CRIME PREVENTION SYSTEM MANUAL

LAW No. 20,393

MARIMACA

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1. INTRODUCTION

Marimaca Copper Corp. (hereinafter, "Marimaca" or the "Company") has adopted this Crime Prevention System Manual (hereinafter, the "CPS"), which has been designed and implemented in accordance with Law No. 20,393 and is aligned with the applicable internal policies, procedures and codes.

For the purposes of this Manual, the term "Marimaca" includes: (i) Marimaca Copper Corp.; and (ii) any other legal entity, in any jurisdiction, in which Marimaca Copper Corp. controls, directly or indirectly, more than 50% of its voting capital, or of its capital if it is not a corporation, or with respect to which it has the power to elect or appoint, or cause the election or appointment of, a majority of its directors, board members or managers.

Marimaca is committed to creating, maintaining and promoting the highest ethical and legal standards in the conduct of its activities. Consistent with this commitment, all Marimaca Team Members — meaning persons bound by an employment contract, permanent consultants, and members of, and advisors to, the Board of Directors — must act in strict compliance with the law and the provisions of this Manual in all activities and processes related to Marimaca. Team Members are also committed to preventing any act punishable under anti-corruption laws and other domestic and international regulations.

In this regard, Law No. 20,393, as amended by Law No. 21,595 on Economic Crimes (hereinafter, the "ECL"), provides that the offences for which a legal entity is criminally liable (hereinafter, "Predicate Offences") are the following:

1. The offences referred to in articles 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the ECL, whether or not they are considered economic crimes under the ECL.

2. Those provided for in article 10 of Law No. 21,732, which defines terrorist conduct, sets out its penalties and repeals Law No. 18,314; in Title II of Law No. 17,798 on Arms Control; and in articles 411 quáter (human trafficking), 448 septies and 448 octies (timber theft) of the Criminal Code.

The conditions for attributing criminal liability to legal entities and the definitions of the Predicate Offences most relevant to the Company's operations, based on the survey of processes, sub-processes and risks, are set out in Appendix 1.

The Company's CPS is the result of a particular corporate interest in upholding its expectations of integrity and ethical behaviour across all of its operations, preventing, among other things, the Company from being used by any of its members to commit criminal acts. The Board of Directors and senior management of Marimaca are responsible for setting an appropriate tone at the top and for promoting, through their direction and actions, a culture of integrity and accountability at all levels of the Company.

As part of its inherent prevention and monitoring processes, the CPS includes, among other elements: (i) a risk matrix, prepared in advance, which, through interviews with key Company Team Members, identifies the risks of commission of Predicate Offences and the appropriate controls to mitigate them; (ii) the appointment of a Crime Prevention Officer; (iii) various protocols, procedures and controls for those

activities exposed to the risk of commission of Predicate Offences; and (iv) proposed training sessions and courses for the Company's members.

Non-compliance with Law No. 20,393 is not, and will never be, tolerated.

The sanctions for non-compliance with Law No. 20,393 can be severe both for the Company and for the Team Member personally involved. Sanctions for legal entities may include: (i) dissolution of the legal entity; (ii) disqualification from contracting with the State; (iii) loss of, or prohibition from receiving, tax benefits; (iv) supervision of the legal entity; (v) fines of up to approximately 2,000,000 UTM; (vi) forfeiture of profits; (vii) publication of an excerpt of the conviction; and even (viii) imprisonment for Company Team Members who are individually liable.

In light of the foregoing, to avoid exposure to such sanctions and bearing in mind that the effective implementation of the CPS is the responsibility of all Company personnel, everyone is expected to:

1.1. Read and apply the CPS in their daily work and duties.

1.2. Successfully complete the training provided by the Company.

1.3. Comply fully and in a timely manner with the policies, procedures, protocols and other controls established.

1.4. Raise any relevant questions and immediately report any suspected breach of the CPS, the Company's policies and/or anti-corruption laws.

2. PURPOSE

In compliance with anti-corruption laws, the Board of Directors of Marimaca, through its Audit and Risk Management Committee, has approved the adoption and implementation of this CPS in order to fulfil its duties of control and supervision for the prevention of Predicate Offences in accordance with Law No. 20,393.

3. SCOPE

Marimaca's CPS is mandatory for all processes, activities and operations carried out in its interest or for its benefit, both in Chile and abroad, and applies to all natural persons and legal entities within its perimeter of control, as defined in this Manual.

In particular, the CPS is mandatory for all Marimaca Team Members, regardless of their position, function, hierarchical level or area, including employees, permanent consultants, and members of, and advisors to, the Board of Directors, when acting in the performance of their duties or in the interest of Marimaca.

The CPS also applies to service providers, contractors and suppliers that have business relationships with Marimaca, especially those that, on a regular or occasional basis, manage the Company's affairs before third parties, with or without powers of representation, when such actions are carried out in its name, on its behalf or in its interest ("Third Parties").

In fulfilment of its ethical and legal commitment, Marimaca will ensure that the CPS is known to and accessible by such third parties, promoting its observance within the framework of the contractual and business relationships maintained with them.

4. APPLICABLE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The CPS takes into account the domestic regulatory framework applicable to the Company in carrying out its activities in Chile, which notably includes the following rules:

- Law No. 20,393, establishing the criminal liability of legal entities.
- Law No. 19,913, creating the Financial Analysis Unit and amending various provisions on money laundering.
- Law No. 21,732, which defines terrorist conduct, sets out its penalties and repeals Law No. 18,314.
- Law No. 21,121, amending the Criminal Code and other legal rules for the prevention, detection and prosecution of corruption.
- Law No. 21,240, amending the Criminal Code by establishing the new article 318 ter.
- Law No. 21,325 on Migration and Foreign Nationals, which, among its provisions, adds the offence of human trafficking under article 411 quáter of the Criminal Code to the catalogue of Predicate Offences under Law No. 20,393.
- Law No. 21,412, amending article 1 of Law No. 20,393 to include in the catalogue of Predicate Offences those set out in Title II of Law No. 17,798 on Arms Control.
- Computer Crimes Law (Law No. 21,459), which introduced a series of legal amendments on computer crimes in order to align them with the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime (the "Budapest Convention"). All computer crimes established in this law are added to the catalogue of Predicate Offences under Law No. 20,393.
- Law No. 21,595 on Economic Crimes, which introduces various innovations in the socio-economic order, notably: (i) the systematization of offences related to business activity into four major categories; (ii) the creation of new offences, such as the addition of a new title to the Criminal Code entitled "Offences against the Environment"; (iii) the establishment of new penalties and sanctions, as well as the strengthening of existing ones; and (iv) the exponential increase in the Predicate Offences for which legal entities may be held criminally liable.

