EARNINGS RELEASE OF HORTIFRUT S.A.'S
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of June 30, 2020
(In thousands of United States dollars)

The current earnings release has been prepared for the period ending June 30, 2020, compared with the financial statements as of December 31, 2019 and accumulated results as of June 30, 2019.

1. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PERIOD AND SUBSEQUENT FACTS

Start-up of Vitafoods operations

In line with the Company's growth strategy, on July 31, 2020, the merger between Hortifrut and Alifrut, subsidiary of Duncan Fox, was finalized, to combine its export of frozen products operations in equal parts, thus forming Vitafoods.

The merger process considered the transfer of five frozen products productive plants, as well as the corresponding fixed assets to the new company, which will start producing and commercializing a volume close to 35 million kilos and with estimated sales of over 100 million dollars during 2021, making it a very relevant global actor in its category in the international markets.

The new company will directly distribute to its customers through the global commercial platforms of Hortifrut and its subsidiary, Naturipe Value Added Foods USA, which will be controlled by Vitafoods. Also, the industrial and commercial expertise of Alifrut will be incorporated as a frozen multi-product processor, which will allow Vitafoods to manage a large part of the business' value chain, thus assuring the best food safety and quality, greater stability in supply and a varied multi-product offer for its global customers, together with the development of new products and formats.

Successful debt refinancing for US$101 million

On August 25, 2020, Hortifrut S.A. signed a syndicated credit agreement and a bilateral credit agreement for a total of US$101 million, with the participation of Banco Santander, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC Bank), Banco de Occidente, Bladex and Rabobank, both for a term of 5 years with 2 years of grace. The funds from these loans will be used in their entirety to refinance short-term liabilities.

These operations demonstrate the Company's broad access to the local and international financial market, which despite the adverse conditions faced in the market as a result of the pandemic, managed to obtain favorable conditions, making its maturity profile more flexible and strengthening its financial structure.

Hortifrut acquires a non-controlling interest of BFruit

In order to continue strengthening its leadership position in the commercializing of berries in Europe, in February 2020 Hortifrut reached an agreement to purchase a non-controlling interest in BFruit producers' organization in Portugal.

As a result of this agreement, all the volume produced by BFruit is commercialized through Hortifrut's commercial platform for Europe, thus increasing the volume of the already existing vertically integrated business. In addition, this allows Hortifrut to perform a faster commercial escalation of the new varieties of raspberries, blackberries and blueberries from its own varietal development programs around the world.

COVID-19 Sanitary Contingency

Regarding the health contingency resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, Hortifrut has taken actions in order to protect the health of its workers and collaborators, adopting the teleworking modality for all officials who can perform their functions remotely. For workers, whose work is essential to be carried out in person, all the recommendations and measures established by government authorities in each country and world organizations have been taken, a traceability system has been developed for workers and campaigns have been carried out. communication, as well as support for them.

In order to maintain our commitment to supply berries every day, all year round, the Company has sought to ensure the continuity of operations, adopting measures to ensure the provision of inputs necessary for the proper functioning of all our fields. As of today, the fields where the Company is harvesting are Peru (Trujillo and Olmos), Chile and Mexico, whose operations have not been largely affected.

2. SUMMARY OF THE PERIOD

Since the Company administers its operations with a vision of agricultural season (July 01 to June 30), which is the relevant criteria for this type of business, in this analysis we include the comparison of the 18/19 and 19/20 seasons.

EBITDA of the first half of 2020 ("1H20") reached US$45.67 million, which represents a 93.44% increase compared with the US$23.61 million recorded in the first half of 2019 ("1H19"). The higher EBITDA is mainly due to higher prices in Chile as a result of better fruit quality and the non-overlap of production with Peru, better results in the frozen food business, the ripening of the fields in China, and to a decrease in sales costs per kilo and in administration and sales expenses, linked to the implementing of efficiencies at a field level and the obtaining of a better quality fruit and a decrease in other expenses, per function, due to the lower fair value of fruit on plant recorded as of the closing of 2019, compared to 2018 closing.

Also, the EBITDA for the 19/20 season ("S19/20") reached US$121.61 million, increasing 14.19% compared to the US$106.50 million EBITDA recorded in the 18/19 season ("S18/19"). The EBITDA mainly increased due to the 16.55% increase in commercialized volume during the period, influenced by a better fruit production and quality curve, partially offset by the 11.44% reduction in average price per kilo. Additionally, the income of the period increased (+US$17.41 million) in larger proportion compared to the increase in costs and expenses before depreciation (+US$2.30 million, from US$445.50 million in the S18/19 to US$446.80 million in the S19/20).

The calculation of the EBITDA is detailed below:

	SEASON		JANUARY-JUNE PERIOD	
	Jul19-Jun20	Jul18-Jun19	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
DETERMINING EBITDA	**ThUS$**	**ThUS$**	**ThUS$**	**ThUS$**
Income from operating activities	560,227	542,595	259,303	275,121
Other income, per function	8,180	8,401	6,257	2,470
Total Income	**568,407**	**550,996**	**265,560**	**277,591**
Cost of sales	(443,304)	(431,106)	(213,253)	(245,830)
Administration expenses	(47,919)	(44,557)	(24,622)	(24,037)
Other expenses, per function *	(5,906)	(12,888)	(2,834)	(9,363)
Total Costs and Expenses	**(497,129)**	**(488,551)**	**(240,709)**	**(279,230)**
Operating Result	**71,278**	**62,445**	**24,851**	**(1,639)**
Depreciation and amortization	50,333	44,051	20,823	25,250
EBITDA	**121,611**	**106,496**	**45,674**	**23,611**

*Excludes impairment in the value of assets

To the closing of the 1H20 a profit attributable to the parent company shareholders of US$2.50 million was recorded, which represented an US$18.70 million increase compared to the US$16.20 million recorded in the same period of 2019. This improvement is mainly due to a higher gross margin of US$16.76 million, as a result of a decrease in costs proportionally higher than the decrease in sales income due to a reduction in the volume of Peruvian fruit sold during the 1H20 because of early pruning to cycle the plants for the next season, to the higher costs incurred in 2019 to safeguard the quality of Peruvian fruit, and due to a decrease of US$5.65 million in other expenses, per function, associated to the lower reversal of the adjustment of fair value of fruit on bearer plants recorded to the closing of 2019, in relation to the closing of 2018 (US$1.40 million in the 1H20 vs. US$6.33 million in the 1H19).

