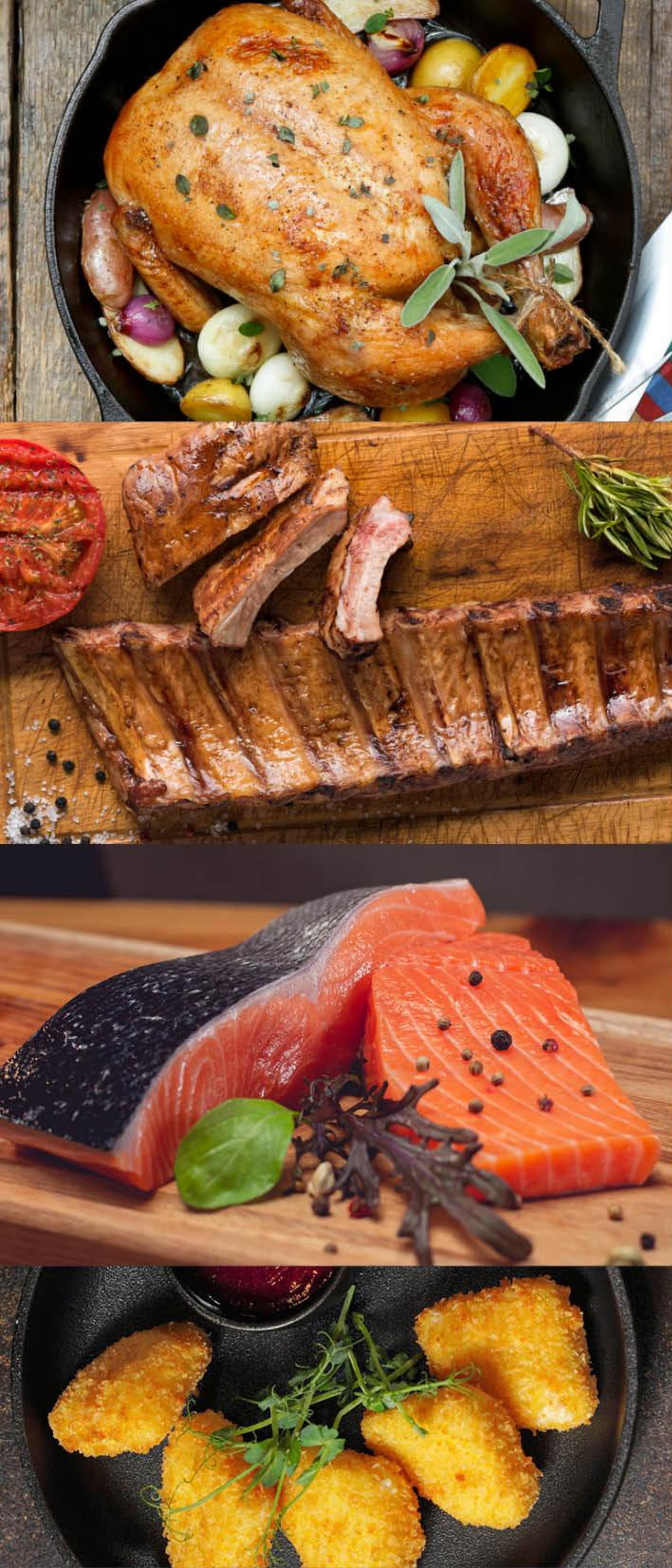


EMPRESAS AGROSUPER

EARNING RELEASE

1Q2026

1Q 2026 Earnings Presentation
May 19, 2026 | 12:00 p.m. ET
Registration link for the videoconference

By the end of the first quarter of 2026, **the company's revenues** reached **USD 1,157 million**, and a **net income of USD 114 million** (including fair value), **in line with the USD 110 million** achieved in the first quarter of 2025.

Results were driven primarily by the **Meat Segment**, where **higher average sales prices** offset **declines in volume and higher cost pressures.** In **the Aquaculture Segment**, lower average sales prices and higher tariff payments in the United States were partially offset by **higher volume sold**. On a consolidated basis, the business performed a **twelve-month EBITDA margin of 19.4% and a ROIC of 15.6%.**

These results enabled the company to maintain a solid, stable financial position, with gross financial debt of USD 822 million and a net financial debt-to-EBITDA ratio of 0.50 times at the end of the period.