- International anti-corruption laws applicable to Marimaca, including the Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act (Canada), the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (United States), the UK Bribery Act 2010 (United Kingdom) and the Criminal Code Act 1995 (Australia), as well as the Canadian securities regulatory framework applicable to Marimaca Copper Corp. as a reporting issuer listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, including National Instrument 52-110 Audit Committees, National Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings, National Instrument 58-101 Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices and National Policy 58-201 Corporate Governance Guidelines, to whose objectives the CPS contributes. In the event of a conflict between the CPS and any of these rules that establishes a more demanding standard, the stricter standard will prevail.

5. CRIME PREVENTION OFFICER

5.1. General description

The Crime Prevention Officer (hereinafter, the "CPO" or "Responsible Person", in accordance with the amendment introduced to Law No. 20,393 by the ECL) is the principal figure in charge of implementing, supervising and updating the Company's CPS, diligently verifying its application and the associated procedures.

The CPO will be officially appointed by Marimaca's Board of Directors or, under a delegation granted by the Board, by the Audit and Risk Management Committee, as the person principally responsible for the CPS. The term of office will be a maximum of three years, without prejudice to renewals for successive equal periods, which in all cases must be established by the body that made the appointment and be subject to the same formalities and supporting documentation. The appointment must be recorded in the minutes or in the corresponding Board resolution (Directors' Consent Resolutions).

Every appointment, renewal, removal or cessation of the CPO, as well as any replacements, must be recorded in writing in the corresponding resolution or minutes and be communicated in a timely manner to Chilean Senior Management and to the management and functional areas of the subsidiaries, in order to ensure continuity in the exercise of the functions, powers and obligations assigned to the CPO by Law No. 20,393 and this CPS.

Notwithstanding the CPO, the Company may designate one or more persons responsible for applying the protocols, policies and procedures of the CPS, with adequate independence, effective powers of direction and supervision, and direct access to the Company's management in order to inform it in a timely manner of the measures and plans implemented in fulfilment of their mandate, to account for their management and to request the adoption of measures necessary for their mandate that may go beyond their authority. In this case, the Company must provide the responsible person or persons with the tangible and intangible resources and means necessary to perform their duties properly, taking into account the size and financial capacity of the Company.

5.2. Job description

The CPO will be responsible for overseeing and safeguarding compliance with the CPS within the Company and will have organizational, functional and administrative independence within the Company, including a direct reporting line to the Audit and Risk Management Committee, unrestricted access to its Chair and the opportunity to meet with the Committee without management present at least annually. This means that the CPO may receive reports, conduct investigations, propose preventive or corrective measures in the course of such investigations, propose sanctions and report such acts to Marimaca's Audit and Risk Management Committee with respect to acts or omissions of any Team Member and/or Third Party.

To this end, Marimaca's Board of Directors will allocate to the CPO position an annual funding plan (defined in the budget), not lower than the minimum amount established in its resolutions, so that the CPO can execute it autonomously and independently, without being subject to instructions or directions from any Company Team Member. This is without prejudice to the accounting and accountability duties applicable to all Company Team Members and areas as part of the process of controlling and managing the Company's budgets and expenses.

The approval and supervision of the execution of the annual budget allocated to the CPO will be the responsibility of the General Manager in Chile and the CFO, in accordance with the Crime Prevention Model Governance Policy, without affecting the CPO's functional independence or the minimum amount guaranteed by the Board of Directors.

In addition, the CPO must report at least quarterly to Marimaca's Audit and Risk Management Committee, with a simultaneous copy to Chilean Senior Management (except for information concerning reports or investigations that involve a member of Chilean Senior Management, which will be provided to the Committee only). Such report must be recorded in the minutes of the corresponding meeting, which must also be signed by all attendees as evidence of their knowledge and acceptance. The duty to report will apply even if there have been no complaints, reports, investigations or amendments during the period.

Finally, in fulfilment of their mission, the CPO will continuously supervise the application of the CPS, its procedures and controls, and will verify that it is effectively known and complied with by all employees, agents, representatives and related third parties of the Company. The CPO must also review it periodically and update it when deemed necessary, whether to remedy its deficiencies and/or to incorporate new procedures.

5.3. Functions and responsibilities of the CPO

The functions and main responsibilities of the CPO position, without this necessarily being an exhaustive list, include:

a) Reporting at least quarterly to Marimaca's Audit and Risk Management Committee, with a simultaneous copy to the Chilean Senior Management of each subsidiary (except for information

concerning reports or investigations that involve a member of Chilean Senior Management, which will be provided to the Committee only), on the actions taken in relation to the CPS.

b) Establishing new preventive protocols, rules and procedures to the extent appropriate and necessary in light of the Company's circumstances.

c) Requesting information, documentation, testimony or any other type of information from persons inside and/or outside the Company, as deemed necessary in the course of an internal investigation.

d) Ensuring that all Company contracts contain the clauses required for the prevention of offences under anti-corruption laws.

e) Receiving complaints and/or reports made by Company Team Members.

f) Receiving complaints and/or reports made by or against Third Parties with which the Company has business relationships, or by any other person (including shareholders and members of the communities in which Marimaca operates).

g) Conducting, assisting with and/or resolving internal investigations as warranted. For this purpose, the CPO may request assistance and/or information from other employees and/or areas of the Company.

h) Requesting assistance, information, opinions and/or advice from internal and/or external advisors, as necessary according to the nature of the matter, report and/or investigation.

i) Designing a general communication and training plan on applicable regulations, anti-corruption laws, Company policies and the CPS for the Company's various areas and/or Team Members.

j) Coordinating, commissioning, proposing and/or managing periodic training for all Company Team Members and, where necessary, for third parties, agents, suppliers, etc.

