CODELCO

CLIMATE CHANGE REPORT 2025

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

01

1.1 Position on climate change

Sustainability is at the core of our purpose, values, mission, and strategic goals, with clear objectives for climate change mitigation and adaptation, tailings management, water resources, particulate matter, territorial development, and circular economy.

At Codelco, we are clear about our role in delivering the critical minerals the world needs for energy transition and socioeconomic development. As the world's leading copper producer and the country's economic engine, we responsibly incorporate the challenges of climate change into our business strategy to be a pillar of sustainable development in Chile and the world.

We recognize the impact of our operations, which account for about 25% of greenhouse gas emissions from copper mining in Chile and 3% of the country's total emissions. For this reason, we have defined commitments in the areas of climate action and responsible production, aimed at reducing our carbon footprint, promoting energy efficiency, sustainably managing water resources, and contributing to the conservation and recovery of biodiversity.

At the same time, we continuously monitor the potential impacts of physical and transition risks associated with climate change in order to adapt our operations and ensure their continuity and resilience in the long term. Proactive management of these risks is key to protecting our assets, communities, and workers, as well as identifying opportunities that align with our commitment to sustainable development at the local and global levels.

SUMMARY

At Codelco, we demonstrate our commitment to the environment through sustainability, strict compliance with current regulations, and continuous improvement of our processes. Sustainability is at the heart of our purpose, values, mission, and strategic goals, with clear objectives in climate change mitigation and adaptation through the management of tailings, water resources, particulate matter, territorial development, and the circular economy.

As the world's leading copper producer, we recognize our role in enabling the energy transition and global socioeconomic development. Our operations account for about 25% of GHG emissions from copper mining in Chile and 3% of the country's total emissions, which is why we have defined specific commitments for 2030 and 2050 to reduce our carbon footprint. This includes the transition to clean energy, energy efficiency in all our operations, and the reduction of scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, with a focus on strategic inputs.

We continuously monitor the physical and transition risks associated with climate change, integrating them into our corporate management to ensure the resilience of our operations. In addition, we adhere to international standards such as those of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), consolidating our position as a strategic partner in the transition to low-carbon economies. Through our climate change strategy, we promote technological innovation, responsible production, and sustainable development, reaffirming our commitment to high environmental, social, and governance standards.

The global transition demands greater availability of critical minerals such as copper and lithium. As leaders in copper production, we play a fundamental role in enabling key technologies for decarbonization. In addition, we have begun to diversify our product portfolio and promote projects in the lithium industry, strengthening alliances with strategic players that allow us to move forward with greater agility and innovation.

As part of our climate change strategy, Codelco is consolidating its position as a strategic partner in the energy transition and global socioeconomic development, promoting responsible and sustainable mining in line with the TCFD recommendations. We are making progress in integrating climate change risks and opportunities into our management, promoting technological innovation, energy efficiency, and the decarbonization of our operations. Recognizing the essential role of copper in the global energy transition, we reaffirm our commitment to high environmental, social, and governance standards, in line with our institutional purpose.

Copper has been recognized by international organizations as a critical mineral for the global energy transition, due to its essential role in clean technologies and electrification. Its demand is projected to triple by 2050, which poses a risk of deficit if mining investments are not accelerated. In this context, Codelco positions itself as a strategic supplier, committed to responsible and sustainable mining that supports decarbonization and climate resilience goals, consolidating its role as a key player in the transition to low-carbon economies.

Through this climate change report, we share the guidelines, progress, challenges, and next steps of our climate change strategy. This roadmap guides our actions towards a sustainable, climate-resilient business model that drives the low-carbon energy transition in Chile and around the world.

Rubén Alvarado at one of the safety reflection sessions at the Ventanas Division.

CODELCO

CLIMATE CHANGE REPORT

2025

1.2 Letter from the Chief Executive Officer

Climate action is today a key dimension of the sustainability of our operations, the development of our projects, and our contribution to the country.

As the world's leading copper producer and a Chilean state-owned company, at Codelco we responsibly embrace the challenge of moving towards mining that is increasingly sustainable, resilient, and aligned with the transformations demanded by the global context. We recognize that climate change is one of the main drivers of these transformations, which reinforces our purpose of being a pillar of sustainable development in Chile and the world. In this scenario, we assume our strategic role in the delivery of critical minerals that enable the energy transition and low carbon.

Climate action is now a key dimension for the sustainability of our operations, the development of our projects, and our contribution to the country. Therefore, we have developed a Climate Change Strategy that guides our mitigation and adaptation efforts, integrating its risks and opportunities into our decision-making processes and long-term planning.

We are convinced that climate action is an essential part of the sustainable development of our business. **This first climate change report reflects our commitment to transparent governance**, consistent with the principles of our corporate sustainability policy and the international standards that guide the mining industry. Here, we present the progress, challenges, and next steps in climate matters, in line with the recommendations of the TCFD.

This report delves into our climate change strategy, which has mitigation and adaptation as its central pillars. During 2024, **we developed our climate roadmap, with 21 work areas and 43 activities** that will be progressively implemented until 2030. This planning will allow us to strengthen internal capabilities, generate management tools, and ensure that the climate dimension is present throughout the corporation. The roadmap includes actions in governance, strategy, risk management, metrics, and goals, and prepares us to respond robustly to future climate scenarios.

Our commitment is clear: to move forward decisively and steadily in integrating management and preparedness for the effects of climate change in our business, contributing to low-carbon mining, more resilient, and connected to global and national challenges. I am grateful for the work of all the teams and those who have contributed to this effort, and I reaffirm our purpose to continue leading, from Codelco, the path toward the development of a more sustainable future for Chile and the world.

Rubén Alvarado Vigar
Executive President, Codelco

1.3 Codelco as an partner for the transition

The World Bank and the International Energy Agency (IEA) have classified copper as a critical mineral for the energy transition, given its importance in electrical infrastructure and clean technologies.

According to the IEA, global copper demand by 2050 is expected to be more than 3.1 times the levels of 2023, driven by the low-carbon transition. The agency warns that if investments in new mining projects are not accelerated, a supply deficit of up to 30% could arise by 2035. This scenario reinforces the relevance of Codelco as a strategic copper supplier, committed to ensuring a sustainable and responsible supply that supports the global energy transformation process.

"Our purpose is to be a cornerstone of sustainable development in Chile and the world"

In this context, copper is positioned as an essential input for the global energy transition. Internationally recognized as a critical mineral, it is fundamental for achieving decarbonization and climate resilience goals. At Codelco, we recognize our strategic role in this process by promoting mining with high environmental, social, and governance standards that actively contributes to global challenges related to climate change.

As part of our climate change strategy, we are consolidating our position as a key player in the global transition to low-carbon economies, promoting responsible, sustainable mining that is committed to the well-being of society. In line with the TCFD recommendations, we are making progress in integrating climate risks and opportunities into our corporate management, promoting technological innovation, energy efficiency, and the decarbonization of our operations. This approach reaffirms our commitment to sustainable development.

INTENSIDAD DEL USO DE COBRE PARA CADA TECNOLOGÍA

Carbon capture and storage	Solar photovoltaic
Nuclear	Grid batteries
Hydroelectric	Batteries for electric vehicles
Solar power concentration	Transmission
Wind power	Transmission

High intensity Moderate intensity

According to the International Finance Corporation (IFC)'s Net Zero Roadmap for Copper and Nickel, copper will be an input highly demanded for the low-carbon transition. It is particularly necessary for carbon capture and storage technologies, wind and photovoltaic generation, batteries, electric vehicle chargers, and transmission networks. For example, an electric vehicle requires up to three times more copper than a conventional vehicle.

1.4 Climate action as a cornerstone of our Corporate Sustainability Policy

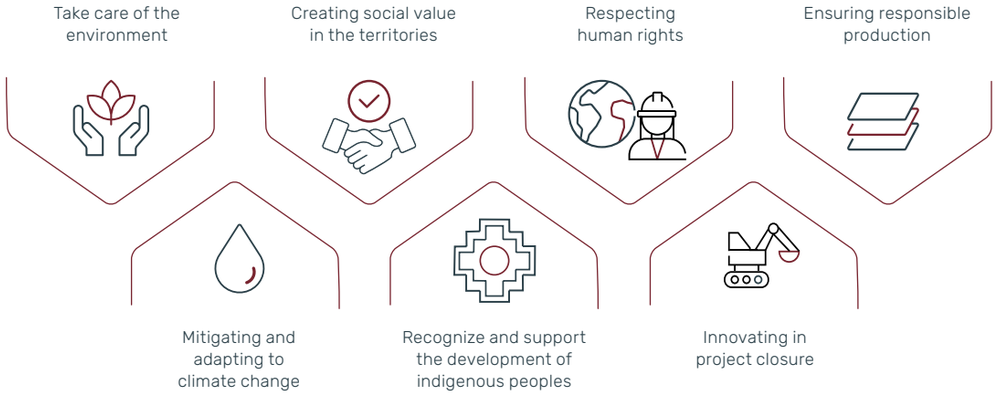
At Codelco, sustainability is a fundamental principle that guides decision-making at all levels of the organization.

Our Corporate Sustainability Policy establishes a clear framework to advance toward a development that holistically integrates economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection.

This policy explicitly acknowledges the urgency of climate change as a global challenge that requires decisive and collaborative action. In this context, the climate change strategy is developed as a key instrument to integrate our commitment to mitigation and adaptation into our operations, strengthening climate risk management and generating capacities for more resilient and low-emission mining.

The implementation of the climate change strategy responds to our commitment to act in accordance with the principles stated in our policy, ensuring that climate action is integrated into the corporation's planning, operations, and performance evaluation. Thus, climate action is not an isolated dimension, but a cross-cutting pillar of how we operate and project our business. It reinforces our contribution to the country's sustainable development and consolidates our role as allies for the global energy transition.

CODELCO CORPORATE SUSTAINTABILITY POLICY COMMITMENTS



1.5 Highlights of the climate change strategy

2024 was a year of great progress in our climate change strategy.

For the first time, we achieved official certification of our corporate carbon footprint from the HuellaChile program, as well as product footprint certification for sulfuric acid from the El Teniente Division and cathodes from the Gabriela Mistral Division.

In total, our 2024 footprint was 7,353 thousand tCO2 e, of which 25% corresponded to direct emissions (scope 1), 18% to indirect emissions from energy (scope 2), and 57% to emissions from our value chain (scope 3).

We have reduced our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 27% compared to 2019, moving toward our goal of reducing them by 70% by 2030. This has been made possible through four strategic initiatives:

TOTAL 2024 FOOTPRINT

100% CLEAN ELECTRICITY MATRIX: we have already secured 100% renewable electricity supply by 2030.

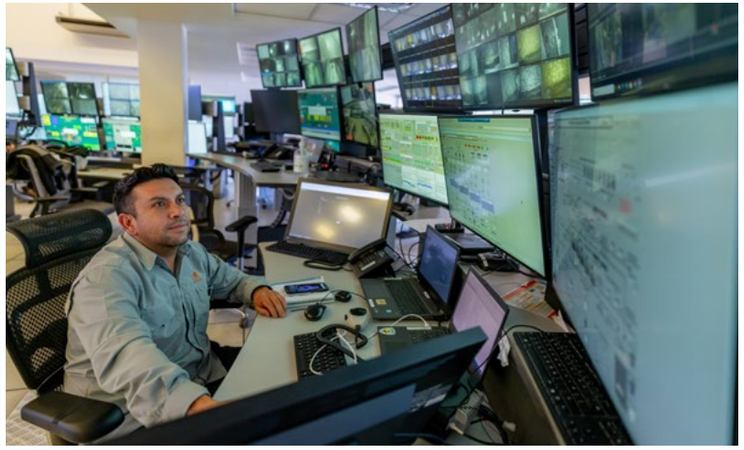
ECTROMOBILITY IN UNDERGROUND MINES: we added 250 electric buses, forming the largest fleet in the national mining industry. The Salvador Division converted 100% of its fleet to electric buses, and the Radomiro Tomic Division inaugurated its fleet of 65 buses, the largest in northern Chile which is part of our goal to be renewable by 2030.

EMISSION REDUCTION IN HAUL TRUCKS: we are advancing with pilots of decarbonization technologies in collaboration with the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM).

PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF GREEN HYDROGEN: we collaborate with strategic players in the ecosystem to promote future solutions for greater efficiency.

We have a Scope 3 emissions reduction strategy focused on refining measurement, defining concrete goals to decarbonize our value chain, and identifying the actions that will allow us to achieve this objective. This year, we made significant progress:

- **The Radomiro Tomic Division** was the first mining operation in the world to use **blue ammonium nitrate** explosives, reducing associated emissions by 40%.
- **Together with Magotteaux**, in the Andina and El Teniente divisions, we developed a **circular economy model for manufacturing grinding balls**, enabling a reduction of 40,000 tons of CO_2per year.
- We promoted the use of the **greenhouse gas** (GHG) **emissions calculator** for suppliers, a tool developed in collaboration with Alta Ley.
- We committed to the goal of **reducing the intensity** of Scope 3 **emissions by 25%** by 2030, considering our strategic operational inputs.
- We committed to ensuring that by **2030, 40% of our passenger ground transportation equipment will be electric** or other decarbonized options, reaching 100% by 2040.



In 2024, we also made significant progress in adapting to climate change. We consolidated a 12% reduction in our continental water consumption compared to 2019, reaching a make-up[1] of 0.63 m³/ton. This progress is in line with to a water roadmap that includes three key initiatives:

:

PROCESS EFFICIENCY:
with projects such as thickened tailings in Talabre in the Chuquicamata Division and water optimization in the El Teniente and Salvador divisions.

DESALINATION:
with **63% progress** in the construction of the Northern Operations desalination plant (as of December 2024), which will replace up to 81% of continental water consumption in the Chuquicamata, Radomiro Tomic, and Ministro Hales Divisions.

RECIRCULATION FROM TAILINGS:
with projects underway in Ovejería (Andina Division) and Pampa Austral (Salvador Division), which will provide key flows to alleviate pressure on freshwater sources.

1. Continental make-up is the unit consumption of water per unit of ore treated (m3/ton), referring to the amount of fresh water incorporated into the mining process for each ton of ore processed.

During 2024, we also took a fundamental step in our contribution to biodiversity conservation by adhering to the ICMM's new position statement on nature. Through this commitment, we set out to contribute with concrete actions to slow biodiversity loss, restore ecosystems and landscapes, safeguard areas of high ecological value, and catalyze broader change that drives contributions to nature throughout our value chains. In line with this commitment, we began to rigorously assess the potential impacts and dependencies of our projects on biodiversity, identifying critical parameters such as the presence of sensitive ecosystems, **protected species** and **areas**, conservation areas, and the commitments contained in our environmental resolutions.

Likewise, during 2025, we made progress in developing a management framework to identify climate risks and strengthen resilience to climate change, developed in conjunction with the Sustainable Minerals Institute (SMI) at the University of Queensland. The goal is to build a robust methodological framework that allows for modelling and analysis. climate risks in different future scenarios, such as RCP 2.6[2] and RCP 8.5[3].

Finally, another key milestone was the development of our climate change strategy plan, which was developed during 2024. This roadmap was developed based on a comprehensive diagnosis and is aligned with the TCFD and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) frameworks. The plan seeks to integrate climate risks and opportunities into our business planning, project design, and asset operation to strengthen our capabilities mitigation and adaptation capabilities, reducing climate risks that may affect our operational viability, competitiveness, access to financing, and legitimacy to operate.

2. RCP 2.6, a low greenhouse gas emissions scenario that seeks to limit global temperature rise to 2°C above pre-industrial levels.
3. RCP 8.5, a high greenhouse gas emissions scenario that projects a global temperature increase of more than 4°C above pre-industrial levels.

CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS

02

The management of risks associated with climate change, both physical and transitional, is a priority for our company.

These risks can have significant effects on operational continuity, financial performance, and our relationships with our stakeholders. of interest. Understanding and anticipating their potential impacts allows us to strengthen the organization's resilience, safeguard our competitiveness, and contribute to the sustainability of the business in the long term.

PHYSICAL RISKS

These are the potential negative effects resulting from the increased frequency and/or severity of extreme weather events (acute physical risks) and irreversible changes in weather patterns (chronic risks).

TRANSITION RISKS

These are the potential impacts arising from efforts and processes to transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy, which may generate regulatory, technological, market, and reputational risks.

Climate change can affect our **operational viability**, **competitiveness**, access to **financing and legitimacy** to operate.

International Standards

• The Copper Mark Seal (Criteria 26 and 27 on Climate Change – IRMA 3.0) and the ICMM principles establish guidelines for carbon neutrality and contributing to a nature-positive outcome.
• Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs): Objectives in mitigation and adaptation.

National regulations

• Climate Change Framework Law and SBAP Law: establishes the framework for carbon neutrality estimated for 2050.
• REP Law: taxes CO_2 emissions from establishments that generate more than 25,000 tCO_2per year.
• NC661/NC595: incorporates climate change risk reporting in line with TCFD recommendations and, from 2027, IFRS S2.

Stakeholders expectations

• The climate change agenda is creating new demands from financial stakeholders and socio-environmental clients.
•More and more customers (in the automotive and electronics sectors) are setting climate-related requirements within the carbon framework ("low-carbon copper"). For example, car manufacturers are integrating ESG criteria into their bidding processes.

Mining industry

• Mining companies (Anglo American, Rio Tinto, Antofagasta Minerals, Glencore) have already begun to incorporate costs related to the social price of carbon into their projects. All of them have Climate Change Reports.

Risks and Implications for Codelco

Restrictions on market access and financing

• Financing conditions are impacted by the level of alignment with regulatory frameworks, established through analyses such as SASB, GRI, and TCFD.

Projects and operations

• Adequately incorporating climate change into environmental permit applications and operations is not just a technical requirement, but a business enabler and a condition for its resilience.

Increased Environmental Sensitivity

• The consolidation of the climate agenda, along with evidence of the effects of climate change impacts on the population, increases social expectations and pressures on the mining industry.

The importance of climate risks translates into a series of increasing demands for the mining industry, reinforcing the need to anticipate and act on climate change:

- **International standards** such as The Copper Mark, the ICMM principles, and reporting frameworks such as SASB, GRI, and TCFD, which directly influence access to financing and strategic markets.

- **National regulations** that include the Green Tax, the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment System (SEIA) and the Framework Law on Climate Change, which establish specific obligations in terms of mitigation and adaptation.

- **Expectations of stakeholders** such as customers, investors, and communities who demand greater climate action, transparency, and traceability of impacts.

- **Sector dynamics** with a competitive ecosystem where the main industry players are already making progress on ambitious commitments, raising industry standards.

Understanding our context in terms of standards, regulation, expectations of the environment, and industry advances, we have identified the following as the main potential risks and implications for Codelco:

- **Restrictions on market access and financing** due to increased climate reporting and environmental performance requirements.