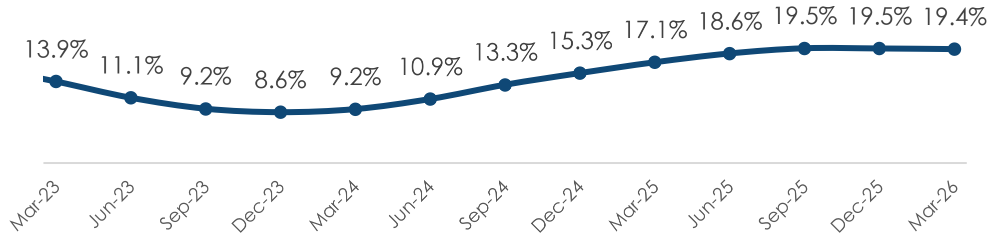
1. SUMMARY OF RESULTS AS OF MARCH 2026

- **Consolidated revenues** reached **USD 1,157 million** during the period from January to March 2026, in line with the USD 1,177 million recorded in the first quarter of 2025:
    - **The Meat Segment** generated **USD 674 million** in revenue, representing an increase of 1.4% compared to the same period of 2025.
    - **The Aquaculture Segment** generated **USD 482 million**, a decrease of 3.9% compared to the same period of 2025.
- **Consolidated cost of sales totaled USD 816 million**, decreasing **4.2%** compared to the same period of 2025.
- **Consolidated sales and administrative expenses amounted to USD 175 million**, an increase of **17.8%** versus the first quarter of 2025. This increase is mainly explained by higher selling expenses associated with the rise in volumes of fresh salmon exported by plane in the Aquaculture Segment, reflected in higher freight and insurance costs, as well as higher distribution and administrative expenses in the Meat Segment, primarily driven by greater commercial and operating expenses.
- **Consolidated EBITDA** (excluding fair value) reached **USD 209 million**, **4.0% lower** than EBITDA for the same period of 2025, driven by the weaker result in the Aquaculture Segment:
    - **The Meat Segment** achieved an **EBITDA** of **USD 128 million**, a 13% increase compared to the first quarter of 2025.
    - **The Aquaculture Segment** achieved an **EBITDA** of **USD 81 million**, a 22% decrease compared to the first quarter of 2025, as a result of lower prices and the impact of U.S. tariffs.
- **Consolidated net income** (excluding fair value) for the period was **USD 115 million**, a decrease of USD 4 million compared to the same period of 2025.

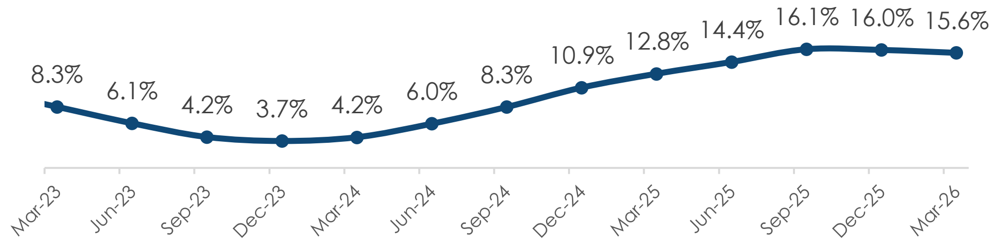
- By the end of March 2026, **net financial debt** was **USD 448 million**, an **18%** increase from December 2025, primarily as a result of the dividend distribution equivalent to 30% of net income for fiscal year 2025 (USD 151 million), paid at the end of March. Nevertheless, net financial debt was **28% lower** than at the end of March 2025.

Main Financial Indicators[1]

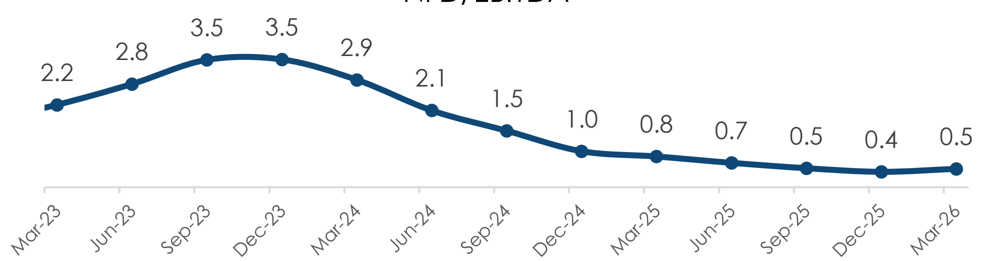
EBITDA Margin LTM before FV adj.



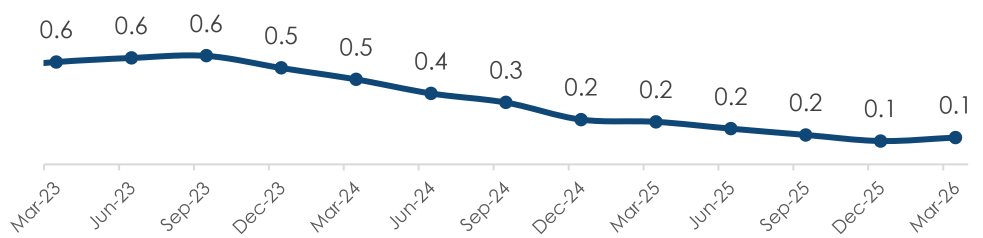
ROIC LTM before FV adj.



