# Nivas <br> <br> antarchile 

 <br> <br> antarchile}

## EARNING ANALYSIS

Second Quarter 2017

```
0 3
AntarChile consolidated
08
AntarChile individual
0 9
Information by segment
1 0
Forestry
12
Fuels
15
    Fisheries
1 7
Highlights
18
Financial statements
```

In the second quarter of this year, AntarChile obtained earnings in the amount of US\$107 million, $3 \%$ less than the same quarter of 2016. Although the operational income increased by US\$69 million, this was offset by a US\$38 million decrease in the non-operational income and by higher tax disbursement in the amount of US\$43 million. The operational income increased thanks to a better performance of the forestry business (+US\$ 73 million), mainly due to higher prices in pulp and panels. The decrease in the operational income is due to lower other income corresponding to a lower revaluation of biological assets (as these were lost in the wildfires of early this year) in the amount of US\$ 24 million, plus lower income from affiliates and joint businesses as a consequence of a drop in the results of Corpesca.

AntarChile's earnings increased $260 \%$ with respect to the preceding quarter, on account of a US\$ 166 million increase in the non-operational income owing to the US\$178 million loss brought by the wildfires of early 2017. In addition, the operational income saw a US\$27 million increase associated with a better performance of the forestry sector (+US\$29 million). The pulp business registered better prices and the panels business saw an increase in both prices and sales volumes.

In the first half of 2017, AntarChile's accumulated earnings are US $\$ 137$ million, which is $29 \%$ lower than those accumulated as of the first semester of 2016. The non-operational income recorded a US\$220 million drop, explained mainly by the US $\$ 178$ million loss brought by the wildfires occurred in Chile in the first quarter of 2017, which affected an approximate 80 thousand hectares of forests representing $6 \%$ of the IFRS value of the Company's forests and $2 \%$ of Arauco's total assets. The above is increased by the consequential decrease in the revaluation of biological assets in the amount of US\$32 million. On the other hand, the operational income saw an increase of US $\$ 130$ million, mainly thanks to the forestry sector (+US\$94 million), where Arauco registered higher income in all its business lines and particularly in pulp where prices and sales went up in the first semester of 2017. In addition, the fuels sector had higher earnings from the affiliate Copec (+US\$ 39 million), which obtained better margins in Chile and Colombia, as well as higher sales volumes in the retail channel in Chile. The consolidation of the operations of Mapco in the United States also contributed. Lastly, Abastible obtained a US\$2 million increase thanks to the good performance of the GLP business in Colombia (Inversiones del Nordeste) and to the consolidation of Solgas in Peru and Duragas in Ecuador.

| US\$ million | 2Q 2017 | 1Q 2017 | 2Q 2016 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Q-Q } \\ & \text { Var. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Y-Y } \\ & \text { Var. } \end{aligned}$ | YTD 2017 | YTD 2016 | $Y-Y$ <br> Acc. Var. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales revenue | 4,947 | 4,878 | 4,086 | 1\% | 21\% | 9,825 | 7,887 | 25\% |
| EBIT | 295 | 268 | 226 | 10\% | 31\% | 563 | 433 | 30\% |
| EBITDA* | 543 | 504 | 473 | 8\% | 15\% | 1,047 | 887 | 18\% |
| Adjusted EBITDA** | 878 | 795 | 578 | 10\% | 52\% | 1,673 | 984 | 70\% |
| Non-operating income | (29) | (195) | 9 | 85\% | -416\% | (224) | (4) | -5,758\% |
| Net Income | 187 | 60 | 193 | 211\% | -3\% | 247 | 335 | -26\% |
| Net income of controlling interest | 107 | 30 | 111 | 260\% | -3\% | 137 | 193 | -29\% |
| Net income of minority interest | 80 | 30 | 82 | 164\% | -3\% | 110 | 142 | -22\% |
| EBITDA Margin | 11\% | 10\% | 12\% | 6\% | -5\% | 11\% | 11\% | -5\% |
| EBITDA / net financial expense | 7.9 x | 7.2 x | 6.9 x | 9\% | 15\% | 7.5 x | 6.4 x | 18\% |

[^0]| US\$ million | YTD 2017 | YTD 2016 | Variation |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | US\$ million | \% |
| Current Assets | 4,884 | 5,010 | (126) | -2,5\% |
| Non-current Assets | 16,753 | 16,909 | (156) | -0,9\% |
| Total Assets | 21,637 | 21,919 | (282) | -1,3\% |
| Other current financial liabilities | 864 | 978 | (114) | -11,7\% |
| Other current liabilities | 1,488 | 1,751 | (263) | -15,0\% |
| Other non-current financial liabilities | 5,839 | 5,890 | (51) | -0,9\% |
| Other non-current liabilities | 2,621 | 2,613 | 8 | 0,3\% |
| Total liabilities | 10,813 | 11,232 | (420) | -3,7\% |
| Equity of minority interest | 4,433 | 4,393 | 40 | 0,9\% |
| Equity attributable to controlling interest | 6,391 | 6,294 | 97 | 1,5\% |
| Leverage | 0.49 | 0.50 |  | -1,0\% |
| Net financial debt | 5,311 | 5,295 | 16 | 0,3\% |

As of June $30^{\text {th }} 2017$ AntarChile's total consolidated assets decreased by $1.3 \%$ compared to year end 2016 .
Current assets present a $2,5 \%$ decrease due to a $10.2 \%$ negative variation in cash and equivalents, coming mainly from Arauco and Copec. This was partially compensated by an increase in the inventory of Copec and Igemar, together with higher nonfinancial current assets coming from Arauco.