- **Impact on operations and new projects**, as the adequate incorporation of climate change into environmental assessment and planning processes is increasingly becoming an enabling condition.

- **Greater environmental and social sensitivity** in a scenario where the climate agenda has become firmly established in public opinion and in the national and international regulatory framework.

We have begun our process to identify, assess, manage, and integrate climate risks into our Comprehensive Risk Management and Control System (SIGRC). We know that doing so is not only essential to reducing negative impacts on people, operations, and the business, but also to **exploring opportunities that enable us to adapt with agility and resilience** to a constantly changing environment.

2.1 Physical Risks

The main physical threats of climate change to mining in Chile are rainfall deficits, intense rainfall, and high temperatures. These threats, either combined or individually, can cause floods, water shortages, river flooding, avalanches, heavy snowfall, rapid melting, forest fires, and storm surges, which are considered and monitored to detect their potential impact on operational continuity in a timely manner.

With the aim of gaining a deeper understanding of the impacts of the physical risks of climate change on our operations, in 2025 we made progress in diagnosing and identifying them in three areas of work:

(1) Integrating climate change as an emerging risk

An Emerging Risk Committee on climate change was formed, with the aim of identifying the treatment of climate risks in cross-cutting areas such as Water, Tailings, Logistics, Environment, and the Vice Presidency of Projects, and their integration with the SIGRC.

In risk management, emerging risks are those that:

- are not yet fully understood,
- are evolving or new to the environment,
- have a high degree of uncertainty, and
- could have a significant impact if they materialize.

A multidisciplinary group was formed, led by the Climate Action Management and Corporate Risk, Assurance, and Internal Control Management teams. As part of this work, the vision and management mechanisms of different teams at the corporate level (Water, Tailings, Projects, among others) and operational levels. This work laid the foundations for specific efforts to strengthen our company's management in this area.

(2) Diagnosis and analysis of physical climate change risks within the SIGRC

The review aimed to define a set of climate variables relevant to mining operations, considering their applicability in risk assessment and management and in the planning of measures and plans, as well as the effectiveness of adaptation controls for each operation.

The climate change variables to be monitored were selected based on two sources of information:

- The drivers of climate change identified as relevant to Chile in the Sixth Assessment Report on Climate Change (AR6 of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, or IPCC)

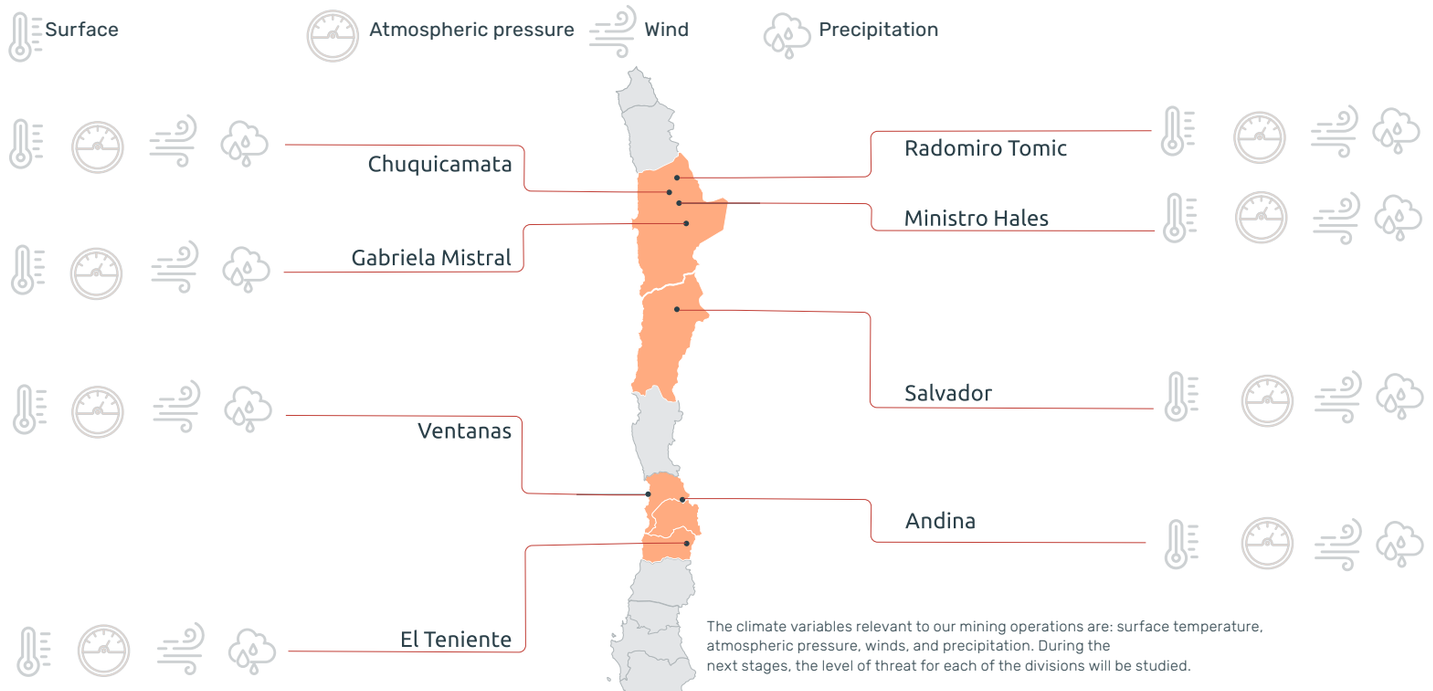
- The threats identified in the Climate Risk Atlas (ARClim) of the Chilean Ministry of the Environment and the essential climate variables that best represent these threats.

The identified variables were evaluated in each operation, identifying regional climate patterns common to our operations, such as sustained increases in surface temperature and decreases or increase in precipitation depending on the area evaluated.

This work not only allows us to visualize the current climate situation, but it will also serve as input for planning adaptation measures and the future quantification of the financial impact of physical climate risks.

This activity is planned for 2025-2026, as part of the implementation roadmap for our climate change strategy.

Climate variables relevant to Codelco's mining operations



The climate variables relevant to our mining operations are: surface temperature, atmospheric pressure, winds, and precipitation. During the next stages, the level of threat for each of the divisions will be studied.

(3) Development of an analysis framework and climate change risks tool to strengthen operational resilience

The overall objective of this project is to strengthen the resilience of Codelco and all its divisions to the impacts of climate change by developing a tool that allows the creation and simulation of future climate scenarios to identify, model, and prioritize climate risks, thus supporting the design of effective adaptation strategies.

During 2025, we are making progress on a specific project on climate change risk and resilience, developed in conjunction with the Sustainable Minerals Institute (SMI) at the University of Queensland. The objective of this project is to strengthen the resilience and adaptation of our Corporation and all its divisions to the impacts of climate change by developing a methodological framework that allows the creation and simulation of future scenarios to identify, model, and analyze physical climate risks, thus supporting the design of effective adaptation strategies.

Conceptual model of the methodological framework, 2025

2025

During this year, we have worked on the first phases of stage 1 of the project, whose objectives are:

1. **Designing a climate risk analysis** framework aligned with international standards and the SIGRC, incorporating simulations of future climate scenarios for identification and assessment.

2. **Identification of specific physical climate risks for the Andean Division,** considering operational vulnerabilities through participatory processes and the compilation of local experiences.

3. **Development of risk quantification and mapping tools** that apply updated climate models and methodologies to assess exposure and vulnerability under multiple scenarios.

4. **Implementation of a risk prioritization system adaptable** to different divisions, which allows critical risks to be ranked according to exposure, severity, probability, vulnerability, and strategic importance.

2026

Based on these results, in 2026 we will move forward with the following phases:

1. **Design of adaptation and resilience measures** aimed at mitigating priority climate risks, including engineering, operational and nature-based solutions, along with cost and impact analyses.

2. **Standardization and implementation of the methodological framework** to ensure its applicability in other areas such as Northern Operations and the Salvador, Ventanas, and El Teniente divisions, and its integration into corporate governance, risk management, and strategic planning.

3. **Strengthening internal capacities** through the development of a training program in climate risk analysis and resilience planning.

This methodology **provides a robust and replicable approach to anticipating, assessing, and managing the impacts of climate change** on critical operations, ensuring that decisions are based on scientific evidence, spatial analysis, and future risk scenarios.

2.2 Transition risks

In addition to the physical risks associated with climate change, we also face risks arising from the global transition towards low-carbon economies.

Technological

Obsolescence of fossil fuel-based technologies and costs associated with technological transition

- **Limitations in the development and competitiveness of decarbonization technologies,** as their evolution can be slow or economically unviable, making their effective implementation in the organization difficult.

Regulatory

Stricter climate policies such as carbon taxes or more demanding environmental standards

- **Increased regulatory requirements and international standards,** which impose new mandatory targets on the mining sector and affecting access to markets and financing.
- **Restrictions on the use of critical resources such as water and energy,** which require greater efficiency and technological adaptation, affecting their availability for mining operations.

Market

Changes in consumer demand and preference for low-carbon goods and services

- **Growing demands from customers and investors for a lower carbon footprint**, which could lead to increased costs and access restrictions if sustainability standards are not met.
- **Difficulties in accessing financing, resulting from failure to meet social** and environmental expectations, which impacts competitiveness and corporate reputation.

These risks stem from regulatory, technological, market, and reputational changes that can impact how we develop our operations and projects.

In this context, we have developed internal workshops to identify the transition risks that could affect us from the perspective of commercial impact, market access, and financing opportunities.

As part of our response, we have incorporated both internal and external strategic controls, from an Innovation Roadmap to address technological risks to market trend analysis that allows us to anticipate changes in demand.

Likewise, we manage these risks within our strategic risk framework, including aspects such as the decrease in social consent and pressure on the competitiveness of our products in the market.

Our climate change strategy includes specific activities to identify, prioritize, and evaluate transition risks, which allows us to strengthen our understanding of the magnitude of these risks, anticipate them, and minimize the financial impact they could have on the business, potentially even transforming them into an opportunity.

Transition climate change risks: 16.2% of our Scope 1 emissions are subject to the green tax. Following the amendment of Law 20.780, which changed the tax's affecting criteria from a technological principle to an emissions threshold principle, the Salvador, Ventanas, and El Teniente divisions have been affected since 2023.

2.3 Climate change risks management

At Codelco, we approach risk management as a continuous and strategic process that allows us to anticipate events that could affect the achievement of our objectives, protect people, care for the environment, and ensure the sustainability of our operations.

Since 2023, we have adopted the TCFD recommendations and incorporated climate risks into our analyses, following a structured four-stage cycle that ensures cross-cutting and hierarchical coverage at all levels of the organization.

Identification → Impact assessment → Treatment

Integration of climate risks into the SIGRC

2.3.1 Identification

Since 2022, we have been working to identify the climate risks that could impact us.

Initially, information was gathered from workshops involving the areas, corporate decarbonization and climate change management, environmental and divisional risk areas, together with other key players within our organization, considering both physical and transition threats that could increase in an RCP8.5 scenario and a net-zero emissions scenario, respectively. This allowed us to make an initial diagnosis of the potential threats in two opposing scenarios to obtain a list of threats covering the full spectrum of climate risks.

Then, we evaluated climate change variables in the geographical and operational context of each division.

This identified common patterns, such as a sustained increase in surface temperature and a decrease in precipitation. In this way we obtained a set of climate variables relevant to our mining operations, which must be monitored.

Currently, with the support of the Sustainable Minerals Institute at the University of Queensland, we are developing a tool that will allow us to model and analyze specific climate risks in different future scenarios, including RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5.

2.3.2 Assessment

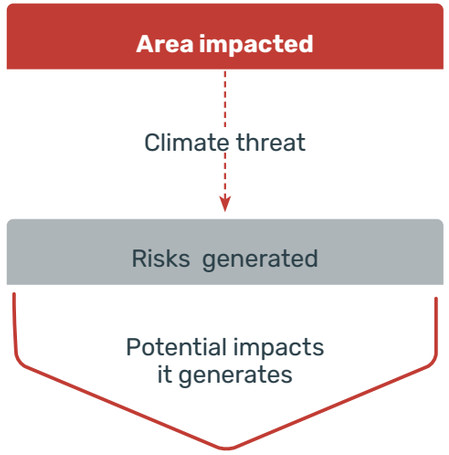
We conduct the assessment stage differently for physical and transition risks.

Transition risks are assessed using a strategic risk approach, which considers five criteria: complexity, speed, permanence, adaptability, and recovery. Applying this methodology to the risks we identify is part of our roadmap for implementing the climate change strategy, an activity planned for 2025-2026.

Physical risks are assessed according to the emerging risk approach by the area they impact (Water, Tailings, Services, and Logistics, Environment, or Vice Presidency of Projects), the risk it generates (e.g., lack of water supply), and the potential impacts on the business (e.g., loss of production).

Those prioritized risks are then modeled in climate change scenario simulations at the divisional level.

For example, in the Andina Division (DAND), the hydrogeological model was updated to incorporate RCP8.5 (most unfavorable in terms of emissions) and RCP2.6 (low emissions scenarios)



to analyze the impact of climate change on the availability of surface water resources in the water sources that supply the mining operation.

2.3.3 Treatment

As physical climate risks are integrated into our SIGRC, they have three lines of defense for their **treatment**:

• The **first** is responsible for identifying, assessing, treating, and reporting risks from the operation.

• The **second** manages the system, provides guidelines, and provides technical support for its implementation.

• The **third** is responsible for internal and external audits, which independently review the effectiveness of the system.

Finally, to address the risks arising from the transition to a lower-carbon economy, we have created our mitigation plan, which includes ambitious decarbonization targets for our three scopes. In this way, we seek to reduce our dependence on high-emission activities and, thereby, prevent transition risks from impacting us.

2.3.4 Integration

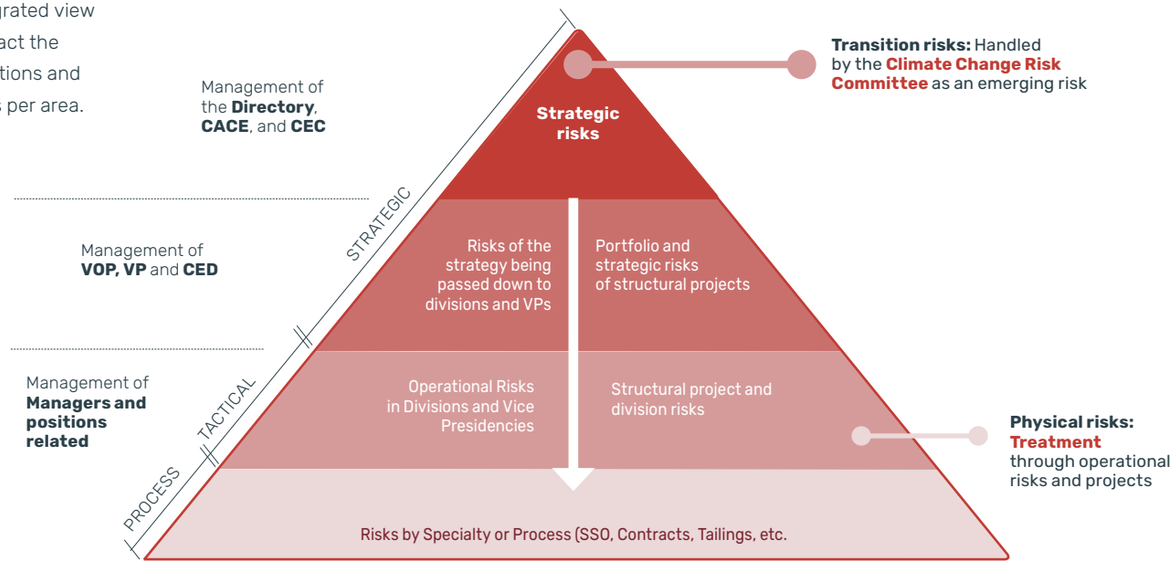
In order for climate risks to be weighted with the same importance as the other risks we analyze, we are integrating them into our Comprehensive Risk Management and Control System (SIGRC).

This system is structured in layers with the aim of focusing the efforts of the organization's roles according to the type and relevance of the risks.

We have integrated climate change risks into this framework at two levels.

On the one hand, transition risks are addressed at the top of the pyramid as strategic risks, meaning they are directly supervised by the Board of Directors. In turn, they have been analyzed using the emerging risk methodology, which is the one we use when facing a new or familiar but evidenced under unfamiliar conditions (International Risk Governance Council).

On the other hand, physical risks are addressed as a tactical risk, with their treatment and control handled at the divisional level. These are managed from within our operations by strengthening the current plans and controls for each risk, with the aim of incorporating an integrated view of climate change and how it will impact the risks currently managed by our operations and projects, through specific diagnostics per area.



At the top layer are strategic risks, which are cross-cutting across all areas of the company and are of greatest interest to the Board of Directors, its Audit, Compensation, and Ethics Committee (ACE Committee), and the Corporate Executive Committee (CEC). Their monitoring is considered in strategic definition and decision-making processes. Next, tactical risks are operational risks of the divisions or a specific vice presidency and/or are particular to structural projects. These are the responsibility of the managers. At the base of the pyramid are process risks or specialty risks, which are managed directly by project teams.

CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY

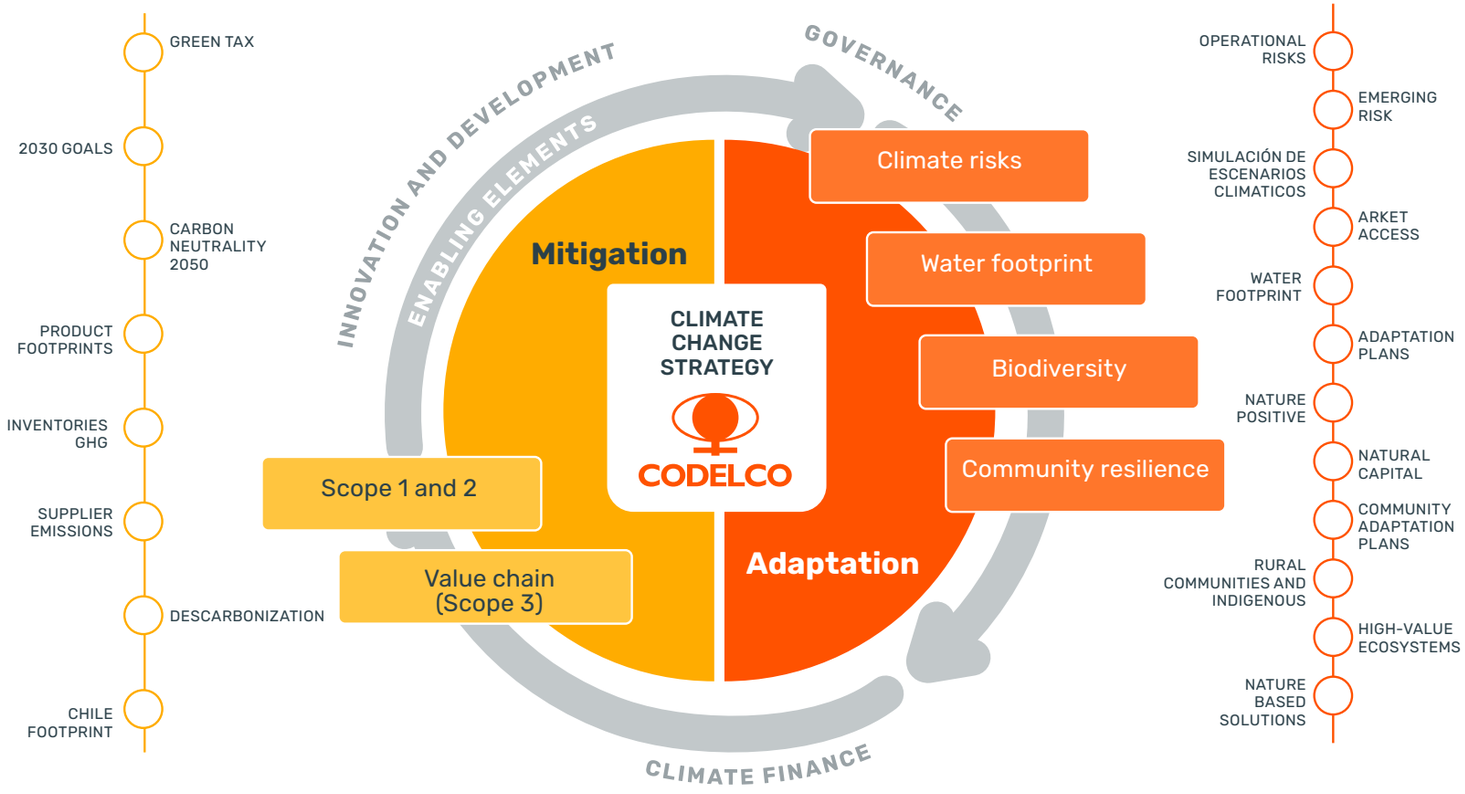
03

Climate Change Strategy

At Codelco, we have a Climate Change Strategy, which aims to provide us with an internal plan that allows us to promote responsible mining, focuses on climate change mitigation and adaptation, incorporating innovative solutions and strengthening collaboration, as well as internal capabilities to meet the expectations of the market and the territories where we operate.

This strategy is based on two essential pillars: the **mitigation** of CO2emissions from our direct operations and our value chain; and **adaptation** to the physical risks of climate change, which requires us to optimize our use of strategic resources like water and energy and to improve resilience to extreme weather events.

In terms of **mitigation**, we highlight that in 2024 we received certification for the quantification of our corporate carbon footprint from HuellaChile and certified two of our products: sulfuric acid from the El Teniente Division and cathodes from the Gabriela Mistral Division. We completed our Scope 3 measurement by adding the capital goods category, the only one we were missing to measure total indirect emissions. Furthermore, we have developed the first public-use Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions calculator designed for mining suppliers. This was a joint effort with Alta Ley and the Emissions Traceability Roundtable, promoting the decarbonization of Scope 3 emissions across our entire industry's ecosystem, and is currently part of the HuellaChile program. All these initiatives allow us to advance and track our Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions reduction targets.



Codelco decarbonization commitments

Reduce our scope 1 & 2 emissions by

70%

By 2030 compared to 2019

Reduce

25%

the intensity of emissions from our scope 3 by 2030 compared to 2023, considering strategic operational inputs

Scale to

40%

of electromobility for personnel transport by 2030, and 100% by 2040

Achieve

0

(Net Zero) carbon by 2050

As part of our Roadmap to Carbon Neutrality by 2050, we are evaluating new alternatives that will enable us to achieve these objectives. In this way, we also aim to minimize the impact of transition risks on our business, such as the Green Tax on GHG emissions from our facilities.

In terms of **adaptation**, we highlight the work that began this year with the Sustainable Minerals Institute to strengthen the resilience of each of our divisions to the impacts of climate change by supporting the design of adaptation strategies.

On the other hand, based on our Corporate Nature and Biodiversity Strategy, we have made significant progress in protecting and conserving pristine areas of our natural environment, halting and reversing biodiversity loss in our operations, in line with a Nature Positive commitment. This strategy consists of four lines of action: (1) assessment, (2) commitment, (3) transformation and (4) engagement and outreach. This year, in the assessment area, we achieved an important milestone of which we are proud: the signing of an agreement with LEMU, a pioneering platform for monitoring, visualizing, and analyzing biodiversity metrics and environmental data. We are also working on the development an Implementation Standard for Biodiversity Management that will seek to consolidate the individual efforts of each division, align environmental management under a common vision for the entire corporation, and integrate Nature-Based Solutions (NbS).

Next, our work in managing our water footprint has been framed by the Corporate Water Strategy, approved by the Board of Directors in 2023. As a corporation, our objective is to reduce the unit consumption of continental water per ton of ore treated by 60%. To achieve this, we are promoting efficiency initiatives across processes in all divisions, incorporating desalinated water into the Northern Operations processes, utilizing water from tailings deposits in the Andina and Salvador divisions, and implementing the thickening of tailings deposits in the Northern Operations.

The fourth element of the adaptation pillar is community resilience, through which we seek to generate a positive impact in the territories, strengthening their capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change. In particular, we highlight our commitment to the objectives of the Community Climate Change Adaptation Plans (PACCC), for which we are promoting the strengthening of local resilience and the reduction of vulnerability.

We recognize the role played by certain enabling elements in the successful implementation of our strategy: governance for climate change management, the development of solid technologies and innovation, and access to climate financing, the objective of which is to access resources to implement the technologies and innovations that allow us to mitigate our carbon footprint.

At Codelco, we structure **governance for climate change management** at the highest level, with the Board of Directors and its respective committees actively participating in the oversight of strategic issues related to climate change mitigation or adaptation. This responsibility is deployed through the vice presidencies with expertise in environmental matters, down to the management levels, with a focus on the Climate Action Management and Corporate Risk Management, which are responsible for gathering information and supporting the risk-receiving areas in the divisions.

In a context where the urgency to decarbonize is intensifying, it is essential that the advancement of **technologies** that mitigate the carbon footprint be accelerated with the same determination. For this reason, one of our five pillars of innovation is decarbonization and electromobility. To date, we have already begun preparations for the first pilot project that will incorporate electric and semi-autonomous LHD (Load Haul Dump) equipment into mining operations.

Aware of the challenge involved in scaling up technologies for decarbonization, we are studying mechanisms to access more **sources of financing**, whether through green or sustainability-linked bonds, directly through climate finance funds, or even through access to preferential markets.

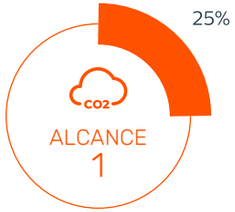
3.1 Mitigation Plan

Reducing our carbon footprint is essential to decreasing our dependence on activities that emit greenhouse gases (GHG) and, in this way, minimizing our vulnerability to the risks arising from the transition to a lower-carbon economy. In 2024, our carbon footprint[4], considering the three scopes, was 7,352 ktCO2e, with scopes 1, 2[5] and 3 representing 25%, 18% and 57% of this figure, respectively[6].

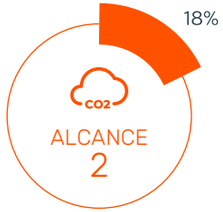
HuellaChile CUANTIFICACIÓN Gases de Efecto Invernadero

The calculation we performed, following the GHG Protocol methodology (an internationally recognized standard for measuring corporate carbon footprint), has been verified by an independent third party to ensure we are fully complying with best practices. Thanks to this, we have obtained the quantification seal from the ministerial program HuellaChile. Furthermore, we have certified the product footprint for sulfuric acid from the El Teniente Division and cathodes from the Gabriela Mistral Division.

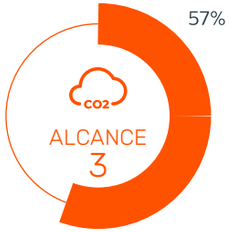
Carbon footprint 2024 / **7.352** ktCO2e



These are **direct** emissions, i.e., those generated by a company through the operation of the assets it owns or controls.



These are **indirect emissions created by the production of the energy that an organization purchases.** In Codelco's case, this corresponds to the electricity withdrawn from the National Electrical System (SEN) for its operations.



These are **indirect** emissions, which differ from Scope 2 because they are generated by customers using our company's products or caused by the suppliers of goods and services used by the Corporation.

SCOPE 3
Indirect emissions

- Goods and services
- Capital Goods
- Activities that use energy
- Transport and distribution
- Waste generated in operations
- Business travel
- Employee commuting
- Leased assets

4. All the values presented for carbon footprint correspond to the estimation for the period from January to December 2024.
5. Scope 2 has been measured using a location-based approach.
6. Details of how the calculation was made can be found in Annex 5.3.

SCOPE 1 EMISSIONS

Gases	2023 (tCO_2 eq)	2024 (tCO_2 eq)
Radomiro Tomic	571.797	499.457
Chuquicamata	344.880	356.092
Ministro Hales	299.970	336.029
Salvador	138.965	216.437
Andina	130.152	130.950
El Teniente	118.558	126.091
Gabriela Mistral	116.244	118.247
Ventanas	75.953	58.003
Total direct emissions	**1.796.519**	**1.841.307**

SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS

Location	2023 (tCO_2 eq)	2024 (tCO_2 eq)
Chuquicamata	478.269	401.109
Radomiro Tomic	174.835	118.794
Ministro Hales	130.806	111.657
Gabriela Mistral	97.507	79.895
Salvador	76.409	61.995
Andina	191.942	171.966
Ventanas	52.645	22.844
El Teniente	454.452	382.528
Total Indirect Emissions	**1.656.866**	**1.350.787**

SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS

Category	Category name	2023 (tCO_2 eq)	2024 (tCO_2 eq)
1	Goods and services purchased	848.406	1.042.256
2	Capital goods	-	109.569
3	Fuel and energy-related activities	491.311	454.671
4	Upstream transportation and distribution	498.166	525.169
5	Waste treatment and disposal	84.580	23.200
6	Business travel	10.199	14.124
7	Employee commuting	152.999	151.851
9	Downstream transport and distribution	99.520	62.134
10	Processing of products sold	1.645.813	1.542.994
15	Investments	241.235	234.164
	Total indirect emissions from the value chain	**4.072.229**	**4.160.132**

During the 2024 emissions inventory estimation process, we implemented methodological improvements that were reflected in several Scope 3 categories, thanks to greater precision in the emission factors. In goods and services (Category 1), an increase was recorded due to specific improvements in data precision, unit standardization, the inclusion of previously unconsidered inputs, and the validation of emission factors with our suppliers.

For maritime transport (Category 4), a decrease was observed after correcting the activity level for molybdenum products. The adjustment in employee commuting (Categories 6 and 7) led to an increase by incorporating international flights and correcting ground transportation data for employees. Finally, in the processing of sold products (Category 10), a decrease was noted as a result of an update to customer processing factors, which were disaggregated by country and client type, thereby improving the quality of the information used.

The results of the annual Scope 3 emissions inventory reflect the methodological improvements suggested by the highest national and international standards (GHG Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions (2013); ICMM Scope 3 Emissions Accounting and Reporting Guidance (2024); Methodological Guide for Scope 3 Emissions in the Copper Industry (Mesa Trazabilidad Corporación Alta Ley, 2024).

Our Scope 1 emissions intensity during 2024 was 1.39 tCO2/TMF, representing a 2% increase compared to 2023. At the same time, the Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity for 2024 was 2.40 tCO2e/TMF, a decrease of 7.8% relative to 2023. This is due to a nearly 20% drop in the emission factor of the National Electrical System (SEN).

	2023			2024		
Total GHG emissions	**Value**	**Selected parameter**	**Ratio de intensidad**	**Value**	**Selected parameter**	**Intensity ratio**
Range 1	**1.796.519**	Fine copper production, FMT	1,36	**1.841.307**	Fine copper production, FMT	1,39
Scope 2	**1.656.866**	Fine copper production, FMT	1,25	**1.350.787**	Fine copper production, FMT	1,02
Scope 3	**4.072.229**	Fine copper production, FMT	3,07	**4.160.132**	Fine copper production, FMT	3,13

At Codelco, we have adopted the carbon neutrality commitments made by the ICMM as our own:

- Publicly and transparently **report** our scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions.
- **To Declare** a Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction target.
- **Align ourselves** with the GHG Protocol.
- **Accelerate** our action to reduce Scope 3 emissions.

The **mitigation** pillar of our climate change strategy considers managing emissions from all three scopes of the footprint. To this end, we have a **roadmap for carbon neutrality by 2050**, which includes the following activities:

- **Identification of emission sources** and baseline, together with an emissions projection.
- **Assessment of the cost-efficiency** of our decarbonization through the implementation of short-, medium-, and long-term measures.
- **Projection** of low-carbon trajectory scenarios.

We also have a **Scope 3 Emissions Management Strategy**, which focuses on: (1) measurement: standardized and traceable, allowing us to define reduction aspirations and targets; and (2) collaboration and management to:

- **Encourage our strategic suppliers** to reduce their Scope 1 and 2 emissions, promoting innovation and circularity.
- **Promote the decarbonization** of the transportation of our products and people.
- **Collaborate with our subsidiaries** and affiliates on their emissions reduction strategies.
- **Explore opportunities** with our customers around low-carbon value chains.

In recent years, we have made significant progress. This includes achieving 100% Scope 3 measurement in all 10 categories applicable to Codelco, collaborating with Alta Ley to create a calculation tool for suppliers, and committing to two targets for managing these types of emissions.

Specific initiatives by scope are detailed in the following sections.

3.1.1. Scope 1 and 2 emissions

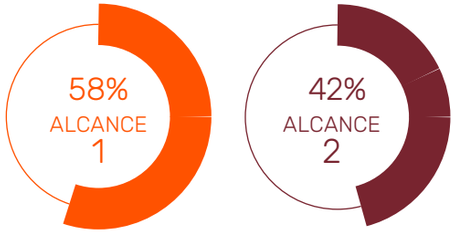
In 2024, our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions totaled 3,192 ktCO2, of which 58% corresponded to direct emissions (Scope 1) and 42% to indirect emissions associated with electricity consumption (Scope 2). The divisions with the highest emissions are Chuquicamata, Radomiro Tomic, and El Teniente.

In line with our 2030 sustainability commitments, launched in 2021, we set out to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by up to 70% compared to 2019 levels. To achieve this, a key strategic step was developing a Roadmap for Carbon Neutrality by 2050. This roadmap has been broken down operationally to create a portfolio of projects that will drive each division's progress toward emissions reduction.

Through our Roadmap, we are evaluating various decarbonization options for Scope 1. These include, for example, the migration to electromobility in underground mining and reducing emissions from HAUL TRUCKS (CAEX) (high-tonnage extraction trucks), given their high energy demand and operational relevance.

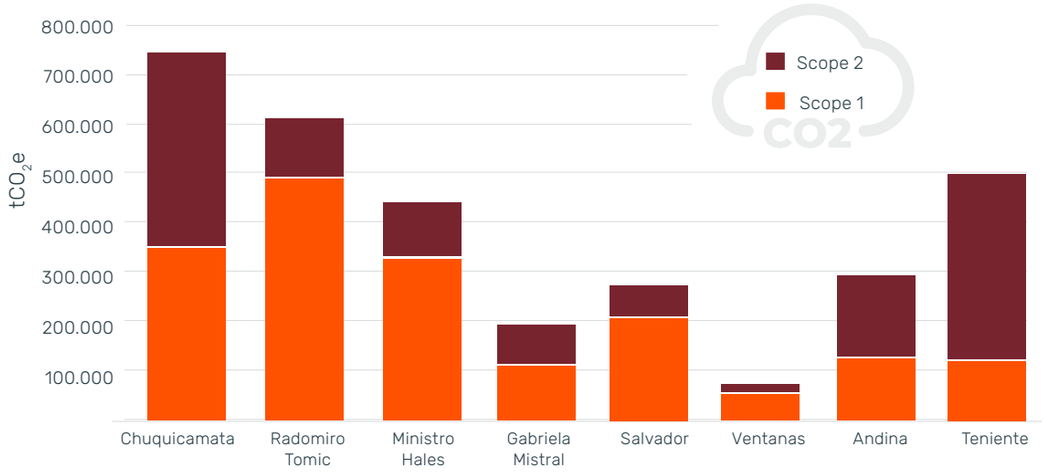
Through the Roadmap, we are evaluating different decarbonization options for scope 1. these, the migration to electromobility in underground mining and the reduction of emissions from HAUL TRUCKS stand out.

Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions totaled
3.192 ktCO$_2$e



For the latter, technological development at an international level involves a joint effort among technology developers, associations focused on collaboration and sustainability (ICMM), and mining companies. Currently, the technology to massively decarbonize HAUL TRUCK emissions is in the technology validation stage. Therefore, we are closely monitoring the timelines for its potential incorporation into our production processes.

EMISSIONS PROFILE BY DIVISION



Source: ESG Data Book, Codelco.

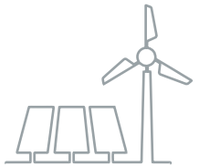
These advancements not only bring us closer to our climate goals but also prepare us to proactively respond to emerging regulations, such as the Green Tax in Chile—which taxes CO2 emissions from fixed sources in intensive sectors—or the Framework Law on Climate Change.

Regarding our Scope 2 emissions, derived from electricity consumption, we continue to deepen the incorporation of renewable energies, clean technologies, and energy efficiency across the Corporation, with the goal of significantly reducing our GHG emissions.

In 2024, with the awarding of two contracts for electricity supply using renewable energy, we **ensure a 100% clean energy matrix by 2030.**

STRATEGIC INITIATIVE

The strategic initiatives mentioned above are detailed below.