In the S19/20, profit attributable to the parent company shareholders reached US$22.26 million compared with the US$62.18 million recorded during the S18/19 (-64.20%). The lower profit is mainly due to the positive one time effect of US$60.99 million in the non-operating result of S18/19, which is recorded in other income/(expense), due to the adjustment to fair value of the 50% interest in Hortifrut Tal S.A.C. (Peru) due to the merger that took place in Peru, which net of taxes reaches US$44.52 million. Separating this effect, profit attributable to the parent company shareholders during the S18/19 reached US$17.66 million, US$4.60 million lower than the result of S19/20. The higher profit of S19/20 is mainly explained by the US$5.43 million increase in gross margin, resulting from the increase in the income of operating activities, which increased in greater proportion compared to operating costs, both explained later on.

In half yearly terms, Revenue from operating activities reached US$259.30 million during the 1H20, representing a 5.75% decrease compared to the same period of 2019. This decrease is mainly due to a 5.57% fall in sales volume, due to the early pruning in the fields of Peru, whose fruit offer did not overlap with the Chilean fruit offer during the 1Q20, partially offset by higher prices in the Chilean fruit, an 39.84% increase in commercialized volume during the 2Q20 in relation to the 2Q19, mainly linked to the maturing of the blueberry fields in China, the start of the harvesting of blueberries in Peru in June 2020 and the start-up of production of the raspberry fields in Mexico, which were planted in the S18/19. To these effects we add a 2.86% fall in the average price per kilo, which passed from 7.36 US$/Kg in the 1H19 to 7.15 US$/Kg in the 1H20.

As of the closing of the 1H20, operating costs reached US$213.25 million, presenting a 13.25% decrease compared to the US$245.83 million recorded during the 1H19. Lower costs are mainly explained by the lower volume commercialized in the 1Q20 compared to the 1Q19, due to a production curve of Peruvian fruit which did not overlap with the Chilean fruit curve, as did occur in 1Q19.

Revenue from operating activities in the S19/20 increased 3.25% (+US$17.63 million) compared to the previous season, reaching US$560.23 million, explained by the 16.55% increase in distributed volume to 70,113 tons, while the average price per kilo fell 11.44%.

Operating costs of the S19/20 reached US$443.30 million, increasing 2.83% (+US$12.20 million) compared to the S18/19. The increase is mainly explained by increases in: 1) costs due to the higher commercialized volume; 2) depreciation and 3) freight cost associated to the increase in volume. As a result of the aforementioned, the gross margin reached US$116.92 million, increasing 4.87% compared to the US$111.49 million recorded in the S18/19.

The Company's net financial debt increased slightly from US$448.91 million as of December 31, 2019 to US$452.17 million as of June 30, 2020, which is mainly explained by the increase in PAE credits as a measure to count with additional liquidity sources in front of potential requirements associated to the COVID-19 pandemic, plus the negative effect of the market valuation associated to Cross Currency Swaps for US$5.88 million as a product of the appreciation of the United States dollar during the period. These effects were partially offset by the higher cash balance available, also associated to needs that could arise due to the contingency. As of June 2020, the liability associated to the lease contracts that the Company has reach US$19.28 million, compared to US$21.81 million as of December 2019.

Determining net financial debt	**30-Jun-20**	**31-Dec-19**
Items	**ThUS$**	**ThUS$**
Other current financial liabilities	173,551	176,345
Current lease liabilities	9,525	10,614
Other non-current financial liabilities	305,092	279,524
Non-current lease liabilities	19,799	24,433
Total financial liability	**507,967**	**490,916**
Minus:		
Cash and cash equivalents	55,793	42,002
Total net financial debt	**452,174**	**448,914**

3. ANALYSIS OF INCOME STATEMENT

As of the closing of the first half of 2020, a profit attributable to the parent company shareholders of US$2.50 million was recorded, representing an US$18.70 million increase compared to the US$16.20 million loss in the same period of 2019. The increase in profit attributable to the parent company shareholders in relation to the loss in the 1H19 is mainly due to: 1) the US$16.76 million increase in gross margin because, even though lower revenue was recorded due to the lower volume commercialized during the 1Q20 (-16.90%) as a result of the overlapping of a relevant volume of fruit in Peru and Chile during the 1Q19, this effect was more than offset by the decrease in costs associated to a better quality of Peruvian fruit and a higher return from Chilean fruit due to demand and price;

2) a US$5.65 million decrease in other expenses, per function, associated to the lower reversal of the adjustment to fair value of fruit on plants recorded to the closing of 2019, compared to the closing of 2018 (US$1.40 million in the 1H20 vs. US$6.33 million in the 1H19); 3) higher other income, per function for US$3.79 million, mainly due to a higher fair value of fruit on bearer plants, amount that reaches US$2.14 million in 1H20, compared with US$0.35 million in 1H19; 4) a positive result due to exchange rate differences for US$1.32 million, due to the appreciation of the dollar in relation to the Chilean peso; 5) the US$2.50 million increase in result associated to the interest of associated companies and joint ventures, and 6) lower net financial costs for US$2.56 million. These effects are partially offset by a higher tax expense which passed from a revenue of US$3.49 million in the 1H19 to an expense of US$5.40 million in the 1H20, associated to the positive before tax result, compared with the loss recorded in the same period the previous year.

Accumulated EBITDA for the 1H20 reached US$45.67 million, which represents a 93.44% increase compared to the US$23.61 million recorded in the 1H19. The higher EBITDA is mainly due to higher prices in Chile as a result of better fruit quality and the non-overlap of production with Peru (+ ~US$7.00 million), better results in the frozen food business (+ ~US$1.600 million), to the ripening of the fields in China (+ ~US$11.00 million) and to the decrease in sales costs per kilo and in administration and sales expenses, linked to the implementing of efficiencies at a field level and the obtaining of a higher quality fruit and the decrease in other expenses, per function, as a result of the lower fair value of fruit on plants as of the closing of 2019, compared to the closing of 2018, resulting in a reversal of US$1.40 million in the 1H20 vs. US$6.33 million in the 1H19.

a) Main components of Income

In accumulated terms, income from operating activities reached US$259.30 million during the 1H20, representing a 5.75% decrease compared to the same period in 2019. This decrease is mainly due to a 16.90% fall in sales volume during the 1Q20, mainly due to the higher volume commercialized during the 1Q19 as a result of the delay in the production curve in Peru, which was added to Chile's production, as was previously mentioned. The lower volume of the 1Q20 is partially offset by a 39.84% increase in the commercialized volume during the 2Q20, mainly associated to the maturity of the blueberry fields in China, to a early start of blueberry harvesting in Peru and the start-up of production at the raspberry fields in Mexico which were planted in the S18/19. To the aforementioned effects, we must add a decrease in the average price per kilo of 2.86%, passing from 7.36 US$/Kg to 7.15 US$/Kg.