Non-current assets decreased $0.9 \%$ compared to year end 2016. This decrease is explained mainly by a US\$73 million reduction in non-current biological assets due to the wildfire affecting Arauco. In addition, there was a lowering of investments accounted by the participation criterion (US\$84 million) and of properties, plants and equipment (US\$18 million), where the negative effect suffered in Arauco could not be completely balanced by the increases generated by Empresas Copec and Copec combustibles. The above, however, was partially compensated by a US 35 million positive effect brought by tax deferral in Arauco.

Current liabilities decreased by $13.8 \%$ as a consequence of lower accounts payable in Copec and Arauco, together with lower other liabilities in Arauco associated to payment of debt, which were partially compensated by an increase in Copec.

Non-current liabilities were stable, with a slight decrease in other non-current financial assets in Arauco.
Lastly, net equity increased by $1.5 \%$ with respect to year end 2016, chiefly thanks to a raise in accumulated earnings as well as higher reserves for conversion and hedging.

| US\$ million | jun-17 | jun-16 | Variation |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | US\$ MM | \% |
| Cash flow from (used in) operating activities | 613 | 739 | (126) | -17\% |
| Cash flow from (used in) investing activities | (310) | (772) | 462 | 60\% |
| Cash flow from (used in) financing activities | (442) | (202) | (240) | -119\% |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents, before exchange rate adjustments | (139) | (235) | 96 | 41\% |

The operational flow in June 2017 reached US $\$ 613$ million, a $17 \%$ decreased compared to 2016. This decrease is explained by higher payments to employees in affiliates Copec and Arauco, plus an increase in net disbursements to suppliers in Copec, partially compensated by lower disbursements to suppliers in Arauco. All the above was, in turn, compensated by a lower income tax disbursement.

The investment flow disbursements year-to-date are of US $\$ 310,60 \%$ less than the US $\$ 772$ million of 2016. The drop is caused by lower cash flow disbursed to the overtaking of subsidiaries and other businesses, which in 2016 was high on account of the acquisition of Solgas in Peru (US $\$ 263$ million) and the purchase by Arauco of its share in Tafisa (US $\$ 150$ million). This effect was partially compensated by higher purchases of property, plant and equipment in Arauco, Copec and Abastible, as well as by the acquisition of other intangible assets in Arauco and Copec.

Financing activities brought a negative flow in the amount of US\$442 million as of June 2017, which may be negatively compared to a US\$202 million disbursement in 2016. This is explained by lower loan requirements from the forestry sector and higher loan payments in Abastible.

CASH AND EQUIVALENTS
by entity

## BREAKDOWN

by instrument


## FINANCIAL DEBT

BREAKDOWN
by instrument


DETAIL
by currency


Others
(*) "Chilean currency unit indexed according to inflation"
Source: Ministry of Finance, Chile

FINANCIAL DEBT
Net

US\$ million
2Q 2017

| 864 | 961 | 838 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5,839 | 5,897 | 5,862 |
| $\mathbf{6 , 7 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 8 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 7 0 1}$ |
| 1,196 | 1,303 | 1,484 |
| $\mathbf{1 9 6}$ | 187 | 170 |
| $\mathbf{5 , 3 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 3 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 0 4 7}$ |

NET DEBT/EBITDA LTM
$\qquad$


[^1]
## EARNINGS consolidated by segment

| US\$ million | 2Q 2017 | 1Q 2017 | $2 Q$ | 2016 | Q-Q <br> Var. | Y-Y <br> Var. | YTD 2017 | YTD 2016 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | | Y-Y |
| :---: |
| Acc. Var. |

Sales
Forestry
Fuels
Fisheries
Other companies
Total

EBITDA
Forestry
Fuels
Fisheries
Other companies
Total

Net income
Forestry
Fuels
Fisheries
Other companies
Total

Capex

| Forestry | 132 | 120 | 255 | $10 \%$ | $-48 \%$ | 252 | 372 | $-32 \%$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fuels | 75 | 73 | 341 | $3 \%$ | $-78 \%$ | 148 | 399 | $-63 \%$ |
| Fisheries | 1 | 2 | 2 | $-29 \%$ | $-51 \%$ | 3 | 4 | $-37 \%$ |
| Other companies | 2 | 3 | $(1)$ | - | - | 5 | $(1)$ | $556 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 \%}$ | $-65 \%$ | $\mathbf{4 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 6}$ | $-47 \%$ |

## SALES AND OVERHEAD EXPENSES



Å Overhead expenses of AntarChile (individual) decreased by US $\$ 0.3$ million on the second quarter of 2017 compared to the same period of 2016, thanks to lower provisions for severance payments.
$\AA$ The increase in accumulated expenses compared to 2016 is explained by extraordinary severance payments incurred in this year's first quarter.