k) Updating the Company's criminal risk assessment when appropriate in light of regulatory or legislative changes and changes in the Company's activities and processes, considering also, in coordination with the Vice Presidency and Finance Department, the fraud risks identified in its processes (including fraudulent financial reporting and misappropriation of assets) and sharing the results with the Chief Financial Officer of Marimaca Copper Corp. for the purposes of internal control over financial reporting.

l) Coordinating and acting as the Company's technical counterpart and liaison in the periodic evaluations of the CPS conducted by independent third parties, including planning, providing information, coordinating interviews, responding to requests, following up on observations and supporting the implementation of the recommendations arising from such evaluations.

m) Escalating directly to the Audit and Risk Management Committee, without prejudice to the ordinary quarterly report, the matters defined in the Crime Prevention Model Governance Policy, namely: (a)

reports or findings involving one or more directors, executive officers or attorneys-in-fact (Class A or Class B); (b) related-party transactions exceeding the materiality thresholds defined by the Audit and Risk Management Committee; (c) requests from authorities that compromise the criminal liability of any of the subsidiaries; (d) material breaches of the CPS not remedied by Chilean Senior Management within a reasonable time; and (e) any situation in which the CPO's functional independence is compromised.

6. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE AUDIT AND RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Marimaca's Board of Directors, through its Audit and Risk Management Committee, acting as the body delegated to oversee CPS matters in accordance with the Crime Prevention Model Governance Policy, must fulfil its duties of direction and supervision by adopting and implementing organizational, administrative and supervisory systems for the prevention of the Predicate Offences set out in Law No. 20,393. The Board of Directors retains ultimate responsibility for the oversight of the CPS, and the Audit and Risk Management Committee will report to the Board of Directors on CPS matters. To fulfil this function, and without this being an exhaustive list, they must:

a) Approve the CPS and the set of policies, procedures and protocols associated with it.

b) Appoint a CPO when required by law.

c) Provide the CPO with the means and powers necessary to perform their work and ensure their autonomy in the performance of their duties.

d) Support the CPO in the performance of their duties, ensuring the CPO's unrestricted access to information and to all of the Company's premises.

e) Receive the reports submitted by the CPO and, after reviewing and analyzing them, take the preventive and corrective measures they consider appropriate.

f) Request extraordinary reports from the CPO when circumstances so warrant and, in the case of the Audit and Risk Management Committee, engage independent counsel and other advisors (setting and paying their compensation at Marimaca's expense) and communicate directly with the internal and external auditors, as it determines necessary.

g) Inform the CPO, as soon as possible, of any situation of non-compliance with anti-corruption laws.

h) Not engage in conduct punishable under anti-corruption laws.

i) Receive the matters escalated by the CPO in accordance with the Crime Prevention Model Governance Policy and be informed of the results of the periodic evaluations of the CPS conducted by independent third parties.

7. MANAGEMENT OF THE RISK OF COMMISSION OF PREDICATE OFFENCES

A detailed description of the risk management methodology used in the design and implementation of the Company's CPS is set out below:

a) Risk identification:

A process that involves searching for, recognizing and describing risk factors, and categorizing the sources of such critical situations, as well as their possible causes and consequences. At this stage, the following elements were taken into account and assessed through interviews with key personnel and analysis of information provided by the Company: (i) description of the area's functions and protocols; (ii) organizational culture and internal environment; (iii) organizational structure and internal control; and (iv) identification of risks associated with specific offences.

b) Risk analysis and assessment:

Risk analysis is the process of understanding the nature of the risks in order to determine quantified risk levels. Risk assessment, on the other hand, is the process of comparing the results of the risk analysis in order to determine the priority and importance of the level and type of risk in relation to the measures to be subsequently adopted and implemented.

c) Control of identified, analyzed and assessed risks:

At this stage, control measures were designed, adopted and implemented to mitigate and minimize as far as possible the occurrence of risks or events that adversely affect the Company's objectives. The measures to control risks (policies and procedures) depend on the size and nature of the business and the risks associated with it.

d) Supervision and monitoring:

Supervision is carried out through the periodic exercise of control and oversight duties over subordinates, specifically with respect to the activities and processes involving criminal law risk conducted by them (e.g., management of contracting processes with the State). Monitoring may be carried out through periodic reviews aimed at internally confirming the sufficiency of the CPS implemented, taking into account the criminal risks that the Company seeks to mitigate and the legal requirements imposed to ensure the suitability of the compliance program.

On the basis of this process, the Company has prepared its criminal risk and controls matrix.

The risk to which the Company is exposed necessarily arises from the activities carried out by the natural persons identified in Law No. 20,393: natural persons who hold a position, function or role in the Company, or who provide services to it by managing its affairs before third parties, with or without its representation.

On the basis of the risks identified, the Company uses the following strategies to incorporate preventive measures into its daily activities:

i. Establishing policies, protocols and procedures to prevent and detect criminal conduct in the context of the Company's activities or processes that involve a risk of commission of Predicate Offences. These policies, protocols and procedures include secure reporting channels and internal sanctions in the event of non-compliance.

ii. Drafting, reviewing and continuously improving internal policies, protocols and procedures. These documents guide the Company's Team Members in putting into practice the principles of conduct defined by the Company.

iii. Carrying out ongoing onboarding, training and awareness programs for the Company's Team Members. The policies, protocols and procedures, including internal sanctions, must be communicated to all employees. In addition, the internal rules are expressly incorporated into the respective employment and service contracts of all the Company's employees and service providers, including its senior executives.

iv. Establishing financial and accounting controls and audit procedures that allow the Company to prevent its use in Predicate Offences.

v. Periodic review of the risk matrix, policies, protocols and procedures.

vi. Providing for periodic evaluations by independent third parties and for improvement or updating mechanisms based on such evaluations.

