total		**117,559**	**578,835**	**101,066**	**100,950**	**218,288**	**681,196**

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 June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are summarized below:

	As of June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
Variable rate financial liabilities	7.67%	6.05%
Fixed rate financial liabilities	5.35%	4.22%

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 June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, amounts to ThUS$2,517,658, divided into 51,319,876,188 shares. There is a share premium of ThUS$94,962, giving a total of ThUS$2,612,620, net of share issuance and placement costs incurred.

(b) Movements in shares for 2023 and 2022

As of June 30, 2023, 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 June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
Number of Shares	**Common Stock**	**Common Stock**
Issued as of January 1	51,319,876,188	51,319,876,188
Total at end of period	**51,319,876,188**	**51,319,876,188**

Note 26 Equity and Reserves (continued)

(c) Other Reserves

Other reserves are detailed as follows:

	As of June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
	ThUS$	ThUS$
Translation adjustment reserve	(18,537)	(21,649)
Cash flow hedge reserve	11,620	13,637
Reserve for gains and losses on defined-benefit plans	27,189	29,020
Reserve for gains and losses on financial assets at fair value	(4,743)	-
Other miscellaneous reserves	(17,818)	(17,831)
Total reserves	**(2,289)**	**3,177**

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:

	As of June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
	ThUS$	ThUS$
Balance as of January 1	**(21,649)**	**(13,768)**
Subsidiaries and other investments	-	51
Share of equity method associates and joint ventures (note 14)	3,112	(7,932)
Closing balance	**(18,537)**	**(21,649)**

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 hedges entered into.

Note 26 Equity and Reserves (continued)

(c) Other Reserves (continued)

The balance and movement of this reserve are explained below:

	As of June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
	ThUS$	ThUS$
Balance as of January 1	**13,637**	**856**
Share of equity method associates and joint ventures (note 14)	(2,017)	12,781
Closing balance	**11,620**	**13,637**

Reserve for Actuarial Gains and Losses on Post-Employment Benefits

The reserve for actuarial gains 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 June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
	ThUS$	ThUS$
Balance as of January 1	**29,020**	**(10,952)**
Share of equity method associates and joint ventures (note 14)	(1,831)	39,972
Closing balance	**27,189**	**29,020**

Reserve for Financial Assets at Fair Value

The balance and movement of this reserve are explained below:

	As of June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
	ThUS$	ThUS$
Balance as of January 1	**-**	**-**
Share of equity method associates and joint ventures (note 14)	(4,743)	-
Closing balance	**(4,743)**	**-**

Note 26 Equity and Reserves (continued)

(c) Other Reserves (continued)

Other Miscellaneous Reserves

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

	As of June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
	ThUS$	ThUS$
Balance as of January 1	**(17,831)**	**(5,286)**
Share of equity method associates and joint ventures (note 14)	13	(12,462)
Other movements in reserves	-	(83)
Closing balance	**(17,818)**	**(17,831)**

(d) Dividends

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

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

The following dividends have been distributed between January 1, 2022 and June 30, 2023.

Dividend No.	Dividend Type	Agreement Date	Payment Date	Dividend per Share US$
325	Final	04/29/22	05/20/22	0.0099965774834800
326	Final	04/29/22	06/09/22	0.0174346707020945
327	Final	04/27/23	05/19/23	0.0325207885881504

As of June 30, 2023 and 2022, the Company has recorded a provision for the minimum mandatory dividend for each year.

Note 27 Administrative Expenses

Administrative expenses are detailed in the following table:

	For the six months ended June 30,		For the three months ended June 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Administrative Expenses	**ThUS$**	**ThUS$**	**ThUS$**	**ThUS$**
Personnel expenses	(2,370)	(2,043)	(1,212)	(948)
Advisory and other services	(1,581)	(825)	(805)	(615)
Communications and reporting expenses	(279)	(346)	(123)	(262)
Board profit sharing and stipends	(589)	(16,644)	942	(13,238)
Depreciation and amortization	(276)	(167)	(129)	(88)
Other	(1,741)	(1,510)	(670)	(717)
Total administrative expenses	**(6,836)**	**(21,535)**	**(1,997)**	**(15,868)**

Note 28 Other Gains (Losses)

For the six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, this account includes:

	For the six months ended June 30,	
	2023	2022
Other Gains (Losses)	**ThUS$**	**ThUS$**
Gain on sale of fixed assets	-	1,941
Other income	34	71
Total other gains	**34**	**2,012**

Note 29 Finance Income and Costs

Finance income and costs are detailed as follows:

	For the six months ended June 30,		For the three months ended June 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Finance income	**ThUS$**	**ThUS$**	**ThUS$**	**ThUS$**
Interest income from time deposits	8,000	351	7,120	341
Other finance income	132	-	131	-
Total finance income	**8,132**	**351**	**7,251**	**341**

	For the six months ended June 30,		For the three months ended June 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Finance Costs	**ThUS$**	**ThUS$**	**ThUS$**	**ThUS$**
Interest expense on financial liabilities	(8,869)	(8,220)	(4,898)	(4,569)
Lease interest expense	(61)	(40)	(25)	(17)
Other finance costs	(1,821)	(3,365)	(800)	(2,379)
Total finance costs	**(10,752)**	**(11,625)**	**(5,724)**	**(6,965)**

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 year according to the following table:

	For the six months ended June 30,	
	2023	2022
	ThUS$	**ThUS$**
Cash and cash equivalents	(19,713)	(31,824)
Trade and other receivables, net	22	26
Current tax receivables	(17,428)	(6,929)
Other assets	2	(4)
Total assets	**(37,117)**	**(38,731)**
Provisions	202	311
Trade and other payables	20,580	30,463
Tax payables	(1,585)	(1)
Total liabilities	**19,197**	**30,773**
Total exchange differences	**(17,920)**	**(7,958)**

Note 31 Foreign Currency

Current Assets		As of June 30, 2023	As of December 31, 2022
	Currency	ThUS$	ThUS$
Cash and cash equivalents	Ch$	31	69
	US$	85,064	79,291
	EUR	36,842	17,837
Trade and other receivables, current	Ch$	544	252
	US$	-	109
Current tax assets	Ch$	1,379	1,076
	US$	293,089	-
	EUR	1,650,882	512,736
Total current assets	Ch$	1,954	1,397
	US$	378,153	79,400
	EUR	1,687,724	530,573
	Total	**2,067,831**	**611,370**

Note 31 Foreign Currency (continued)

Non-current assets	Currency	As of June 30, 2023 ThUS$	As of December 31, 2022 ThUS$
Other financial assets, non-current	US$	63	63
Other non-financial assets, non-current	Ch$	26	24
	EUR	16	16
Equity-accounted investments	US$	6,439,561	9,169,662
Property, plant and equipment	US$	1,137	1,135
Right-of-use leased assets	UF	2,612	2,684
Investment property	US$	9,299	9,350
Deferred tax assets	US$	2,294	502,271
Total non-current assets	UF	2,612	2,684
	Ch$	26	24
	US$	6,452,354	9,682,481
	EUR	16	16
	Total	**6,455,008**	**9,685,205**
TOTAL ASSETS	UF	2,612	2,684
	Ch$	1,980	1,421
	US$	6,830,507	9,761,881
	EUR	1,687,740	530,589
	Total	**8,522,839**	**10,296,575**

Note 31 Foreign Currency (continued)

Current Liabilities		As of June 30, 2023			As of December 31, 2022		
		90 Days	90 Days to 1 Year	Total	90 Days	90 Days to 1 Year	Total
	Currency	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$
Other financial liabilities, current	US$	-	101,138	101,138	5,110	555,769	560,879
Lease liabilities, current	UF	-	289	289	-	289	289
Trade and other payables, current	Ch$	350	-	350	6,234	-	6,234
	US$	216	15,489	15,705	11,221	-	11,221
	EUR	77	-	77	212	-	212
Other provisions, current	US$	682	821	1,503	847	13,143	13,990
Current tax liabilities	US$	-	5	5	4	-	4
	EUR	-	38,545	38,545	-	9,813	9,813
Employee benefit provisions, current	Ch$	167	-	167	142	-	142
	US$	-	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Other non-financial liabilities, current	Ch$	533	-	533	266	-	266
	US$	-	104,247	104,247	-	1,668,950	1,668,950
Total current liabilities	UF	-	289	289	-	289	289
	Ch$	1,050	-	1,050	6,642	-	6,642
	US$	898	223,200	224,098	17,182	2,237,862	2,255,044
	EUR	77	38,545	38,622	212	9,813	10,025
	Total	**2,025**	**262,034**	**264,059**	**24,036**	**2,247,964**	**2,272,000**

Note 31 Foreign Currency (continued)

Non-Current Liabilities		As of June 30, 2023				As of December 31, 2022			
		1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	5 to 10 Years	Total	1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	5 to 10 Years	Total
	Currency	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$	ThUS$
Other financial liabilities, non-current	US$	99,648	-	-	99,648	25,000	74,586	-	99,586
Lease liabilities, non-current	UF	485	546	387	1,418	429	483	452	1,364
Other provisions, non-current	US$	5,000	-	-	5,000	5,627	-	-	5,627
Deferred tax liabilities	US$	440	-	-	440	3,501	-	-	3,501
Total non-current liabilities	UF	485	546	387	1,418	429	483	452	1,364
	US$	105,088	-	-	105,088	34,128	74,586	-	108,714
	Total	**105,573**	**546**	**387**	**106,506**	34,557	75,069	452	110,078
TOTAL LIABILITIES	UF				1,707				1,653
	Ch$				1,050				6,642
	US$				329,186				2,363,758
	EUR				38,622				10,025
	Total				**370,565**				**2,382,078**