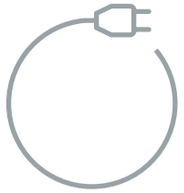


100%
Clean energy matrix
Clean

Proposed solution	Expected impact	What we have achieved this year:
Gradual replacement of all Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) towards renewable sources	• Reduction of approximately **2,780,000 tons of CO_2 per year**, by switching all electricity supply contracts to renewable sources. • **Less exposure to regulatory changes** that could lead to higher costs due to possible increases in carbon emissions taxes. • **Adjustment of contracts** to Codelco's future consumption. • Adjustment to new conditions in the **Chilean energy market**. • **Optimization of operating costs** through the incorporation of energy efficiency initiatives.	In our efforts to reduce our Scope 2 carbon footprint, we have **renewable energy contracts**: • In 2023, we extended our contract to supply **thermal and solar energy to the Gabriela Mistral Division**. • **200 MW of renewable energy** for the Chuquicamata Division. • **1.6 TWh/year of renewable energy** for the Ministro Hales and Radomiro Tomic Divisions from 2026 to 2040. • **Award of an additional 1.5 TWh/year of renewable energy** to supply the remaining divisions from 2026 onwards.
Seek to replace Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) as soon as possible		
Additionally, initiatives for energy efficiency will be incorporated into high consumption processes for all divisions.		

This ensures a 100% clean energy supply by 2030

STRATEGIC INITIATIVE



Electromobility in underground mines

Proposed solution	Expected impact	What we have achieved this year:
Collaboration with Supply Management and Innovation Management to capture the value of electromobility in a timely manner **Knowledge transfer from companies with experience in electromobility in underground mines for the development and transfer of engineering capabilities**	• **Reduction** equivalent to per year through the incorporation of emission-free technologies for transport vehicles. • **Potential savings** through optimization of engineering equipment and lower operating and maintenance costs. • Positioning Codelco as a **leader in the technological transformation** of underground equipment. • New mining operation standard, **improving staff safety and well-being by reducing temperature**, noise, and pollution in confined areas. • Development of local capacities and regulations. • Developing skills in **local suppliers with the potential** to provide more complex services, both on site and in projects.	• **We added 250 electric buses to the company,** creating the largest fleet of its kind in the Chilean mining industry. • We have developed an ambitious industrial validation plan focused on **100% electric mining equipment and decarbonization technologies. In 2024**, we awarded the first contract for the industrial validation of a fully battery-powered LHD machine, which will operate semi-autonomously at our El Teniente mine. • With the goal of advancing the electrification process in our underground operations, we have initiated a long-term collaboration with two of the country's most prestigious universities: Universidad de Chile and Pontificia Universidad Católica. This joint effort will establish the foundations for **a safe and competitive electrical operation in our underground mines.**

STRATEGIC INITIATIVE

Reduction of emissions in HAUL TRUCKS

Proposed solution	Expected impact	What we have achieved this year:
Gradual implementation of technology that allows for the reduction of HAUL TRUCK emissions with low investment.	• **We expect to reduce** our emissions from HAUL TRUCKS by incorporating technological improvements into their engines. • Optimization of operating and maintenance costs.	• We are participating in the ICMM's Innovation for Cleaner, Safer Vehicles (ICSV) group to explore decarbonization alternatives for HAUL TRUCK operations. Specifically, a portfolio of pilot projects for the five-year period has been consolidated. This will allow us to evaluate different future technological scenarios. These initiatives will enable us to implement the **necessary changes to achieve a cleaner operation.** • In 2023, we advanced with tests of the first 100% electric LHD in South America. For this year, we expect to test the on-site performance of the first electric and semi-autonomous LHD, which was imported from Finland in January.
Prospecting for technologies and participation in mining consortiums		
Implement training programs to raise awareness of energy efficiency aspects, focusing on HAUL TRUCKS.		
search for and implementation of innovative solutions that complement non-invasive technologies incorporated, such as hydraulic systems, trolleys, etc.		

Considering the results for 2024, **we have reduced our scope 1 and 2 emissions by 27% compared to 2019**[7] and are on track to meet our goal of reducing emissions by up to 70% by 2030.

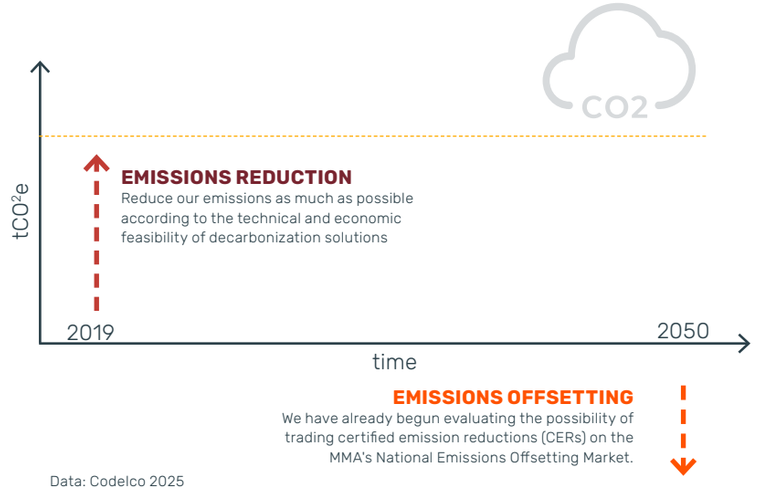
To date, we have made progress in our commitment to reducing emissions without incurring additional costs.

Beyond our commitment to reduce emissions by the end of the decade, we have taken on the global challenge of **achieving net-zero carbon emissions by 2050**, in line with the ICMM.

We know that this challenge requires us to make decisions about how we are going to address it, complementing emissions reductions emissions with offsetting.

As part of our Roadmap to Carbon Neutrality by 2050, we will develop an offsetting strategy to neutralize Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions that are difficult to abate. This aligns with the recommendations of the ICMM and organizations such as the Science-Based Target initiative (SBTi) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC). These bodies urge companies **to prioritize mitigation over offsetting**, avoid an excessive reliance on the latter—which exposes them to market and price fluctuation risks—and, at the same time, ensure that absolute reductions align with an ambitious climate trajectory.

Achieving net-zero emissions can be achieved through various strategies that emphasize emissions reductions and, toward the end of the period, the use of certified emissions reductions (CERs). Most organizations, especially industrial ones, will find it difficult to achieve net-zero emissions reductions in the medium term, so they will need to consider offsetting as an alternative.



Data: Codelco 2025

According to our projections, by 2030 our absolute Scope 1 emissions could increase by approximately 34.4% due to the growth of the Radomiro Tomic Division pit, the expansion of operations at the Gabriela Mistral and El Teniente Divisions, new projects such as chlorinated leaching at the Radomiro Tomic Division, and logistical and operational changes, among other reasons.

As part of the development of our Roadmap for Carbon Neutrality by 2050, we are evaluating the incorporation of an internal carbon price (ICP). This tool will allow us to incorporate a present value of carbon into the evaluation of our projects, manage the external risk of increased emissions pricing, and incorporate sustainability criteria into investment decision-making.

Internal carbon price:
"An internally developed estimated cost of carbon emissions, which can be used as a planning tool to help identify revenue opportunities and risks, incentivize increased energy efficiency to reduce costs, and guide capital investment decisions."

7. Las emisiones de nuestro año base (2019) son:
- Alcance 1: 1.609.711 tCO_2e
- Alcance 2: 2.784.050 tCO_2e

3.1.2 Scope 3, value chain emissions

Managing Scope 3 emissions represents one of the greatest challenges for the mining and metals industry, as there is no direct control over the activities that generate them. Therefore, the active collaboration with our customers and suppliers is essential.

At the end of 2024, Codelco's Board of Directors approved the **Scope 3 Emissions Management Strategy**, which sets out not only public commitments and targets for reducing emissions, but also a strategic roadmap for managing each material category. We therefore accept responsibility for the fact that more than 50% of our total footprint comes from this scope.

This strategy consists of three strategic pillars:

Measure

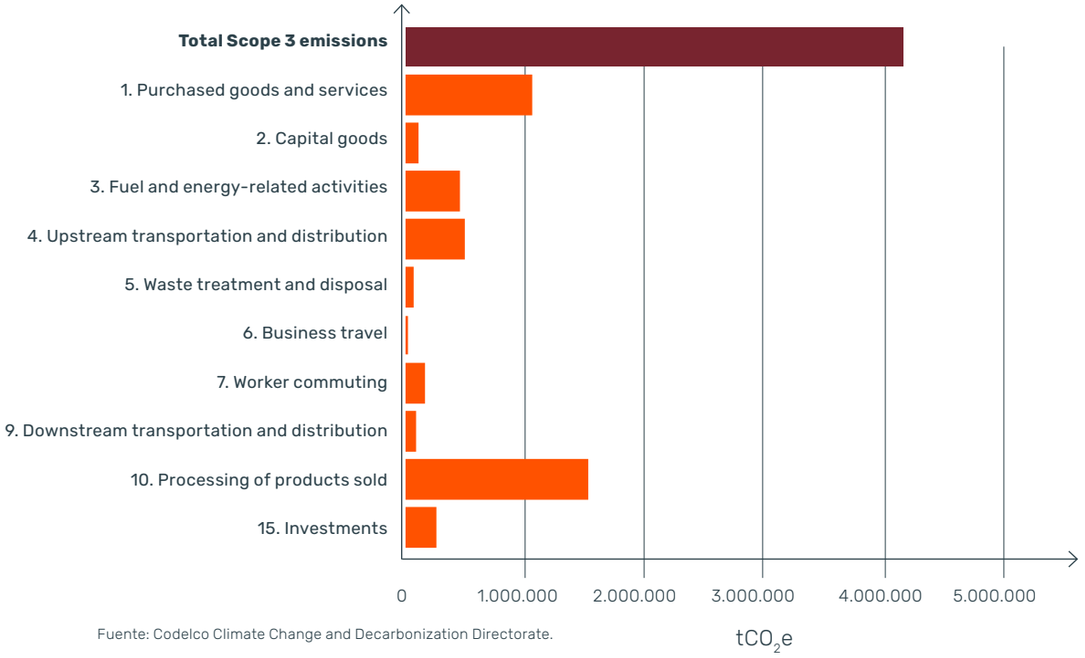
Having calculation tools that use high-quality data, aiming for measurements that progressively increase their accuracy.

Collaborate and manage

Work together with our suppliers and strategic customers to move towards decarbonization of scope 3, identifying opportunities for collaboration that allows both parties to minimize our impact

Setting Goals

Commit to managing our Scope 3 emissions, both through specific reduction targets and through management strategies to those categories in which we have less capacity to influence.



Fuente: Codelco Climate Change and Decarbonization Directorate.

Of the 15 Scope 3 categories, we measure the 10 that are applicable to Codelco. Within each of them, we have prioritized the highest-emitting activities based on their materiality to our operations. The strategic management path for each category will depend on the impact we can generate.

Categories 1, 3, 5, 6, and 7 are areas where the decisions we make can have a direct impact on emissions. Categories 2, 4, 9, and 15 are areas where we can form alliances and commitments with our customers and suppliers. Meanwhile, in Category 10, we will seek to generate leadership, share knowledge, and influence best practices within the industry.

This year, we committed to reducing the emissions intensity of our Scope 3 by 25% by 2030 compared to 2023. These indirect emissions represent 57% of our total emissions and range from those generated before inputs arrive at our operations—such as material transport and supplier services—to those produced after our products are processed by customers.

To advance toward this goal, we will strengthen our relationship with key suppliers, allowing us to reduce the carbon footprint from critical inputs like explosives, refractories, and lubricants. We will also foster joint innovation with customers to promote low-emission operations

During 2024 and 2025, the joint work among the Vice Presidencies of Corporate Affairs and Sustainability, Supply, Commercialization, and the divisions has been fundamental. This collaboration has enabled us to identify strategic suppliers and customers for decarbonization and to incorporate internal mechanisms that promote low-emission contracts.

Our Supplier Segmentation Model evaluates criteria grouped into 6 dimensions, which include sustainability and innovation and development. Both dimensions are necessary for decarbonization. For our suppliers to be considered low-risk, a minimum requirement is that these dimensions have a medium-high or high score. The criteria evaluated within these dimensions include carbon footprint, water footprint, circular economy, innovation plan, and spending on research, development, and innovation activities.

The criteria evaluated within these dimensions include: carbon footprint, water footprint, circular economy, innovation plan, and spending on research, development, and innovation activities. To achieve the highest score in carbon footprint, a supplier's footprint must not only be measured but also have the quantification seal from the HuellaChile program. With this, we aim to encourage good practices by urging our suppliers to measure and verify their carbon footprint.

To monitor our progress toward this ambitious goal, we have developed the first free, public-use GHG emissions calculator designed for mining suppliers. This was a joint effort with Alta Ley and was supported by the Association of Mining Industrial Suppliers (Aprimin) and the National Mining Society (Sonami). This calculator aligns with global standards such as the GHG Protocol and the guidelines of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM). In 2024, it was even implemented within the Ministry of the Environment's HuellaChile program.

A second commitment we have made is to fully electrify our workforce transportation vehicles by 2040, with a 40% target by 2030.

In 2024, the Salvador Division converted 100% of its bus fleet to electric, and the Radomiro Tomic Division incorporated 65 of these vehicles. Including the electric vehicles already in the Chuquicamata, Andina, and El Teniente divisions, we now have a total of 250 electric buses in operation,

We recognize that other points in our value chain (Scope 3) are also high in emissions, such as maritime transport. While we do not yet have a specific goal for the reduction of these emissions, we are already implementing actions to manage them. We are monitoring the technological development of vessels that use alternative fuels and are reviewing our logistics model and commercial strategy in search of options that involve a smaller carbon footprint.

"We have agreed with Enaex to use explosives with blue ammonium nitrate at the Radomiro Tomic Division. **This explosive has a 40% lower carbon footprint** in its manufacturing compared to traditional formulas. We are the first operation in the world to use this product."

3.2 Adaptation Plan

The adaptation pillar of our climate change strategy aims to strengthen the resilience of our processes, assets, and communities against the physical risks generated by climate change. This is achieved by incorporating concrete measures that allow us to anticipate, prepare for, and respond in a timely manner to its impacts. In this way, we not only seek to ensure our operational continuity but also to contribute to the well-being of the communities and ecosystems we share.

To fulfill our purpose, we have structured our work around four pillars:

Climate change physical risks

Acute physical climate change risks, such as floods, heat waves, or storm surges, could damage our infrastructure or affect the continuity of our operations, for which we are preparing.

We are working to strengthen the resilience of Codelco and all its divisions by developing a tool that allows the creation and simulation of future climate scenarios, thus supporting the design of effective adaptation strategies.

Biodiversity

Increasing the resilience of the habitats where we operate is fundamental to our operation, not only to contributing positively to nature, but also to ensure the ecosystem services it provides us.

Our Corporate Nature and Biodiversity Strategy aims to actively contribute to a Positive Nature by managing risks and reducing impacts associated with the mining business.

Water footprint

Water is a strategic resource for our operations, which is threatened by climate change. Therefore, its efficient use is essential for the sustainability of our business.

Our Corporate Water Resources Strategy recognizes climate change as one of the main threats.

For this reason, it seeks opportunities to address this threat by accessing new sources, creating an innovative environment, and aligning ourselves with the best industry standards.

Through this strategy, we seek to use water in a way that is socially equitable, environmentally sustainable, and economically beneficial.

Community resilience

Codelco recognizes that climate change affects our operations and the territories where we operate. Addressing it collaboratively strengthens the resilience of the territories and contributes to local development in a balanced and sustainable manner.

Establish institutional, social, and urban infrastructure capacities for emergency preparedness and response, in line with GISTM, ICMM, and Copper Mark. and TCFD, is part of what we have set out to develop within the framework of the adaptation of our mining business.

3.2.1. Physical climate change

We recognize that effective adaptation to climate change requires strengthening our ability to anticipate and respond to physical risks that threaten our operations.

Complementary to the information provided in Chapter 2 on climate risk management, we have previously implemented various actions to strengthen the resilience of operations, including:

FOREST FIRE PREVENTION PLANS

Emergency brigades are activated during the summer months, when the likelihood of such events occurring increases.

CONTINGENCY PLANS

We address events such as storm surges by using alternative ports, transitory warehouses, and stocking up on supplies—including sulfuric acid and fuels—to cover potential supply shortages for a period of time.

WATER STORAGE SYSTEMS AND CONTINGENCY PLANS

When there is a shortage of water resources, for droughts and water supply cuts due to extreme weather events.

Our tailings management plan as a contribution to climate resilience of resilience

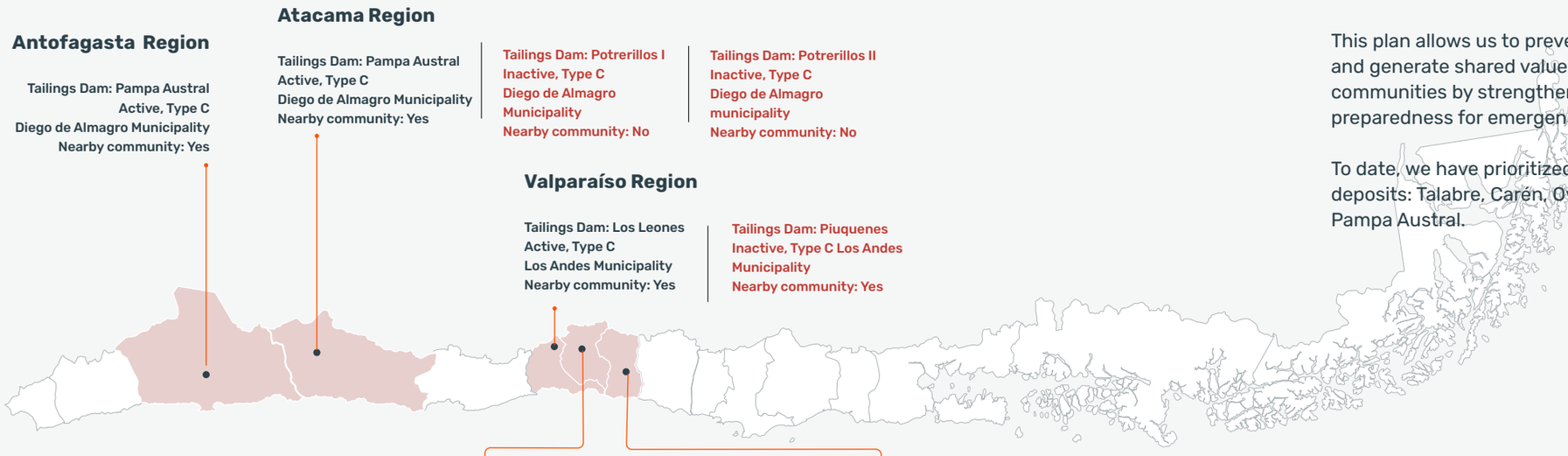
Tailings management takes on special relevance in a climate change environment due to the increase in extreme events, such as heavy rains or prolonged droughts, which can compromise the physical and operational stability of the deposits.

One of the main components of our adaptation strategy is the new Sustainability and Safety Standard for Tailings Dumps, which is aligned with the ICMM's Global Standard for Tailings Management (GISTM).

Through this standard, we seek to ensure the physical and chemical stability of the deposits, strengthen community confidence through access to online information, and guarantee that our facilities operate under the highest safety standards, regardless of changing weather conditions.

