



TCFD Report 2023

Multi X

Contents Table

1	<i>Executive Summary</i>	3
2	<i>TCFD Introduction</i>	4
3	<i>Governance</i>	5
4	<i>Strategy</i>	8
5	<i>Risk management</i>	16
6	<i>Metrics and Targets</i>	18
7	<i>Next Steps</i>	23
8	<i>Bibliography</i>	24

Figures Index

Figure 1.	Core elements of recommended Climate-Related Financial Disclosures	4
Figure 2.	Responsibilities of overseeing and managing climate-related projects	5
Figure 3.	Responsibilities for executing climate-related projects	7
Figure 4.	Multi X Value Chain.....	9
Figure 5.	Climate-Related Risks, Opportunities and Financial Impact.....	9
Figure 6.	Process Integration.....	18

Tables Index

Table 1.	Recommendations and supporting recommended disclosures	5
Table 2.	Multi X time horizons.....	8
Table 3.	Definitions.....	10
Table 4.	Risks related to climate change	11
Table 5.	Opportunities related to climate change.....	13
Table 6.	Risk considered in identification and evaluation.....	17

1 Executive Summary

Nourishing the Future, Caring for the World

The salmon industry, constantly growing and transforming, has become a fundamental pillar of the national and global economy. As the challenge of feeding a growing population is undertaken, the need to address and mitigate climate-related risks and opportunities intensifies.

In this context, this Multi X TCFD report focuses on the exposure and management of climate-related environmental factors that impact the company, as well as the strategy to address these challenges sustainably.

The growing awareness of climate risks drives the need for more robust and transparent financial disclosure. In this sense, the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) has become a global reference to guide organizations in disclosing climate-related information consistently and effectively. This report aims to provide a clear vision of how Multi X recognizes and addresses climate-related risks and opportunities.

Multi X's Commitment to Sustainability

Multi X prides itself on its commitment to operate responsibly with its environment, advancing towards carbon neutrality and contributing to the sustainable development of the salmon industry. The company has a long tradition of leadership in adopting sustainable practices and is committed to transitioning towards a business model that adapts to a world constantly facing climate change.

This report is structured around the TCFD recommendations, providing a comprehensive description of how Multi X manages climate-related risks and opportunities in the four thematic areas:

- i. Governance
- ii. Strategy
- iii. Risk Management
- iv. Metrics and Targets

Throughout this document, efforts in sustainability and steps taken to adapt to a rapidly changing world will be explored in detail. From sustainability governance at the company's senior management to strategies to reduce carbon emissions, this report will provide a complete view of how Multi X addresses sustainability in the context of the Chilean salmon industry.

This document is expected to serve as a valuable tool for investors, shareholders, and all stakeholders, helping them better understand Multi X's vision and commitment to a sustainable future as it advances towards a constantly changing world.

TCFD Introduction

The Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) is a global initiative designed to address the growing need to disclose climate-related financial information in a consistent and effective manner.

Created in 2015 by the Group of Twenty (G20), the TCFD seeks to help companies and investors understand and assess the climate risks and opportunities they face. Through the disclosure of relevant financial and non-financial climate-related data, the TCFD promotes informed decision-making and fosters sustainability in business.

The Four Pillars of the TCFD

The TCFD focuses on four pillars that address a company's exposure to climate risks and how they are managed. These areas are:

Figure 1. Core elements of recommended Climate-Related Financial Disclosures



Governance: Disclose the organization's governance over climate-related risks and opportunities.

Strategy: Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.

Risk Management: Disclose how the organization identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.

Metrics and Targets: Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities.

Source: Final Report – Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (2017)

Each of these thematic areas has two or three specific recommendations, totaling eleven recommendations in the TCFD framework. These are:

Table 1. Recommendations and Supporting Recommended Disclosures

Gobernanza	Estrategia
a) Describe the board’s oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities	a) Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term
b) Describe management’s role assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization’s businesses, strategy, and financial planning
	c) Describe the resilience of the organization’s strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.
Risk Management	Metrics and Targets
a) Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term	a) Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process
b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization’s businesses, strategy, and financial planning	b) Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks
c) Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization’s overall risk management	c) Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets

Source: Final Report – Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (2017)

