

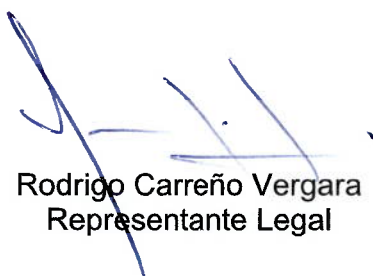
Santiago, 24 de marzo de 2026

Señores
Comisión para el Mercado Financiero
Presente

En cumplimiento a lo establecido en la Resolución exenta N° 549 de fecha 23 de septiembre de 2005 y sus complementos, adjunto sÍrvase encontrar los Estados Financieros anuales y Declaración Jurada de Responsabilidad de Compañía Contractual Minera Candelaria, RUT 85.272.800-0, por el periodo terminado al 31 de diciembre de 2025.

Los Estados Financieros antes mencionados, han sido preparados en miles de dólares americanos y de acuerdo a normas internacionales de información financiera (NIIF o IFRS en inglés), e incluyen Estado de Situación Financiera, Estado de Resultados Integrales, Estado de Cambios en el Patrimonio Neto, Estado de Flujos de Efectivo y Notas a los Estados Financieros.

Sin otro particular, le saluda muy atentamente,



Rodrigo Carreño Vergara
Representante Legal

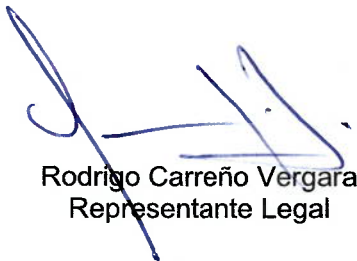


DECLARACION JURADA DE RESPONSABILIDAD

Nombre de la Compañía: Compañía Contractual Minera Candelaria
RUT: N° 85.272.800-0

En Copiapó, a 24 de marzo de 2026, yo, Rodrigo Carreño Vergara, cédula nacional de identidad N°10.041.132-6, en mi calidad de representante de Compañía Contractual Minera Candelaria, en adelante la Compañía, declaro que me hago responsable de la veracidad e integridad de la información que la Compañía que represento entrega y entregará a la Comisión para el Mercado Financiero de conformidad a la resolución exenta N° 549 de la Superintendencia de Valores y sus complementos, referidas a la obligación y procedimiento de presentación de los estados financieros (trimestrales y anuales) y memoria anual para aquellas empresas que se acogieron al Art. 11 ter del DL N° 600, Estatuto de la Inversión Extranjera, establecido por la Ley N° 20.026, de 2005, modificada por Ley N° 20.097, de 2006.

De esta forma, esta declaración incluye los estados financieros de la Compañía, correspondientes por el periodo terminado al 31 de diciembre de 2025. Dichos Estados Financieros incluyen (i) Estado de Situación Financiera, (ii) Estado de Resultados Integrales, (iii) Estado de Cambios en el Patrimonio Neto, (iv) Estado de Flujos de Efectivo y (v) Notas a los Estados Financieros.



Rodrigo Carreño Vergara
Representante Legal

Financial Statements

COMPAÑIA CONTRACTUAL MINERA CANDELARIA

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Amounts are expressed in:

\$	-	Chilean pesos
US\$	-	United States dollars
ThUS\$	-	Thousands of United States dollars
UF	-	Unidad de Fomento



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Santiago, March 24, 2026

To the Shareholders and Directors
Compañía Contractual Minera Candelaria

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Compañía Contractual Minera Candelaria (the Company), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and the statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in shareholders' equity and statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in Chile. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics of the Chilean Accountants' Association, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Oficinas

Santiago: Av. Isidora Goyenechea 2800, piso 10, Torre Titanium, Las Condes
Concepción: Chacabuco 1085, pisos 8 y 9, Edificio Centro Sur

Viña del Mar: Av. Libertad 1405, of. 1704, Edificio Coraceros
Puerto Montt: Benavente 550, piso 10, Edificio Campanario

Oficina de parte: Av. Andrés Bello 2711, piso 1, Torre de la Costanera,
Las Condes, Santiago
Teléfono Central: (56) 9 3861 7940
www.pwc.cl



Santiago, March 24, 2026
Compañía Contractual Minera Candelaria
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Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in Chile will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in Chile, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.