AntarChile seeks to maintain a relatively constant level of financial liabilities over time.
Cash and cash equivalents are directly related with dividends received and dividends paid by AntarChile.

The company's policy establishes a minimum dividend distribution of $40 \%$ of the year's liquid net earnings. Said policy is linked to that of Empresas Copec, so as to avoid unnecessary accumulation of cash at the holding company.

In December of each year, Empresas Copec pays out an interim dividend, which drives cash and equivalents up in the last quarter. In May of each year, both Empresas Copec and AntarChile pay out a definitive dividend, and so cash and cash equivalents normally decrease in the Second Quarter.

| US\$ million | $\mathbf{2 Q} \mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 Q} \mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 Q} \mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | Q-Q <br> Var. | Y-Y <br> Var. | YTD 2017 | YTD 2016 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Acc. Var. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

(*) EBITDA = Operational income+ Depreciation+ Amortization+ Stumpage (Fair value of harvested timber)
(**) Adjusted EBITDA = Net Income+ Financial Costs- Financial Income + Taxes+ Depreciation and Amortization + Fair value of harvested timber -
Changes in valuation of biological assets + Exchange rate differences + Provision for losses due to wildfires

AntarChile's results are highly correlated with those of its subsidiary Empresas Copec.
The following pages contain a brief analysis of the key variations of Q2 2017 for the principal subsidiaries.

For further detail please refer to:
Å Empresas Copec, press release, at investor.empresascopec.cl
Å Celulosa Arauco y Constitución, press release, at www.arauco.cl, and
A Terpel, results presentation, at www.terpel.com/en/Accionistas

FORESTRY
arauco
antarchile

## CELULOSA ARAUCO Y CONSTITUCIÓN, CONSOLIDATED

| US\$ million | 2Q 2017 | 1Q 2017 | 2Q 2016 | Q-Q Var. | Y-Y Var. | YTD 2017 | YTD 2016 | Y-Y <br> Acc. Var. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales revenue | 1,280 | 1,234 | 1,207 | 4\% | 6\% | 2,514 | 2,353 | 7\% |
| EBIT | 147 | 118 | 74 | 25\% | 99\% | 265 | 171 | 55\% |
| Adjusted EBITDA* | 335 | 292 | 283 | 15\% | 18\% | 626 | 536 | 17\% |
| Non-operating income | (25) | (189) | (4) | 86\% | -499\% | (214) | (21) | -941\% |
| Net income | 84 | (45) | 57 | 286\% | 46\% | 39 | 110 | -65\% |
| Net income of controlling interest | 84 | (46) | 57 | 284\% | 48\% | 38 | 109 | -65\% |
| Net income of minority interests | 0 | 0 | 1 | -80\% | -88\% | 0 | 1 | -69\% |

(*) Adjusted EBITDA = Net Income + Financial Costs- Financial Income + Taxes+ Depreciation and Amortization + Fair value of harvested timber - Changes in valuation of biological assets + Exchange rate differences + Provision for losses due to wildfires

In the second quarter of 2017, Arauco obtained earnings by US\$84 million, US\$27 million more than the same period in 2016. The raise is due mainly to a US\$73 million increase in the operational income thanks to better prices in the pulp and panels segments, partially compensated by a US\$21 million drop in other income associated to the revaluation of biological assets, as well as a tax disbursement US $\$ 25$ million higher than that of 2016.

Net earnings in the second quarter of 2017 were US $\$ 130$ million higher than the preceding quarter. This surge was brought by a US\$164 million increase in the operational income, as the negative effect of the wildfires of early 20167 was registered in the first quarter. In addition, the operational income saw a US $\$ 29$ million increase owing to higher income in the pulp and panels businesses.

Earnings accumulated to June 2017 are US $\$ 38$ million, which constitutes a US\$71 million drop compared to 2016. This is explained mainly by the non-operational income, which fell by US\$194 million due to the negative effect of the aforementioned wildfires in the amount of US\$178 million. At the same time, the operational income saw YTD a $55 \%$ increase thanks to higher earnings in all the business lines, particularly pulp on account of better prices and higher physical sales volumes.

## SALES

by segment
Total 2Q17: US\$ $\mathbf{1 , 2 8 0}$ million

| US\$ million | 2Q 2017 | 1Q 2017 | 2Q 2016 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Q-Q } \\ & \text { Var. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Y-Y } \\ \text { Var. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pulp (*) | 588 | 564 | 541 | 4\% | 9\% |
| Wood Products (*)( ${ }^{* *}$ ) | 653 | 640 | 635 | 2\% | 3\% |
| Forestry (*) | 29 | 20 | 25 | 48\% | 17\% |
| Others | 10 | 10 | 6 | 0\% | 79\% |
| Total | 1,280 | 1,234 | 1,207 | 4\% | 6\% |

[^2]