Total Operating Income	**30-Jun-20 ThUS$**	**30-Jun-19 ThUS$**	**Variation %**
Income from operating activities	259,303	275,121	-5.75%
Other income, per function	6,257	2,470	153.32%
Total Operating Income	**265,560**	**277,591**	**-4.33%**

Detail of total operating income per business segment:

Income per Segment	30-jun-20 ThUS$	30-jun-19 ThUS$	Variation %
Blueberries	221,699	235,278	-5.77%
Raspberries	15,773	7,596	107.65%
Blackberries	4,353	8,149	-46.58%
Strawberries	1,171	2,223	-47.32%
Cherries	4,096	5,329	-23.14%
Value Added Products	18,468	19,016	-2.88%
Total	**265,560**	**277,591**	-4.33%

In blueberry sales, during the 1H20 we observed a 5.77% decrease compared to the previous period, mainly explained by a 12.55% fall in commercialized volume. The average price per kilo had a slight increase, passing from 8.14 US$/kg in the 1H19 to 8.24 US$/kg in the 1H20.

Raspberries experienced an increase in sales income of 107.65%, due to the higher commercialized volume, mainly fruit from Mexico, which passed from 523 tons in the 1H19 to 1,571 tons in the 1H20. The higher volume was partially offset by a decrease in average price per kilo of 6.53%.

The Blackberries segment recorded a 46.58% decrease in income compared to the 1H19, explained by a 28.97% decrease in commercialized volumes, mainly due to lower availability of fruit in Mexico, and a 26.02% fall in the average price per kilo.

Strawberries experienced a decrease in sales of 47.32% compared to the 1H19, variation which was mainly explained by a 30,93% decrease in distributed volume, mainly associated to a lower availability of fruit on the Mexican and Chilean market. To this we must add a 23.74% lower average price per kilo.

Cherries recorded a fall in sales income of 23.14% in the 1H20. This decrease in income is due to a decrease in average price per kilo of 41.92%, slightly offset by a 32.33% increase in commercialized volumes.

Value added products recorded a slight decrease in sales income of 2.88% compared to income recorded in the same period of 2019. This variation is explained by a decrease in average price per kilo of 13.03%, slightly offset by an 11.68% increase in distributed volume.

b) Main components of Costs and Expenses

Total Expenses and Costs	30-jun-20 ThUS$	30-jun-19 ThUS$	Variation %
Cost of sales	**(213,253)**	**(245,830)**	**-13.25%**
Administration expenses	(24,622)	(24,037)	2.43%
Other expenses, per function	(3,711)	(9,363)	-60.37%
Other operating costs and expenses	**(28,333)**	**(33,400)**	**-15.17%**
Minus:			
Impairment of value of assets	877	-	0.00%
Total Costs and Expenses	**(240,709)**	**(279,230)**	**-13.80%**

<u>Main Components of Sales Costs</u>

Sales costs as of June 2020 closing reached US$213.25 million, presenting a 13.25% decrease compared to the US$245.83 million recorded during the 1H19. Lower costs are mainly explained by the lower volume commercialized in the 1Q20 (-16.90%), associated to the climatic events that delayed the production curve in Peru during the first 6 months of the S18/19, concentrating a relevant volume of fruit in the 1Q19, partially offset by a 39.84% increase in the volume commercialized during the 2Q20.

<u>Main Components of Administrative Expenses</u>

Administrative expenses remained in line, totaling US$24.62 million during the 1H20.

<u>Main Components of Other Expenses, per function</u>

Other expenses, per function decreased US$5.65 million, reaching US$3.71 million in the 1H20. Lower expenses are mainly due to the higher adjustment to fair value of fruit on "bearer plants" recognized as of December 2018 for the amount of US$7.36 million vs. US$1.40 million as of December 2019, which is reversed in the first quarter and is recognized during the period under operating results (sales income and expenses), as the fruit is sold, leaving a balance as of June 2020 of US$1.40 million vs. US$6.33 million as of June 2019.

c) Other Components of Income Statement

Other income (expenses)	30-Jun-20 ThUS$	30-Jun-19 ThUS$	Variation %
Other profit (loss)	(334)	(346)	-3.47%
Financial income	618	517	19.54%
Financial expenses	(11,235)	(13,697)	-17.97%
Interest in profit (loss) of associated companies	(432)	(2,935)	-85.28%
Exchange rate fluctuations	1,318	(1,535)	-185.86%
Other Income (expenses)	**(10,065)**	**(17,996)**	**-44.07%**

The other components of the income statement decreased US$7.93 million, passing from a loss of US$18.00 million in the 1H19 to US$10.07 million in the 1H20.

The main items that explain this variation are the following:

a. Lower financial expenses of US$2.46 million, reaching US$11.24 million in the 1H20, variation that is mainly explained by the prepayment of the bank debt associated to the refinancing of financial debt, realized during the 3Q19.

b. Interest in profit (loss) of associated companies presented a loss of US$0.43 million as of June 2020, which is compared with a loss of US$2.94 million in the same period of the previous year. This difference is mainly explained by a US$0.46 million profit in the associated Munger Hortifrut NA LLC in the United States in relation to a US$2.80 million loss during the 1H19.

c. A profit due to exchange rate fluctuation of US$1.32 million in the 1H20, which is compared with a US$1.54 million loss in the same period the previous year. Profit during the 1H20 is mainly associated to the appreciation of the United States dollar in relation to the Mexican and Chilean peso.

d) Gains tax expense

Income tax expense reached US$5.40 million in the 1H20, which is compared with a profit of US$3.49 million in the 1H19. Tax expense in the period is distributed in US$4.66 million for current tax (US$1.84 million in 1H19) and US$0.64 million for deferred tax (-US$4.97 million in 1H19).

e) Other Result Indicators

Activity Indicators:

Indicator	Unit	30-jun-20	30-jun-19
Activity			
Rotation of Assets	Times	0.20	0.23
Operating revenue / Total average assets of the period			
Rotation of Inventory	Times	4.07	4.29
Cost of sales / Average inventory			
Permanence of inventory (days)	Days	44	42
Inventory / Annual cost of sale (360 day base)			

The rotation of assets between the periods ending June 30, 2020 and 2019, mainly decreased due to the decrease in income (-4.33%) and the increase in average total assets in the same period (+9.65%).