Key actions include:

1. Online stability monitoring of 100% of tailings facilities.
2. Infiltration control to prevent groundwater contamination.
3. Sulfate reduction in RIL.



This plan allows us to prevent risks and generate shared value with nearby communities by strengthening their preparedness for emergencies.

To date, we have prioritized our four main deposits: Talabre, Carén, Ovejería, and Pampa Austral.

In 2020, the Sustainable Development Management created the "Methodological Guide for Climate Change Adaptation Studies at Codelco," an internal document designed to guide the development of action plans in response to climate vulnerabilities, with a special focus on water resources.

Then, from 2023 to date, we have been deepening our understanding, diagnosis, and comprehension of the climate threats that could impact our operations, converging our efforts in the current work to develop a tool that quantifies and maps exposure to physical climate risks in order to then identify adaptation measures and strengthen resilience.

3.2.2 Nature

Increasing the resilience of the habitats where we operate is fundamental to our business, both to contribute positively to nature and to ensure the ecosystem services it provides us.

In 2024, we took a key step by adhering to the ICMM's new Nature Position Statement, committing to:

- **Protect and conserve pristine areas of our natural environment:** do not mine or explore on World Heritage sites and respect all legally designated protected areas.

- **Halting biodiversity loss in our operations:** achieving at least zero net biodiversity loss at all mine sites at closure, compared to the 2020 baseline year.

- **Collaborate across value chains:** develop initiatives and partnerships that halt and reverse nature loss throughout supply and distribution chains.

- **Restore and enhance landscapes:** around operations through local partnerships, even with indigenous peoples, land-connected peoples, and local communities.

- **Catalyze broader change:** act to change the fundamental systems that contribute to nature loss and foster opportunities for its recovery.

Our commitment is based on the conviction that it is possible to develop responsible mining that actively contributes to the conservation of ecosystems.

Our **Corporate Nature and Biodiversity Strategy** aims to actively contribute to Nature Positive by managing risks and reducing impacts associated with the mining business. The strategy is structured around four lines of action: Assessment, Commitment, Transformation, and Engagement and Outreach.

Nature Positive is a global goal that seeks to halt and reverse the loss of nature by 2030, using 2020 as a baseline, and achieve its full recovery by 2050.

First, the Assessment line of action seeks to gain an in-depth understanding of our impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities related to nature. This is done through ecological studies around our operations and a robust measurement and monitoring system.
The results of this line of action are:

- The establishment of the baseline state of nature by 2020.
- The consolidation of the analysis of impacts and dependencies.
- The measurement of operational effects on nature

This year, we signed an agreement with LEMU, a pioneering platform for monitoring, visualizing, and analyzing biodiversity metrics and environmental data. This agreement will enable us to develop a technical collaboration pilot plan that will use LEMU Atlas to strengthen our knowledge and tracking capabilities of the natural environment in our operational areas. This agreement represents an innovative collaboration, in line with global challenges in biodiversity and the digital transformation of the industry.

In terms of commitments, the agreement establishes the principle of Net Zero Loss (NNL) management and sets future goals for net nature gain, incorporating the Mitigation Hierarchy from the early stages of the mining cycle. During the year, we worked on:

- Defining a commitment to Nature Positive.
- Designing operational mechanisms that advance us toward the NNL target in our operations.

The Transformation line aims to incorporate nature management as a structural variable in our decision-making processes, thereby strengthening its value and reducing its loss. To this end:

- An Implementation Standard for Biodiversity Management is currently being developed, applicable to all phases of the mining cycle.

- This standard consolidates the progress of the first three lines of action and includes commitments related to protected areas, mitigation guides, operational guidelines, and monitoring and disclosure procedures for the Nature Strategy.

Net No Loss (NNL) is the point at which project-related impacts are balanced by measures from the Mitigation Hierarchy, so that there is no loss of biodiversity.

The Standard will seek to consolidate the individual efforts of each division, aligning environmental management under a common vision for the entire Corporation. This document will establish strategic challenges for the different phases of the mining cycle: projects, operations, and mine closure.

One of the main challenges is to integrate the variable of nature and biodiversity from the planning stage of future projects, thereby creating conditions for greater operational adaptability and compliance with current and future environmental regulations. Similarly, mine closure must incorporate a Nature-based Solutions (NbS) approach, seeking not only to mitigate impacts but also to add environmental value to the territories where we operate.
Finally, in the Outreach and Disclosure line of action, we aim to strengthen the transparency, traceability, and legitimacy of our management through a clear and accessible disclosure of results and projects. We also foster a close relationship with the territories and their communities, promoting spaces for stakeholder participation and integration in nature management.

Nature-based Solutions (NbS) are actions for the conservation, restoration, and sustainable management of ecosystems that enable carbon capture, emission reduction, and increased climate resilience.

In this way, aware of the ecological diversity that characterizes our eight divisions—from mountain range to sea ecosystems, in desert, salt flat, glacier, and wetland areas—we recognize that we have a unique opportunity to generate environmental value. This strengthens our resilience to climate change, contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and solidifies our position as a benchmark for responsible mining.

Lastly, we highlight our participation in the ICMM's Nature and Circular Economy working groups, where we are leading from Chile the adoption of global practices to maximize the mining sector's contribution to a nature-positive future.

These efforts respond to the strategic need to manage nature and biodiversity at Codelco, not only as a response to business risks but also as a source of opportunities. Proactively managing our impacts allows us to ensure operational continuity, facilitate project enablement, strengthen our reputational and relational capital, and be a relevant actor in contributing to the biodiversity of the territories in which we are present.

Board visit to Maitenes Campiche wetland

Northern Operations Initiatives

Practice	Description	Objective	Impact
Tree barrier in Chiu-Chiu	Agreement with the Indigenous Community of San Francisco de Chiu-Chiu to create a tree barrier between the community and the Talabre Tailings Dam.	Reduction of particulate matter emissions and improvement of air quality in the locality.	Control of particulate matter, improving air quality in Chiu-Chiu.
Loa Biodiversity and Conservation Center	Support for the creation of the first center for the preservation of endemic fauna in northern Chile, with an initial focus on the Loa frog.	Reproduce and conserve endangered endemic species.	Permits are being processed with SAG, partnerships are being formed, and the first Loa frogs are already being bred in captivity.
Foundation for the Sustainability of the Little Tern	Active participation in a foundation that seeks to reconcile the industrial development of Mejillones with the conservation of the lesser black-backed gull.	Conserve protected species in areas of high industrial activity.	Support for research, implementation of technical measures, and environmental education in local communities.
Quebrada Ojo de Opache Sanctuary	Creation of a 351-hectare sanctuary to protect biodiversity and archaeological and paleontological heritage, including species such as the Loa frog and the Loa silverside.	Preserving a critical ecosystem with endangered species and high heritage value.	Protection of endemic species and the natural, cultural, and scientific heritage of northern Chile.
Restoration of the Sapunta Wetland	Environmental management and restoration plan for the high Andean grasslands in compliance with RCA 2603/2005.	Restore ecological functions and vegetation in impacted areas.	Recovery of high Andean habitats that are key to local biodiversity.
Native flora reproduction center and nursery	Development of a center to reproduce and conserve native plant species in the area in conjunction with Radomiro Tomic.	Strengthen the revegetation and recovery of endemic species.	Increase in the availability of native plant species for restoration plans.
Environmental mitigation hierarchy	Systematic application of avoiding, minimizing, restoring, and compensating for impacts on biodiversity as part of the assessment and planning process.	Reduce impacts from the design of operational projects.	Alignment with good environmental practices and sustainability standards.

Chuquicamata Division Initiatives

Practice	Description	Objective	Impact
Implementation of mitigation hierarchy	Application of the principle of avoiding, minimizing, restoring, and compensating for negative impacts on biodiversity, including critical habitats and endangered species.	Manage environmental impacts using a hierarchical approach to conserve biodiversity.	Reduction of impact on sensitive ecosystems and alignment with international sustainability standards.
Landscape project and technified irrigation	Development of landscaping and efficient irrigation in green areas of the operation to improve the quality of the environment and optimize water use.	Improve the immediate environment of the operation and promote the efficient use of resources.	Contribute to a positive perception of the environment and responsible use of water resources.
Measures in the Central Chemical Laboratory	Infrastructure adaptations and procedures to avoid impact on wildlife and flora during the transfer and operation of the laboratory.	Prevent negative impacts on biodiversity during logistical activities.	Minimization of risks to species and ecosystems near critical facilities.
Prevention of wildlife entering facilities	Design and implementation of barriers and protocols to prevent wildlife from entering operational areas.	Reduce risks to wildlife and prevent incidents in risk areas.	Protection of species and improvement in the coexistence between operations and their natural environment.
Pampa Biodiversity Center	Creation of an educational, restoration, and conservation center in the former School 44, with an emphasis on desert flora and fauna.	Promote environmental education and restore native species and ecosystems.	Valuing local natural heritage and increasing knowledge and commitment to biodiversity.

Air injection tunnels for the Chuquicamata Underground Mine Project

Gabriela Mistral Division Initiatives

Practice	Description	Objective	Impact
Germplasm rescue program	Rescue of germplasm from native species such as Adesmia atacamensis and Cistanthe salsoloide, with transplantation to areas with similar ecological conditions.	Safeguarding the genetic variability of plant species in the sector.	Conserve genetic diversity and mitigate the loss of native species.
Species relocation program	Planned relocation of native species for preservation in areas with compatible characteristics, prior to interventions in the territory.	Preventing biodiversity loss due to habitat intervention.	Protect plant species through management prior to operational impacts.
Flora and Fauna Monitoring Plan	Periodic inspections of flora and fauna to assess ecosystem conditions and detect variations resulting from mining operations.	Early identification of changes and taking preventive or corrective decisions.	Availability of up-to-date and timely information for environmental management.
Replacement of HDPE liners in ponds	Replacement of covers to prevent wildlife from coming into contact with hazardous chemical solutions present in water bodies.	Reduce the risk of wildlife mortality due to accidental contact.	Improve operational risk control and direct protection of local wildlife.
Environmental contingency prevention plan	Systematic application of avoiding, minimizing, restoring, and compensating impacts on biodiversity as part of the assessment and planning process.	Reduce the probability and magnitude of accidental impacts on the environment.	Increased capacity to respond to and protect the ecosystem in the event of operational emergencies.

Minister Hales Division Initiatives

Practice	Description	Objective	Impact
Publication of environmental monitoring results.	Regular and transparent reporting of environmental monitoring results to the competent authorities.	Compliance with regulations and guaranteeing the environmental traceability of operations.	Strengthening environmental transparency and public access to relevant information.
Compensation for loss of lake habitat	Measures to compensate for the loss of lake habitat in Laguna Inka Coya through the implementation of projects of equivalent environmental value.	Restore ecological functions associated with disturbed habitats.	Conservation of biodiversity and compensatory restoration in the affected watershed.
Replenishment of water flows for the Inka Coya lagoon	Replenishment of water flows and continuous monitoring of the hydrological system in the Salar del Carmen basin.	Protect the aquatic ecosystem and mitigate impacts from water use.	Better water management and protection of vulnerable high Andean wetlands.
Contingency plan for drilling	Implementation of perimeter fences and emergency measures to prevent impacts on fauna and flora during drilling.	Prevent accidental damage to biodiversity during exploration campaigns.	Reduction of operational risks to sensitive biotic components.
Certification of pest-free packaging	Certification requirement for wooden packaging, ensuring that it is free of bark and pests before entry.	Prevent the introduction of pests that could affect local biodiversity.	Protection of ecosystems against external phytosanitary threats.
Quarterly monitoring of flora and vegetation	Systematic program to monitor vegetation cover, species present, and ecosystem conditions every three months.	Evaluate the evolution of ecological variables in the area of influence.	Up-to-date information enabling timely and effective environmental management decisions.

Radomiro Tomic Division Initiatives

Practice	Description	Objective	Impact
Reproduction of Solanum sitiens (tomatillo)	Propagation of local populations of Solanum sitiens by seed, through cultivation in nurseries.	Compensate for the intervention of specimens due to the division's works.	Obtain new specimens as compensation for individuals affected by DRT works.
Plan for the rescue and relocation of native flora	Rescue of native species in areas affected by the project and their transfer to ecologically compatible areas.	Prevent the loss of endemic plant species during the development of new works.	Actively conserve species through relocation and post-intervention monitoring.
Measures to protect flora along power lines	Adaptation of the route and application of measures to minimize the impact on flora when installing new power lines.	Reduce the impact on sensitive vegetation during energy infrastructure works.	Less impact on plant habitats and environmental compliance in electrical connection works.
Prevention of pest entry through packaging	Requirement for suppliers to ensure that wooden packaging is free of bark and quarantine pests.	Prevent the introduction of exotic insects or fungi that could affect biodiversity.	Reduction of the risk of impact by foreign pathogens on the local ecosystem.
Measures to protect fauna at auxiliary dock	Design and implementation of measures to avoid impacts on marine and coastal species during the construction of the auxiliary pier.	Mitigate the impact on marine biodiversity during works in coastal areas.	Reduction of risks to coastal fauna and compliance with maritime environmental standards.
Brine discharge with environmental monitoring	Implementation of a continuous monitoring system for physicochemical variables in brine discharges into the environment.	Control and minimize the impact of saline effluents on the ecosystem.	Responsible management of liquid waste and protection of water receiving bodies.
Restoration of altered landforms	Program for the morphological restoration of slopes and landforms affected by operations, including revegetation.	Restore the balance of the natural landscape affected by mining activities.	Visual and ecological restoration of areas affected by mining or construction works

Initiatives Salvador Division

Practice	Description	Objective	Impact
Protection of the Pedernales Salt Flat	Implementation of a recovery and monitoring plan for the ecosystem characteristics of 60 hectares of high Andean wetlands, and enhancement of 175 hectares of non-zonal terrestrial aquatic vegetation systems (SVAHT)	Preserve the water and vegetation resources of the Salar de Pedernales, Piedra Parada, and Laguna, as well as nearby streams and the southern headwaters of the La Ola River.	Conservation of high Andean ecosystems and mitigation the environmental impact of mining operations.
Monitoring of high Andean fauna	Implementation of annual monitoring of guanacos and vicuñas in the Southern Pampa.	Evaluate the presence and behavior of species in their natural habitat.	Generation of data for wildlife conservation and management.
Monitoring of the Hornby's storm petrel (Hydrobates hornbyi)	Environmental monitoring of nesting sites and protection of this species in the area of influence of the mining operation.	Protect the population of sea swallows in their breeding sites.	Contribution to the conservation of a species of high ecological value.
Implementation of mitigation hierarchy	Application of the stages of avoiding, minimizing, restoring, and compensating for environmental impacts as a comprehensive management strategy.	Reduce impacts on biodiversity from the design stage of projects.	Strengthening preventive environmental management and compliance with regulatory commitments.
Rajo Inca technical committee	Ongoing coordination with public services and communities to address social and environmental aspects of the Rajo Inca project.	Generate collaborative solutions to the socio-environmental challenges of the project context.	Improvement of community relations and greater effectiveness in the management of environmental impacts.
Risk management for wildlife transit	Implementation of information and signage measures to prevent road accidents involving wildlife.	Reduce the risk of wildlife being run over during the project's development.	Protection of wildlife species and strengthening of road safety in sensitive areas.

Ventanas Division Initiatives

Practice	Description	Objective	Impact
Gestión Humedal Los Maitenes-Campiche	Ecological restoration program for the wetland declared under official protection. It includes revegetation with Typha sp. bio-rolls, fauna and flora monitoring, and continuous follow-up since 2013.	Recover the wetland ecosystem and promote its conservation as an urban protected area.	Improvement of biodiversity, increase in species richness, including birds with legal protection.
Implementation of mitigation hierarchy	Application of the approach to avoid, minimize, restore, and compensate for environmental impacts in planning and operation.	Preventing and mitigating environmental impacts from the project design stage.	Reduction of negative impacts and strengthening of preventive environmental management.
Monitoring in environmental surveillance plan	Monitoring of environmental indicators in accordance with the RCA, including monitoring of air, water, soil, and biodiversity.	Comply with regulatory requirements and monitor environmental performance.	Continuously monitor risks and generate data for decision-making.
Agreement with the Ñamku Foundation	Collaboration for wildlife conservation and community environmental education in the division's area of influence.	Promote biodiversity conservation and local participation.	Strengthen ties with the community and actively protect endangered wildlife.
Monitoring of submarine outfall discharges	Regular monitoring of physical, chemical, and biological parameters in the discharge area, in accordance with regulations.	Control the impact of discharges on the marine ecosystem.	Prevent marine impacts and ensure sustained environmental compliance.

Andina Division Initiatives

Practice	Description	Objective	Impact
Preservation at Fundo Rinconada de Huechún	Preservation area of 1,033 hectares and conservation of 1,618 hectares in a thorny ecosystem with a high wealth of birdlife.	To protect and conserve natural resources in the area surrounding the tailings deposit.	Maintain biodiversity and protect the espinal ecosystem.
Conservation management plan	Flora and fauna monitoring program to identify possible impacts and report periodically to the authorities.	Assess and mitigate environmental impacts in the area.	Updated information for environmental decision-making and regulatory compliance.
Agreement with the FORECOS Foundation	Agreement to implement a Real Right of Conservation on high Andean meadows, with oversight and guarantee of long-term ecological conservation.	Protect high Andean meadow ecosystems in perpetuity through a robust legal instrument.	Preservation of high Andean wetlands and fragile biodiversity with a long-term approach.
Conservation programs	Repair of meadows, monitoring and tracking of flora and fauna, and management of introduced species.	Restore ecosystems and control invasive species.	Improvement of the ecological status of wetlands and strengthening of biodiversity.
Management of the Río Blanco National Reserve	Active management of the protected area near operations, focused on conservation and risk management.	Reduce environmental risks and conserve relevant ecosystems in the surrounding area.	Strengthening the link with the protected areas system and improving local environmental management.
Protection of Castro and Barriga areas	Identification and protection of sensitive areas near operations, with environmental monitoring actions.	Preserve strategic areas surrounding the mining operation.	Reducing threats to biodiversity and preventive protection of natural areas.
Juncal Andean Park Management Plan	Design and implementation of actions to preserve biodiversity in a park of high ecological and tourist value.	Establish a model for conservation and sustainable management in the area.	Contribution to the conservation of endemic species and improvement of ecosystem resilience.
Environmental mitigation hierarchy	Systematic application of the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, minimize, restore, and compensate) in planning and operational processes.	Integration of good environmental practices from the project design stage.	Reduction of negative impacts and greater efficiency in environmental risk management.
Agreement with Wildlife	Collaboration with a center specializing in the rescue, rehabilitation, and reintroduction of wildlife affected by human activities.	Contribute to the recovery of native wildlife in the area of influence of the operation.	Improve animal welfare and support the conservation of vulnerable species.