2 Governance

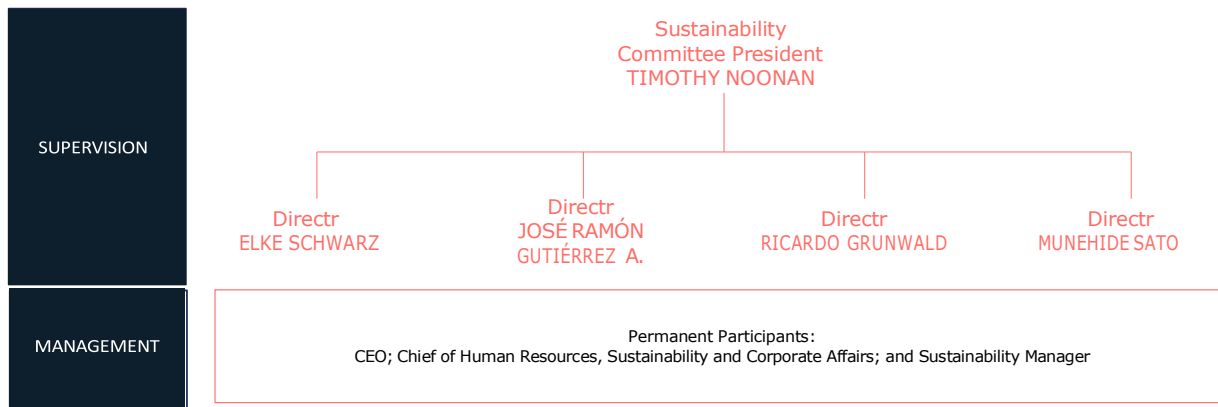
Governance refers to how a company establishes and oversees its climate policies and strategies. This includes assigning responsibilities at the senior management level, integrating climate considerations into decision-making, and ensuring transparency in the management of climate risks and opportunities. Strong governance is fundamental to ensuring the effectiveness of climate risk management.

a) Describe the board’s oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities

At Multi X, climate governance has undergone structural changes due to corporate changes within the company. It has evolved from having a Sustainability and Corporate Reputation Committee in 2019 at Multiexport Foods to establishing a Sustainability Committee in July 2022 at Multi X (the operational subsidiary of the group).

This new Committee consists of five Directors representing the three owners: Multiexport Foods S.A. (3 Directors), Cargill Incorporated (1 Director), and Mitsui & Co., Ltd (1 Director). Additionally, the General Manager, the Human Resources, Sustainability, and Corporate Affairs Manager, and the Sustainability Manager are permanent participants in the Committee.

Figure 2. Responsibilities for overseeing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities



The Sustainability Committee meets quarterly, and its results and progress are reported directly to the Board of Directors.

The Sustainability Committee establishes the ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) strategy and oversees the execution of projects focused on this strategy, such as carbon neutrality, energy efficiency management systems, safety and health indicators, among others. Additionally, the Sustainability Management has the opportunity to propose projects to the Committee for evaluation during the sessions.

The mechanisms that the Sustainability Committee has regarding climate topics are:

- Reviewing and guiding the sustainability
- Overseeing and guiding participation in public policies
- Supervising the engagement of the value chain
- Reviewing and guiding the climate risk management process
- Overseeing major ESG capital expenditures
- Reviewing and guiding the annual ESG budgets
- Supervising scenario analysis
- Overseeing, guiding, and monitoring the development of an energy transition plan

b) Describe management’s role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities

The governance of the Sustainability Committee allows for the addressing of various topics related to the sustainability of the business, including climate risks and opportunities. This information is discussed and decided by the Committee, while the supervision of projects directly depends on the CEO of Multi X. In this line, the Chief of Human Resources, Sustainability, and Corporate Affairs handles sustainability projects as part of its daily operations, reporting directly to the CEO.

Figure 3. Responsibilities for executing climate-related projects



Finally, the Sustainability Management has an operational and coordination function, as it is the area responsible for collecting all the information and projects developed in this line. In this context, the Sustainability Management presents all the project background and guidelines to the Committee for approval and submission to the Directr Boards.