8. SPECIFIC COMPANY POLICIES, PROCEDURES AND PROTOCOLS

The Company's CPS includes the establishment of specific policies, protocols, rules and procedures so that those involved in the regulated activities or processes can plan and carry out their tasks or work in a manner that helps prevent the Predicate Offences under Law No. 20,393. To this end, the Company has various policies, protocols, procedures, guidelines and other internal control documents that apply to the CPS. The following is an illustrative and non-exhaustive list of such instruments, which is also deemed to include those currently in force or that are subsequently issued, amended or replaced and that contribute to the prevention, detection and response objectives of this Crime Prevention System:

a) Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

b) Public Officials Relations Policy.

c) Whistleblower Policy and Internal Investigation Procedure.

d) Conflict of Interest Management Policy.

e) Supplier Evaluation and Selection Policy.

f) Community Relations Policy.

g) Donations, Sponsorships and Endorsements Policy.

h) Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy.

i) Occupational Health and Safety Policy.

j) Environmental Crime Prevention Policy.

k) Internal Rules on Order, Health and Safety.

l) Site Regulations for Contractors and Subcontractors.

m) Information Security, Cybersecurity and Confidential Information Protection Policies and Procedures.

n) Law No. 20,393 contractual clauses in employment contracts and contracts with service providers and other third parties.

o) Financial controls (set out below).

The foregoing list is merely illustrative and not exhaustive; accordingly, the CPS may additionally or complementarily include other policies, protocols, procedures, instructions, controls or preventive measures that the Company adopts or updates over time, without requiring a formal amendment to this Manual, provided that such measures are aligned with the objectives and principles of the CPS.

9. MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES

a) Maintenance of records and internal controls

The Company follows a structured and centralized process through which financial and accounting transactions are managed and recorded in a timely and accurate manner, facilitating the prevention of the use of funds in Predicate Offences. These processes and the financial controls described in this section form part, insofar as the Chilean subsidiaries are concerned, of the consolidated internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures that Marimaca Copper Corp. establishes and maintains, under the supervision of its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, in accordance with National Instrument 52-109; any deficiency in these controls or possible fraud identified through the CPS will be communicated as provided in item m) of section 5.3.

The Company keeps independent books and/or records, in reasonable detail, that accurately, completely and faithfully reflect the transactions carried out and the disposition of its assets. Such books and records must include the background information and supporting documents that make it possible to identify, justify and trace the following types of expenses and payments, as applicable:

(i) Corporate donations, whatever their nature or recipient.

(ii) Direct or indirect payments to public officials or public agencies, made by the Company or by third parties acting in its name or interest.

(iii) Commercial payments, meaning all payments made in the context of contractual relationships or ordinary transactions in the Company's line of business, including, among others, payments to suppliers, contractors, service providers, consultants, intermediaries, agents, advisors, carriers and other third parties, whatever their name, payment method or jurisdiction, regardless of whether such payments are made directly or through third parties, provided that their purpose is the acquisition of goods, the provision of services or the performance of works for the Company.

(iv) Payments made to meet legal or regulatory obligations, such as duties, fees, tariffs, taxes, customs charges, foreign exchange controls or others of a similar nature.

(v) Gifts, representation expenses, entertainment and/or hospitality, provided in the context of business or institutional relationships.

b) Expense reporting

With regard to the control of disbursements, it is a mandatory requirement of the Company that no expense, advance or any other disbursement of this kind may be used to carry out or conceal an unlawful act, in particular the Predicate Offences under Law No. 20,393. Therefore, accountability must be strict not only to properly safeguard the Company's financial interests, but also to strengthen controls over the use of funds.

In the event of additional anomalous situations or situations that may contravene the Company's policies on these matters, the CPO must be informed and/or consulted as to their relevance and, where appropriate, be sent the relevant information.

Risk situations with respect to recording and accountability may arise, among others, when:

(i) A critical function is involved.

(ii) The situations are, in general, unprecedented.

(iii) There are repeated instances of non-compliance.

(iv) Significant amounts are involved.

(v) Implausible explanations are received.

(vi) Amounts are returned without any explanation of what happened.

c) General financial control measures for the prevention of Predicate Offences

The CPS incorporates financial controls to ensure that the Company's assets are not used to commit Predicate Offences (for example, to pay a bribe to a public official) and to prevent and detect fraud, including the misappropriation of assets and fraudulent financial reporting.

To this end, the Company's system for managing and auditing financial resources is designed to properly manage income and expenditure, focusing on the adoption and implementation of criteria and controls such as the following:

(i) Planning and conducting independent internal and external audits on a periodic basis.

(ii) Adequate, complete and faithful recording of transactions in the accounting books and records.

(iii) Application of the principle of segregation of duties (the same person must not initiate, carry out and approve a payment or expense).

(iv) Definition of different levels of authority for the approval of payments and expenses (certain transactions will require going through various decision-making and verification levels).

(v) Restriction of the use of cash and application of effective cash control mechanisms.

(vi) Requirement of at least two signatures for the approval of transactions, especially those involving high-value payments.

(vii) Requirement to attach documentation that appropriately supports payment authorizations.

(viii) Requirement that account descriptions be accurate and clear.

(ix) Periodic examinations or reviews of the management of significant financial transactions.

10. DUE DILIGENCE IN MERGERS, ACQUISITIONS AND ASSET TRANSFERS

The Company may be liable for past non-compliance or sanctions of any company that the Company acquires, merges with or partners with to carry out a business.

Specifically, Law No. 20,393 establishes rules for situations in which a convicted legal entity undergoes changes such as transformation, merger or dissolution. In the case of forfeiture, it falls on the resulting legal entity or, in the case of dissolution, on the partners/shareholders. With respect to fines, the resulting entity may be jointly and severally liable, and in dissolutions of for-profit entities, the fine may affect partners or shareholders. Other penalties may be applied to natural persons or legal entities as determined by the court, and joint and several liability may be limited if it causes disproportionate harm. The rules extend to transfers of assets, protecting the rights of third parties acting in good faith. Forfeitures and fines may affect acquirers, up to the value acquired, if the convicted legal entity transfers assets.

Accordingly, it is a mandatory policy that the Company carry out due diligence processes that incorporate crime prevention criteria consistent with this policy, which may include, without this necessarily being an exhaustive list, a review of the target's activities and the significance of its interaction with public officials, its accounting records and analysis policies and its compliance with them, its composition and/or organizational structure, its recruitment policies, and the existence of past or present sanctions and/or investigations, among others. Such a review will indicate, at least initially, whether the target company has any weaknesses in relation to its accounting, record-keeping and/or internal control and prevention procedures. Where a transaction proceeds, the transaction documents must seek to include appropriate representations, warranties and indemnities regarding compliance with Law No. 20,393 and other applicable anti-corruption laws (and, in the case of joint ventures that Marimaca does not control, covenants requiring the partner or operator to maintain controls no less stringent than those of the CPS), and the acquired business must be integrated into the CPS promptly after closing.