El Teniente Division Initiatives

Practice	Description	Objective	Impact
Regional Wildlife Monitoring System	Installation of 40 camera traps with infrared sensors in collaboration with the University of O'Higgins and the SAG.	Diagnose and monitor the presence of wildlife species to develop protection strategies.	Protection of the natural heritage of the O'Higgins Region and conservation of species such as foxes, güiña cats, guanacos, pumas, and vizcachas.
Protection of quisquitos (Eriosyce curvispina var.)	Conservation of 800 specimens at CEIEM in agreement with DET-INFOR.	Preventing the loss of individuals due to biotic or abiotic factors.	60 specimens were reintroduced into their natural habitat in 2024, strengthening the conservation of the species.
Conditioning of quiscos (Echinopsis chiloensis)	Preparation of 120 specimens to induce flowering and seed collection.	Ensure the preservation of the species through the safeguarding of seeds.	Contribution to the ex situ conservation of genetic resources at the INIA Intihuasi Genebank
Roblería del Cobre National Reserve	Protected area of 5,870 hectares granted to CONAF on a loan basis until 2026.	Conserve native ecosystems in areas near the operation.	Protection of an area of high ecological value without generating impacts from mining operations.
Forest Management and Soil Offset Program	Reforestation and recovery of degraded soils in compliance with environmental regulations.	Restore ecosystems and offset forestry impacts.	Improved vegetation cover, soil stability, and ecosystem services.
Codelco – Forestal Institute (INFOR) – CEIEM Agreement	Research on the restoration of Mediterranean ecosystems in the O'Higgins Region.	Conserve species and ecosystems of the sclerophyllous forest.	Restoration of threatened species and strengthening of scientific capacities.
CONAF RM and O'Higgins Region Agreement	Collaboration for the protection of native flora and fauna in and urban-rural interface areas.	Prevent impacts and conserve biological corridors.	Conservation of ecological connectivity and reduction of threats to vulnerable species.
Agreement with the University of O'Higgins	Monitoring of wildlife and development of conservation strategies.	Diagnosing species and developing protection plans.	Applied knowledge generation and conservation of species such as foxes, pumas, and vizcachas.

3.2.3 Water footpint

Water is a strategic resource for our operations and sustainability. In the context of the climate crisis, responsible management of this resource is not only an operational necessity, but also a commitment to the territories and people.

In 2024, our total water consumption was 283,339 thousand m^3, with surface and groundwater sources being the main sources used in our divisions[8].

Our information management is based on the ICMM's good practice guide for water reporting. Adopting this framework demonstrates our commitment to transparency, strengthens governance, and improves our understanding of processes and their interactions through diagrams and simulations that allow for a precise estimation of the water balance.

Water withdrawal in all areas by sourc	Thousands of m^3 (ML)
Surface water (total)	**153.207**
Fresh water (total dissolved solids ≤ 1000 mg/l)	117.401
Other water (total dissolved solids > 1000 mg/l)	35.806
Groundwater (total)	**52.538**
Freshwater (total dissolved solids ≤ 1000 mg/l)	11.203
Other water (total dissolved solids > 1000 mg/l)	41.335
Seawater (total)	
Freshwater (total dissolved solids ≤ 1000 mg/l)	-
Other waters (total dissolved solids > 1000 mg/l)	-
Produced water (total)	**26.382**
Fresh water (total dissolved solids ≤ 1000 mg/l)	2.049
Other water (total dissolved solids > 1000 mg/l)	24.333
Total water withdrawal from third parties by source	**29.580**
Surface water	27.730
Groundwater	96
Seawater	-
Produced water	1.754
Withdrawal of Other Managed Water (OMW)[9]	**21.632**
Total Water Withdrawal: Surface water (total) + groundwater (total) + seawater (total) + produced water (total) + third-party water (total) + OMW	**283.339**

8. All water consumption values presented correspond to measurements taken between January and December 2024.

9. Other managed water (OMW): refers to water that is actively managed without the intention of meeting operational water demand.

Since our operations are located primarily in water-stressed basins, we monitor water withdrawal and availability in these areas. We support communities and farmers to mitigate the impact of droughts and promote environmental preservation in affected zones, including Alto Río Loa, the Mariposas Aquifer, the Pedernales Aquifer, and the Aconcagua River.

Given the risk of this vital resource diminishing due to climate change and droughts, we have established controls and action plans focused on the efficiency, recirculation, and reuse of effluents. Legislation provides guidelines to mitigate impacts on water, prioritizing human consumption and environmental preservation. It also establishes frameworks for the use and discharge of water in our operations.

In 2023, our Board of Directors **approved the Corporate Water Strategy, which aims for water use that is socially equitable**, environmentally sustainable, and economically beneficial. This strategy, in turn, supports our goal of reducing water consumption by establishing principles and targets for sustainable water management. Its focus is on a net-positive water model, which involves working to return more fresh water to the basins than is withdrawn in terms of availability, quality, and accessibility.

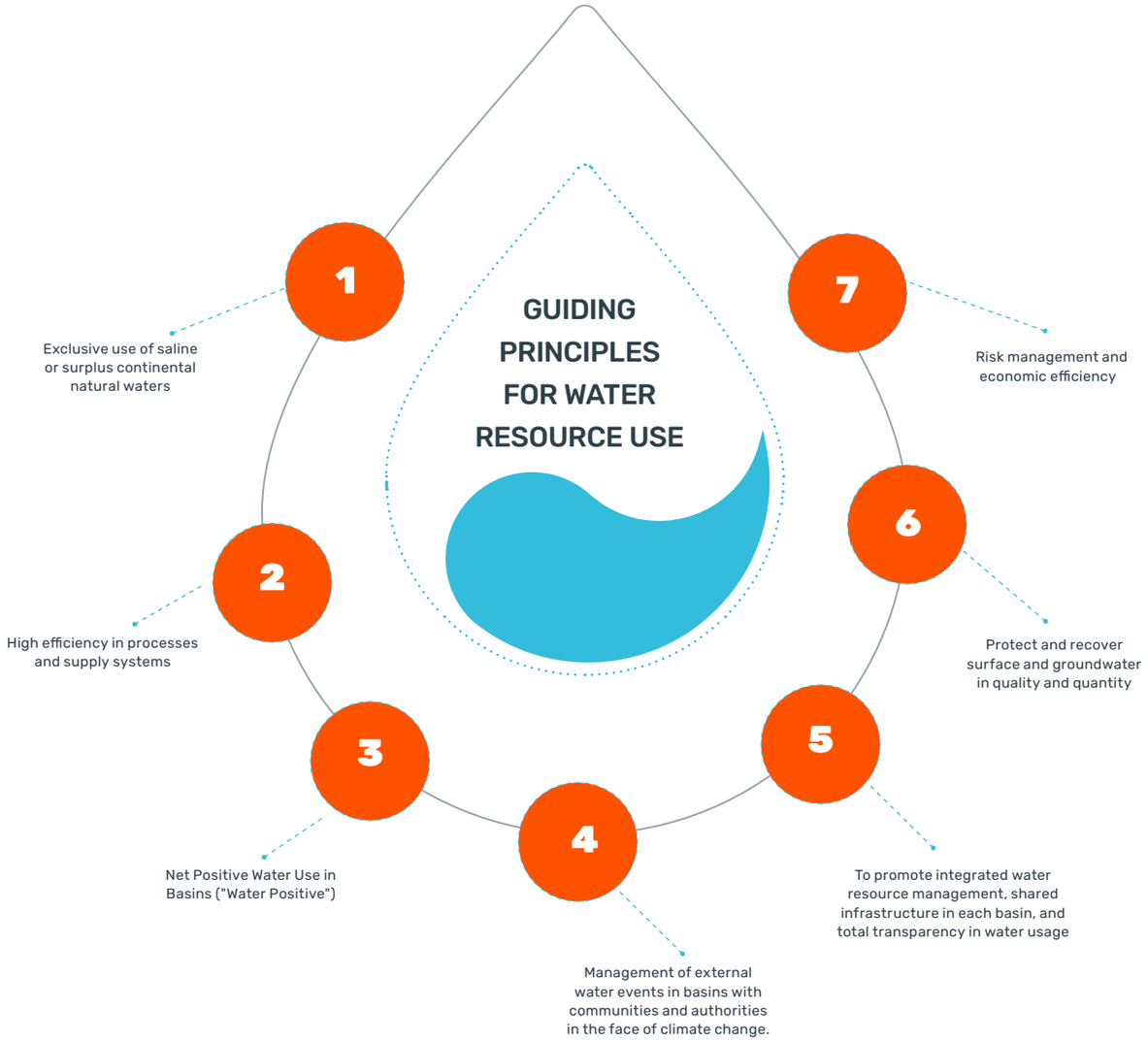
At Codelco, we identify high water stress in basins under certain conditions:

1. When the General Water Directorate classifies a basin as "**depleted**" for its surface water.
2. An aquifer is classified as **restricted or prohibited** or granting new rights to use groundwater, or if there have been frequent scarcity decrees in recent years.

More information on our water withdrawals, discharges, and consumption in all areas and in areas of water stress can be found in our publicly available ESG databook.

Water withdrawal in areas of water stress by source	**Thousands of m³ (ML)**
Surface water (total)	59.351
Fresh water (total dissolved solids ≤ 1000 mg/l)	24.810
Other water (total dissolved solids > 1000 mg/l)	35.541
Groundwater (total)	**51.202**
Freshwater (total dissolved solids ≤ 1000 mg/l)	11.080
Other water (total dissolved solids > 1000 mg/l)	40.122
Seawater (total)	
Freshwater (total dissolved solids ≤ 1000 mg/l)	-
Other waters (total dissolved solids > 1000 mg/l)	-
Produced water (total)	**8.616**
Fresh water (total dissolved solids ≤ 1000 mg/l)	-
Other water (total dissolved solids > 1000 mg/l)	8.616
Total water withdrawal from third parties by source	**15.360**
Surface water	13.618
Groundwater	96
Seawater	-
Produced water	1.645
Extraction Other Managed Waters (OMW)	**21.028**
Total water withdrawal: Surface water (total) + groundwater (total) + seawater (total) + produced water (total) + third-party water (total) + OMW	**155.557**

In terms of water management, we aim to reduce the unitary continental water consumption for our sulfide plants in water-stressed areas by 60% by 2030, compared to 2019. Furthermore, we will aim to decrease continental water consumption to less than 10% in high water stress basins by 2035, limiting it to brackish water, mine water, and surplus water resources stored in reservoirs. The deficit must be offset by seawater or water reuse without impacting third parties.

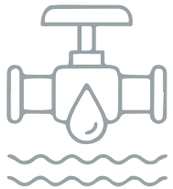


STRATEGIC INITIATIVE

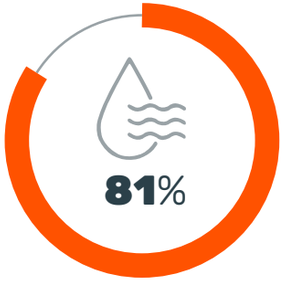
	Proposed solution	Expected impact	What we have achieved this year:
Reduction of continental make-up[10] through efficiency in processes across all divisions.	• **Paradigm shift in mining planning at the design level, incorporating estimates of the long-term value and availability of water.** • **Prioritize engineering improvement projects in thickeners at the Chuquicamata, Ministro Hales, Salvador, Andina, and El Teniente concentrators, optimizing costs and deadlines.** • **Enhance efficiency in water-intensive processes in each division.** • **Implementation of advanced analytical processes in high water consumption processes.** • **Strengthen instrumentation to improve the identification of water losses.** • **Standardize governance across all divisions.** • **Incorporate C+ into water resources.** • **Create a culture of efficient water use in processes.** • **Standardize operational guidelines in processes**	• Adapt to climate change by incorporating water efficiency processes. • Mitigate climate change by reducing the use of continental water per mineral treated. • Reduction of water stress. • Reduction of potential conflicts with communities over water use. **Key projects and goals:** • Thickened tailings in Talabre (Calama): Recovery of 127 l/s by 2030. • Rajo Inca Project (Salvador): Recovery of 165 l/s, equivalent to **30% of the concentrator's consumption.** 	• **Thickened Tailings Project - Talabre Phase I** • **The thickened tailings project for Northern Operations is a key part of our efficiency plan.** It will allow us to transition from processing conventional tailings to thickened ones, which will significantly increase water recovery before the tailings are sent to the Talabre deposit. The project is set to begin operations in 2028 and will recover 127 L/s, contributing a 0.017 m³/ton **reduction in make-up water (equivalent to a 2.5% decrease).**

10. Continental make-up is the unit consumption of water per unit of ore treated (m3/ton), referring to the amount of fresh water incorporated into the mining process for each ton of ore processed.

STRATEGIC INITIATIVE



Reduction of continental make-up water through the incorporation of desalinated water and reuse in Northern Operations.

Proposed solution	Expected impact	What we have achieved this year:
International tender Desalination plant Northern operations **The plant will supply 1,956 L/s by 2029** **The project will be carried out through a *"Build-Own-Operate-Transfer"* (BOOT) concession**	• Mitigation of climate change by reducing the use of continental water per ton of processed ore. • Reduction of water stress in Northern Operations. • Reduction of potential conflicts with communities over water use. **Key projects and goals** • Desalination plant for Northern Operations • Phase I (2026): 840 l/s. • Phase II (2029): 1,956 l/s. • Impact: 81% of the consumption of the Calama Cluster concentrators will come from desalinated water. 	• We have a BOOT contract with the Aguas Horizonte consortium for the construction of a desalination plant south of Tocopilla. The plant will supply water to the Radomiro Tomic, Ministro Hales, and Chuquicamata divisions, all located in the municipality of Calama. This system, called the Northern Operations Desalinated Water Supply, will use reverse osmosis technology and have an initial capacity of 840 L/s. Its startup is scheduled for 2026 with an initial delivery of 630 L/s, which will lead to a make-up water reduction of 0.09 m³/ton (equivalent to a 12.6% decrease). • The plant also has expansion potential, allowing it to reach a maximum capacity of 1,956 L/s. • As of June 2025, the desalination plant's construction is 81% complete. • Additionally, we're working on the leaching of sulfides from the Radomiro Tomic Division, which aims to reduce unit water consumption by a total of 300 L/s (13% of the concentrator's consumption). • **On water reuse**: A significant milestone and example of the circular economy was achieved with the operationalization of the contract for the supply of treated wastewater from Calama, which replaces 145 L/s in Northern Operations. This project already contributes a make-up water reduction of 0.02 m³/ton (equivalent to a 2.8% decrease). Another major milestone was signing the purchase agreement for treated wastewater from Antofagasta, providing Northern Operations with 300 L/s of water from new sources. This is undoubtedly an alternative that reduces water risk in this high-water-stress area. It will contribute a make-up water reduction of 0.04 m³/ton by 2035.

STRATEGIC INITIATIVE

Reduction of continental make-up water through the use of water from tailings deposits in the Andina and Salvador divisions, as well as the thickened tailings project at the Talabre tailings deposits in Northern Operations.

Proposed solution

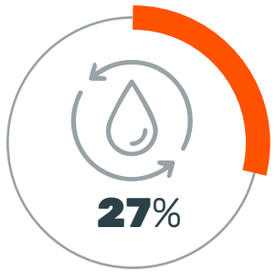
- **Development of engineering projects for the recirculation of the Ovejería, Carén, and Pampa Austral deposits, optimizing costs and deadlines.**
- **Integration into water efficiency processes incorporated in each division.**
- **Optimization of water recovery rates from reservoirs.**
- **Partnerships to identify and incorporate best practices in our operations.**
- **Use of clear tailings water in processes.**
- **Incorporating alternative solutions and new technologies into recirculation.**
- **Improvement and flexibility of technical limits on maximum flow to be recirculated by each deposit.**

Expected impact

- Adaptation to climate change and water efficiency by incorporating the use of water from tailings ponds that are not currently recirculated.
- Improved physical stability of tailings.
- Mitigation of climate change by reducing the use of continental water per treated ore.
- Reduction of water stress.

Key projects and goals
Ovejería recirculated water system (Andina):
- Transport capacity of up to 610 l/s from 2035, sourced from clear water from tailings deposits and new sources.
- **Impact**: Covers the water deficit of the Andina Division and reduces pressure on continental sources by covering 17% of the Andina concentrator's consumption.

Pampa Austral recirculated water system (Salvador):
- Recovery of 100 l/s by 2035.
- Impact: Represents 27% of the concentrator's consumption.



What we have achieved this year:

- **Recirculated Water Project - Ovejería**
This project will provide approximately 4.2 million m³ of recovered water annually from the Ovejería Tailings Dam (TOVE) in its first phase, helping to cover the water deficit of the Andina Division until 2035. This will be achieved through an infrastructure that can operate between 60 and 250 L/s, thereby addressing the seasonal variability of the deficit.
Starting in 2035, a second phase will be implemented to increase the transported flow to 610 L/s. This will create a "water highway" that adds water from new industrial sources, which will help us advance our water strategy and mitigate supply risks in the high-water-stressed Aconcagua basin. The project's Feasibility Study is currently underway, and its Environmental Impact Study is being processed by the Environmental Assessment Service (SEA). It will also contribute a make-up water reduction of 0.02 m³/ton (equivalent to a 2.7% decrease).
- Additionally, we're working on incorporating a new recirculation system from the Salvador Division's tailings deposit, which will undoubtedly be a major step forward in the efficiency of water use in our processes.

Water efficiency plans in each division are advancing with determination and innovative drive, reflected in our progress toward the water footprint target. As of December 2024, the cumulative reduction has reached 310 liters per second, equivalent to a 12% decrease in unit consumption for processing sulfides in high-water-stress basins.

3.2.4 Community Resilience

We are committed to making a positive impact where we operate. We drive significant contributions from the territories, considering their unique characteristics and promoting their development potential and well-being. At the same time, we foster the greater adaptation of our mining assets while collaborating with our communities for community resilience in the face of climate change impacts.

1. Recognition of the climate challenge

As one of the most urgent global challenges: as members of the ICMM, we are committed to being part of the solution, responsibly supplying the minerals essential for decarbonization technologies and strengthening the adaptive capacity of host communities.

2. Community resilience as a priority

We will promote the strengthening of community resilience as an essential component to ensure that the benefits of social and economic development endure beyond the life cycle of a mine, including:

- Adaptation to disruptions such as climate change, automation, and mine closure.
- Inclusive development, with equitable access to opportunities inside and outside mining, with a focus on the territories where we operate.
- Multisectoral collaboration, recognizing that resilience cannot be achieved by a single actor, but through partnerships between governments, companies, civil society, and communities.