## PULP

In the first semester of 2017, pulp revenues increased by $5 \%$ compared to 2016, due to higher physical sales in the first quarter and better prices in the second. Markets in general showed good performances, despite the lower demand trend usually displayed in the months prior to the northern hemisphere summer.
In Asia, prices rose thanks to an increase in demand coming from China, resulting in a US\$40 $(+6.5 \%)$ increase in the price of short fiber in the MarchJune period, and US\$20 (+3\%) in long fiber between May and June. The latter however receded $1 \%$ in the month of June, thus its total variation between March and June was an increase of $1 \%$.
Although the European market for short fiber welcomed a price increase of $16 \%$, it is still below Asian levels. Price increase in Europe began in January, that is, three months after the Asian market. In addition, the raise in discount levels in Europe makes it difficult to obtain returns similar to the Asian ones. This has pushed shippings into Asia, which in turn has put pressure on the European market. At the same time, the situation on Latin America, including Brazil, is stable, except for Venezuela where no sales have been recorded.

PANELS

The plywood segment showed stability during this trimester, with a continued increase in prices. North America has maintained good demand levels, as well as slightly better prices. Europe has recovered compared to 2016; higher demand levels and a stronger Euro have contributed to better billings in this market. Latin America has been dynamic, also resulting in better prices.
In panels, sales saw a minor increase compared to the preceding quarter. MDF physical sales grew by $0.7 \%$, and its prices $1.1 \%$, while MDP growths were $6.4 \%$ and $3 \%$ respectively.
Wood panels sales in Brazil have been affected by the political and economic crisis going on in that country, resulting in lower billings in the first semester compared to the previous year. In Mexico, competition has intensified due to higher offer of MDF coming from local and Brazilian producers, which has pushed prices down. In North America, the domestic wood panel market has been stable for MDP and MDF; in a virtually flat market, imports of panels, moldings, furniture and flooring have grown. In Argentina, billings for MDF and MDP have also increased, surpassing the growth experimented last year, chiefly thanks to melamine sales.

## SAWN TIMBER

Sales in this segment have recovered in comparison with the preceding quarter, due mainly to higher physical sales. Prices have also shown growth compared to last year, as the Asian, North American and Middle Eastern markets have been dynamic. Offer of remade products is still high, at levels similar to the preceding period. Projections for the coming months are stable for both volumes and prices, per the balance currently observed between supply and demand.

## PRODUCTION

Thousands of Adt


## PRODUCTION

Thousands of m³


## PRODUCTION

Thousands of m³


## COPEC CONSOLIDATED

| Millions of Chilean Pesos | 2Q 2017 | 1Q 2017 | 2Q 2016 | Q-Q <br> Var. | Y-Y <br> Var. | YTD 2017 | YTD 2016 | Acc. Var. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

Copec obtained net earnings in the amount of CLP 38,824 million in this quarter, CLP 6,068 million less than in the same period of 2016. This is explained by a decrease in operational income in the amount of CLP 6,783 million, due to lower unit margins in Copec Chile and in Terpel. Commercial margins in Chile grew, but in 2016 there had been a positive effect due to inventory revaluation that pushed margins up.

The quarterly result is CLP 12.059 million lower than that of the preceding quarter. Operational income dropped by CLP 13,401 million, due to lower margins and sales volumes in both the industrial and retail distributor channels ( $-3 \%$ in Chile). At the same time, the non-operational income was lower due to an increase in other expenses.

Compared to 2016, year to date results of Copec registered a positive variation of CLP 11,635 million. This is explained by a CLP 20,498 million increase the operational income, associated with better margins in Chile and Colombia, plus higher sales volumes in the distributors channel in Chile; and the consolidation of the Mapco operations in the United States also contributed. The non-operational income was better owing to Exchange rate differences partially compensated by higher financial costs.

## COPEC CHILE FUEL SALES

Millions of $\mathrm{m}^{3}$


## ORGANIZACIÓN TERPEL CONSOLIDATED

| Millions of Colombian Pesos | 2Q 2017 | 1Q 2017 | 2Q 2016 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Q-Q } \\ & \text { Var. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Y-Y } \\ & \text { Var. } \end{aligned}$ | YTD 2017 | YTD 2016 | $Y-Y$ <br> Acc. Var. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales | 3,646,845 | 3,588,928 | 3,538,335 | 2\% | 3\% | 7,235,773 | 6,989,771 | 4\% |
| EBIT | 117,350 | 113,564 | 138,118 | 3\% | -15\% | 230,914 | 227,925 | 1\% |
| EBITDA | 162,202 | 157,723 | 179,969 | 3\% | -10\% | 319,925 | 314,015 | 2\% |
| Non-operating income | $(29,506)$ | $(29,331)$ | $(40,793)$ | -1\% | 28\% | $(58,837)$ | $(82,453)$ | 29\% |
| Net income of controlling interest | 54,748 | 50,244 | 65,895 | 9\% | -17\% | 104,992 | 88,997 | 18\% |
| Net income of minority interest | - | - | - | - | - | - | 32 | -100\% |
| Physical sales of Terpel (thousands of $\mathrm{m}^{\mathbf{3}}$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colombia | 1,740 | 1,703 | 1,723 | 2\% | 1\% | 3,443 | 3,471 | -1\% |
| Panama | 233 | 225 | 241 | 4\% | -3\% | 458 | 482 | -5\% |
| Ecuador | 140 | 137 | 134 | 2\% | 4\% | 277 | 255 | 9\% |
| Dominican Republic | 53 | 62 | 49 | -15\% | 8\% | 115 | 107 | 7\% |
| Physical sales of Gazel (thousands of $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colombia | 71 | 70 | 79 | 1\% | -10\% | 141 | 150 | -6\% |
| Panama | 20 | 20 | 20 | 0\% | 0\% | 40 | 38 | 5\% |
| Ecuador | 16 | 14 | 12 | 14\% | 33\% | 30 | 24 | 25\% |