NFD/EBITDA



NFD/Equity



[1] **EBITDA Margin** of last 12 months. **ROIC:** Return on Invested Capital: Operating income excluding fair value of last 12 months * (1 – corporate tax rate) / (Equity excluding fair value + Financial Debt- Excess cash) average balance accounts of the last 4 quarters. **Excess cash:** cash balance-3%*sum of income last 4 quarters.

2. MARKET CONTEXT

Meat Segment

During the first quarter of 2026, specifically toward **the end of March, an avian influenza outbreak was detected in the Metropolitan Region**, identified in production facilities not owned by Empresas Agrosuper S.A. and its subsidiaries, which represented the period's main milestone. Nevertheless, **its operational and commercial impact on the company to date has been limited and significantly smaller compared with the event recorded in 2023.** In this case, **the implementation of the new zoning agreements** allowed the early reopening of the key markets, including the **United States, Puerto Rico, Mexico, Canada, and the Philippines.**

Beyond the outbreak, **chicken continues to solidify its role as the main driver of growth in global consumption**, in a context marked by a **beef market with structurally limited supply and high prices,** which reinforces its relative competitiveness.

The pork market enters 2026 with a **balance between supply and demand in most markets**, except for China, which is under downward price pressure from increased domestic production in recent years; however, this does not significantly affect the rest of the markets or **Chilean products typically exported to that market**. In this context, domestically, **pork remains a convenient option** due to its variety of cuts and preparation styles and is a good alternative amid the rise in beef prices both internationally and domestically.

Aquaculture Segment

During the first quarter of 2026, global salmon supply grew by 13% compared to the same period of the prior year, driven by Chile and Norway.

Regarding the prices of Salar fresh fillets in the United States, Chilean-origin fillets fell by 2.1% compared with the same quarter of the previous year. **The price of fresh fillets of Norwegian origin rose by 20.5%** compared with the first quarter of the previous year. This was explained by lower shipments from Norway to the American market.

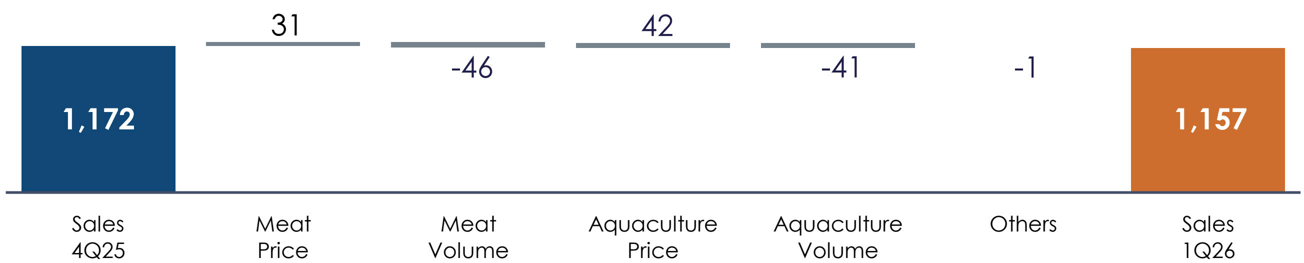
In the Brazilian market, import volumes increased by 40.2% year over year, highlighting Pacific Salmon's growth across various formats.

Regarding Pacific Salmon, during the first quarter of 2026, shipments of frozen fillets to all markets have expanded significantly. Notably, **the growth of fillets and value-added products for the Japanese market** reached 40% in volume versus the same quarter of the previous year.

3. QUARTERLY RESULTS SUMMARY

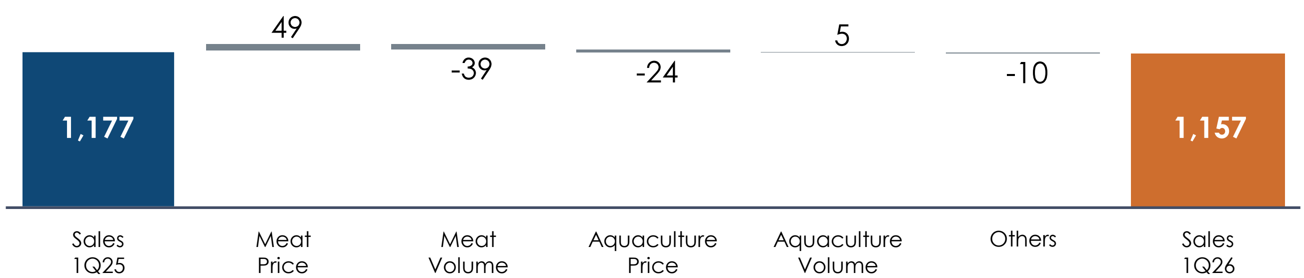
Sales Revenue[2]

Consolidated sales revenues for the first quarter of 2026 were USD 1,157 million, a decrease of 1.3% compared to 4Q25. This result was driven primarily by lower sales volumes in both segments, partially offset by higher average prices in both segments.



