CORPORATE BIODIVERSITY
FRAMEWORK

1. INTRODUCTION

As part of our 2030 Strategy and the Sustainability and ESG Policy, CAP Group acknowledges its responsibility to protect biodiversity and associated ecosystems across its entire value chain. We regard conservation as essential to societal well-being, the functioning of economic and industrial systems, and climate change adaptation. Accordingly, while complying with all applicable environmental regulations, we aspire to achieve **Minimum Net Loss** and foster a **Net Positive Impact** on biodiversity over the long term.

2. KEY PRINCIPLES

This Corporate Biodiversity Framework adopts the definitions set out in Chilean Law N° 21.600 establishing the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service, as well as those of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD).

The document is grounded in the principle of adaptability, recognizing the diverse contexts, capacities, and biodiversity impacts across CAP Group companies. Accordingly, its implementation is based on actual needs, applied gradually, and aligned with the Sustainability and ESG Policy. A further guiding principle is a science-based approach that integrates robust and emerging scientific evidence on biodiversity.

Together, these principles provide a framework for understanding biodiversity and its condition, the ecosystem services it delivers, the threats it faces, its vulnerability to climate change, and the priority actions required for its conservation.

3. OBJECTIVES AND COMMITMENTS

The Corporate Biodiversity Framework sets out principles and commitments that guide our operations, place biodiversity conservation at the forefront, and are structured around four strategic pillars with 15 specific commitments designed to foster responsible corporate biodiversity management.

3.1 Biodiversity Management

- **Regulatory Compliance:** Ensure full compliance with all applicable national and international laws, regulations, and standards on environmental assessment, land use, and biodiversity conservation in the countries where we operate.
- **Cross-Cutting Integration:** Embed biodiversity protection across all levels of corporate decision-making, including investments, operations, and the supply chain,

throughout the project life cycle.

- **Value Chain Engagement:** Encourage partners and suppliers to align with this policy, avoiding activities that undermine its implementation, while fostering the protection of terrestrial, aquatic, and marine ecosystems and soils.
- **High-Value Ecological Areas:** Safeguard and conserve areas of particular importance for their natural heritage, including legally protected areas across all ecosystems.
- **Impact Management:** Implement measures to prevent, minimize, mitigate, restore, or compensate for impacts on biodiversity, while assessing and monitoring its condition throughout all project phases.
- **No Net Loss and Net Positive Impact:** Strive for No Net Loss and a Net Positive Impact on biodiversity by balancing our operations with ecosystem dynamics and monitoring their condition over time.
- **Stakeholder Engagement:** Involve stakeholders and establish strategic partnerships for the conservation and management of biodiversity and ecosystems.
- **Biodiversity Criteria in New Investments:** Integrate biodiversity considerations into the evaluation criteria for future investments and projects located in areas of high ecological value.
- **Native Species and Nature-Based Solutions:** Promote the use of native species in green areas and landscaping projects, fostering biodiversity and enhancing the well-being of neighboring communities.

3.2 Risk Assessment and Reduction

- **Impact Identification and Mitigation:** Identify, assess, and manage actual and potential impacts on biodiversity throughout the project life cycle. Apply the mitigation hierarchy: avoid, minimize, restore, and compensate for significant negative impacts. Incorporate biodiversity criteria into planning processes, prioritizing preventive actions with a territorial approach.

3.3 Innovation, Science and Biodiversity

- **Advancing Scientific Knowledge:** In areas with high natural capital, promote research, analysis, and knowledge generation on biodiversity in collaboration with academic institutions and experts. Actions include: (i) Research for conservation and protection projects; (ii) Study of biodiversity–climate interlinkages; (iii) Nature-based adaptation and mitigation measures; (iv) Risk assessment of global change drivers (e.g., invasive species, climate change).
- **Innovative Technologies:** Promote processes and technologies that reduce impacts on biodiversity across our decision-making, operations, and projects.