Earnings of Terpel in the second quarter of 2017 decreased $17 \%$ compared to the same quarter of 2016. The EBITDA dropped by COP 17,767 million, as a consequence of lower margins and a negative effect in inventory revaluation. In addition, there was a decrease in physical sales volumes in Panama and in the automobile natural gas business in Colombia and Panama.

Compared to the preceding quarter, earnings increased by $9 \%$, thanks to a $3 \%$ raise in the operational income brought by higher sales in Colombia and Panama.

2017 The EBITDA accumulated to June 2017 was $2 \%$ higher than the same period of 2016. This year has seen better 2016 margins, partially compensated by a slight decline in sales volumes.

YTD

TERPEL FUEL SALES
Millions of $\mathrm{m}^{3}$


GAZEL FUEL SALES
Millions of $\mathrm{m}^{3}$


## FUELS

abastible

## ABASTIBLE CONSOLIDATED

| Millions of Chilean Pesos | 2Q 2017 | 1Q 2017 | 2Q 2016 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Q-Q } \\ & \text { Var. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Y-Y } \\ & \text { Var. } \end{aligned}$ | YTD 2017 | YTD 2016 | $Y-Y$ <br> Acc. Var. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales | 191,649 | 163,949 | 125,010 | 17\% | 53\% | 355,598 | 208,581 | 70\% |
| EBIT | 22,747 | 12,039 | 20,539 | 89\% | 11\% | 34,786 | 34,835 | 0\% |
| EBITDA | 32,344 | 21,439 | 27,399 | 51\% | 18\% | 53,783 | 47,614 | 13\% |
| Non-operating income | 1,804 | $(1,418)$ | 6,087 | 227\% | -70\% | 386 | 4,692 | -92\% |
| Net Income | 16,516 | 5,378 | 19,901 | 207\% | -17\% | 21,894 | 29,784 | -26\% |
| Physical sales of LPG in Chile (thousands of tons) | 130 | 89 | 130 | 46\% | 0\% | 219 | 223 | -2\% |
| Physical sales of LPG in Colombia (thousands of tons) | 48 | 49 | 46 | -2\% | 4\% | 97 | 90 | 8\% |
| Physical sales of LPG in Peru (thousands of tons) | 132 | 129 | - | 2\% | - | 261 | - | - |
| Physical sales of LPG in Ecuador (thousands of tons) | 104 | 100 | - | 4\% | - | 204 | - | - |

2 Q17 In the second quarter of 2017 Abastible obtained earnings in the amount of CLP 16,516 million, CLP 3,385 million less than in the same period of 2016. This is due to a lower exchange rate difference, which in 2016 had been favorable. The operational income had an $11 \%$ increase thanks to a better performance in Colombia, as well as to the consolidation of the earnings of Solgas in Peru and Duragas in Ecuador.

2Q17
Compared to the preceding quarter, Abastible's earnings jumped 207\%, as a result of the operational income being $\$ 10,708$ higher as corresponds to the seasonality of GLP sales, whereby physical sales in Chile increased by $46 \%$.

2017

YTD

Earnings accumulated to the second quarter of 2017 present a $26 \%$ fall with respect to the same period of 2016 . This is explained mainly by a CLP 4.306 million decrease in the non-operational income, caused by an unfavorable exchange rate difference and higher net financial costs. The operational income was stable as the good performance of Inversiones del Nordeste and the consolidation of Solgas and Duragas compensated the decline in the operational income registered in Chile.

ABASTIBLE CHILE LPG SALES
Thousands of $\mathrm{m}^{3}$


## FISHERIES

EMPRESA PESQUERA EPERVA

| US\$ million | 2Q 2017 | 1Q 2017 | 2Q 2016 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Q-Q } \\ & \text { Var. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Y}-\mathrm{Y} \\ \text { Var. } \end{gathered}$ | YTD 2017 | YTD 2016 | Y-Y <br> Acc. Var. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales | 103 | 84 | 69 | 22\% | 49\% | 187 | 155 | 21\% |
| EBIT | 8 | (4) | (8) | 279\% | 201\% | 3 | (19) | 118\% |
| EBITDA | 12 | 10 | 16 | 23\% | -22\% | 22 | 7 | 224\% |
| Non-operating income | (3) | (1) | 1 | -439\% | -455\% | (3) | 5 | -171\% |
| Income (loss) from the discontinued operations | (8) | 5 | 24 | -259\% | -134\% | (3) | 43 | -107\% |
| Net income of controlling interest | (2) | 0 | 6 | -3,459\% | -133\% | (2) | (0) | -1,280\% |
| Net income of minority interest | (4) | 2 | 12 | -265\% | -131\% | (1) | 11 | -114\% |
| Physical Sales* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fishmeal \& other protein foods (tons) | 97,894 | 96,614 | 67,081 | 1\% | 46\% | 194,508 | 157,359 | 24\% |
| Fish oil (tons) | 1,524 | 433 | 792 | 252\% | 92\% | 1,957 | 1,773 | 10\% |