3 Strategy

The strategy involves identifying how climate change affects a company and how the company plans to address these impacts. This includes evaluating the transition to a low-carbon economy and adapting to climate change. The strategy must also align with long-term climate goals and consider potential climate scenarios.

a) Describir los riesgos y las oportunidades relacionadas con el clima que ha identificado a Short, Medium y Long plazo

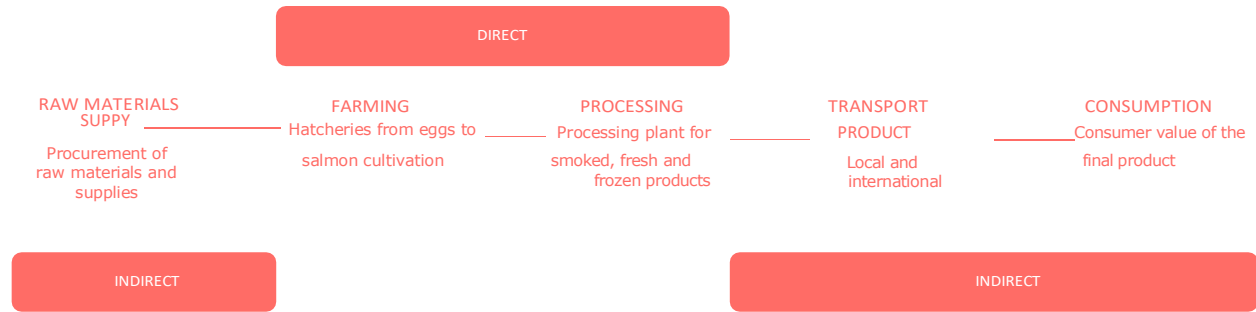
Climate-related risks and opportunities have been identified according to the following time horizons. It is worth noting that this definition was developed based on the business in which Multi X operates, the useful life of the organization's assets, and the climate situation of the territory where it is located.

Table 2. Multi X time horizons

Time horizons	
Short term	0 to 2 years Period related to a salmon production cycle, which usually lasts about 18 months.
Medium term	2 to 5 years Period that includes climate-related risks and opportunities already occurring in the operation.
Long term	4 to 30 years Period that includes trends, future risks, and opportunities that could potentially occur and influence the business in the coming years, but have not yet happened.

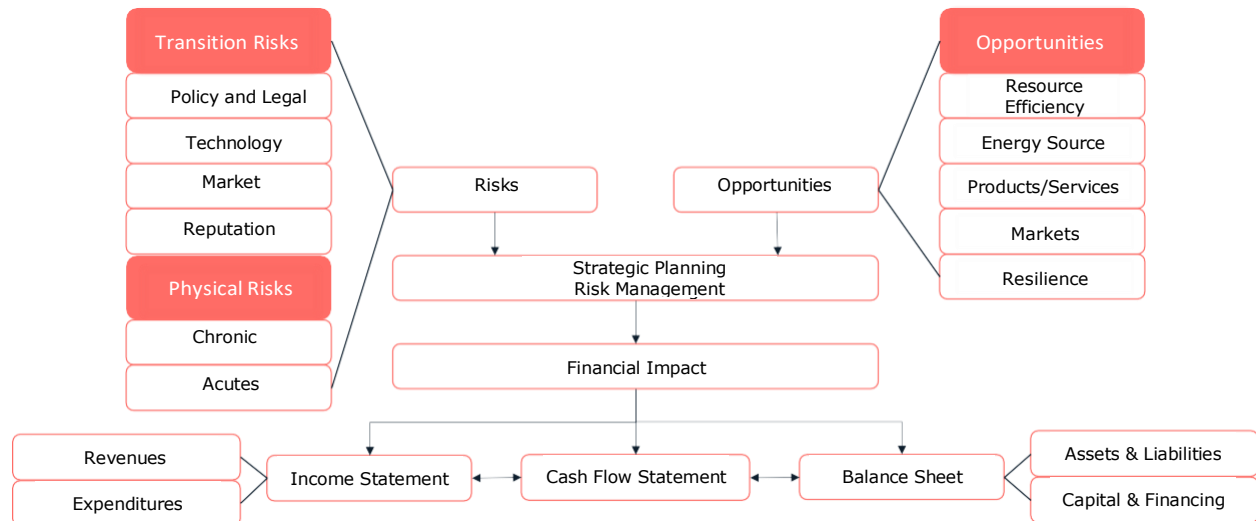
During 2023, Multi X developed the identification of its climate-related risks and opportunities in a multidisciplinary workshop involving representatives from the entire value chain of the company, focusing on the following areas:

Figure 4. Multi X Value Chain



In addition, the risk and opportunities identification, was developed to inform financial decision-making. Investors, lenders and insurers need to understand how climate-related risks and opportunities can affect the future situation of the organization, as reflected in its income reports, cash flow reports and its balance sheet.