Any red flag or risk identified in such review or due diligence processes must be reported to the CPO, as this will prevent the Company from being held liable for the acts or omissions of third parties.

11. REPORTING BREACHES OF ANTI-CORRUPTION LAWS

11.1. Matters that may be reported and available reporting channels

Without this list being exhaustive, the facts or acts that may be the subject of a complaint or report include:

a. Acts of corruption involving Public Officials or Third Parties, in accordance with the Public Officials Relations Policy.

b. Acts that may constitute the other Predicate Offences under Law No. 20,393.

c. Giving gifts, items or other hospitality in breach of the Company's internal policies.

d. Engaging Third Parties without observing the Company's internal policies.

e. Misuse of the Company's resources.

f. Questionable accounting, internal accounting controls, auditing, financial reporting or public disclosure practices, and any fraud (even if committed exclusively against Marimaca).

g. Retaliation against persons who have submitted reports in good faith, refused to participate in conduct they reasonably believed to be contrary to the law or to Marimaca's policies, or cooperated with an investigation.

If any Team Member or Third Party is unsure whether a particular conduct can or should be reported, they must consult the CPO so that the CPO can assess whether it is appropriate.

The Reporting Channels available to Team Members and Third Parties are the following:

a. Email to: cumplimiento@marimaca.com

b. Communication to the direct supervisor, which will be referred to the CPO.

c. Electronic reporting channel available on the Company's website (www.marimaca.com), managed by an independent third party, which allows reports to be submitted confidentially and anonymously and ensures that the whistleblower can securely track and follow up on the report.

11.2. Principles governing the use of the reporting channels

All reports, complaints and/or internal investigations of the Company will be governed by the following principles:

a. Reporting and Cooperation: Every Team Member has a duty to report known or suspected violations of the CPS or applicable regulations. Third Parties will also have the Reporting Channel available to them to raise questions or report such breaches. Everyone is expected to cooperate with investigations by providing relevant information and documentation, as well as the necessary assistance, in accordance with applicable regulations.

b. Confidentiality and non-retaliation: The confidentiality of the whistleblower's identity and of the facts that any person learns by reason of their position must be preserved, and the use of the information obtained is prohibited. There will be no retaliation of any kind against those who make reports in good faith. Retaliation against any Team Member will give rise to disciplinary measures, which may include dismissal.

c. Presumption of innocence: Persons subject to an internal investigation are presumed innocent until their responsibility is proven.

d. Right of defence: In the course of the investigation, the persons reported must be clearly informed of the facts attributed to them and may review the relevant information or documentation, provided that this does not jeopardize the purposes of the investigation. They may also submit any evidence they consider necessary for their defence and be assisted, at their own expense, by a lawyer or other person of their choice, if they consider it advisable. Their right not to be compelled to incriminate themselves is also recognized.

e. Independence and impartiality: The internal investigation will be conducted impartially and free from undue influence or interference by third parties.

f. Diligence, rigour and promptness: Investigations will be conducted diligently and rigorously to ensure that all relevant evidence (whether supporting or refuting the report) is properly gathered and assessed. Corrective, mitigation and/or containment actions will also be decided on and implemented as quickly and promptly as possible.

Without prejudice to the foregoing, the principles set out in the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics must be taken into account.

12. BREACHES OF THE CPS AND DISCIPLINARY MEASURES

Disciplinary measures will be determined in accordance with applicable law, with particular regard to the provisions of the Labour Code and the Internal Rules on Order, Health and Safety. For these purposes, consideration will be given to the seriousness of the offence or breach and/or to whether the Team Member has committed it repeatedly (repetition being deemed to exist from the second offence or breach, whether of the same or another obligation imposed by the CPS). All of the foregoing is without prejudice to any legal action that the Company may bring as appropriate in each case.

Team Members who fail to comply with this CPS and/or any other relevant policy, law or regulation, including Team Members who fail to report a breach of which they are aware, who mislead or obstruct an investigation, or who direct or knowingly permit a subordinate to commit a breach (to the extent that such conduct is provided for in the Internal Rules on Order, Health and Safety), may be subject to disciplinary measures, up to and including termination of the employment and/or contractual relationship. Disciplinary measures include the following, without this being an exhaustive list:

a) Verbal warning.

b) Written warning.

c) Fine of up to 25% of daily remuneration.

d) Termination of the employment contract.

The Company will endeavour to properly incorporate into the terms of contracts, documents and/or instruments governing its relationships with agents or suppliers the prevention rules and materials set out in this CPS, as well as provisions and clauses reflecting the seriousness of any breach of them and the possible applicable sanctions.

13. SUPERVISION AND MONITORING OF THE CPS

The CPO, together with Marimaca's Audit and Risk Management Committee, must establish methods for the effective application of the CPS and its supervision in order to detect and correct its failures, as well as to update it in line with changes in the Company's circumstances. For this purpose, the CPO will review the CPS, its risk matrix and its associated policies, procedures and protocols at least annually and report the results, together with any proposed amendments, to the Audit and Risk Management Committee, which will recommend any amendment to this Manual to the Board of Directors for approval, and will approve amendments to the associated policies, procedures and protocols, reporting them to the Board of Directors.

In fulfilment of this mandate, the CPO will be responsible for reviewing, supervising and monitoring the effective application of the CPS policies, procedures and protocols, which involves auditing compliance

with the controls set out in the CPS. In this work, the CPO may rely on other areas of the organization and on their work team.

The Audit and Risk Management Committee must enforce the frequency of review established in this section or take the actions necessary to ensure the proper functioning of the CPS. In addition, the management, supervisory and functional areas identified in the Crime Prevention Model Governance Policy must provide the information requested by the CPO in order to carry out the requested review.

14. PERIODIC EVALUATIONS BY INDEPENDENT THIRD PARTIES AND CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT OF THE CPS

In accordance with paragraph 4 of article 4 of Law No. 20,393, Marimaca's CPS must be subject to periodic evaluations by independent third parties, in order to review its design, implementation and degree of alignment with the Company's operational, organizational and regulatory circumstances.