Eperva registered a US\$2 million loss in the second quarter of 2017, while in the same period of 2016 it obtained earnings in the amount of US $\$ 6$ million. The loss is due to a US $\$ 32$ million decline in results caused by discontinued operations, associated with the effect of the exchange rate in Selecta. The operational income had a positive variation of US\$16 million, thanks to higher physical sales of fishmeal.

This quarter's earnings are US\$2 million lower than those of the preceding quarter. The operational income was higher by US\$11 million, thanks to higher fishmeal prices and sales, while the non-operational income decreased by US\$2 million due to a less favorable exchange rate difference. The result coming from discontinued operations was US\$13 million lower, due to the exchange rate effect in Selecta.

Accumulated loss up to June 2017 is US\$2 million higher than in the same period of 2016. This negative variation is due mainly to a decrease in the of results discontinued operations, associated with the effect of

YTD operational income linked to higher of fishmeal, balanced by lower prices.

## PESQUERA IQUIQUE-GUANAYE, IGEMAR

| US\$ million | 2Q 2017 | 1Q 2017 | 2Q 2016 | Q-Q <br> Var. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Y}-\mathrm{Y} \\ & \mathrm{Var} . \end{aligned}$ | YTD 2017 | YTD 2016 | Acc. Var. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales | 40 | 31 | 43 | 30\% | -7\% | 71 | 75 | -5\% |
| EBIT | 0 | (1) | 4 | 114\% | -97\% | (1) | 6 | -110\% |
| EBITDA | 5 | 3 | 9 | 61\% | -40\% | 9 | 15 | -41\% |
| Non-operating income | (7) | (6) | 1 | -5\% | -913\% | (13) | (4) | -189\% |
| Net income | (4) | (4) | 4 | -19\% | -222\% | (8) | (1) | -1,057\% |
| Physical Sales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fishmeal (tons) | 7,433 | 2,330 | 10,246 | 219\% | -27\% | 9,763 | 13,650 | -28\% |
| Fish oil (tons) | 2,127 | 522 | 1,942 | 307\% | 10\% | 2,650 | 2,845 | -7\% |
| Canned fish (cases) | 498,372 | 595,190 | 482,064 | -16\% | 3\% | 1,093,563 | 1,091,079 | 0\% |
| Frozen fish (tons) | 5,791 | 2,185 | 4,260 | 165\% | 36\% | 7,977 | 6,154 | 30\% |
| Catch (tons) | 64,034 | 63,007 | 57,167 | 2\% | 12\% | 127,041 | 117,783 | 8\% |

Igemar had a US\$4 million loss in the second quarter of this year, while in the same period of 2016 it obtained earnings in the amount of US\$4 million. The operational income registered a negative variation of US\$4 million due to lower prices and sales volumes both in fishmeal and fish oil. The non-operational income decreased by US\$8 million mainly as a consequence of lower participation in affiliates and joint businesses, linked to the negative variation in the results of Corpesca.

With respect to the preceding quarter, losses grew by US\$0.6 million. This was caused by a lower nonoperational income due to higher expenses of idle ships, as well as lower earnings of affiliates and joint businesses. Conversely, the operational income improved by US\$0.8 million thanks to higher sales volumes of fishmeal, fish oil and frozen goods curtailed by lower prices in these products.

The loss accumulated up to June 2017 is of US\$8 million, US\$7 million higher than the same period of 2016. This negative variation is explained by drops of US\$9 million in non-operational income and US\$7 million in operational income, compared to last year. The non-operational income decrease is explained by a combination of factors: increased expenses of idle ships and assets, (-US\$3 million), a lower exchange rate difference (-US\$2 million), and a decrease in lower earnings of affiliates and joint businesses (-US\$0,8 million). The decline in the operational income is associated with a $30 \%$ fall in processed catch volumes coming from the self-owned industrial fleet, as the fishing season started later than last year. In addition, prices of fishmeal and fish oil have fallen.

## MAPA AND DISSOLVING PULP PROJECTS

- In April of 2012, Arauco presented an Environmental Impact Evaluation ("Estudio de Impacto Ambiental") for its Proyecto Mapa before the Chilean Environmental Evaluation Service (SEA). The evaluation was approved in February of 2014, but a group of communities filed a constitutional recourse against it. After a series of proceedings, in May of this year the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the project.
- In the case of the dissolving pulp project in the Valdivia zone, in July 2017 Arauco reached an agreement with the communities opposing the project, who had also filed a constitutional recourse. The Supreme Court approved the withdrawal of said recourse.
- Proyecto Mapa is subject to technical and feasibility studies, as well as to Board approval, before going on with its execution.
- On September 2017, Arauco’s Board approved the Dissolving Pulp project for Valdivia Pulp Mill. The project requires an estimated investment of US $\$ 185$ million.