Figure 5. Climate-Related Risks, Opportunities, and Financial Impact



Source: Final Report – Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (2017)

Table 3. Definitions

Likelihood	Magnitude	Impact
5: Very likely	5: High	Revenue
4: Likely	4: Medium-high	Costs
3: Medium	3: Medium	Investment
2: Unlikely	2: Medium-low	Operation
1: Very unlikely	1: Low	

Table 4. Risks related to climate change

Risk	Description	Main Impact	Direct Indirect	Time Horizont	Likelyhood	Magnitude
PHYSICAL ACUTE Precipitation deficit	The local drought could affect water supply for hatcheries and plants, requiring high investment in water efficiency technologies or deepening wells.	Investment Cost	Direct	Medium term	5	4
PHYSICAL ACUTE Precipitation deficit	The precipitation deficit could affect agricultural inputs suppliers, located in water scarcity areas, with an increase in the prices of inputs from agricultural sources; forcing Multi X to search for animal feed alternatives.	Cost	Indirect	Short term	5	4
PHYSICAL ACUTE Temperature increase	Positive variations in sea temperatures generates challenging oceanographic conditions for salmon farming, such as: decrease in dissolved oxygen, harmful algal blooms (HAB), promoter of diseases and parasites.	Cost	Direct	Short term	5	4
PHYSICAL ACUTE Temperature increase	The increase in SST can affect the supply of fish feed, as well as shortages of agricultural inputs such as soybeans.	Cost	Indirect	Medium term	5	4
PHYSICAL ACUTE Temperature increase	The progressive increase in temperature could affect the product transport, requiring a greater amount of energy to maintain the salmon at the optimal temperature, causing an economic impact due to damage to the organoleptic quality and safety; with a potential loss of customers or an increase in the final value of the product.	Cost Incomes	Indirect	Medium term	3	3
PHYSICAL CHRONIC Temperature Increase	Oceanographic instability favor episodes of HAB, amoebiasis and others, affecting fish health and generating potential losses.	Operation Cost	Direct	Medium term	4	5
PHYSICAL CHRONIC Temperature Increase	Climate instability could compromise the oceanographic stability necessary to maintain the salmon farming operation.	Investment Operation Cost	Direct	Long term	4	5

Risk	Description	Main Impact	Direct Indirect	Time Horizont	Likelyhood	Magnitude
TRANSITION EMERGING SITUATION Future regulations implementation associated with climate change	Potential new requirements through the REP Law, new zoning regulations, Long Term Climate Strategy (ECLP), new regulations from the Environmental Assessment Service (SEA) and new aquaculture law could have an impact on the operation and product distribution.	Investment Operation Cost	Direct	Medium term	4	4
TRANSITION EMERGING SITUATION Fossil fuels taxes	Cost increases due to taxes associated with emissions or the use of fossil fuels, which would require technological changes to enable energy efficiency measures adoption and new energy supply options.	Investment Cost	Direct	Medium term	4	3

Table 5. Opportunities related to climate change

Opportunities	Description	Main Impact	Direct Indirect	Time Horizont	Likelihood	Magnitude
PRODUCTS AND SERVICES Product eco-efficiency in the production stage	In droughts times, salmon cultivation can be competitively stronger than other proteins due to low agricultural land use and high production efficiency. Salmon only requires 1.2 kg of feed to produce 1 kg of protein, making them seven times more efficient than livestock.	Incomes	Direct	Short term	5	4
MARKET Consumer perception	In anticipation of possible regulations changes, which would generate a better perception on the final customer. Certifications would be required that endorse the aquaculture process and provide greater trust and transparency.	Incomes	Direct	Medium term	5	2
MARKET Product innovation	Incorporating climate change as a factor in product development decisions can generate a change in perception about certain market niches.	Incomes	Direct	Medium term	3	3

b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning

1. Drought

Risks

The so-called mega-drought, a precipitation deficit that has persisted uninterruptedly since 2010, impacts from the Coquimbo Region to the Biobío Region, while the sustained decline in rainfall further south dates back to the 1960s. Both occur in a period when temperature records are broken every year, exacerbating the water deficit due to evapotranspiration (Center for Climate and Resilience Research, 2022).