The purpose of such evaluations will be to verify the suitability and effectiveness of the CPS, identify gaps, weaknesses or opportunities for improvement, and make recommendations aimed at its continuous updating and improvement, taking into account, among other aspects, regulatory changes, changes in the corporate structure, variations in the Company's processes and activities, and the evolution of the applicable criminal risks.

The CPO will be responsible for coordinating and acting as the Company's technical counterpart and liaison in the evaluations carried out by independent third parties, facilitating access to the necessary information, documentation and internal counterparts, without prejudice to the technical independence of such evaluators.

The results, conclusions and recommendations arising from the periodic evaluations must be reported to the Board of Directors, which may instruct the adoption of the corrective measures, adjustments or improvements it deems appropriate to ensure the proper functioning and updating of the CPS.

Measures to update or improve the CPS adopted as a result of such evaluations may take the form of amendments to, or the addition of, policies, protocols, procedures, controls or other preventive measures, without prejudice to the approvals required under the Company's internal regulations, and must be properly documented and, where necessary, communicated to the relevant Team Members and third parties.

15. TRAINING AND COMMUNICATION OF THE CPS

15.1. Annual training program

The Company must develop, at its own expense, training programs to instruct the Company's Team Members on the concepts, rules, policies and procedures established for the prevention of Predicate Offences, including training for new Team Members upon joining, periodic refresher training for all Team

Members (including members of the Board of Directors) and enhanced training for Team Members in positions identified by the CPO as higher risk (such as those who interact with Public Officials or approve payments).

The training sessions forming part of the annual training program may be delivered by any physical or electronic means, provided that a record is kept in the personnel file of each Company Team Member who participated in the respective training.

15.2. Communication of the CPS

The Company must communicate and disseminate this CPS to all Company Team Members, for which purpose a communication and training plan must be prepared under the responsibility of the CPO. In particular, the dissemination of its prevention mechanisms must be verified, through employment contracts, internal policies and the training delivered.

The organization will determine the best means of communication, which may be digital or physical, always with proof of receipt.

At a minimum, the organization must communicate to external stakeholders the Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy, the other policies that make up the CPS and any other matter affecting the requirements established by each of the stakeholders.

The Company recognizes the importance of training and communication regarding both the policies that make up the CPS and Chilean and other applicable anti-corruption regulations. Accordingly, the Company takes all necessary measures to ensure that its Team Members and Third Parties are properly aware of and familiar with its anti-corruption policies, with particular emphasis on raising their awareness of the importance of strict compliance.

Therefore, the policies and procedures that form part of the CPS are provided to and made available to all Team Members and Third Parties on the website www.marimaca.com.

The Company understands that, for the CPS to function effectively, the policies that comprise it must be communicated in a timely and proper manner to both its own Team Members and Third Parties. To this end, it may apply the following measures:

- Conducting training sessions with those Third Parties and their employees previously identified on the basis of their risk profile.
- Preparing educational materials and Company policies to be provided to Third Parties.

The Company also expects Third Parties to adhere to the same ethical standards that underpin the CPS and, therefore, it is important to communicate its policies, principles and values to Third Parties. For this purpose, the Company may request a certification or declaration from Third Parties to the effect that all their employees, representatives and/or agents acting in the name or on behalf of the Company will receive basic and periodic training on key compliance topics.

16. RETENTION OF CPS INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION

The information and documentation obtained from the execution of the CPS procedures will be kept in physical and/or electronic folders. In the case of physical folders, the relevant Company area must keep the information in its possession safeguarded on its premises. In the case of electronic folders, security and maintenance will be the responsibility of the IT department, which will keep a backup copy.

All information and documentation generated by the CPS will be retained for at least seven (7) years (in the case of reports and investigations, from their closure), or for any longer period required by law, and must be available to the CPO, the Audit and Risk Management Committee and to any other competent authority, if required. No information or documentation that may be relevant to a pending or reasonably anticipated investigation, audit, litigation or regulatory inquiry may be destroyed. Personal data contained in such information and documentation will be processed in accordance with Chilean Law No. 21,719 and deleted or anonymized once the applicable retention period has expired.

17. GUIDANCE

If you have any questions regarding the CPS or Law No. 20,393 and its Predicate Offences, please send an email to the CPO at the following address: cumplimiento@marimaca.com

APPENDIX 1

I. Criminal liability of legal entities – Law No. 20,393

1. Offences for which legal entities are liable

The offences for which a legal entity is criminally liable under Law No. 20,393 are the following:

a. The offences referred to in articles 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the ECL, whether or not they are considered economic crimes under the ECL.

b. The offence of terrorist financing, the offences under Title II of Law No. 17,798 on Arms Control, and the offences of human trafficking and timber theft.

2. Conditions for the criminal liability of legal entities

A legal entity will be criminally liable for:

a. Any of the offences listed in section 1 above, whether or not they are considered economic crimes under the ECL.

b. An offence committed in the course of the legal entity's activities.

This means that the offence must be related to the company's particular operations, business or activities, whether as an integral part of its regular operations or as an extension of its commercial activities.

c. An offence committed by or with the involvement of:

- any natural person who holds a position, function or role in it (for example, an employee of the company).
- any natural person who provides services to it by managing its affairs before third parties, with or without its representation (for example, the company's outside counsel).
- any natural person related to a different legal entity, provided that such entity provides services to it by managing its affairs before third parties, with or without its representation (for example, a consulting firm), or lacks operational autonomy with respect to it, where there are ownership or equity relationships between them.

d. Provided that the commission of the offence was favoured or facilitated by the legal entity's failure to effectively implement an adequate model for the prevention of such offences.

There will be no criminal liability under Law No. 20,393 where the offence is committed exclusively against the legal entity itself (for example, where an internal fraud is committed by one of the company's employees).

3. Crime Prevention Model (CPM)

A crime prevention model effectively implemented by the legal entity will be considered adequate for the purpose of exempting it from criminal liability when, to the extent required by its corporate purpose, line of business, size, complexity, resources and the activities it carries out, it seriously and reasonably addresses the following aspects:

a. Identification of the activities or processes of the legal entity that involve a risk of criminal conduct.