Figures in the graphs correspond to millions of U.S. dollars.

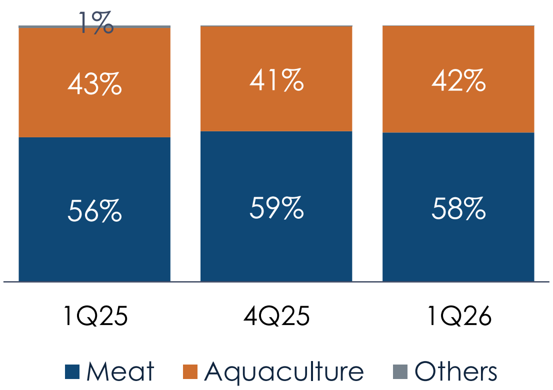
Regarding the year-over-year variation, sales revenue in the first quarter of 2026 was 1.7% lower than the same period of 2025, driven primarily by lower sales volumes in the Meat Segment and lower sales prices in the Aquaculture Segment, partially offset by higher sales prices in the Meat Segment.



Figures in the graphs correspond to millions of U.S. dollars.

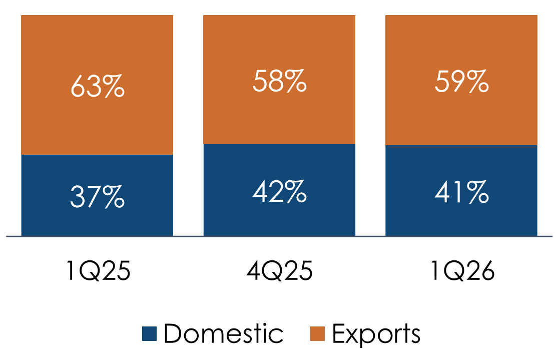
[2] Others: considers net price and volume variation for the Other Segment, which includes mainly vegetable distribution (Frutos del Maipo).

Revenues by segment



The distribution of revenue between segments during the first quarter of 2026 shifted slightly from the prior period, with the Aquaculture Segment's contribution increasing by 1pp to 42% of total revenue, and the Meat Segment's contribution decreasing to 58%.

Revenues by destination



During the first quarter of 2026, revenue from exports represented 59% of total revenue, a 1pp increase in share compared to the prior quarter and 4pp lower than the same period of the prior year.

Cost of sales

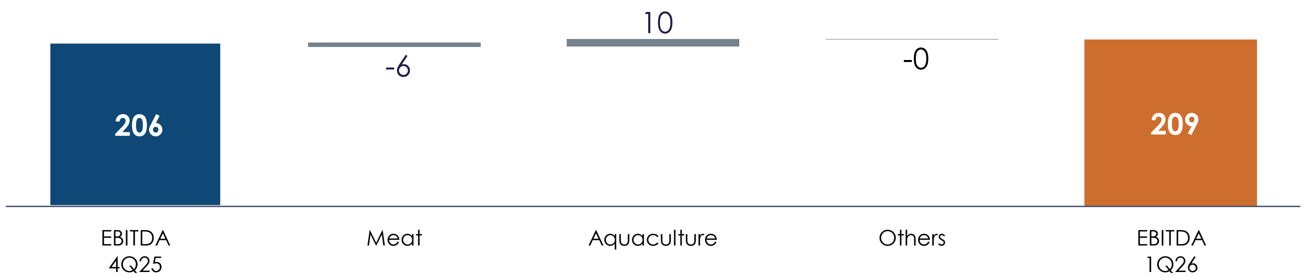
Consolidated cost of sales during the first quarter of 2026 reached USD 816 million, a decrease of USD 25 million versus the fourth quarter of 2025 (-3%), driven primarily by lower sales volumes in both segments. The cost-to-sales margin moved from 71.7% in the fourth quarter of 2025 to 70.5% in the first quarter of 2026.

Administrative and sales expenses

Sales and administrative expenses during the first quarter of 2026 were USD 175 million, 4.2% higher than the fourth quarter of 2025, due primarily to higher distribution costs in both segments, increasing its share of sales from 14.3% to 15.1%.