Likewise, the rotation of inventories decreased due to the previously explained 13.25% decrease in sales costs, variation that was proportionally higher than the decrease in average inventories, which passed from US$52.41 million in the 1H19 to US$57.34 million in the same period of 2020.

4. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MAIN TENDENCIES

The evolution of the main financial indicators are the following:

Indicator	Unit	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19	Variations %
Current Liquidity *Current Asset / Current Liability*	shares	1.02	1.12	-9.25%
Acid Ratio *Current assets (-) Other non-financial assets, inventories and current biological assets / Current liability*	shares	0.62	0.77	-18.43%
Debt Ratio *Total liabilities / Equity attributable to Parent Company*	shares	1.14	1.16	-1.71%
Short term debt *Total current liabilities / Total liabilities*		34.10%	39.77%	-14.24%
Long term debt *Total non-current liabilities / Total liabilities*		65.90%	60.23%	9.40%
Book value of the share (US$) *Equity attributable to parent company / N° shares*	Dollars per share	1.0172	1.0806	-5.86%

- Current liquidity and acid ratio were 1.02 and 0.62 times as of June 2020, experiencing falls of 9.25% and 18.43%, respectively, compared to the period ending December 31, 2019. Both are mainly explained by the decrease in current assets of 24.41%, mainly due to accounts receivable and inventories, associated to the seasonality of the business, offset with the 16.77% decrease of current liabilities, mainly accounts payable and other current financial liabilities.

- The debt ratio decreased slightly by 1.71% compared to December 31, 2019, explained by a decrease in total liabilities of US$20.33 million (-2.94%), which decreased in larger proportion compared to the decrease in equity attributable to the parent company of US$7.44 million (-1.25%), associated to the negative MTM in cash flow hedging operations for US$5.88 million and the lower result of subsidiaries and associated companies whose functional currency is different to the United States dollar, which generates a negative exchange rate adjustment due to the appreciation of the United States dollar against said currencies during the period.

- The percentage of current liabilities as of June 2020 was 34.10% in relation to total liabilities, lower than the 39.77% as of December 2019, mainly explained by the decrease in aforementioned current liabilities.

- The percentage of non-current liabilities as of June 2020, was 65.90% in relation to total liabilities, higher than the 60.23% as of December 31, 2019, due to the increase in non-current liabilities associated to: 1) bank loans especially due to the increase in PAE credits as a measure to count with additional sources of liquidity in front of potential requirements associated to the COVID-19 pandemic, 2) Negative MTM of cross currency swaps taken to dollarize local bonds issued in 2019, as a result of the appreciation of the United States dollar in relation to the Chilean peso and 3) a higher deferred tax liability.

- The book value of the share decreased 5.86%, passing from 1.0806 US$/share in December 2019 to 1.0172 US$/share as of June 2020, mainly associated to the 1.25% decrease in the parent company equity and the higher number of average shares associated to the increase in capital realized in August 2019.

Indicator	Unit	30-jun-20	30-jun-19	Variations %
Financial expense coverage *(Before tax profit-Financial costs)/Financial costs*	times	2.24	-0.43	-616.23%
Profitability of parent company equity *Parent company gains/Parent company equity*		0.43%	-3.59%	-111.86%
Profitability of equity *Profit of the period/Total equity*		1.29%	-3.20%	-140.47%

- The increase in the financial expense coverage ratio as of June 2020 compared to the same period in 2019 is due to the increase in the before tax result of US$33.54 million, which is added to the lower financial expenses, which passed from US$13.70 million during the 1H19 to US$11.24 million as of the closing of the 1H20.

- The profitability of parent company equity shows an increase of US$18.70 million in profit attributable to the parent company shareholders compared to June 2019, mainly due to the improved operating and non-operating result, both previously explained.

- Also, the higher profitability of equity is attributed to the positive result of profit in the period for US$8.51 million in the 1H20, which is compared with a US$16.14 million loss in the same period in 2019. The improved results are partially offset by the increase in total equity, mainly associated to the capital increase performed in August 2019.

5. ANALYSIS OF STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Main items of the consolidated statement of financial position.

Statement of Financial Position	30-Jun-20 ThUS$	31-Dec-19 ThUS$	Variation ThUS$	Variation %
Total current assets	232,718	308,107	(75,389)	-24.47%
Total non-current assets	1,095,804	1,041,237	54,567	5.24%
Total assets	**1,328,522**	**1,349,344**	**(20,822)**	**-1.54%**
Total current liabilities	228,794	274,880	(46,086)	-16.77%
Total non-current liabilities	442,107	416,348	25,759	6.19%
Total liabilities	**670,901**	**691,228**	**(20,327)**	**-2.94%**
Equity attributable to parent company equity holders	587,281	594,723	(7,442)	-1.25%
Non-controlling interest	70,340	63,393	6,947	10.96%
Total equity	**657,621**	**658,116**	**(495)**	**-0.08%**

As of June 30, 2020, total assets decreased US$20.82 million (-1.54%) compared to those existing as of December 31, 2019, as a result of lower current assets, partially offset by the increase in non-current assets.

Current assets decreased US$75.39 million (-24.47%), mainly due to a decrease in: 1) Accounts receivable with related entities for US$39.67 million; 2) Trade debtors and other accounts receivable for US$39.28 million, and 3) Inventories for US$28.98 million, all items affected by the seasonality of the business. These effects are offset by increases in: 1) Cash and cash equivalents for US$13.79 million with the objective of being able to cover needs that could arise with the sanitary contingency; and 2) Biological Assets for US$19.37 million due to the activation of maintenance costs of the plantations.

Non-current assets experienced an increase of US$54.57 million (5.24%), mainly due to the increase in: 1) Property, plant and equipment for US$39.78 million, mainly linked to investments in the projects in Mexico and China; 2) Other financial assets, non-current, for US$8.87 million, and 3) deferred tax assets for US$5.79 million.

Current liabilities decreased US$46.09 million (-16.77%), reaching US$228.79 million as of June 2020. The lower current liabilities are mainly associated to a decrease in trade accounts and other accounts payable, corresponding to the seasonality of the business.