With successive decrees of water scarcity zones issued by the Ministry of Public Works (MOP), as of May 2023, there are 128 municipalities with a current decree, affecting 175,977 km² (23.3%) and impacting 6,389,624 people (36.4%) (Ministry of Public Works, 2023). Although no municipalities in the Los Lagos Region are affected, southern regions such as Los Ríos and Magallanes are notable.

Drought is a physical risk already impacting various stages of Multi X's value chain. In the supply chain, increased drought could lead to higher prices for office supplies and a shortage of agricultural raw materials – key in fish feed formulation – causing an increase in demand and consequently higher prices.

In the farming stage, drought and the impact on rivers' minimum ecological flow could cause intermittent water supply to hatcheries, necessitating the update of all hatcheries facilities to recirculation systems.

A relevant risk in the farming stage is that prolonged drought on land would generate lower freshwater flow, affecting the natural conditions of the mix and stratification of the seawater column. This can cause changes in optimal salmon conditions, potentially increasing diseases and mortality.

Opportunity

An identified opportunity in the farming stage is that, in the face of droughts, salmon may be competitively stronger compared to other proteins due to low agricultural land use and high production efficiency. Salmon requires only 1.2 kg of feed to produce 1 kg of salmon protein, being seven times more efficient than cattle (SalmonChile A.G., 2020).

¹ Regarding the 2017 census

Moreover, the search for new fish feed alternatives – insect larvae protein – calls for the opportunity to innovate and enable the implementation of larger-scale pilots.

2. Temperature variation

Risks

According to various studies, in the south of the country, an increase in minimum temperatures, warm days and nights, and absolute maximum temperatures is expected (Chilean Meteorological Directorate, 2023), with more warm summers and increased probability of heatwaves.

Like drought, temperature variation can affect input demand in the supply chain. In the case of extreme temperature episodes that contribute to forest fires, this risk could reduce the supply of agricultural inputs for animal feed, economically impacting Multi X's farming operations.

In the farming stage, the main risk is the increase in harmful algal bloom (HAB) episodes, due to a combination of factors associated with water column stratification, changes in water chemistry, temperature, and increased radiation, promoting algae photosynthesis.

Aligned with the previous stage, product transportation may require more energy to maintain final products at optimal temperatures, causing organoleptic quality damage and affecting salmon safety.

3. Regulation

Risks

In recent years, progress related to the incorporation of specific climate change regulations, due to Chile's international commitments, has been exponential.

Significant regulations include the Extended Producer Responsibility and Recycling Promotion Law (Law 20.920), aimed at reducing waste generation and promoting its reuse, recycling, and other forms of recovery, through extended producer responsibility and other waste management instruments to protect human health and the environment (Ministry of the Environment, 2016); the Energy Efficiency Law (Law 21.305), which aims to develop a national energy efficiency plan contributing to the reduction of energy intensity (Ministry of Energy, 2021); the Climate Change Framework Law (Law 21.455), establishing the legal framework to address climate change challenges to achieve and maintain greenhouse gas emission neutrality by 2050 (Ministry of the Environment, 2022); and the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service and National Protected Areas System Law (Law 21.600), creating institutions to conserve the country's biological diversity and protect natural heritage through the preservation, restoration, and sustainable use of genes, species, and

ecosystems (Ministry of the Environment, 2023).

As an example of the last described law, various organizations associated with the salmon industry have expressed concern that production in protected areas is subject to the management plans of those areas, which have not yet been published.

Other risks related to emerging regulations cover different stages of Multi X's value chain; for instance, supply problems could arise due to the prohibition of products currently used freely, such as smoking wood, polystyrene as primary and secondary packaging, fuel, or antibiotics for fish health.

Other climate-related regulatory risks are associated with changes in the energy matrix, increased costs due to emission taxes or fossil fuel use, requiring improved efficiency in processes consuming large amounts of fuel, increasing costs and requiring greater technological investments.

Opportunity

While multiple risks can be identified with regulatory impact, there is a latent opportunity to anticipate possible national regulations that, in the long run, generate better consumer perception. This can be materialized by staying at the forefront of international standards and certifications, with higher demands than the origin country regulations.