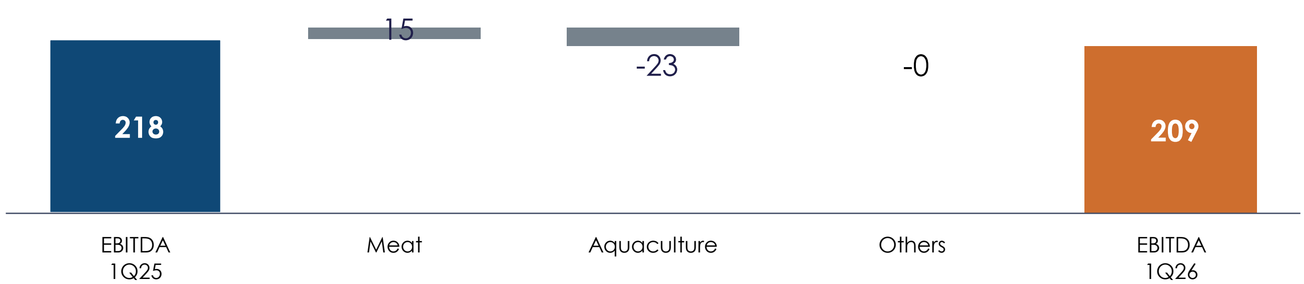
EBITDA

Consolidated EBITDA (excluding fair value) reached USD 209 million in the first quarter of 2026, a 1.6% increase compared to the USD 206 million achieved in the fourth quarter of 2025. This was due primarily to higher sales prices in the Aquaculture Segment.



Figures in the graphs correspond to millions of U.S. dollars.

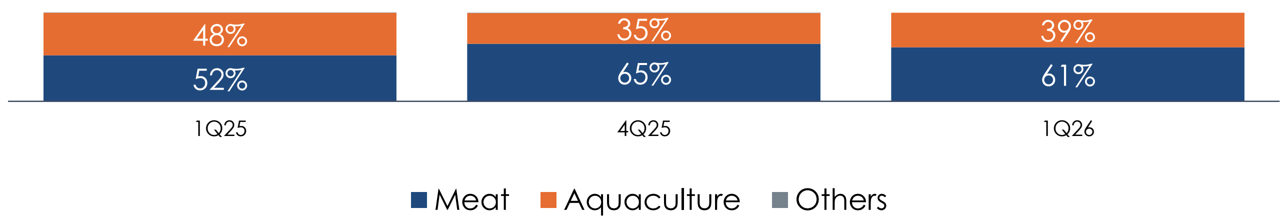
Consolidated EBITDA for the first quarter of 2026 declined by USD 9 million versus the first quarter of 2025, equivalent to -4.0%. This was driven by lower results in the Aquaculture Segment due to lower average selling prices, and higher tariff payments in the United States (USD 10.3 million), partially offset by improved results in the Meat Segment.



V Figures in the graphs correspond to millions of U.S. dollars.

EBITDA by segment

During the first quarter of 2026, 61% of consolidated EBITDA was generated by the Meat Segment and 39% by the Aquaculture Segment.



EBITDA Margin

Last 12 months	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	1Q26
Consolidated[3]	9.2%	10.9%	13.3%	15.3%	17.1%	18.6%	19.5%	19.5%	19.4%
Meat Segment	7.5%	10.7%	14.5%	16.8%	18.1%	20.0%	21.0%	20.8%	21.3%
Aquaculture Segment[3]	12.0%	11.4%	11.7%	13.3%	16.0%	16.8%	17.3%	17.5%	16.4%

Quarterly	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	1Q26
Consolidated[3]	11.4%	14.6%	17.5%	17.7%	18.5%	20.7%	21.2%	17.5%	18.1%
Meat Segment	11.7%	15.2%	19.7%	20.1%	17.0%	22.9%	23.8%	19.4%	18.9%
Aquaculture Segment[3]	11.2%	14.1%	14.1%	14.0%	20.8%	17.2%	16.8%	14.9%	16.9%

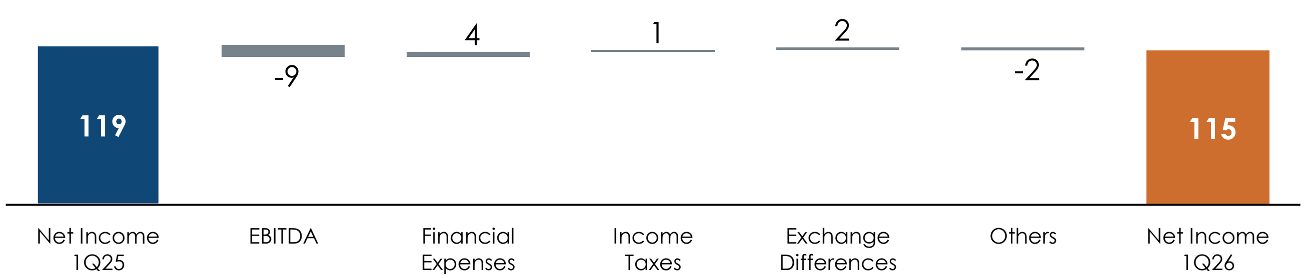
[3] Before fair value adjustments

Net Income[4]

Net income (excluding fair value) at the end of the first quarter was USD 115 million, USD 1 million lower than the fourth-quarter 2025 result.