Santiago, March 24, 2026
Compañía Contractual Minera Candelaria

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- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

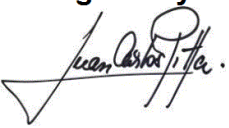
Other matters

The Chilean Accountants' Association approved that the Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in Chile fully and unreservedly adopt the International Auditing Standards issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board for audits of financial statements prepared for the year beginning on or after January 1, 2025.



Santiago, March 24, 2026
Compañía Contractual Minera Candelaria
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The audit of the financial statements of Compañía Contractual Minera Candelaria as of December 31, 2024, was carried out in accordance with the Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in Chile in force as of that date. We issued an opinion on these financial statements without modification dated 27 of March 2025.

Signed by:

5C2853C6DC264A1...
Juan Carlos Pitta De C.
RUT: 14.709.125-7

PricewaterhouseCoopers

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STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

ASSETS	Note	2025 ThUS\$	2024 ThUS\$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	36,605	133,336
Accounts receivable	7	33,316	76,778
Accounts receivable from related companies	12	438,414	127,506
Other accounts receivable	9	28,776	22,081
Inventories	8	235,997	172,003
Other current assets		8,077	3,721
Total current assets		781,185	535,425
Non-current assets			
Other accounts receivable		2,927	3,608
Inventories	8	502,771	480,886
Property, plant and equipment	10	2,055,460	2,128,401
Intangible assets	11	23,333	8,590
Total non-current assets		2,584,491	2,621,485
Total assets		3,365,676	3,156,910
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	13	203,149	145,700
Accounts payable to related companies	12	40,652	26,797
Employees defined benefit liabilities	15	5,321	4,442
Payable taxes	17	35,977	111,190
Debt and lease liabilities	16	54,838	105,002
Mine rehabilitation provision	14	-	12,594
Total current liabilities		339,937	405,725
Non-current liabilities			
Employee defined benefit liabilities	15	32,590	27,609
Debt and lease liabilities	16	7,228	7,726
Mine rehabilitation provision	14	115,319	92,317
Deferred tax liabilities	18	354,866	336,597
Total non-current liabilities		510,003	464,249
Total liabilities		849,940	869,974
Shareholders' Equity			
Paid-in capital	19	105,860	105,860
Other reserves		14	14
Accumulated other comprehensive income		4,645	3,652
Retained earnings		2,405,217	2,177,410
Total shareholders' equity		2,515,736	2,286,936
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		3,365,676	3,156,910

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	Note	2025 ThUS\$	2024 ThUS\$
Revenue	20	1,909,255	1,709,984
Cost of goods sold			
Production cost	21	(789,070)	(693,268)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization		(282,195)	(292,209)
Gross profit		837,990	724,507
Exploration and business development	22	(7,961)	(9,898)
General and administrative expenses	23	(77,063)	(74,785)
Other expense	25	(47,918)	(16,177)
Finance cost	24	(5,898)	(9,296)
Foreign exchange (loss) gain		(6,551)	8,157
Profit before income taxes		692,599	622,508
Income tax expense	18	(218,149)	(242,751)
Net profit		474,450	379,757
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Actuarial gain		1,664	953
Income tax relating to these items		(671)	(404)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		993	549
Total comprehensive income for the year		475,443	380,306