This requirement is usually met through the design of a criminal risk matrix, a management tool used to identify, assess and prioritize the potential risks related to offences or legal breaches that companies or organizations could face in their operations.

b. Establishment of protocols and procedures to prevent and detect criminal conduct in the context of the activities referred to in the preceding paragraph, which must necessarily include: (i) secure reporting channels; and (ii) internal sanctions in the event of non-compliance.

These protocols and procedures, including internal sanctions, must be communicated to all employees. The internal rules must be expressly incorporated into the respective employment and service contracts of all workers, employees and service providers of the legal entity, including its senior executives.

c. Assignment of one or more persons responsible for applying such protocols, with (i) adequate independence; (ii) effective powers of direction and supervision; and (iii) direct access to the legal entity's management in order to inform it in a timely manner of the measures and plans

implemented in fulfilment of their mandate, to account for their management and to request the adoption of measures necessary for their mandate that may go beyond their authority.

The Company must provide the responsible person or persons with the tangible and intangible resources and means necessary to perform their duties properly, taking into account the size and financial capacity of the legal entity.

d. Provision for periodic evaluations by independent third parties and for improvement or updating mechanisms based on such evaluations.

This means that the Company must subject its CPM to regular reviews by external persons or entities that are independent and objective. These third parties may be consultants, external auditors, firms specializing in regulatory compliance or any other entity that has no conflicts of interest with the organization and can impartially assess the functioning of the program.

Once the evaluations by independent third parties have been carried out, mechanisms must be established to correct deficiencies, make improvements and update the CPM based on the recommendations and findings of the evaluations. These mechanisms may include the review and adjustment of policies and procedures, the implementation of new controls, staff training and other corrective actions.

II. Definitions of the Predicate Offences under Law No. 20,393

a. Systematization of economic crimes

The ECL's grouping of offences related to business activity under the heading of Economic Crimes makes it possible to apply to these offences a series of rules and penalties specific to them. The ECL also restricts the application of alternative sentences to this class of offences, thereby ensuring that those who commit Economic Crimes serve their sentences through effective imprisonment.

The systematization carried out by the ECL consists of four categories of offences, which may be summarized as follows:

i) First Category: Offences that, under any circumstances, will be considered Economic Crimes. For example: collusion; securities offences; providing false information to the Financial Market Commission; private-to-private corruption; incompatible negotiation; abuse of a majority position on the board of directors; falsification of financial statements.

ii) Second Category: Offences that will be considered Economic Crimes to the extent that (i) they are committed in the exercise of a position, function or role in a company; or (ii) they are committed for the economic or other benefit of a company. For example: fraud; threats; tax and customs fraud and offences; computer crimes; homicide and bodily injury; forgery of public instruments; offences against intellectual and industrial property.

iii) Third Category: Special offences committed by public officials in which someone within a company has participated, as perpetrator or accomplice, or which result in a benefit (of any kind) for a company. For example: bribery; fraud against the Treasury; disclosure of secrets; illicit enrichment.

iv) Fourth Category: In general, all offences of handling stolen goods and money laundering; that is, all offences involving property derived from an Economic Crime in any of the other categories, or where the handling or laundering was committed in the exercise of a position or function in the company, or for the benefit (of any kind) of a company.

b. Definition of the Predicate Offences most relevant to the Company's activities and processes

First category offences

a) Bribery of a foreign public official: Consists of offering, promising or giving a foreign public official an economic or other benefit, for the official's own benefit or that of a third party, by reason of the official's position, or for the official to omit or perform, or for having omitted or performed, an act within the scope of their position or in breach of the duties of their position (article 251 bis of the Criminal Code).

b) Private-to-private corruption: Consists of giving, offering or agreeing to give a director, manager, agent or employee of a company an economic or other benefit, for themselves or a third party, in order for them to favour, or for having favoured, contracting with one bidder over another (articles 287 bis and 287 ter of the Criminal Code).

Second category offences

a) Tax fraud (article 97 of the Tax Code):

i. Making maliciously incomplete or false declarations that may lead to the assessment of a lower tax than is due; maliciously omitting or altering information relating to balance sheets or inventories; submitting receipts, debit notes, credit notes or invoices already used in previous transactions; or using other fraudulent procedures aimed at concealing or misrepresenting the true amount of the transactions carried out or at evading tax (No. 4).

ii. Maliciously omitting declarations required by tax laws for the determination or assessment of a tax (No. 5).

iii. Offences of damage and appropriation (article 485 Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 of the Criminal Code, and article 38 of Law No. 17,288 on national monuments).

iv. Ordinary damage: Consists of causing damage by producing infection or contagion in domestic animals or poultry; by using poisonous or corrosive substances; to archives, registries or libraries; to bridges, roads, promenades or other property for public use; or to tombs, commemorative markers, monuments, statues or others (article 485 Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 of the Criminal Code).

v. Damage to a national monument: Consists of causing damage to a national monument or affecting its integrity in any way (article 38 of Law No. 17,288 on national monuments).

vi. Computer crimes (articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Law No. 21,459, which establishes rules on Computer Crimes):

a. Attack on the integrity of a computer system: Consists of hindering or preventing the normal operation of a computer system through the input, transmission, damage, deterioration, alteration or deletion of computer data (article 1).

b. Unlawful access: Consists of overcoming technical barriers or technological security measures, without authorization or exceeding the authorization held, in order to access a computer system (article 2).

c. Unlawful interception: Consists of intercepting, interrupting or interfering with, by technical means, the non-public transmission of information in computer systems, or capturing, by technical means, data contained in computer systems, without due authorization (article 3).

d. Attack on the integrity of computer data: Consists of improperly altering, damaging or deleting computer data, causing serious harm to its owner (article 4).

e. Computer forgery: Consists of improperly inputting, altering, damaging or deleting computer data with the intention that they be taken as authentic or used to generate authentic documents (article 5).

f. Handling of computer data: Consists of marketing, transferring or storing, for the same purpose or another unlawful purpose, under any title, computer data derived from the commission of a computer crime, knowing or being required to know its origin (article 6).