4. Perception

Opportunity

Product and salmon industry perception is key to maintaining the business. In this line, incorporating climate change as a factor in the company's decisions makes its growth strategy more robust.

Therefore, continuing to measure water and carbon footprints enables the establishment of sustainable goals that generate better customer perception, preferring salmon over other proteins.

Additionally, the need to generate better perception can develop the opportunity to innovate with new salmon-based products, bringing the product closer to other markets.

c) Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario (IPCC)

Multi X is aware that climate change is one of the most important challenges facing humanity. In this context, the organization is developing its Sustainability Strategy, which will materialize actions and goals regarding the company's climate action.

5 Risk Management

Risk management focuses on identifying and assessing the specific climate risks that the company faces. This can include physical risks (such as floods or droughts) and transition risks (such as regulatory changes or changes in market demand due to climate concerns). Risk management involves developing strategies to mitigate these risks and adapt to them.

a) Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks

Multi X has a process to identify, assess, and manage climate-related risks and opportunities that considers both direct and indirect operations, upstream and downstream. This process is integrated into a company-wide risk management process with a multidisciplinary approach.

First, the company's objectives are defined. Subsequently, with these objectives in mind, the executive level and the board of directors work together to identify the strategic risks aligned with these objectives. Meanwhile, the Risk Area presents internal, mixed, and external risks to the board of directors.

Depending on the organization's chain, there are risks that can be controlled, others that are external, and those with mixed sources, where the company can collaborate in mitigation.

The Risk Area breaks down strategic risks into operational risks, which are assigned to each management area and then to each process. The order is as follows: Management - Process - Subprocess - Risk.

Risk identification is based on experience, management input, and company policies. After each risk identification, the identification of controls, responsibilities, types of control, and evidence of compliance follows. Then, the Audit Area collects all this information and evaluates whether the control is met or not through the internal audit process.

Table 6. Risks considered in identification and evaluation

Risk	Relevance and Inclusion
Physical acute	Relevant, always evaluated
Physical chronic	Relevant, always evaluated
Current regulation	Relevant, always evaluated

Emerging regulation	Relevant, always evaluated
Reputation	Relevant, always evaluated
Technological	Not evaluated
Legal	Relevant, always evaluated
Market	Not evaluated

b) Describe the organization’s processes for managing climate-related risks

Although the risk identification methodology evaluates each process and subprocess of the company, in the case of climate-related risks, being an external risk, it does not have a specific responsible area since it is transversal to the organization. Likewise, each identified risk is evaluated through internal audits conducted by the Audit Area, where controls and their management compliance are evaluated; but since climate change is an external risk, it cannot be controlled.

c) Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization’s overall risk management

Figure 6. Process integration



The integration of climate risk identification, assessment, and management processes is transversal to the organization, meaning it is not a specific process for climate risks but starts from Multi X’s strategic risks down to operational risks.

6 Metrics and targets

Metrics and targets refer to how a company measures and quantifies its climate impacts, both in terms of greenhouse gas emissions and climate-related outcomes. This includes setting specific goals to reduce emissions and improve climate resilience. Transparency and consistency in disclosing metrics are essential to evaluate progress towards climate sustainability.

a) Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process

The metrics used by Multi X related to climate are primarily carbon footprint measurements. This assessment has been carried out since 2017, covering Scopes 1, 2, and 3.

In particular, Scope 3 has seen an increase in the number of categories evaluated each year, according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol), understanding the importance of considering the entire product value chain.

For 2020, after three previous carbon footprint measurements, it was decided that it was time to establish a baseline and clear metrics and targets. Therefore, the emissions reduction goal was:

Reduce carbon footprint intensity by 20% (tons of CO₂e/ton of edible meat), corresponding to Scopes 1 and 2 by 2025.

For 2023, after five previous carbon footprint measurements, it was decided that it was time to establish a new baseline and clear metrics and targets, aligned with the carbon neutrality commitment. Therefore, the reduction goal is:

Reduce carbon footprint intensity by 50% (tons of CO₂e/ton of edible meat), corresponding to Scopes 1 and 2 by 2030.

Reduce carbon footprint intensity by 20% (tons of CO₂e/ton of edible meat), corresponding to Scope 3 by 2030.