In compliance with the Framework Law on Climate Change, we propose to collaborate with the objectives of the Community Climate Change Adaptation Plans (PACCC) by promoting:

Strengthening local resilience: developing capacities in the territories to face the impacts of climate change, considering the social, economic, cultural, and environmental particularities of each community.

- Reducing vulnerability: identifying and prioritizing local climate risks (such as droughts, floods, heat waves, etc.) and proposing concrete measures to reduce their effects on the population, infrastructure, and ecosystems.

3. Incorporating adaptation into local planning

Integrate climate change risks in communities into the design of climate risk management and climate change adaptation plans for our operations.

4. Encourage territorial participation

We actively involve the community, social organizations, indigenous peoples, and local stakeholders in the design, implementation, and monitoring of the company's adaptation actions, promoting open and transparent dialogue.

5. Promoting equity and inclusion

Ensure that adaptation measures consider gender, interculturality, and climate justice approaches, prioritizing the most vulnerable groups.

6. Coordinate with other levels of government

Coordinate actions with regional (PARCC), national, and sectoral plans to ensure consistency and synergies in the climate response.

Efficient water resource management is a shared challenge between our business and other users in the local basin. Therefore, advancing a unified approach to resilience in these territories presents joint opportunities across various business areas, such as the Social Management and Corporate Water Management departments. These opportunities include the following in terms of managing our water footprint and community resilience:

Water footprint management

Resilience and adaptation to climate change depend on improved water management. In the current climate crisis, the growing demand for water supplies compels us to effectively manage water as a shared, critically important resource for our business, the local basin, and the basin's stakeholders, ensuring more equitable access for everyone. Correct and effective water management allows a mining operation to adapt to a climate change scenario with a scarcity of available resources.

Community resilience

Mining operations, and the communities and regions that host them, are inextricably linked, and climate change impacts them equally. Communities face impacts from mining operations, which are intensified by the effects of climate change, and they also face climate change impacts on their livelihoods. Current and future climate-related disruptions, coupled with the impacts of mining, are compromising communities' ability to develop their economies and ways of life, triggering migration to pursue opportunities within and outside of mining.

Some collaborative opportunities:

- Supplement the Water Resources Strategy with a sustainability perspective on water resource management.
- Include IPCC climate change scenarios to evaluate water surplus and deficit.
- Incorporate water efficiency and the ISO standard for product water footprint, in accordance with the ICMM's principles for water management.
- Grant water rights to communities.

- Conservation and natural habitat management projects with indigenous peoples.
- Water recovery and reconversion projects in agricultural and livestock communities.
- Preparation for climate risks and emergencies.
- Contribute to ensuring access to water for human consumption in the territories where we operate.

3.3 Enabling factors

To effectively roll out our climate change strategy, we need to put in place certain key enablers that will facilitate its implementation. These include (1) establishing robust climate change management governance to facilitate management, training, and coordination between the different areas of our organization, (2) continuing to promote research and innovation in low-carbon technologies, and (3) having a climate finance framework that enables mitigation and adaptation measures..

3.3.1 Governance for climate change management

Given that **climate change can have a cross-cutting impact on different points in our value chain**, its management requires coordination between multiple areas and levels within the organization, ensuring responsible, informed decision-making that takes into account diverse points of view.

At Codelco, our governance for climate change management is structured from the highest level, with the Board of Directors and its respective Committees actively supervising strategic matters related to this topic. A Board Committee, the Sustainability Committee (CSUS), is dedicated to overseeing the management of Codelco's Sustainability Policy, which includes climate change management.

Climate change management is deployed through the Vice Presidency of Corporate Affairs and Sustainability, which reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer and actively participates in Board and Committee sessions. Additionally, impact management is distributed through specialized units that report to the aforementioned vice presidencies. In this case, the specialized unit is the Climate Action Management and its Directorate of Climate Change and Decarbonization, which is responsible for implementing the climate change strategy and generating guidelines to support business areas related to climate change.

Moreover, the implementation of Codelco's climate change strategy is a joint effort among various Corporate Vice Presidencies (including Strategy and Management Control, Mining Resources and Innovation, Projects, Commercialization, Finance, and Supply, among others) and their technical teams, in addition to having a concrete implementation plan in our operations.

Directory

Our Board of Directors meets monthly, as does its Sustainability Committee.
Among the issues addressed by the latter during 2024 and 2025 are:

- Approval of the climate change strategy.
- Oversight of decarbonization commitments for 2030 and 2050 and water resource management.
- Approval of a Strategy for Reducing Scope 3 Emissions.
- Supervision of progress in climate change risk management.
- Approval of the Nature Positive Strategy.
- Review of the results of The Copper Mark certification process, human rights due diligence, advancements and initiatives in the circular economy, the permitting plan for relevant projects, **the Scope 3 emissions management strategy, and the system for offsetting greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions**.
- Periodic evaluation of the performance of policies and management systems for environmental risks, community development, and strategies to meet current sustainability commitments.
- Analysis of the Corporation's sustainability commitments, which include establishing a new standard for tailings and dam management systems, reducing GHG emissions, and decreasing particulate matter emissions.

Below are the responsibilities of the Board's Sustainability Committee:

Sustainability Committee (CSUS)

RESPONSIBILITIES

Its main role is to oversee the management of the Corporation's Sustainability Policy, ensuring:

a) The fulfillment of sustainability commitments.
b) The effectiveness of corporate policies and management systems for environmental and social impacts (safety and community).
c) The monitoring of compliance with the regulatory framework on sustainability matters.
d) The publication of the Sustainability Report and the Climate Change Report.
e) The definition of guidelines on sustainability and the socio-community and environmental impact of the Corporation's activities.

Sustainability in Action:
The Key Role of the Vice Presidency of Corporate Affairs and Sustainability (VACS)

At Codelco, we have a governance system in place to guide and monitor the progress of our corporate strategy and, in particular, our strategic sustainability objective. This governance includes the Corporation's executive team, led by the Vice President of Corporate Affairs and Sustainability (VACS), as well as its Board of Directors, either as a whole or through its Sustainability Committee.

Our purpose is to ensure the continuity of our operations and the future of Codelco, our divisions, and new businesses through the strategic management of environmental risks, by embedding a culture of sustainability in our operations, and by generating shared value in the territories where we operate. We work across four strategic pillars with their respective lines of action.

VACS STRATEGIC PILLARS	LINES OF ACTION
Positioning and reputation The capacity to build trust, position our sustainability attributes, and consolidate our reputation with key national, regional, and local stakeholders.	• Transparency and accountability in sustainability management • Engagement with key stakeholders, including governments, investors, and communities • Development of communication strategies to strengthen public perception of Codelco as a benchmark in responsible mining
Operational continuity, projects, closure, and partnership Enabling and managing environmental risks, ensuring the viability of exploration, project development, the continuity of our operations, new businesses, and closure, while preventing contingencies that could affect the business.	• Management of environmental and sectoral permits • Evaluation of socio-environmental impacts and risk mitigation • Compliance with regulatory commitments and international standards
Socio-Territorial and Environmental Performance The capacity to build sustainable relationships and generate benefits for communities, while proactively and preventively managing the social and environmental impacts resulting from Codelco's activities.	• Relationship building with territories and the creation of social value • Compliance with sustainability criteria and international certifications • Development of biodiversity and circular economy initiatives
Climate Action and Responsible Production Commitments The design and adoption of sustainable practices to reduce our carbon footprint and contribute to climate change mitigation in the territories where our operations are located.	• Implementation of emission reduction and energy efficiency strategies • Deployment of a circular economy model • Management of water resources with innovative technologies • Certification of responsible production practices (The Copper Mark, International Council on Mining and Metals) • Diagnosis of emerging climate change risks • Incorporation of human rights management into our operations and supply chain

Transforming the Future:
The role of Climate Action Management

In a context where climate action is constantly evolving and new standards and best practices are emerging rapidly, continuous learning becomes essential for a responsible and up-to-date management of climate change risks. Recognizing this need, Codelco seeks to strengthen our capabilities by participating in local and international learning and collaboration initiatives related to climate change.

Climate Action Management

Codelco's Climate Action Management leads the design, implementation, and monitoring of the Corporate Climate Change Strategy, with a focus on mitigating and adapting operations to this global challenge. Its objective is to identify and implement initiatives that promote sustainable development, aligned with the company's strategic objectives market best practices, and the expectations of clients, investors, and the territories where we operate.

This management is responsible for driving the circular economy, ensuring responsible production, and strengthening business resilience through climate change risk management, emissions reduction (Scopes 1, 2, and 3), and the adoption of international standards. All of this is aimed at integrating these variables into the business and improving Codelco's sustainability performance.

In particular, **the Directorate of Climate Change and Decarbonization is responsible for analyzing climate change risks for the mining business, designing and implementing the mitigation plan, ensuring the traceability of information, and incorporating decarbonization throughout the value chain, thereby contributing to the fulfillment of Codelco's Sustainability Policy. In this sense, it plays a fundamental role in integrating this strategy with other areas, such as the Corporate Management of Innovation and Technology and its Directorate of Process Decarbonization, whose focus is on achieving mining with zero emissions.**

Another Vice Presidency that plays a fundamental role is Supply, with a focus on decarbonizing our energy matrix and driving the reduction of our carbon footprint with our suppliers. Finally, in the framework of climate change risk management, integration with the Corporate Management of Risks and Internal Control Assurance is essential to enable standardized management using the tools Codelco has available for this purpose.

3.3.1.1 Participation in collaborative or learning initiatives related to climate change

We are signatories or members of various initiatives, including:

INITIATIVES	
ICMM International Council on Mining & Metals	• This membership allows us to align our practices with the highest international standards, strengthen environmental and social management, and respond to the expectations of our stakeholders, including communities, customers, and investors. **There is a working group focused on climate change.**
Cu International Copper Association India Copper Alliance	• Codelco, as the country's leading copper producer, **aligns with its vision of copper as a critical material for addressing climate change**, due to its unique ability to contribute to the transition to clean energy, electromobility, and energy efficiency. It promotes responsible production practices, emissions reduction, and the use of clean technologies, positioning copper as a pillar of sustainable development and the circular economy.
THE COPPER MARK	• *The Copper Mark*: Codelco adheres to the Copper Mark responsible production standard. • To grant accreditation, The Copper Mark evaluated 32 criteria grouped into categories such as Ethics, Transparency and Business Integrity, Governance, Environment, Human Rights, Community, and Labor Conditions. The new assessment guide (3.0) requires participants to implement specific practices in climate action, GHG emissions reduction, water management, circular economy, and nature or biodiversity.
CONSEJO MINERO	• We collaborate with the Chilean Mining Council to align sectoral objectives. There is a working committee dedicated to **decarbonization and energy.**
TCFD TASK FORCE ON CLIMATE-RELATED FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES	• We report our progress on climate action following the recommendations of the TCFD.

INITIATIVES	
HuellaChile CUANTIFICACIÓN Gases de Efecto Invernadero	• Our carbon footprint measurement is certified by the HuellaChile Voluntary Certification System of the Ministry of the Environment.
IMOA INTERNATIONAL MOLYBDENUM ASSOCIATION THE VOICE OF THE MOLYBDENUM INDUSTRY	• Our **molybdenum production** fraction is aligned with the IMOA's guidelines for responsible production and use.
UN GLOBAL COMPACT	• As members of this initiative, we are committed to integrating its principles into our management, **including those related to climate action**.
SASB SUSTAINABILITY ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD	• To identify material issues for investors, we follow the SASB definition for the mining sector. SASB standards enable companies to report on **climate change risks and opportunities** in a sector-specific and financially relevant manner.
GRI	• Our Sustainability Report is structured according to the GRI standard to ensure transparency in our ESG performance. Reporting under GRI standards allows organizations to communicate their environmental impacts transparently, including those related to climate change.

3.3.1.2 Linkage with public policies

It is equally important for us to promote strong internal governance for climate change management and to remain actively involved in Chile's international commitments.

Some of our participation over the last year:

- Considering that managing Scope 3 emissions represents one of the most significant challenges due to its magnitude, we developed a calculator for suppliers in the mining sector as part of the HuellaChile Program.

- We also actively participate by sharing our comments in public consultation processes for the development of climate change regulations. For example, we have contributed to processes such as the creation of the Sectoral Plan for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation, the public consultation for the Roadmap to Carbon Neutrality by 2050, and the NDC update process.

3.3.2 Technology and innovation

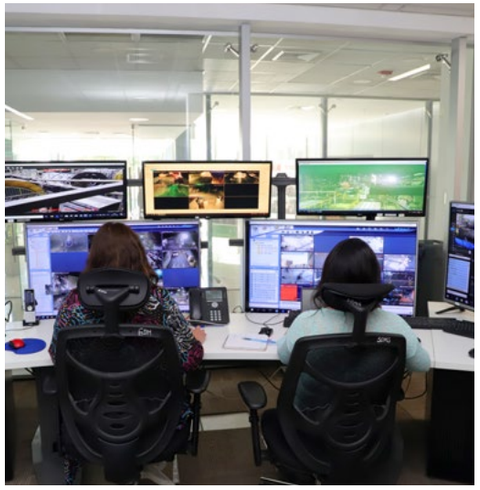
In addition to having solid governance, a second enabling element for the correct deployment of our climate change strategy and the fulfillment of our climate objectives is research, development, and technological innovation. In a context where the urgency to decarbonize is intensifying, it is essential that the advancement of low-carbon technologies accelerates with the same determination.

With the purpose of improving the prioritization and focus of our efforts, we have defined five pillars of work that allow us to guide innovation more effectively, strengthening our capacity to address the technological, operational, and environmental challenges of mining. These are:

1. **Exploration and deep underground mining**
2. **Metallurgical processes and waste**
3. **Decarbonization and electromobility**
4. **Technology and digitalization**
5. **Innovation: *demand pull model***

The **third pillar, Decarbonization and Electromobility**, aims to achieve zero-emission mining. To this end, we have begun preparations to develop the first pilot with Sandvik to incorporate an electric and semi-autonomous LHD (Load Haul Dump) into our mining operations. The LHD completed its commissioning at the Swedish factory in 2024 and will begin operations at the El Teniente Division in 2025. To develop other pilots for electric equipment that will be tested in our operations, we signed collaboration agreements with Toyota and Mitsui in 2024. The initiative aims to promote a more competitive and environmentally friendly mining industry by reducing our carbon footprint with zero- and low-emission vehicles.

Our Corporate Management of Innovation and Technology is responsible for managing innovation, developing and optimizing mining and metallurgical processes, and applying new technologies and advanced analytics to current and future productive developments. It also serves as a link to the national and international innovation ecosystem.



Our Innovation Strategy has been consolidated around an open innovation model, where stakeholders from the mining, technology, and academic ecosystems collaborate to develop sustainable solutions. Within this framework, we have Open Codelco-Conecta, a platform that has received over 450 proposals, 20 of which are currently being implemented. Based on the initiatives received, three trends have been identified in the technological development for future mining:

a) **Decarbonization and energy efficiency:** innovations that optimize energy consumption and reduce emissions.

b) **Resource recovery and circular economy:** solutions for reusing waste, improving metal recovery, and optimizing water use.

c) **Automation and digitization:** advanced technologies for real-time monitoring, process optimization and provide greater operational safety.

The first two are directly linked to the climate change strategy.

Like this initiative, we have developed multiple collaboration agreements for innovation that contribute to our climate change strategy.

1 Institute for Clean

Participants in the Institute for Clean Technologies for the development of innovative and sustainable projects. The institute works in collaboration with leading companies, trade associations, and educational institutions in the country. Participants include Antofagasta Minerals (AMSA) and BHP's Minera Escondida, eleven renowned universities, the Antofagasta Industrialists Association, the Alta Ley Corporation, and research centers.

2 Toyota Chile and Mitsui Chile

Agreement with Toyota Chile and Mitsui Chile to explore the decarbonization of mining operations with zero- and low-emission vehicles.

3 Komatsu GHG Alliance and CAT's Pathway to Sustainability

Participant in the Komatsu GHG Alliance and CAT's Pathway to Sustainability, international initiatives to promote the development of battery charging systems and eliminate fuels by electrifying the HAUL TRUCKS that transport the ore.

4 ENAEX

Agreement with Enaex for the use of explosives produced with 40% less GHG emissions, developed with blue ammonium nitrate.

5 Magotteaux

Agreement with Magotteaux to implement a circular economy model in the supply of grinding balls made from metallic waste and worn-out balls from the same operation.

6 Innovation Center of the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

Collaboration agreement with the Innovation Center of the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile to seek innovative solutions to our challenges in areas such as sustainability and electromobility.

7 Codelco and BHP

Collaboration agreement between Codelco and BHP, which includes working groups to address tailings management (stability, control), the electrification of mining activities, mineral processing (concentration and flotation), and the research and development of technologies related to pollution management (air quality, transport, and processes).

8 Shortages or failures in the supply chain of critical products and services

Supply chain disruptions can affect the availability of critical inputs for our operations. We take measures such as strategic storage and advance emergency management.

9 Fundación Chile

A master agreement with Fundación Chile that makes all of its integrated capabilities available to us, providing support for the transformation toward future, sustainable, and socially valuable mining by incorporating technological innovations into our processes.

3.3.3 Climate finance

In order to meet the objectives we have set ourselves as part of our climate change strategy, it will be essential to have resources that enable us to implement the technologies and projects that will allow us to decarbonize or adapt.

Plan to decarbonize 100% of our energy matrix

As part of our commitment to decarbonizing our energy matrix, in 2024 we secured our first climate financing. This $532 million loan was granted by Crédit Agricole CIB and will be used to advance our plan for this commitment, ensuring our energy matrix will be 85% renewable by 2026.

This marks a milestone in Codelco's strategy to diversify its sources of financing, as well as a milestone for our country. According to MIGA, the $765 million, 15-year guarantee granted to Codelco is the first of its kind to be issued in Chile.

The loan is backed by the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) of the World Bank Group, which supports foreign investments that contribute to sustainable development in developing countries by promoting economic growth, poverty reduction, **and improved quality of life**.

The climate financing secured in 2024 is a landmark in Codelco's diversification of funding sources, incorporating instruments aligned with Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria.

Codelco seeks to position itself as a global benchmark in sustainable mining, with a financial structure that supports its commitments and allows it to attract responsible investors or access markets in line with sustainability and climate change requirements.

To achieve our desired positioning, Codelco has defined a plan to implement its climate change strategy.

85%

of renewable electricity by 2026.

CLIMATE CHANGE ROADMAP

04

We conducted a self-assessment to evaluate how well our actions align with international best practices. For this, we used the TCFD recommendations as a guide and benchmarked ourselves against industry peers.