Note 32 Earnings (Loss) per Share

Earnings (loss) per share as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, are determined as follows:

	For the six months ended June 30,	
	2023	2022
	ThUS$	ThUS$
Net income from continuing operations attributable to owners of the company	347,490	2,788,555
Net loss from discontinued operations attributable to owners of the company	-	(20)
Net income attributable to owners of the company	**347,490**	**2,788,535**
Weighted average number of shares	51,319,876,188	51,319,876,188
Earnings per share for continuing operations US$	**0.0068**	**0.0543**
Earnings per share for discontinued operations US$	**-**	**-**
Earnings per share US$	**0.0068**	**0.0543**

Number of Subscribed and Paid Shares	For the six months ended June 30,	
	2023	2022
Issued as of January 1	51,319,876,188	51,319,876,188
From capital increase	-	-
Issued as of period end	**51,319,876,188**	**51,319,876,188**
Weighted average number of shares	51,319,876,188	51,319,876,188

Note 33 Contingencies and Commitments

(a) Guarantees Granted

Bank guarantees: The Company has not granted any bank guarantees as of June 30, 2023.

Guarantee notes: There are minor guarantees, mainly associated with real estate leases, whose disclosure is not necessary for the interpretation of these Interim 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 June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2023:

(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. The Court granted the status of class action, which was subsequently upheld by the various appellate courts. The case is in the evidentiary stage. Given that, the economic impact for CSAV of the potential outcome of the case cannot be estimated. This suit was filed after the judgment handed down by the European Commission in February 2028, as reported in prior notes. Given the time elapsed since the ruling, the case is no longer included in this note.

(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 Bío Region. The Company was served notice of this suit on April 14, 2022, and the case is currently in the evidentiary stage. Given that, the economic impact for CSAV of the potential outcome of the case cannot be estimated. 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 33 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	06/30/2023	12/31/2022
Total liabilities / Total equity < 1.30	**0.05**	**0.30**
Total liabilities [ThUS$]	370,565	2,382,078
Total equity [ThUS$]	8,152,274	7,914,497
Unencumbered assets / Financial debt not secured by issuer >= 1.30	**42.45**	**15.55**
Total assets [ThUS$]	8,522,839	10,296,575
Pledged assets [ThUS$] (*)	-	-
Unencumbered assets [ThUS$]	**8,522,839**	**10,296,575**
Other current financial liabilities [ThUS$]	101,138	560,879
Other non-current financial liabilities [ThUS$]	99,648	99,586
/a/ Other current and non-current financial liabilities net of IFRS 16 [ThUS$]	200,786	660,465
Current and non-current trade and other payables [ThUS$]	16,132	17,667
Non-interest-bearing trade and other payables [ThUS$](*)	(16,132)	(17,667)
/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$]	200,786	660,465
Issuer-secured financial debt [ThUS$]	-	-
Financial debt not secured by issuer [ThUS$]	**200,786**	**660,465**
Total Assets >= US$ 1,614 million	**8,522,839**	**10,296,575**
Total assets [ThUS$]	8,522,839	10,296,575

(*) Adjustments based on Notes 10, 21, 22 and 33 of the Issuer's Financial Statements.

As of June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Company complies with the restrictions imposed by its financial obligations with sufficient cushion.

Note 34 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 35 Sanctions

During 2023 and 2022, 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 sanctions from any other regulatory bodies or jurisdictions.

Note 36 Events after the Reporting Period

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

<u>Recovery of retentions from Germany</u>

On August 7, 2023, the German subsidiary CSAV Germany Container Holding GmbH received a refund of the retention made by the German tax authorities in May 2022 on the dividend received from Hapag-Lloyd AG. This flow was used to distribute a dividend of EUR480 million to its parent company in Chile (CSAV) on August 8, 2023. A 26.375% retention was made on this amount, of which EURFU76.0 million is withholding tax and the balance of EUR50.6 million is taxes that can be recovered directly by CSAV from the German tax authorities. The funds received in Chile were used to pay the balances of the Company's short-term bank obligations associated with this repayment, amounting to US$100.0 million plus interest.

Between July 1, 2023 and the date of issuance of these Interim 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 June 30, 2023.