Other metrics that are constantly measured and evaluated are those aligned with the current climate change strategy, which are:

- Total energy consumption
- Renewable energy consumption

b) Disclose Scope 1 and Scope 2, and if necessary, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks

Scope and category (ton CO ₂ e)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Scope 1	67,062	74,944	64,671	56,350	66,022	80,768
Scope 2, location-based	4,845	6,481	8,053	7,585	7,272	6,090
Scope 2, market-based	-	0	1,793	1,256	1,416	593
Scope 3	776	19,938	359,684	342,822	370,178	500,154
Scope 3 Category 1 – Purchased	-	-	*	*	261,198	286,898
Scope 3: Category 2 – Capital goods	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scope 3: Category 3 – Fuel and energy related activities (not included in scope 1 or 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scope 3: Category 4 – Upstream transport	-	-	-	-	407	20,524
Scope 3: Category 5 - Waste	*	*	*	*	2,406	2,679
Scope 3: Category 6 – Business travel	-	*	*	*	-	-
Scope 3: Category 7 – Employees commuting	-	-	-	-	1,481	-
Scope 3: Category 8 – Upstream leased assets	-	-	-	-	-	-

Scope and category (ton CO2e)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Scope3: Category9 – Downstream transport	-	-	*	*	104.686	190,053
Scope 3: Category 10 – Sold producto processing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scope 3: Category 11 – Sold product use	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scope 3: Category12 – Sold products enf-of-life treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scope 3: Category 13 – Downstream leased assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scope 3: Category 14 - Franchises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scope 3: Category 15 - Investment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scope 3: Other upstream	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scope 3: Other downstream	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (location-based)	72.683	101.363	432.408	406.757	443.472	581,515

*: Included in the Scope 3 calculation but not specified in value

-: Not included in the Scope 3 calculation

c) Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets

The development of targets, such as the carbon footprint, allows monitoring the progress of projects framed within the company's climate change strategy.

For example, reducing direct and indirect carbon footprint allows exploring new fuels, developing energy efficiency, increasing refrigerant replacement, evaluating fish feed options, and analyzing the transportation of the final product.

At present, Multi X only has intensive carbon footprint reduction targets, as the company is still growing, making it impossible to set absolute reduction goals.

7 Next steps

One of the main conclusions of this process is that incorporating the TCFD framework is a transversal tool that allows for the identification of climate risks and opportunities to strengthen the company's long-term operation.

As a benchmark, the world's leading aquaculture companies are aligned with the framework or in the process of incorporating it. Therefore, focusing on advancing in this direction allows working with a focus on continuous improvement in the company's climate management.

The next steps that Multi X should take in the medium term include establishing climate change metrics, updating its strategy, and developing a scenario analysis; projects that will support climate commitments, making Multi X a leading company in sustainability.

8 Bibliography

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures. (2023). *Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures*. Obtenido de TCFD Recommendations: <https://www.fsb-tcfid.org/recommendations/>

Center for Climate and Resilience Research. (2022). Escasez hídrica en Chile: Desafíos de un futuro con menos agua. *Beauchef Magazine*.

Ministerio de Obras Públicas. (April 21st 2023). *Dirección General de Aguas*. Obtenido de Decretos declaración zona de escasez vigentes : https://dga.mop.gob.cl/DGADocumentos/Decretos_vigentes.jpg

SalmonChile A.G. (October 22nd 2020). *SalmonChile*. Obtenido de Cambio climático: Dos razones para elegir el salmón y cuidar el planeta: <https://www.salmonchile.cl/noticias/cambio-climatico-dos-razones-para-elegir-el-salmon-y-cuidar-el-planeta/>

Dirección Meteorológica de Chile. (May 17th 2023). *Dirección Meteorológica de Chile*. Obtenido de Servicios Climáticos: <https://climatologia.meteochile.gob.cl/application/publicaciones/documentoPdf/indiceCambioClimatico/indiceCambioClimatico20200101.pdf>