Also, non-current liabilities increased by US$25.76 million (6.19%), mainly due to increases in: 1) Other non-current financial liabilities for US$25.57 million and 2) Deferred tax liability for US$5.08 million.

The Company's total equity remained in line compared to December 31, 2019, reaching US$657.62 million (-0.08%). Total equity was maintained as a result of the decrease in equity attributable to the parent company, associated to the previously explained negative MTM in cash flow hedging operations, which are recorded under Other reserves, offset by the increase in Non-controlling Interests.

6. MAIN COMPONENTS OF NET OPERATING INVESTMENT AND FINANCING CASH FLOWS

Main sources and uses of funds in the period (US$ million)	**January-June 2020**	**January-June 2019**	**Comments**
Charges from the sale of goods and providing of services	340	324	Higher income due to accounts receivable collections
Payment to suppliers for supplying of goods and services	(199)	(220)	Lower purchases of fruit and other supplies from third parties
Payment for and on behalf of employees	(51)	(47)	
Net interests	(11)	(9)	
Taxes	(1)	(6)	
Others	2	(0)	
(1) Total Cash Flow for Operating Activities	**81**	**42**	
Sale and purchase of property, plant and equipment	(66)	(38)	Addition of assets due to Investment plans mainly in Mexico and China
Other investment activities (sum of all the rest)	(2)	1	
(2) Total Cash Flow for Investment Activities	**(69)**	**(37)**	
Income from financing	156	190	
Payment of loans	(144)	(203)	
Payment of liabilities for financial lease	(6)	(2)	
Paid dividends and other investment flows	(4)	(11)	
(3) Total Cash Flow for Financing Activities	**1**	**(26)**	Debt payments offset by new loans to finance work capital
Net Increase of Cash and Cash Equivalents (1) + (2) + (3)	**14**	**(22)**	
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the period	42	49	
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Period	**56**	**27**	

7. ANALYSIS OF RISK FACTOR

The Company's business intrinsically involves a series of risk factors which, in one way or another, could affect the performance of the business. Within these factors, we can mention the following:

7.1 Financial Risk

7.1.1 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss that Hortifrut and subsidiaries face if a customer or counterparty in a financial instrument does not comply with his contractual obligations, and is mainly originated from customers' accounts receivable.

a) Investment risk of cash surpluses:

The financial institutions with whom Hortifrut S.A. and subsidiaries operate and the type of financial products where they materialize said cash surplus investments, are considered low risk for the Company.

The Company's policy regulates investment and debt, trying to limit the impact of currency valuation and interest rate changes over the Company's net results, through cash surplus investments and signing of forwards contracts and other instruments in order to maintain a balanced rate and exchange rate position.

Within the authorized instruments, are those whose maturity terms do not exceed 90 days and have high liquidity.

- Cash at hand
- Term deposits
- Investments in mutual funds
- Other short term and high liquidity investments.

The financial entities where the investments are placed have a high creditworthiness.

b) Risk from sales operations:

Hortifrut has diversified sales in several countries.

The main customers are supermarkets in the United States, where the fresh fruit business is subject to PACA law, which protects fresh fruit and vegetable suppliers in the USA.

For sales outside the United States, the Company's policy is to obtain credit insurance policies. For those customers, whose policies have a maximum limit, the Company constantly evaluates the risk of exposure and decreases/increases deliveries in accordance with the performed analysis or demands advanced payment from customers.

Regardless of the fact that to date Hortifrut has not had any problems in relation to credit risk, it is important to bear in mind that this fact does not guarantee that in the future, the Company may be exposed to this risk.

In order to mitigate this risk, the Company has credit insurance for the parent company and subsidiaries.

7.1.1. Liquidity and Financing Risk

This risk is associated to the probability that Hortifrut S.A. and its subsidiaries cannot comply with their obligations, as a result of insufficient liquidity or the impossibility to obtain credits.

Additionally, there is the risk that, due to an impairment in its operations or other circumstances, certain financial ratios could reach levels higher than the limits established in the credit contracts, which could limit the debt capacity or accelerate the maturity of the Company's valid financial liabilities.

To mitigate this risk, the Company continuously monitors its financial ratios and other affirmative and negative covenants stipulated in its credit contracts, in order to be able to take opportune actions to avoid the potential negative effects associated to this risk.

Regardless of the fact that to date Hortifrut has not had any problems in relation to exceeding the financial ratios stipulated in the financing contracts, it is important to bear in mind that this fact does not guarantee that in the future, Hortifrut may be exposed to this risk.

The Hortifrut Group centrally administers these risks from the parent company through an appropriate distribution, extension of terms and by limiting the amount of its debt, as well as the maintenance of an adequate liquidity reserve, constantly monitoring the debt of the Subsidiaries and Associated Companies. Specifically, in the case of subsidiaries such as Hortifrut España Southern Sun SL, Honghe Jiayu Agriculture Ltd in China and associated companies such as Munger Hortifrut N.A. LLC in the United States, credit decisions are made at these business units in coordination with Hortifrut S.A. Debts are incurred through bank credits in Chile and overseas, aiming to optimize credit conditions based on the financing needs to face investment plans and requirements for work capital.

The application of IFRS16, means an increase in the company's financial liabilities when recognizing the lease obligation. The company, considering financial safeguards, has agreed with the corresponding financial institutions to not include the obligations due to lease in the related calculation formulas.

Regardless of the fact that to date Hortifrut has not had any problems in relation to liquidity risk, it is important to bear in mind that this fact does not guarantee that in the future, Hortifrut may be exposed to this risk.

Hortifrut has available short-term credit lines, approved and valid for work capital, which as of June 30, 2020 reaches the amount of US$240.64 million (US$276.79 million as of December 31, 2019), distributed among 14 banks. The used amount reaches US$145.43 million, with an available balance of US$95.21 million. Credit lines are distributed among the following companies: Hortifrut Chile S.A. th US$224.00 million, Agrícola El Pampino S.A. with US$0.75 million, Agrícola El Avellano S.A. with US$0.50 million, Agrícola Santa Rosa del Parque S.A. with US$1.00 million, Agrícola Mataquito S.A. with US$1.70 million, Agrícola Vida Nueva S.A. with US$0.40 million, Euroberry Marketing S.A. with US$7.29 million and Hortifrut Import Inc., with US$5.00 million.

Based on the current operational performance and its liquidity position, the Company estimates that cash flows from operating activities and available cash will be enough to finance work capital and interest payments, for the next 12 months and the foreseeable future.