3.4 Community Engagement

- **Rights of Local and Indigenous Communities:** Ensure that land use respects the rights of local communities and Indigenous peoples.
- **Communication and Awareness:** Share information across the value chain on risks, dependencies, and impacts related to nature and ecosystem conversion. Promote knowledge exchange on risk and impact management among CAP Group companies. Raise awareness of the importance of biodiversity among suppliers, partners, and stakeholders.
- **Transparency:** Disclose annual progress on biodiversity management to stakeholders through the Integrated Report, corporate website, social media, and other communication channels.

4. SCOPE AND VALIDITY

This Corporate Biodiversity Framework sets out the guidelines, minimum requirements, responsibilities, and standard terminology applicable to CAP Group and all its operating companies, including Compañía Minera del Pacífico S.A. (CMP), Compañía Siderúrgica Huachipato S.A. (CSH), Cintac Group, Aguas CAP, Puerto Las Losas, Intasa S.A., Tecnocap S.A., and Aclara Resources.

This corporate framework is designed to implement the Sustainability and ESG Policy, with a particular focus on biodiversity management guidelines, and to serve as a reference across all phases of decision-making that affect operations, future projects, the supply chain, and investment decisions of CAP Group companies.

We are committed to continuously reviewing and improving our Sustainability and ESG Policy by setting clear goals, allocating resources, and reporting progress with transparency. The provisions of this framework are led by the Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Department and serve as guiding principles for decision-making related to biodiversity protection and conservation.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 - DEFINITIONS AND KEY CONCEPTS

- Biodiversity or Biological Diversity: The variety and variability of living organisms, including diversity within species, between species, and across ecosystems. This definition encompasses not only the number of species, but also the genetic diversity within species and the variety of ecosystems in which they exist, including the ecological and evolutionary processes that sustain them.

- In situ Conservation: The conservation of components of biological diversity within their natural habitats.

- Ex situ Conservation: The conservation of components of biological diversity outside their natural habitats.

- Threatened Species: Species that face a high risk of extinction in the wild over the medium term. This includes flora and fauna listed in the IUCN Red List.

- Ecosystem: A dynamic complex of plant, animal, and microorganism communities, together with their non-living environment, interacting as a functional unit.

- Endemic Species: A native species that occurs exclusively within a specific territory or geographic area and does not naturally exist elsewhere.

- Exotic Species: A species whose presence in a region is attributable to human activities that have enabled it to overcome the barriers by defining its natural distribution range.

- Invasive Alien Species: A subset of established alien species that spread and have a negative impact on biodiversity, local ecosystems, and native species. Many invasive alien species also affect nature's contributions to people (encompassing different concepts such as ecosystem goods and services and nature's gifts) and overall quality of life.

- Native Species: A species found within its natural, historical, or current distribution range, consistent with its natural dispersal potential.

- Nature: The natural world, with emphasis on the diversity of living organisms (including people) and their interactions with each other and with their environment.

- Ecosystem Services: The direct or indirect contributions of ecosystems to human well-being, which support economic activity and other human endeavors.

- Biodiversity Conservation: A set of policies, strategies, plans, programs, and actions aimed at maintaining the structure and function of ecosystems through the protection, preservation, restoration, or sustainable use of one or more components of biodiversity.

- Nature Dependency: Dependencies are aspects of environmental assets and ecosystem services that individuals or organizations rely on to operate. A company's business model may depend on ecosystem services such as water availability, water quality regulation, risk regulation (e.g., fires and floods), provision of suitable habitats for pollinators, which in turn provide direct services to economies and carbon sequestration.

- Land-Use Change: The transformation of one land-use category (e.g., cropland, grassland, forest/jungle, urban/industrial, wetland/tundra) into another (e.g., conversion of natural forest to cropland).

- Conversion: The change of a natural ecosystem to another land use, or a profound alteration in the species composition, structure, or function of a natural ecosystem caused by human activities. For example, deforestation is a form of conversion (conversion of natural forests). Conversion includes severe degradation or the introduction of management practices that result in a substantial and sustained shift in the previous species composition, structure, or function of the ecosystem. Changes in natural ecosystems that meet this definition are considered conversion, regardless of whether they are legal or not.