## SALE OF SELECTA

- In June, 2017, Corpesca informed the market, through a Significant Event communication (Hecho Esencial), of the negotiations to sell $60 \%$ of the share interest in Sementes Selecta ("Selecta") by Corpesca do Brasil to Korean CJ Cheil Jedang Corporation. Said communication indicated that the Company would inform when the conditions precedent for the sale were met.
- Thus, in August 2017 Corpesca communicated the closing of the sale per the terms and conditions agreed. The buyers were CJ Logistics do Brasil Ltda. and the investment fund Stic CJ Global Investment Partnership Private Equity Fund, acquiring share portions of $37.33 \%$ and $22.67 \%$, respectively.
- The sale Price for the package was US\$214 million, to be adjusted according to working capital and debt as of the closing date. Not considering said adjustment, the operation shall yield for Corpesca a profit before taxes of US\$124 million.


## EPERVA AND IGEMAR INCREASE SHARE IN CORPESCA

- In July 2017, Eperva and Igemar announced the agreement to buy $23 \%$ of the share interest in Corpesca currently owned by Sociedad Pesquera Coloso S.A.
- The purchase is subject to a number of precedent conditions; among them, the closing of the sale of $60 \%$ of the share interest in the Brazilian company Sementes Selecta.
- The agreed purchase price is US $\$ 69.4$ million, of which US $\$ 41.8$ million will be paid by Eperva and the remaining US $\$ 27.6$ million by Igemar.


## AQCUISITION OF MASISA DO BRASIL

- In September 2017, Arauco do Brasil agreed to acquire the full share interest in Masisa do Brasil, an affiliate of Chilean company Masisa. The agreed purchase price is US $\$ 102.8$ million. Arauco shall be able to deduct certain amounts as agreed by the parties, resulting in a final price of US\$58.1 million.
- The principal assets of Masisa do Brasil are two industrial complexes located in Ponta Grossa (Paraná) and Montenegro (Rio Grande do Sul). The facilities include an MDF panel line with an installed capacity of 300,000 $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ per year, an MDP panel line with an $500,000 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ per year output, and four lines of melamine veneers with a total installed capacity of $660,000 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ per year.
- The closing of the transaction is subject to a number of precedent conditions, chief among them the authorization by the Brazilian antitrust agency. Arauco estimates the transaction to be closed in early 2018.
- Upon closing of the transaction, Arauco will achieve an installed capacity of 10 million $m^{3}$, thus cementing its position as second world manufacturer.


## BALANCE SHEET

| US\$ million | 2Q 2017 | 1Q 2017 | 2Q 2016 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 1,196 | 1,303 | 1,669 |
| Other current financial assets | 196 | 187 | 175 |
| Other current non-financial assets | 218 | 211 | 182 |
| Trade and other receivables, current | 1,362 | 1,411 | 1,352 |
| Related party receivables | 48 | 54 | 77 |
| Inventories | 1,452 | 1,428 | 1,365 |
| Current biological assets | 305 | 302 | 275 |
| Current tax assets | 99 | 166 | 118 |
| Non-current assets classified as held for sale | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Total current assets | 4,884 | 5,070 | 5,220 |
| Other non-current financial assets | 447 | 463 | 531 |
| Other non-current non-financial assets | 116 | 114 | 132 |
| Non-current fees receivable | 33 | 36 | 41 |
| Non-current accounts receivable from related parties | 8 | 25 | 7 |
| Investments accounted for using the equity method | 935 | 1,050 | 632 |
| Intangibles assets other than goodwill | 815 | 835 | 636 |
| Goodwill | 409 | 418 | 168 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 10,100 | 10,143 | 9,277 |
| Non-current biological assets | 3,519 | 3,447 | 3,555 |
| Investment property | 46 | 46 | 45 |
| Deferred tax assets | 326 | 310 | 231 |
| Total non-current assets | 16,753 | 16,886 | 15,253 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | 21,637 | 21,956 | 20,473 |
| Other current financial liabilities | 864 | 961 | 464 |
| Trade and other current payables | 1,220 | 1,307 | 1,280 |
| Related party payables | 18 | 10 | 6 |
| Other short-term provisions | 16 | 16 | 4 |
| Current tax liabilities | 32 | 49 | 55 |
| Current provisions for employee benefits | 9 | 8 | 7 |
| Other current non-financial liabilities | 193 | 305 | 209 |
| Total current liabilities | 2,352 | 2,656 | 2,025 |
| Other non-current financial liabilities | 5,839 | 5,897 | 5,910 |
| Other non-current accounts payable | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Non-current account payable to related companies | - | - | - |
| Other long-term provisions | 68 | 69 | 43 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 2,310 | 2,292 | 2,173 |
| Non-current provisions for employee benefits | 108 | 107 | 90 |
| Other non-current non-financial liabilities | 134 | 138 | 104 |
| Total non-current liabilities | 8,461 | 8,504 | 8,321 |
| Non-parent participation | 4,433 | 4,417 | 4,120 |
| Net equity attributable to owners of parent | 6,391 | 6,380 | 6,007 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY | 21,637 | 21,956 | 20,473 |