To administer short term liquidity, the Company uses as a base its cash flows forecasted for a mobile period of twelve months and maintains cash and cash equivalents which are available to comply with its future obligations.

Below we summarize the maturity of the Company's bank loans and financial leasing as of June 30, 2020, based on undiscounted contractual flows:

			Cash Flows				
Creditor Bank	Capital ThUS$	Interests ThUS$	From 0 to 3 months ThUS$	Between 3 and 12 months ThUS$	Between 1 and 5 years ThUS$	Over 5 years ThUS$	Total ThUS$
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones	72,906	308	28,855	6,036	26,388	24,447	85,726
Banco Estado	42,636	168	130	14,014	28,553	3,376	46,073
Banco de Chile	45,557	290	20,654	5,382	18,075	4,225	48,336
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	29,399	398	310	1,191	15,831	21,774	39,106
Banco Scotiabank	29,814	170	2,588	27,600	250	-	30,438
Banco RaboFinance Chile	28,373	163	2,642	746	24,936	2,930	31,254
Banco de Crédito del Perú	29,919	166	124	29,237	1,455	-	30,816
Scotiabank Perú S.A.	1,300	12	355	629	333	-	1,317
Banco Itaú	15,176	177	25	15,862	-	-	15,887
Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A.	19,942	23	-	-	12,752	7,273	20,025
Communications Bank Yunnan Branch	21,162	-	-	-	25,865	-	25,865
Banco Santander Chile	8,679	15	8,290	386	37	-	8,713
Banco Santander Central Hispano S.A.	8,795	10	1,488	2,173	1,679	4,466	9,806
Banco China Construction Bank Corp.	15,000	120	-	15,468	-	-	15,468
Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria	12,326	43	1,905	2,348	8,173	-	12,426
La Caixa	2,830	7	358	1,075	1,433	-	2,866
HSBC México SA, Institución de Banca Múltiple	2,063	-	583	1,525	-	-	2,108
Bankinter	1,489	-	215	644	645	-	1,504
Banco Internacional del Perú S.A.	1,141	-	307	738	124	-	1,169
Banco Sabadell	1,272	-	143	429	716	-	1,288
Credicorp Capital	1,859	-	326	1,533	-	-	1,859
Banco Continental BBVA	59	-	60	-	-	-	60
GC Rent Chile SpA.	48	-	4	18	37	-	59
Total as of June 30, 2020	**391,745**	**2,070**	**69,362**	**127,034**	**167,282**	**68,491**	**432,169**

Below is a summary of the maturities of total financial liabilities as of June 30, 2020:

			Cash Flows				
Detail	Capital ThUS$	Fair Value ThUS$	From 0 to 3 months ThUS$	Between 3 and 12 months ThUS$	Between 1 and 5 years ThUS$	Over 5 years ThUS$	Total ThUS$
Bank loans	381,761	383,769	68,725	125,788	161,877	64,670	421,060
Bonds - obligations with the publich	93,819	94,874	869	3,391	43,094	66,868	114,222
Leasing Liabilities	9,984	10,046	637	1,246	5,405	3,821	11,109
Lease Liabilities	19,168	19,278	454	2,981	7,969	10,280	21,684
Trade accounts and other accounts payable	34,836	34,836	31,564	3,272	-	-	34,836
Accounts payable to related companies	10,814	10,814	-	5,666	5,148	-	10,814

7.1.3. Exchange Rate Risk

The international character of its business and its operations in different countries expose Hortifrut to risks due to exchange rate fluctuations. The main exposures refer to exchange rate fluctuations in US Dollar versus Chilean Pesos, Mexican Pesos, Peruvian Nuevo Sol and Euros.

a) Exposure to Chilean Pesos

The source of exposure to Chilean Pesos comes from the costs of the Chilean companies denominated in said currency, trade accounts receivable with national customers and liquid funds held in financial instruments and bank obligations.

Hortifrut performs actions to mitigate the exposure to costs of the Chilean companies by contracting derivative instruments. Likewise, in the Chilean companies, Cross Currency Swap instruments are used to mitigate the exchange rate risk in bank obligations denominated in Chilean Pesos.

b) Exposure to Mexican Pesos

The source of exposure to Mexican Pesos mainly comes from agricultural operating costs in Mexico which are mostly denominated in said currency and, at a lower scale, trade accounts receivable with Mexican customers.

Hortifrut performs mitigation measures over the exposure to costs of Mexican companies, through the contracting of derivative instruments.

c) Exposure to Euros

The source of exposure to Euros comes from sales performed in said currency, bank obligations and at a lower measure, by liquid funds held in financial instruments. Hortifrut performs actions to mitigate the exposure to sales in Euros through the use of forward derivative instruments.

d) Exposure to Peruvian Soles

The source of exposure to Peruvian Soles mainly comes from agricultural operating costs in Peru, which are mainly denominated in said currency, and, at a lower measure, customer's receivable trade accounts. Hortifrut constantly evaluates the need to realize risk mitigation actions.

Regardless of the fact that to date Hortifrut has not had any problems in relation to exchange rate risk, it is important to bear in mind that this fact does not guarantee that in the future, Hortifrut may be exposed to this risk.

Exposure in currencies different to the functional currency

The following table shows exposure in currencies different to the dollar, over the Company's financial assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2020:

As of June 30, 2020	Chilean Pesos ThUS$	Nuevo Sol ThUS$	Euro ThUS$	Mexican Pesos ThUS$	Yuan ThUS$	Others ThUS$
Financial Assets						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4,451	6,535	5,496	906	9,636	1,600
Current trade debtors and other accounts receivable	1,616	15,579	12,480	5,744	3,408	861
Current accounts receivable with related entities	9	-	8,663	-	46	-
Non-current accounts receivable with related entities	-	-	4,429	-	-	-
Total Financial Assets	**6,076**	**22,114**	**31,068**	**6,650**	**13,090**	**2,461**
Financial Liabilities						
Other current financial liabilities	241	-	8,688	-	-	-
Current lease liabilities	248	-	421	192	-	114
Current trade accounts and other accounts payable	5,284	5,533	5,812	3,342	2,936	242
Current accounts payable to related entities	3,496	3	2,113	-	-	-
Current provisions for employee benefits	441	-	-	507	-	-
Other non-current financial liabilities	77	-	11,351	-	-	-
Non-current lease liabilities	1,824	-	913	80	-	382
Non-current accounts payable to related entities	-	-	5,148	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	**11,611**	**5,536**	**34,446**	**4,121**	**2,936**	**738**
Net exposure as of June 30, 2020	**(5,535)**	**16,578**	**(3,378)**	**2,529**	**10,154**	**1,723**

Sensitivity analysis

The potential net effect on financial assets and liabilities of a 10% devaluation of the United States dollar against all the other relevant currencies to which the Company is exposed, would be approximately ThUS$2.21 as a higher charge to the Company´s results as of June 30, 2020 (ThUS$553 as of December 31, 2019), the aforementioned maintaining all the other variables constant. The calculation considers the Company's exposure in financial assets and liabilities denominated in currency different to the dollar.