- Deforestation: The loss of natural vegetation, including forests and other ecosystem types, as a result of: (i) conversion to agriculture or other non-native vegetation uses; (ii) conversion to tree plantations or crops; or (iii) severe and sustained ecosystem degradation. This definition applies to supply chains free of ecosystem conversion, focusing on preventing the transformation of natural ecosystems both forest and non-forest into uses that alter their original structure. Severe and sustained degradation (scenario iii) also constitutes a form of deforestation or de-vegetation, even if the land is not subsequently allocated to agricultural or industrial use. This loss of natural vegetation is considered deforestation or de-vegetation regardless of its legality.

- Direct Operations: All activities and sites (e.g., hydropower plants, buildings, mines, farms, warehouses) over which a company has operational or financial control.

- Indirect Impact: A change in the state of nature caused by a business activity with an indirect causal link (e.g., a change indirectly caused by climate change, to which an organization's greenhouse gas emissions have contributed).

- Net Positive Impact or Net Gain: The point at which a project's impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services are offset by measures applied under the mitigation hierarchy, resulting in a net gain. This is also referred to as Net Positive Impact.

- No Net Loss: Defined as the point at which project-related impacts are balanced by measures applied through the mitigation hierarchy, resulting in no overall loss.

- Downstream: All activities related to the sale of products and services produced by the company. This includes product use, reuse, and end-of-life stages, such as recovery, recycling, and final disposal.

- Upstream: All activities associated with suppliers, such as production or cultivation, sourcing of raw materials or goods, and the transportation of raw materials to manufacturing facilities.

- Mitigation: Measures taken to reduce the extent of the negative impact.

- Nature-Based Solutions: Actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use, and manage terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine ecosystems—whether natural or modified—that effectively and adaptively address social, economic, and environmental challenges, while simultaneously providing human well-being, ecosystem services, resilience, and benefits for biodiversity.

- Restoration: Any deliberate activity that initiates or accelerates the recovery of an ecosystem from a degraded state. Active restoration includes a range of human interventions aimed at influencing and accelerating natural successional processes to recover the provision of ecosystem services. Passive restoration relies on the natural process of ecological succession to restore degraded ecosystems but may include measures to protect a site from processes that hinder natural recovery.

- Species Richness: The number of species within a given sample, community, or area.

ANNEX 2 - IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE

This framework promotes the gradual implementation of the following activities, which consolidate CAP Group's commitment and responsibility to protect and conserve biodiversity while reducing the impacts of operations across the value chain on ecosystems and species. This is also aligned with the Group's compliance with national and international laws, regulations, and standards.

I. Biodiversity Management

Priority Action: Develop and implement site-specific biodiversity action plans that address the impacts of company operations with negative effects on biodiversity.

Priority Action: Establish a biodiversity committee or focal point and recognizing the varying capacities and activities of each company, establish a committee or designate a responsible officer to lead the evaluation and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to biodiversity.

Complementary Actions: Implement habitat protection and/or restoration projects.

- Promote initiatives that support the conservation, restoration, and enhancement of biodiversity. For example: i) Conservation of protected natural areas as habitats for terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species; ii) Support for local and national initiatives, whether in situ or ex situ, with particular focus on key ecosystems or species, threatened species, endemic species with restricted distribution, migratory species, or those of high ecological and/or cultural value.
- Initiate and manage restoration and/or compensation projects for ecosystems impacted by operations. This may include restoring native vegetation, controlling invasive alien species, improving soil quality, and reintroducing native species.
- Where feasible, promote the use of native species in the design, construction, and maintenance of green areas and landscaping projects at our urban and industrial facilities, thereby enhancing biodiversity, improving the quality of life of neighboring communities, and implementing nature-based solutions.
- Collaborate with government agencies and civil society organizations to manage and protect high-value ecological areas located near operational sites.

Complementary Actions: Share biodiversity guidelines with value chain partners and suppliers.

- Gradually engage value chain partners and suppliers to align with CAP Group's biodiversity guidelines and to avoid operational activities that may negatively affect biodiversity, while promoting the protection of soils, as well as terrestrial, freshwater, and marine ecosystems.