Figures in the graphs correspond to millions of U.S. dollars.

Regarding year-on-year variation, net income (excluding fair value) at the end of the first quarter of 2026 reached USD 115 million, USD 4 million lower than the first quarter of 2025, a decline driven primarily by weaker operating performance in the Aquaculture Segment.

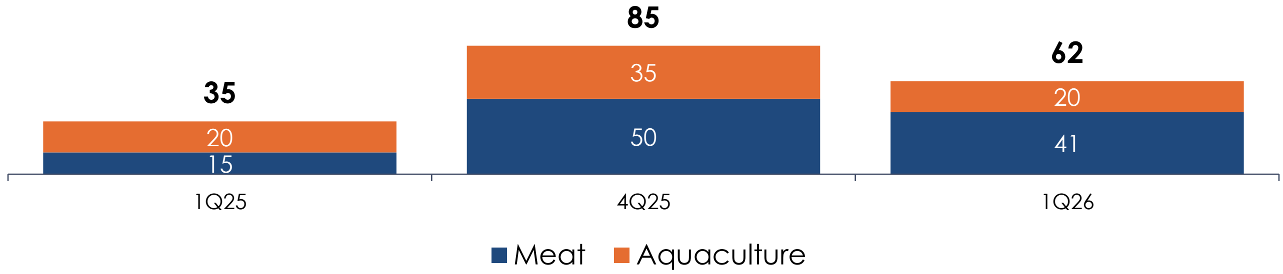


Figures in the graphs correspond to millions of U.S. dollars.

[4] Other considerations: Other profit(loss) share of related companies using the equity method of accounting participation and operational depreciation and amortization.

Investments in fixed assets

In the first quarter of 2026, investments made totaled USD 62 million, a decrease of USD 23 million from the fourth quarter of 2025 and an increase of USD 27 million from the same quarter of 2025.



4. BALANCE SHEET AND FINANCIAL RATIOS

Balance

USD M	03-31-2026	12-31-2025
Total current assets	2,404,266	2,543,735
Total non-current assets	2,471,112	2,421,832
Total assets	**4,875,378**	**4,965,567**
Total current liabilities	599.944	768.994
Total non-current liabilities	1,208,024	1,213,568
Non-controlling interests	1.608	1.888
Total equity[5]	3,067,410	2,983,005
Total liabilities and equity	**4,875,378**	**4,965,567**

Total assets as of March 2026 decreased by USD 90 million compared to the December balance of the prior year, explained primarily by:

1. Decrease in cash and cash equivalents by USD 94 million.
2. Decrease in trade receivables and other accounts receivable by USD 45 million.
3. Decrease in current biological assets by USD 25 million.
4. Increase in property, plant, and equipment by USD 41 million.
5. Increase in non-current biological assets by USD 14 million.
6. Increase in current inventories by USD 10 million.

Total liabilities as of March 2026 decreased by USD 175 million compared to the December balance of the prior year, explained primarily by:

1. Decrease in accounts payable to related parties by USD 118 million.
2. Decrease in trade and other accounts payable by USD 47 million.

[5] Total equity includes the amount of non-controlling interests.

Empresas Agrosuper S.A and subsidiaries

Net financial debt

USD MM	1Q26	4Q25	1Q25	vs 4Q25	vs 1Q25
Current bank loans	0	0	84	-	-100.0%
Non-current bank loans	0	0	0	-	-
Current public liabilities	25	34	24	-26.6%	4.0%
Non-current public liabilities	835	851	835	-1.9%	0.0%
Current derivative instruments	6	9	7	-30.4%	-14.5%
Non-current derivative instruments	-44	-45	-2	-3.5%	2477.8%
Gross debt	**822**	**848**	**948**	**-3.1%**	**-13.3%**
Cash and cash equivalents	355	449	297	-20.9%	19.8%
Derivative contracts and margin call Deposits	19	20	27	-5.6%	-28.9%
Net Financial Debt	**448**	**379**	**625**	**18.1%**	**-28.4%**

Main financial and operational indicators

Liquidity Ratios (times)	03-31-2026	12-31-2025
Current liquidity (a)	4.0	3.3
Acid ratio(b)	1.5	1.3

Borrowing Ratios (times)	03-31-2026	12-31-2025
Debt Ratio (c)	0.6	0.7
Net Debt Ratio (d)	0.1	0.1
Net debt / EBITDA (e)	0.5	0.4
Short-term debt over total debt (f)	0.0	0.1
Long-term debt over total debt (g)	0.7	0.6
Hedging of financial expenses (h)	21.0	20.4

Activity Ratios (times)	03-31-2026	12-31-2025
Inventory turnover (i)	2.2	2.2
Inventory turnover (ex-bio. assets) (j)	5.5	5.6