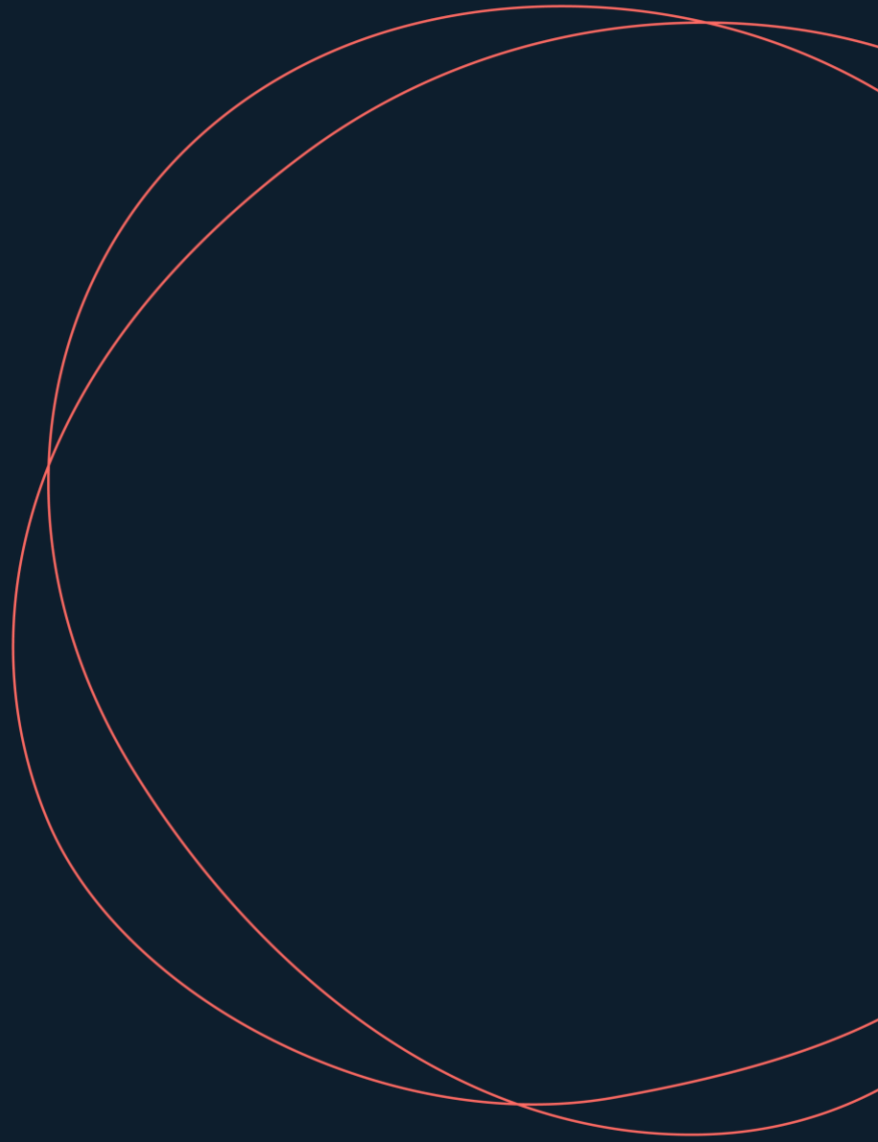
Ministerio del Medio Ambiente. (2020). *Ministerio del Medio Ambiente*. Obtenido de Atlas de Riesgos Climáticos: <https://arclim.mma.gob.cl/atlas/view/puertos/>

Ministerio del Medio Ambiente. (May 30th 2022). *Biblioteca del Congreso Nacional*. Obtenido de Ley Chile: <https://www.bcn.cl/leychile/navegar?idNorma=1177286&idParte=10341110&idVersion=2022-06-13>

Ministerio de Energía. (February 3rd 2021). *Biblioteca del Congreso Nacional*. Obtenido de Ley Chile: <https://www.bcn.cl/leychile/navegar?idNorma=1155887>

Ministerio del Medio Ambiente. (Septiembre 6th 2023). *Biblioteca del Congreso Nacional*. Obtenido de Ley Chile: <https://www.bcn.cl/leychile/navegar?idNorma=1195666>

Ministerio del Medio Ambiente. (June 1st 2016). *Biblioteca del Congreso Nacional*. Obtenido de Ley Chile: <https://www.bcn.cl/leychile/navegar?idNorma=1090894>



Hayley Baker

CEO

hbaker@sustainalab.cl

Vicky Díaz

Senior consultant

vdiaz@sustainalab.cl