II. Biodiversity Risk Assessment and Reduction

Priority Action: Assess Biodiversity-Related Risks and Impacts
Conduct biodiversity impact and risk assessments for all new projects and expansions, in accordance with applicable national environmental impact assessment systems. Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing biodiversity-related impacts, risks, and opportunities in its direct operations.

Priority Action: Design Risk Mitigation Strategies
Develop and implement mitigation strategies to address the identified risks and impacts.

Priority Action: Manage Contingency or Emergency Response Plans
Develop and maintain emergency response plans for potential biodiversity-related incidents, such as accidental spills or habitat destruction, to promptly address and mitigate adverse impacts.

Complementary Action: Long-Term Biodiversity Monitoring
Establish a program to monitor biodiversity changes around operational sites, using scientific parameters to quantify shifts in biodiversity (e.g., species diversity, landscape indicators, among others).

III. Innovation, Science and Biodiversity

Priority Action: Apply Science-Based Evidence
In areas with high natural capital, foster, coordinate, conduct research and programs aimed at biodiversity protection and conservation. Establish strategic collaborations with academic institutions and local scientific organizations to advance innovative research focused on biodiversity conservation. These initiatives will not only contribute to scientific knowledge but will also enable the development of evidence-based solutions that support the implementation of biodiversity action plans by companies.

Complementary Action: Create spaces to share best practices.
Develop internal communication mechanisms with other CAP Group companies across the value chain to facilitate knowledge exchange, strengthen actions, and learn from experiences related to managing biodiversity risks and impacts.

Complementary Action: Adopt new sustainable technologies.
Where feasible, adopt new technologies for monitoring areas with high natural capital.

IV. Stakeholder and Community Engagement on Biodiversity

Priority Action: Ensure stakeholder participation and collaboration.
In environmental assessment processes, respectfully promote collaboration with local communities and Indigenous peoples, involving them in conservation initiatives and complying with all legal provisions established by the SEIA Regulation and other national legal requirements.

Complementary Action: Develop public awareness campaigns.
For companies with operations in areas of high natural capital, inform and educate stakeholders about the importance of biodiversity and the measures CAP Group is undertaking to protect it. This may include school programs, public events, and other informational materials for the general public.

Complementary Action: Disclose annual results and progress.
Annually report on results and progress toward ecosystem and biodiversity protection targets to stakeholders, government agencies, educational and scientific institutions, communities, and other relevant actors through channels such as the Integrated Report, corporate website, social media, and other outreach activities.

ANNEX 3 - TNFD INDICATORS FOR BIODIVERSITY RISK MANAGEMENT

In line with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), specific indicators are proposed for risk management. The TNFD is based on the LEAP approach (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, and Prepare), which is designed as an iterative process aligned with CAP Group's risk management processes.

Many of these TNFD indicators are already monitored by the Group's companies as part of their environmental impact assessments. The key indicators are organized around the five main drivers of biodiversity loss: climate change, land- and sea-use changes, pollution, direct exploitation, and invasive species.

Priority Indicators:

1. Climate Change

- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

2. Land- and Sea-Use Change

- Total spatial footprint (in square kilometers or other comparable spatial units)
- Extent of freshwater/ocean system change

3. Pollution

- Soil pollutants (by type)
- Wastewater discharges
- Waste generation and disposal
- Plastic pollution
- Non-GHG air pollutants

4. Direct Exploitation

- Water extraction and consumption in water-stressed areas
- Volume of high-risk natural products sourced from land, ocean, or freshwater systems

5. Invasive Species

- Measures to prevent the unintentional introduction of invasive species

TNFD-Specific Indicators:

The TNFD also recommends an additional indicator for the mining and steel sectors: the site area with active plans to manage impacts on sensitive locations. Relevant metrics for this indicator include:

- The area and proportion of land owned, leased, or managed that is located in or adjacent to sensitive areas, or that potentially affects them;

- The area and proportion of such land covered by an impact management plan for sensitive locations; and

- The area and proportion of such land covered by an impact management plan for sensitive locations that has been third-party audited or certified.