To ensure our climate change strategy continues to be properly implemented and to advance our management of climate-related risks, we built our roadmap, or climate change strategy implementation plan, in 2024. This plan was designed following the recommendations of the TCFD[11], and it uses as a starting point not only our progress but also the opportunities for improvement we have within the four pillars: governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets.

The plan defines 21 areas of focus and 43 specific activities, with a timeline that extends to 2030. These actions are organized in a logical sequence that allows us to progress incrementally, strengthening internal capabilities, generating tools, and enabling informed climate-related decision-making.

11. Although the TCFD has fulfilled its mandate and been dissolved, the Financial Stability Board (FSB) has transferred the role of monitoring climate-related disclosures to the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB). The ISSB has incorporated the TCFD's requirements into its International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), specifically within IFRS S2.

Through our climate change strategy, we seek to contribute directly to Codelco's purpose of being a pillar of sustainable development in Chile and the world.

FOR THIS WE HIGHLIGHT THAT:

Governance

- As part of Codelco's sustainability policy, the agenda of the board's Sustainability Committee considers climate action to be a strategic pillar.
- We actively participate in initiatives that keep us at the forefront of climate action advancements.
- We will report our progress to CDP, where we expect our actions to be reflected in our score in the coming years, allowing us to advance towards a Leadership level
- A training plan will be implemented for different levels within the Corporation, with the objective of strengthening internal capabilities to sustain strategic discussions on the responsible management of climate change-related risks and opportunities

Metrics and Goals

We will continue to refine the measurement of environmental indicators related to climate change, such as water, GHG emissions, energy consumption, nature, and biodiversity. We will also continue to measure and manage our product footprints, integrating sustainability attributes as part of our value proposition.

Having concrete short, medium, and long-term goals has been a key driver in our pursuit of emission reduction, regardless of the evolving global geopolitical landscape. As part of the ongoing review of our climate change strategy and its objectives, we will evaluate and update these targets periodically. This ensures they accurately reflect technological advancements and adapt to the ever-changing national and international needs.

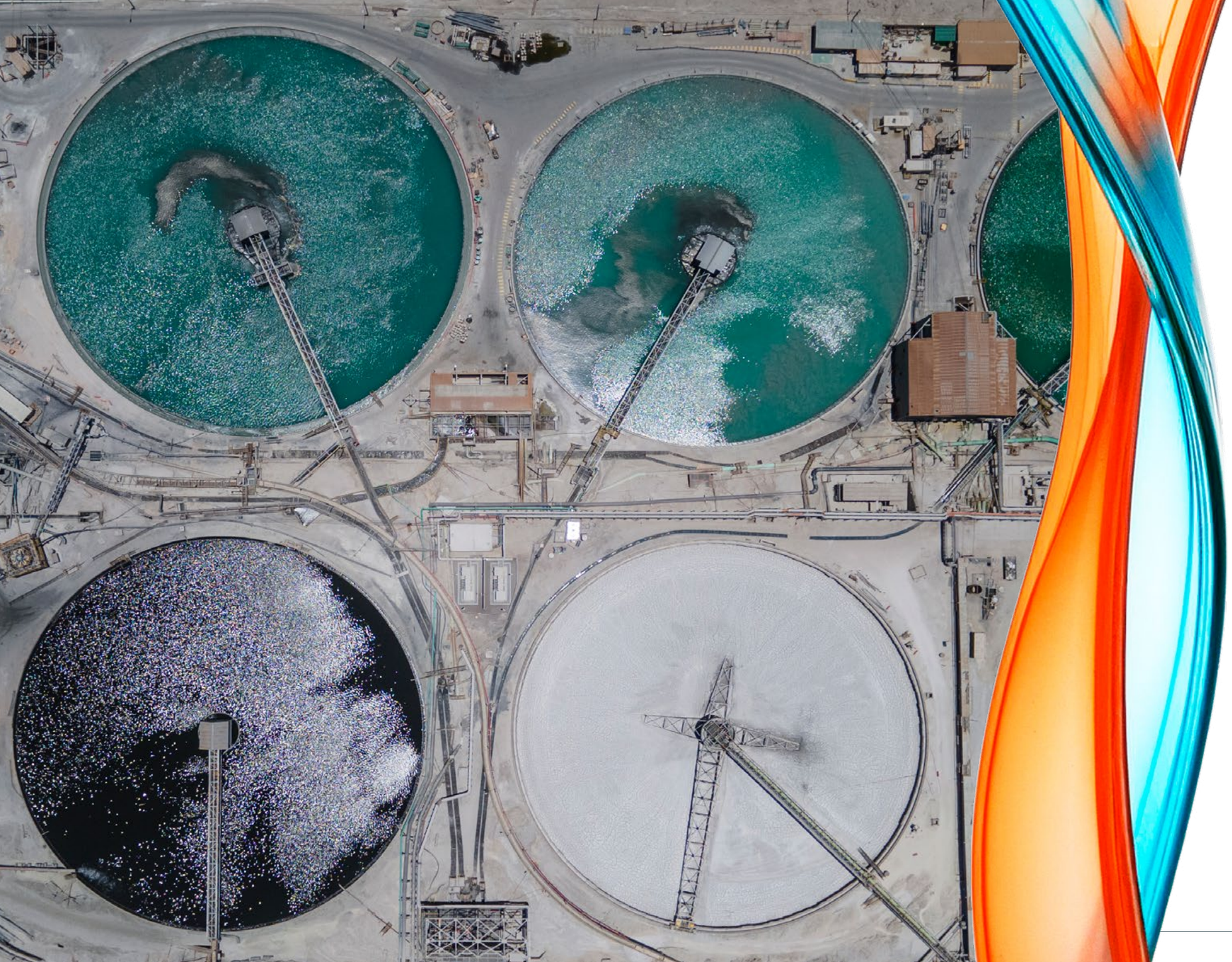
Strategy and Risk Management

We have made significant progress in identifying both physical and transition risks, as well as in developing action plans to address them. However, we will continue to deepen our work with the goal of remaining a pillar of sustainable development for Chile and the world.

To achieve this, we will:

- Deepen our analysis of physical and transition risks.
- Create adaptation plans by division to increase resilience against physical risks, aiming to ensure operational continuity.
- Develop mitigation plans by division to achieve our emission reduction targets.
- Through our Scope 3 Emissions Management Strategy, we will continue to work with stakeholders across our value chain for decarbonization.
- Evaluate the incorporation of an internal carbon price as a management tool.
- Continue evaluating our compensation options, both within the framework of our 2050 net-zero emissions goal and for offsetting the Green Tax.

This plan aims to integrate climate change-related risks and opportunities into project planning, the operation and management of our assets, and the protection and well-being of the people who are part of Codelco. It promotes the strengthening of our mitigation and adaptation capabilities and ensures that strategic and operational decisions explicitly consider the climate change dimension.



APPENDICES

05

5.1 Disclosure in accordance with TCFD recommendations

Node 3,500 Andina Transfer, Andina Division

GOBERNANCE

Disclose the organization's governance of climate-related risks and opportunities

Recommendation	Section
Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Governance for Climate Change Management >
Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	Governance for Climate Change Management >

STRATEGY

Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's business, strategy, and financial planning, where such information is material.

Recommendation	Section
Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities that the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term.	Climate-related Risks >
Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's business, strategy, and financial planning.	Climate-related Risks >
Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, such as a 2°C or lower scenario	Climate change strategy >

Andesita Project, El Teniente Division

RISK MANAGEMENT

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

Recommendation	Section
Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks	Climate Risk Management >
Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks	Climate Risk Management >
Describe how the processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management.	Climate Risk Management >

METRICS AND TARGETS

Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities, where such information is material

Recommendation	Section
Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	Mitigation plan > Adaptation plan > ESG Databook 2024, sheets: Water, Biodiversity and conservation, Emissions and energy, Waste and tailings (available at: https://codelco.com/reporte-de-sustentabilidad-2024-revisa-los-destacados)
Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and the related risks.	Mitigation plan > Appendix - Methodological specifications for measuring emissions >
Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and the performance against the targets.	Mitigation plan > Adaptation plan > Sustainability Report 2024: p176 - p179 (available at: https://codelco.com/reporte-de-sustentabilidad-2024-revisa-los-destacados)

5.2 Glossary

- **Paris Agreement**: A legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 Parties at COP21 in Paris on December 12, 2015, and entered into force on November 4, 2016. Its main goal is to limit global temperature increase to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, while pursuing efforts to limit the increase to 1.5°C.
- **High rainfall**: Heavy or intense precipitation.
- **APRIMIN**: Association of Mining Industry Suppliers (Asociación de Proveedores Industriales de la Minería).
- **IPCC AR6**: The Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), published between 2021 and 2023. It summarizes the most recent scientific knowledge on climate change, its impacts, future risks, and mitigation and adaptation options. The AR6 confirms with greater certainty that climate change is caused by human activity and highlights the urgency of rapidly reducing emissions to limit global warming to 1.5°C.
- **CACE**: Audit, Compensation, and Ethics Committee (Comité de Auditoría, Compensaciones y Ética).
- **CCTI**: Science, Technology, and Innovation Committee (Comité de Ciencias, Tecnología e Innovación).
- **CEC**: Corporate Executive Committee (Comité Ejecutivo Corporativo).
- **CER**: Certified Emission Reductions. Units representing one tCO2e that has been reduced or avoided thanks to a certified project. They are also often called carbon credits and offsets.
- **CO2e**: Carbon dioxide equivalent. It is a unit of measurement used to compare the impact of different greenhouse gases (GHG) on climate change. It is expressed as the amount of carbon dioxide (CO2) that would produce a similar global warming effect, allowing for a comparison of the carbon footprint of different activities or products.
- **CSUS**: Sustainability Committee (Comité de Sustentabilidad).
- **ENB**: National Biodiversity Strategy (Estrategia Nacional de Biodiversidad). It is the main planning instrument for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the country. It sets goals for 2030 and 2050, aligned with the Kumming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. It seeks to halt the loss of nature and promote ecosystem restoration.
- **Climate scenario**: A description of how the future climate could evolve, based on a set of assumptions about factors that influence the climate, such as greenhouse gas emissions, socioeconomic trends, and technological advancements. These scenarios are not predictions, but rather alternative representations of the future, used to evaluate the potential impacts of climate change and guide decision-making.
- **RCP 2.6 scenario**: A low-emissions greenhouse gas scenario that seeks to limit the increase in global temperature to 2°C above pre-industrial levels. This scenario implies a drastic and rapid reduction in emissions, including a decrease in the use of fossil fuels and an increase in the use of renewable energy and other low-emission technologies.
- **RCP 8.5 scenario**: A high-emissions greenhouse gas scenario that projects a global temperature increase of more than 4°C above pre-industrial levels. This scenario implies a continued reliance on fossil fuels, with no relevant climate policies, and a low level of development in clean technologies and energy efficiency.
- **GHG**: Greenhouse gases.
- **GISTM**: Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management.
- **ICA**: International Copper Association and the Copper Alliance.
- **ICE**: International Center of Excellence.
- **ICMM**: International Council on Mining and Metals.
- **ICOLD**: International Commission on Large Dams.
- **ICSV**: Innovation for Cleaner, Safer Vehicles.
- **IFC**: International Finance Corporation.
- **IFRS**: International Financial Reporting Standards. They are a set of accounting standards developed by the IASB (International Accounting Standards Board) that establish how financial statements should be prepared and presented in a transparent, comparable, and consistent manner internationally. Their goal is to improve the quality and uniformity of financial information, facilitating decision-making for investors, regulators, and other interested parties.
- **IMOA**: International Molybdenum Association.
- **IPCC**: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
- **Continental make-up water**: This is the unit consumption of water per unit of ore processed (m3/ton), referring to the amount of fresh water incorporated into the mining process for each ton of ore processed.
- **Renewable energy matrix**: Combination of renewable energy sources (such as solar, wind, or hydro) used to generate electricity and other types of energy in a country or region.
- **MIGA**: Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency.
- **MMA**: Ministry of the Environment (Ministerio del Medio Ambiente).
- **NDC**: Nationally Determined Contributions are the efforts a country commits to in order to reduce national GHG emissions and adapt to the effects of climate change.

- **Net Zero**: Refers to greenhouse gas emissions from an activity or entity being balanced by the removal of the same amount of gases from the atmosphere.
- **SDGs**: Sustainable Development Goals are 17 global goals adopted by the UN to eradicate poverty, protect the planet, and ensure the well-being of people by 2030. They address challenges such as climate change, inequality, education, and sustainable economic growth.
- **ICP**: Internal Carbon Pricing is a tool that companies use to internalize the cost of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions into their financial decisions.
- **RCA**: Environmental Qualification Resolutions (Resoluciones de Calificación Ambiental).
- **ILW**: Industrial Liquid Waste (Residuos Líquidos Industriales).
- **Acute risks**: Threats that can cause immediate and short-term adverse effects.
- **Chronic risks**: Threats that develop gradually over time and can have significant long-term consequences.
- **Transition risks**: These arise from the process of adjusting to a low-carbon economy that is resilient to climate change and may include regulatory, technological, market, and reputational risks.
- **SASB**: The Sustainability Accounting Standards Board is a non-profit organization founded in 2011 that developed industry-specific standards for companies to report financially material sustainability information. These standards help investors understand ESG risks and opportunities that may affect cash flow, access to financing, or cost of capital.
- **SBTi**: The Science-Based Target initiative is a global initiative that promotes the adoption of emissions reduction targets based on climate science. It helps organizations align their decarbonization strategies with the levels necessary to limit global warming to 1.5°C, according to the Paris Agreement.
- **SEA**: The Environmental Assessment Service (Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental) is the Chilean agency responsible for assessing the environmental impact of projects, ensuring that they comply with regulations and promoting sustainable development.
- **SEIA**: The Environmental Impact Assessment System (Sistema de Evaluación de Impacto Ambiental) is the mechanism by which projects in Chile are environmentally assessed to determine whether they comply with current regulations and can be implemented without causing significant impacts on the environment.
- **SEN**: The National Electric System (Sistema Eléctrico Nacional) is the unified electricity grid that connects generation, transmission, and distribution from Arica to Chiloé, over a distance of 3,100 km, operated by the National Electricity Coordinator.
- **EMS**: The Environmental Management System is an organized framework of policies, processes, and resources based on the ISO 14001 standard, which allows companies to identify, control, and reduce their environmental impacts continuously, complying with regulations, improving efficiency, and strengthening their reputation.
- **SIGRC**: The Comprehensive Risk and Control Management System (Sistema Integral de Gestión de Riesgos y Controles) is the framework used to identify, assess, and manage risks throughout Codelco. It establishes standardized processes for applying controls, defining action and contingency plans, monitoring their effectiveness, and ensuring a cross-cutting risk culture, aligned with the three lines of defense model.
- **SMI** The Sustainable Minerals Institute at the University of Queensland is a leading multidisciplinary research institute dedicated to developing evidence-based solutions to sustainability challenges in the mining industry, covering everything from exploration and processing to health, safety, rehabilitation, and environmental governance.
- **SONAMI**: The National Mining Society (Sociedad Nacional de Minería) is the trade association that has represented small, medium, and large-scale metallic and non-metallic mining in Chile since 1883. Its mission is to promote productive development, strengthen the institutional and legal framework of the sector, and encourage best practices for the sustainable growth of the mining industry.
- **TCFD** (Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures): The Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures is an initiative of the Financial Stability Board that provides recommendations for organizations to disclose climate-related financial risks and opportunities related to climate change, structured around four pillars: governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets.
- **TNFD** (Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures): The Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures is a global initiative that seeks to help organizations identify, manage, and disclose risks and financial impacts related to nature and biodiversity, promoting more sustainable decisions.
- **VA**: Vice Presidency of Supply (Vicepresidencia de Abastecimiento).
- **VACS**: Vice Presidency of Corporate Affairs and Sustainability (Vicepresidencia de Asuntos Corporativos y Sustentabilidad).
- **VCO**: Vice Presidency of Marketing (Vicepresidencia de Comercialización).
- **VECG**: Vice Presidency of Strategy and Management Control (Vicepresidencia de Estrategia y Control de Gestión).
- **VGRMD**: Vice Presidency of Mining Resources, Development, and Innovation (Vicepresidencia de Recursos Mineros, Desarrollo e Innovación).
- **VP:** Vice Presidency of Projects (Vicepresidencia de Proyectos).

- **WWF:** World Wildlife Fund-Chile Council, an honorary group of experts that provides strategic guidance to the organization. Composed of professionals in areas such as communications, environmental law, science, academia, government, and business, it meets periodically to support decision-making and ensure that WWF Chile's actions are aligned with its conservation vision and objectives.

5.3 Methodological specifications for measuring emissions

Item	Details
Alcances y categorías	**Scope 1**: Direct emissions from fuel combustion in Codelco's own or controlled sources. • Mobile combustion. • Stationary combustion • Fugitive emissions (gases inadvertently released in industrial processes) • Direct industrial processes (processes such as smelting and refining)
	Scope 2: : Indirect emissions from electricity consumption purchased from the National Electric System (SEN).
	Scope 3: Indirect emissions throughout the value chain, in the following categories, according to the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard and the ICMM guidance. We measure the 10 categories that are applicable to our industry: 1. Purchased goods and services. 2. Capital goods. 3. Fuel and energy-related activities. 4. Upstream transportation and distribution. 5. Waste treatment and disposal. 6. Business travel. 7. Employee commuting. 9. Downstream transportation and distribution. 10. Processing of products sold. 15. Investments.
Gases included	**Scope 1**: CO_2, CH_4, N_2O.
	Scope 2 y **3**: Only CO_2e
Consolidation approach	The consolidation approach corresponds to operational control.

Item	Details
Emission factors used	**Scope 1 1**: Based on IPCC 2006 with AR6 update (2023). Global Warming Potential used: CO_2 = 1 CH_4 = 29,8 N_2O = 273
	Scope 1 2: For electricity, the average monthly emission factor of the SEN is used, as provided by the National Electricity Coordinator, under the "Location Based" approach.
	Scope 1 3: In general, emission factors were obtained from the IPCC Assessment Report 6, DEFRA 2024, and Ecoinvent. Specifically, for some purchased goods (blue ammonia, grinding media, lime, tires, and sulfuric acid), emission factors provided directly by the supplier were used.
Methodologies	**Scope 1** and **2**: Emissions are estimated according to the guidelines of the GHG Protocol and the ISO 14065 standard, using IPCC 2006 emission factors with an AR6 (2023) update, and considering actual fuel and electricity consumption data recorded in the operations.
	Scope 3: The estimation is based on the guidelines of the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard, the ICMM Scope 3 Emissions Accounting and Reporting Guidance, and the IPCC Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions (2013).
Data Collection	Fuel and electricity consumption data were collected at the operational level by each division
	For **scope 3**, primary data was used where possible and secondary data (emission factors and estimates) for the rest, ensuring traceability, quality, and consistency with international standards.


CODELCO