(a) Current liquidity = (Total current assets) / (Total current liabilities)
(b) Acid ratio = (Total current assets - Inventories - Current biological assets) / (Total current liabilities)
(c) Debt ratio = (Total liabilities) / (Total equity) Debt ratio = (Total liabilities) / (Total equity)
(d) Net debt ratio = (Other current and non-current liabilities - Cash and cash equivalents - Asset portion of current and non-current hedging derivative instruments - Margin call) / Shareholders' equity
(e) Net debt = (Other current and non-current liabilities - Cash and cash equivalents - Asset portion of current and non-current hedging derivative instruments) / EBITDA last 12 months
(f) Short-term debt over total debt = (Total current liabilities / Total liabilities) Short-term debt over total debt = (Total current liabilities / Total liabilities)
(g) Long-term debt over total debt = (Total non-current liabilities / Total liabilities
(h) Financial expense coverage = EBITDA (last twelve months) / Financial expenses (last twelve months)
(i) Inventory turnover = Cost of sales (last twelve months) / (Inventories + Current biological assets)
(j) Inventory turnover (excluding biological assets) = Cost of sales (last twelve months) / (Inventories)

5. RISK ANALYSIS

The factors that could negatively impact the financial performance of Empresas Agrosuper S.A. include the following:

Contamination, product recalls, and civil liability risk

The company's operating subsidiaries are exposed to a range of environmental pathogens that can be controlled but not eliminated, which may affect its products. Accordingly, strict internal quality controls have been introduced, based on best production practices, to achieve quality certificates issued by international organizations.

Furthermore, vertical integration involves controlling processes, from manufacturing animal feed to product distribution, which reduces the incidence of diseases such as Listeria Monocytogenes, Salmonella, and Escherichia coli.

If defective, contaminated, altered, or mislabeled products are detected, the company may be requested to recall them from the market. A widespread recall of these products could result in significant losses from associated costs, any subsequent product destruction, and temporary product unavailability, leading to lost sales.

Although these cases are mitigated through quality controls and insurance coverage, they may still result in negative publicity, reputational damage, loss of consumer confidence, and closure of export markets, adversely affecting financial results and brand value.

To mitigate reputational impacts, the company has consumer service and loyalty policies and programs in place to address cases promptly through its Customer Service and Loyalty area. In addition, it seeks to maintain the trust of customers and consumers and mitigate reputational impacts through continuous dialogue with neighboring communities, fostering trust and contributing to local development.

Diseases

The company is exposed to the risk of infection by animal or human diseases, such as the AH1N1 virus, ISA virus, Algae blooms, SRS and IPN, African Swine Fever, COVID-19, and others. The FDA and the USDA[6] have emphasized that current epidemiological and scientific information indicate that COVID-19 is not transmitted through food or its packaging material.

There is a risk that infection or contamination by other Chilean industry participants could adversely affect the company, requiring the temporary closure of some of its production

[6] FDA: The Food and Drug Administration is the U.S. government agency responsible for regulating human and animal food, human and veterinary drugs, cosmetics, human and animal medical devices, biological products and blood derivatives. The USDA is the United States Department of Agriculture and it is responsible for developing and implementing livestock, agriculture and food policies, and for ensuring food safety.

facilities, processing plants, or distribution centers, or any export market for all Chilean industry participants.

During the first quarter of 2026, an avian influenza outbreak was reported in the Metropolitan Region associated with an egg producer, with no connection whatsoever to the company's operations. In this context, and despite isolated outbreaks within the industry, no positive cases of avian influenza have been identified in any of the company's production facilities, which have continued operating normally. Together with SAG (Chile's Agricultural and Livestock Service), active preventive controls are being maintained across all production sectors.

On this same point, Chile, through its authorities, has reached zoning agreements with various export markets, including the United States, the European Union, and the United Kingdom, which allow Empresas Agrosuper S.A. and its subsidiaries, in the event of avian influenza contingencies, to continue exports to these countries, excluding only products from the affected zone.

It is important to note that the company is vertically integrated, which provides traceability of its products throughout the supply chain and, accordingly, allows the implementation of the strictest sanitary controls at each production stage. This reduces the impact of situations such as those described above, ensuring the safety and quality of its products.

Cyclical trends in the protein industry

The protein industry and the company's performance follow a cyclical trend, primarily driven by international *commodity* prices.

Accordingly, the company's performance is affected when these prices are volatile, especially international grain prices, as occurred in recent years with corn and other raw materials, as they represent a high percentage of operating costs.

Electricity, fuel, and transportation are other significant supplies and services that experience significant price fluctuations. Climate and hydrological factors affect Chilean electricity prices, the price of fuels used to generate electricity, and fluctuations in the US dollar/Chilean peso exchange rate.

The company mitigates this risk by being committed to sustainability, seeking new renewable energy sources, increasing its energy efficiency, reducing its carbon footprint through process and equipment controls, and using clean fuels.