## EARNINGS STATEMENT

| US\$ million | 2Q 2017 | 1Q 2017 | 2Q 2016 | YTD 2017 | YTD 2016 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales revenue | 4,947 | 4,878 | 4,086 | 9,825 | 7,887 |
| Cost of sales | $(4,107)$ | $(4,085)$ | $(3,391)$ | $(8,192)$ | $(6,551)$ |
| Gross Margin | 840 | 793 | 694 | 1,633 | 1,336 |
| Other income | 40 | 53 | 65 | 92 | 126 |
| Distribution costs | (305) | (293) | (298) | (599) | (497) |
| Administration expenses | (240) | (232) | (171) | (472) | (407) |
| Other expenses | (19) | (203) | (18) | (222) | (46) |
| Other income (loss) | (2) | (1) | (0) | (2) | (0) |
| Net financial expenses | (69) | (70) | (69) | (139) | (138) |
| Share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures | 23 | 18 | 28 | 41 | 33 |
| Exchange rate differences | (2) | 8 | 4 | 5 | 22 |
| Income (loss) before tax | 266 | 73 | 235 | 339 | 429 |
| Income tax expense | (78) | (13) | (42) | (91) | (93) |
| Income (loss) from continuing operations | 187 | 60 | 193 | 247 | 335 |
| Income (loss) from discontinued operations | - | - |  | - | - |
| Income (loss) attributable to owners of parent | 107 | 30 | 111 | 137 | 193 |
| Income (loss) attributable to minority interests | 80 | 30 | 82 | 110 | 142 |
| Net Income | 187 | 60 | 193 | 247 | 335 |

## CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW

| US\$ million | YTD 2017 | YTD 2016 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash received from sale of goods and providing services | 10,591 | 8,516 |
| Cash received from premiums and claims, annuties and other policy benefits | 3 | 0 |
| Other cash received from operating activities | 173 | 248 |
| Payments to suppliers for goods and services | $(9,447)$ | $(7,366)$ |
| Payments to and on behalf of employees | (475) | (360) |
| Payment for premiums and claims, annuties and other policy obligations | (7) | (4) |
| Other cash payments for operating activities | (75) | (130) |
| Dividends received | 15 | 15 |
| Interest paid | (117) | (109) |
| Interest received | 17 | 35 |
| Income tax refunds (paid) | (61) | (94) |
| Other cash inflows (outlays) | (5) | (11) |
| Net cash flow from (used in) operating activities | 613 | 739 |
| Cash flows used in obtaining control of subsidiaries or other business | - | (275) |
| Cash flows used in the purchase of non-controlling interests | (0) | - |
| Other cash receipts from the sale of equity or debt instruments of other entities | 3 | 7 |
| Other cash payments to acquire interest in joint ventures | - | (153) |
| Loans to related parties | (0) | (11) |
| Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment | 6 | 10 |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment | (289) | (261) |
| Proceeds from the sale of intangible assets | - | 0 |
| Purchase of intangible assets | (32) | (12) |
| Proceeds from other long-term assets | 0 | 0 |
| Purchase of other long-term assets | (87) | (77) |
| Cash advances and loans to third parties | (0) | (1) |
| Charges to related parties | 0 | 0 |
| Dividends received | 28 | 11 |
| Interest received | 3 | 0 |
| Other cash inflows (outlays) | 55 | (10) |
| Net cash flow from (used in) investing activities | (310) | (772) |
| Amounts paid for equity stakes | - | (0) |
| Proceeds from long-term borrowings | 37 | 88 |
| Proceeds from short-term borrowings | 260 | 415 |
| Loans from related parties | - | - |
| Payment of borrowings | (491) | (464) |
| Payments of financial leasing liabilities | (2) | (2) |
| Dividends paid | (213) | (194) |
| Interest paid | (37) | (39) |
| Other cash inflows (outlays) | 3 | (5) |
| Net cash flow from (used in) financing activities | (442) | (202) |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents before the exchange rate change effect | (139) | (235) |
| Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents | 3 | 51 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 1,332 | 1,668 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year | 1,196 | 1,483 |


[^0]:    (*) EBITDA = Operational Income + Depreciation+ Amortization+ Stumpage (Fair value of harvested timber)
    ${ }^{(* *)}$ ) Adjusted EBITDA $=$ Net Income + Financial Costs- Financial Income + Taxes + Depreciation and Amortization + Fair value of harvested timber Changes in valuation of biological assets + Exchange rate differences + Provision for losses due to wildfires

[^1]:    * Net Debt = Current financial liabilities + Non-current financial liabilities- cash and cash equivalents- Other current financial assets.

[^2]:    *) Sales include energy
    (**) Includes panels and mills