Currencies	Assets ThUS$	Liabilities ThUS$	Net ThUS$	Neto (10% Devaluation) ThUS$	Variation ThUS$
Chilean Peso	6,076	11,611	(5,535)	(4,982)	553
Nuevo Sol	22,114	5,536	16,578	14,920	(1,658)
Euro	31,068	34,446	(3,378)	(3,040)	338
Mexican Peso	6,650	4,121	2,529	2,276	(253)
Yuan	13,090	2,936	10,154	9,139	(1,015)
Others	2,461	738	1,723	1,551	(172)
Total as of June 30, 2020	**81,459**	**59,388**	**22,071**	**19,864**	**(2,207)**

7.1.4 Interest Rate Risk

The Hortifrut Group has its long-term financial liabilities linked to long term investments.

Long term liabilities are both at fixed and variable rates and mostly in dollars to avoid cost variations and to be aligned with the Company's functional currency. Even though short-term financial liabilities, linked to temporary work capital are at a fixed rate, an exposure to fluctuations in the market rates at the moment of its contracting and/or renewal is experienced.

As of June 30, 2020 the variable debt rate that Hortifrut maintained was US$319.86 million (US$290.18 million as of December 31, 2019), if it maintained this debt level for a one year term and today the rate increased 10%, the impact on the annual financial cost would be ThUS$1.01 million (US$0.92 million as of December 31, 2019).

7.2. Operating Risks

Hortifrut's operating risks are administered by each corresponding management, in accordance with the norms and standards defined at a corporate level. Below is a detail of those that management considers to be of greater relevance:

7.2.1 Contingencies/Pandemics at origin or destination markets, which affect the production and commercialization cycle

The Company faces the risk that the different areas of the organization may be affected by pandemics, from production to commercialization.

Even though all governments consider the agricultural industry as an essential activity, the Company has the risk of seeing its operations affected at point of origin, affecting its fruit harvest or processing in a negative manner. The Company complies with the measures imposed by government organisms and worldwide organizations. Due to the imminent possibility of contagion, frequent emergency committees are held, where the action plans are adjusted, and a constant monitoring of the operations is maintained, counting with different harvesting techniques at origin and packing options at the destination markets which allow to somewhat mitigate this risk.

Furthermore, there is the risk that the destination markets may not be able to receive the planned fruit, under expected conditions. To face this risk, the Company maintains fluid communication with the commercial platforms and continuously monitors its shipments, being able to re-destine part of the fruit to other markets when protocols and demand allow it. The aforementioned does not imply that the Company will not be affected by eventual contingencies at the destination markets.

7.2.2 Genetic development

The lack of modern varieties of plants could affect the competitiveness of the business, both agricultural and export and trade. The Hortifrut Group currently counts with varietal development programs, maintaining in Chile and overseas strategic alliances with universities and companies dedicated to this sector, as well as establishing agreements with the main nurseries in the world, guaranteeing Hortifrut access to a large spectrum of modern and attractive plant varieties.

7.2.3 Significant increase in Supply

In the case of very significant increases in the planted hectares at a global level, a scenario of over-supply of berries could be generated, which would lead to a fall in prices at the destination markets. Nevertheless, at the main markets where Hortifrut operates we can still observe a great growth potential in the demand for berries, due to the combination of (i) a product with very positive health effects; (ii) the growing importance given by consumers to healthy food and (iii) a still relatively low consumption of berries per capita.

7.2.4 Intensification of Competition

The Company also faces the risk of an eventual intensification of competition or the appearance of new actors in the berries market. To face these risks, the Company concentrates its efforts on actions aimed at maintaining its leadership in costs, maintaining a strong distribution chain, constantly improving the offer of products and obtaining brand recognition, among others. Likewise, Hortifrut has privileged an international expansion through strategic alliances both in the productive and commercial area, which allows it to better face competition and be able to supply its customers with fresh berries every day of the year.

7.2.5 Climatic risks

Climate is an external factor that is difficult to control, which can affect quality and cause variations in the volume of fruit available to commercialize during the year. Even though this risk is difficult to control, the Hortifrut Group aims for a greater geographic diversification and invests in infrastructure to assure the availability of water and to face possible climatic risks, such as rain, hail and frost control.

With the acquisition of Rocio Group's blueberries business, the Company's plantations in Peru reached 52.41% of the total own plantations as of June 30, 2020, , increasing exposure to climatic risk in this country. Nevertheless, the Company has other smaller plantations in South America, North America, Europe and Asia, which allow it to partially mitigate this risk.

7.2.6 Plagues and disease

It is unavoidable for part of the crop to be affected by some incidence of plagues and/or disease. Therefore, efficient control of these is as necessary as fertilizing or watering. Risk associated with plagues or disease impacts on the quality and/or performance, being able to affect appearance and post-harvest life of the fruit; in some cases this risk involves the application of quarantines in specific productive zones on behalf of the phytosanitary authorities of the countries where the fruit is destined.

Nevertheless, through a good control (search and monitoring) an outbreak of plagues or disease can be detected on time, allowing to eliminate the problem before it causes greater damage. The aforementioned does not imply that in the future the Company will not be affected by current or new plagues and/or disease.

From 2013, the United States applied quarantine to some regions in Chile due to the detection of the Lobesia Botrana moth. These quarantines can generally be lifted immediately through fumigation of the fruit at destination or, in the medium term, working with the authorities on preventive measures to control the plague which prove contention or eradication, ending up in the lifting of the quarantine.

7.2.7 Food-Safety

As in all foods, there is always the risk of a "recall" in the industry (term employed in case a product is removed from the market if there is a suspicion or a certainty that it violates the valid food laws or that the quality standards established by the company for said market are exceeded) which could considerably affect the Company's results. Until now Hortifrut has never had a problem in this aspect, nevertheless, this does not assure that it won't occur in the future. The Company guarantees the quality and sanity of its berries by investing in technology, specifically traceability systems, working with a rigorous quality assurance and food safety program which applies during all the phases of the productive process (pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest), which allows to circumscribe the eventual problem to a lower volume, not affecting the complete production.