Changes in the public health and environmental regulatory framework

Public health, environmental, or concession regulation changes may significantly affect one or more businesses' operation, development, and performance. Therefore, the company continually implements best practices and technologies across all its facilities to ensure compliance with current legislation and the strictest voluntary environmental standards.

Supplier risk

Failures by any of the company's key suppliers may affect its production and performance. Failure to deliver grain, whether due to supplier shortages, port-of-entry stoppages, or other factors, could compromise production. The company depends on genetics suppliers for its poultry and swine breeding stock. Therefore, any failures by these suppliers could affect production and performance.

The company mitigates these risks by working with 9,000 domestic and international suppliers, though it prefers local suppliers, to generate shared value.

It uses various mechanisms, such as the Supplier Portal, an online channel for managing supplier contact information, invoices, and payments, and the Product Exchange, an agreement that offers suppliers financing at lower interest rates than the market. Both instruments facilitate direct contact with our suppliers, encourage new suppliers to participate, and ensure compliance with relevant regulations.

Global and local economic conditions

The company is exposed to global and local economic conditions that could decrease individual purchasing power, impacting the demand for some of its products and altering consumer preferences, as they may prefer other foods or partially substitute their protein consumption.

The company is mitigating this by significantly investing in strong brands and high-quality products, which have built customer loyalty and helped minimize potential demand fluctuations. It has also developed a broad portfolio, particularly various "counter-cyclical" presentations of chicken, which will compensate for changes in consumers' income and preferences. Furthermore, its products are certified or are becoming certified for export to the world's leading markets. These markets encompass over 4.2 billion people and account for over 85% of global GDP. Accordingly, the company is highly flexible and can switch to alternatives if any of these markets significantly change.

Natural disasters

Natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, or fires may affect the company's businesses and damage its property, plant, and equipment. Due to their wide geographical dispersion, insurance policies cover all these major risks, but they only exclude chicken, swine, and turkey feedlots.

Credit and liquidity risk

Customer credit risk is minimized by contracting credit insurance (confirmed letters of credit with Chilean banks) and by selling on a cash-on-delivery basis or requiring the customer to pay the purchase price in advance.

The company has a suitable liquidity policy based on long-term credit facilities and short-term financial investments. Since 2024, a committed bank credit line of USD100,000,000 has been maintained to safeguard the cash position.

As of March 31, 2026, the current liquidity ratio is 4.0 times, while the net debt-to-equity ratio is 0.1 times. The short-term debt-to-total debt ratio is 0.0 times. The interest coverage ratio is 21.0 times, a sufficient cushion to meet interest payments on financial obligations.

Exchange rate fluctuations

The company adopted the US dollar as its functional and presentation currency in January 2021, as most of its operating revenue and costs are denominated in US dollars. Its products are consumed in many countries, most of which are sold in Chile at international prices.

The remaining risk from exchange rate volatility is managed through hedging instruments that minimize exposure to the company's currencies.

Occupational risk

The company reported 18,324 employees as of March 31, 2026. Any stoppages by employee groups could affect production and, consequently, performance.

The company has a significant number of employees with great experience and a track record. Their accumulated knowledge and expertise are hard to find in the market. The company mitigates the risks of strikes and the departure of critical employees and key executives by implementing best practices in people management. This includes fostering a strong organizational culture, establishing succession plans for critical and executive roles, managing the work environment, engaging in collective agreements, providing training, and offering support and compensation policies for employees' families.

Climate change

The company identifies climate change as a critical risk factor with potential impacts on profitability and operational continuity. Management focuses are summarized as follows:

• **Physical and Supply Risks:** Variations in rainfall and temperatures represent a direct threat to grain production (raw materials) and animal welfare. Water scarcity and energy supply vulnerability are identified as critical risks that may increase operating costs and restrict future investments.

• **Water Resource Management:** Since water is fundamental throughout the value chain and industrial stage, the strategy focuses on efficient use, reducing consumption, reusing water in internal processes, and implementing projects with neighboring communities.

• **Energy Matrix:** Among the key operational inputs, any interruption or significant loss of energy supply at any facility may affect normal production and product delivery to customers.

- o **Meat Segment:** Risk mitigation through renewable energy contracts and the development of photovoltaic self-generation projects.
- o **Aquaculture Segment:** Investments focused on process sustainability and minimizing environmental impact on the ecosystem.

• **Performance:** The integration of sustainable development criteria has enabled a consistent reduction in carbon footprint and resource consumption, strengthening the resilience of the value chain against climate volatility.

Dividends

Empresas Agrosuper S.A.'s earnings and ability to meet its obligations and pay dividends depend mainly on the dividends it receives from its subsidiaries, related companies, and equity investments. The Company has accrued dividends every quarter equal to 30% of net distributable income, but these are subject to restrictions and contingencies.