g. Computer fraud: Consists of causing harm to another, for the purpose of obtaining an economic benefit for oneself or a third party, by manipulating a computer system through the input, alteration, damage or deletion of computer data or through any interference with the operation of a computer system (article 7).

h. Misuse of devices: Consists of a person, for the commission of the offences provided for in articles 1 to 4 of this law, delivering or obtaining for use, importing, distributing or otherwise making available one or more devices, computer programs, passwords, security or access codes or other similar data (article 8).

vii. Misappropriation of social security contributions: Consists of appropriating or diverting, to the detriment of the employee or their beneficiaries, the money from contributions deducted from their remuneration, or failing to withhold or pay an employee's social security contributions, or declaring to social security institutions that the employee is paid less than their actual income (articles 13 and

13 bis of Law No. 17,322 on rules for the judicial collection of contributions, payments and fines of social security institutions).

viii. Employer or entity paying benefits that fails to pay in a timely manner and fails to declare to the relevant Pension Fund Administrator: Consists of, without the employee's consent, failing to withhold or pay an employee's social security contributions, or declaring to social security institutions that the employee is paid a taxable or gross income lower than the actual income, thereby reducing the amount of contributions to be deducted and paid (article 19 of Decree Law No. 19,300 on the Pension System).

ix. Forgery of public and private instruments and their use: Consists of counterfeiting or feigning handwriting, a signature or an initial; falsely representing the participation in an act of persons who did not participate; attributing to those who participated in an act statements or declarations different from those they made; misrepresenting substantial facts; altering true dates; making any alteration or insertion in a genuine document that changes its meaning; issuing a copy of a supposed document stating something different from what the original contains; or concealing any official document to the detriment of the State or a private party. Any of these conducts may occur with respect to a public or authentic document or a private instrument (articles 194, 196, 197 and 198 of the Criminal Code).

x. Bribery of a public official: Consists of giving, offering or agreeing to give a public employee an economic or other benefit, for the employee's own benefit or that of a third party, by reason of the employee's position, or to perform or for having performed an act within the scope of their position for which no fees are prescribed, or for having carried out or incurred in them (articles 250 and 250 bis of the Criminal Code).

xi. New offence of violation of trade secrets: Consists of accessing, disclosing or allowing another person to access, without the consent of the lawful holder, a trade secret through improper intrusion, with the intention of disclosing it or taking economic advantage of it (articles 284, 284 bis and 284 ter of the Criminal Code).

xii. Fraud in its new configuration and other frauds: Consists of deceiving another person into error in order to obtain a financial advantage for oneself or a third party, causing them to make a financial disposition consisting of carrying out, omitting or tolerating an action to their own detriment or that of a third party, or of appropriating or diverting money, effects or any other movable property received on deposit, on commission or under administration, or under any other title that creates an obligation to deliver or return it (articles 467, 468, 469, 470 and 473 of the Criminal Code).

xiii. Negligent homicide and bodily injury: Consists of performing an act or incurring an omission which, had it been committed intentionally, would constitute a crime or misdemeanour against persons, through mere negligence or in breach of the duties of care imposed by the company's line of business (articles 490 and 492 of the Criminal Code).

xiv. Water usurpation offences: Consist of any form of unlawful appropriation of water rights (articles 459, 460, 460 bis and 461 of the Criminal Code).

xv. Environmental offences (articles 305, 306, 307, 308, 309 and 310 of the Criminal Code):

a. Contaminating water, soil or air without having submitted the activity to an environmental impact assessment or environmental impact study when required to do so (article 305).

b. Engaging in the conduct described in article 305 while holding an authorization, but in breach of environmental management rules and plans, provided that the offender has received 2 administrative sanctions in the previous 10 years (article 306).

c. Extraction of water by a person holding an authorization, but in breach of the distribution and use rules, due to a temporary reduction in the exercise of those rights ordered by the authority or because the area has been declared a prohibition zone (article 307).

d. Serious harm, whether intentional or negligent, to the environment (water, air, soil, animal and/or plant health) by discharging or releasing pollutants or extracting water or components of the soil or subsoil (articles 308 and 309).

e. Seriously affecting a virgin region reserve, national park, natural monument, national reserve, wetland of international importance or glacier (article 310).

xvi. Other environmental offences established in special laws:

a. Articles 18 and 22 ter of Decree No. 4,363 of 1931 of the Ministry of Lands and Colonization, approving the final text of the Forestry Law.

b. Article 136 of Law No. 18,892, the General Fisheries and Aquaculture Law, whose consolidated, coordinated and systematized text was established by Decree No. 430 of 1991 of the Ministry of Economy, Development and Reconstruction.

c. Article 44 of Law No. 20,920, establishing the framework for waste management, extended producer responsibility and the promotion of recycling.

d. Article 54 of Law No. 21,255, establishing the Chilean Antarctic Statute.

e. Articles 37 bis and 37 ter of article two of Law No. 20,417, creating the Ministry of the Environment, the Environmental Assessment Service and the Superintendency of the Environment.

xvii. Mining Code offences (articles 73, 118 and 119 of Law No. 18,248, establishing the Mining Code):

a. Engineer or surveyor who includes existing mining claims in their survey: Consists of the engineer or surveyor encompassing existing mining claims within the survey (article 73).

b. Failure to preserve the markers placed at the vertices of the perimeter: Consists of altering or moving markers placed at the vertices of the claim or of the perimeter of the group of claims surveyed together (article 118).

c. Destruction of the markers placed at the vertices of the perimeter: Consists of knocking down or destroying one or more markers placed at the vertices of the perimeter (article 119).

Third category offences

i. Use of privileged information: Consists of a person, practising a profession that requires a degree, disclosing secrets entrusted to them by reason of that profession (article 247 bis of the Criminal Code).

Fourth category offences

i. Handling stolen goods: Consists of possessing goods that were stolen, robbed, the subject of cattle rustling or timber theft, handled or misappropriated, knowing or being required to know their origin, whether for transportation, purchase, sale, processing or marketing (article 456 bis A of the Criminal Code).

ii. Money laundering: Consists of concealing or disguising the unlawful origin of certain property, knowing that it derives, directly or indirectly, from the commission of acts constituting offences (article 27 of Law No. 19,913 creating the Financial Analysis Unit).