7.2.8 Risks of Availability of Human Resources

Temporary collaborators are vital for fruit harvest, so Hortifrut has developed several initiatives to attract, retain and maintain the temporary collaborators from one season to the next. Additionally, people are recruited through labor fairs and informative meetings organized with the intermediation of the regional governments corresponding to the area of each productive unit, so a relationship of mutual collaboration with the community and its municipalities has been built. Due to the extension of operations in Peru, the human resources factor is especially critical, especially in the main production weeks. To assure the necessary quantity of collaborators for the harvesting periods, Hortifrut invests in infrastructure to assure housing for a percentage of collaborators, as well as implementing initiatives that create loyalty with the temporary collaborators, such as for example, to develop attention channels.

7.2.9 Continuity and Costs of Supplies and Services

The development of Hortifrut's business involves a complex logistic regarding the opportune availability of quality supplies and services which are fundamental to maintain competitiveness. As in all agricultural business, the availability of water is critical to assure the good result of the harvest, Hortifrut invests in infrastructure such as reservoirs and deep wells to partially mitigate this risk. Regarding electrical energy, Hortifrut's process plants count with generators that allow to assure the continuity of the operation in front of supply cuts. Also, all the plants have contingency plans to face restrictive supply scenarios. Nevertheless, it is not possible to discard that in the future, supply shortages could generate a discontinuity in the supply and/or higher costs at Hortifrut's plants. It is also important to consider eventual standstill at ports and transport companies in general, which could affect Hortifrut's performance if the events extend in time.

7.2.10 Risk associated to New Technologies

Hortifrut, in its varied entrepreneurships, throughout the world, is incorporating growing new technologies in the whole production process, which involves risks associated to the lack of knowledge in their behaviors. Even though most of its technologies are widely widespread in the world, there is still no extended history which allows to know beforehand all the adverse effects that could derive from it.

7.3 Insurance

The Hortifrut Group has contracted insurance policies to cover exposure to the main financial and operational risks, considering that the coverage of these policies is adequate.

The main insurances contracted as of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 are the following:

			30-Jun-20		31-Dec-19
COUNTRY	TYPE OF INSURANCE	CURRENCY	COVERED AMOUNT	CURRENCY	COVERED AMOUNT
Chile	Infrastructure fire	UF	1,595,352	UF	1,583,352
Chile	Mobile Agricultural Equipment	UF	47,732	UF	47,732
Chile	Motor Vehicles	UF	74,200	UF	73,500
Chile	General and Product Civil Liability	USD	5,000,000	USD	5,000,000
Chile	Maritime Transport	USD	7,000,000	USD	7,000,000
Chile	Credit Insurance	USD	50,000,000	USD	50,000,000
Chile	Fruit and Materials Insurance	USD	14,400,000	USD	14,400,000
Chile	Terrorism	UF	500,000	UF	500,000
Chile	Business Interruption	UF	1,227,000	UF	1,227,000
USA	Product Civil Liability	USD	20,000,000	USD	20,000,000
Mexico	Transporting of Load	USD	200,000/shipment	USD	200,000/shipment
Mexico	Infrastructure Fire, Theft and Civil Liability	USD	48,000,000	USD	48,000,000
Mexico	Motor Vehicles	USD	Commercial Value	USD	Commercial Value
Spain	Motor Vehicles	EUR	Commercial Value / without limit	EUR	Commercial Value / without limit
Spain	Installations	EUR	350,000 per event	EUR	350,000 per event
Spain	Goods	EUR	50,000 per event	EUR	50,000 per event
Spain	Civil Liability	EUR	6,500,000	EUR	6,500,000
Spain	Credit Insurance	EUR	90% unpaid	EUR	90% unpaid
Peru	Fire	PEN	618,320	PEN	618,320
Peru	Motor Vehicles	USD	261,820	USD	261,820

7.4 Risk in the Estimations

Effects of the valuation of fruit that grows on "bearer plants" due to changes in volume and price

As per what is established in IAS 41, agricultural products that grow on fruit bearer plants will remain within the scope of this standard, which must be measured at their fair value minus sale costs, recording the changes in valuation in result as the product grows.

Since this valuation corresponds to an estimation, it could vary when fruit sales are perfected, the moment that said result is realized.

As of June 30, 2020, the expected margin of fruit on the Company's bearer plants was recognized, for the amount of US$2.14 million, which is presented in the income statement under the item Other revenue per function. Movement due to increase (Decrease) of the adjustment to fair value of the current biological asset, is calculated by reducing to the estimation as of the closing of the period, the value recorded as of December 31 of the previous period (US$1.40 million).

The estimation of this same concept recorded as of December 31, 2019, was for the value of US$1.40 million, which is presented in Other income per function, in the movement of this item, presented net of the reversal of this same concept determined as of December 31, 2018, which was US$7.36 million, and is presented as a deduction of US$5.96 million.

Below we detail the effect that a 10% decrease in price and volume would have had on said margin:

Company	Fair Value adjustment as of 6/30/2020 (ThUS$)	10% Reduction Volume (ThUS$)	10% Reduction Price (ThUS$)	10% Reduction Volume and Price (ThUS$)
Hortifrut Perú S.A.C.	**1,221**	**1,099**	**800**	**720**
Hortifrut Tal S.A.C.	**556**	**500**	**0**	**0**
Berries de Chao S.A.C.	**77**	**69**	**33**	**30**
HFE Berries Perú S.A.C.	**288**	**259**	**130**	**117**
Total	**2,142**	**1,927**	**963**	**867**

7.5 Risk Associated to Merger and Acquisition Process

Due to the global character of the business and the Company's intention to remain within the main global participants in the production and commercialization of berries and other fruits, Hortifrut has materialized different purchase and/or merger processes in the past, and could materialize other similar transactions in the future. Both the Company and the acquired companies or assets are exposed to the potential financial, operational and other previously described risks.

To mitigate these risks, the Company continuously monitors the potential effects that the merger and/or acquisition processes could have on the financial ratios, both at a profit and balance level, in order to take opportune actions to remain within the scopes allowed by its financing contracts.

Even though to date Hortifrut has not had any problems associated to the merger and acquisition processes, it must keep in mind that this fact does not guarantee that in the future Hortifrut will not be exposed to this risk.