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	Paid in capital ThUS\$	Other reserves ThUS\$	Accumulated other comprehensive income ThUS\$	Retained earnings ThUS\$	Total ThUS\$
Balance at January 1, 2025	105,860	14	3,652	2,177,410	2,286,936
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(246,643)	(246,643)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	993	-	993
Net profit	-	-	-	474,450	474,450
Increase (decrease) in equity for the year	-	-	993	227,807	228,800
Balance at December 31, 2025	105,860	14	4,645	2,405,217	2,515,736
Balance at January 1, 2024	105,860	14	3,103	2,258,659	2,367,636
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(461,006)	(461,006)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	549	-	549
Net profit	-	-	-	379,757	379,757
Increase (decrease) in equity for the year	-	-	549	(81,249)	(80,700)
Balance at December 31, 2024	105,860	14	3,652	2,177,410	2,286,936

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	Note	2025 ThUS\$	2024 ThUS\$
Cash flows from operating activities		474,450	379,757
Net profit			
Charges (credits) to income that do not represent cash flows			
Depreciation, depletion and amortization		282,195	292,209
Deferred taxes		17,597	21,412
Allowance for obsolescence		2,695	5,270
Mine rehabilitation provision	14	5,477	5,749
Loss on fixed assets sales		16,320	1,267
Interest on loans, interest expense and bank fees		5,724	8,172
Mark-to-market		(124,345)	42,487
Foreign exchange		6,217	(7,215)
Decrease (Increase) in assets and liabilities			
Accounts receivable		66,574	(96,274)
Accounts receivable from related companies		(209,675)	(26,040)
Inventory		(85,879)	(38,949)
Recoverable taxes		(4,356)	482
Other assets		(6,014)	17,911
Accounts payable		57,449	(4,325)
Accounts payable to related companies		13,855	(1,507)
Payable taxes		(75,213)	90,141
Other liabilities		1,780	(312)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities		444,851	690,235
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(148,721)	(134,733)
Acquisition of intangibles		(15,500)	-
Capitalized deferred stripping	10	(70,947)	(129,372)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(235,168)	(264,105)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid	19	(246,643)	(461,006)
Loans obtained	16	100,000	215,000
Payments of loans		(150,000)	(115,000)
Payments of interest		(3,434)	(2,318)
Payment of lease liabilities	16	(6,671)	(8,343)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(306,748)	(371,667)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		334	(942)
Net (decrease) increase in cash for the period		(96,731)	53,521
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		133,336	79,815
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	6	36,605	133,336

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 1 – Company information

Compañía Contractual Minera Candelaria (the “Company” or “Candelaria”) was formed as a legal mining company in Chile as Compañía Minera Ojos del Salado in 1978. The Company was subsequently transformed into a corporation.

Effective December 1, 1991, the shareholders divided the Company by transferring the assets, liabilities and equity not pertaining to the Candelaria mining project to a new company named Compañía Minera Ojos del Salado S.A. Simultaneously, Compañía Minera Ojos del Salado S.A. changed its name to Compañía Minera Candelaria S.A.

On May 20, 1992, Compañía Minera Candelaria S.A. was transformed into a contractual mining company. Through September 1994, the Company's activities were centered exclusively on the development of the Candelaria ore body and construction of the processing and port facilities. Commercial operations commenced in October 1994.

Through its subsidiary PD Candelaria Inc., Freeport Minerals Corporation (FMC), formerly Freeport-McMoRan Corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of Freeport-McMoRan Inc. (FCX), formerly Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc., became the controlling shareholder and operating partner with an 80% ownership interest of the property. The remaining ownership interest of the property was held by SMMA Candelaria, Inc. (20%).

On November 3, 2014, through its subsidiary LMC Candelaria SpA, Lundin Mining Corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary LMC Chile SpA acquired the 80 percent ownership interest of the Company from Freeport-McMoRan Corporation for US\$1.7 billion and became the controlling shareholder and operating partner. SMMA Candelaria Inc., (“Sumitomo”) is the owner of the remaining 20%.

The Company produces copper concentrates, which also contain gold and silver, through open-pit and underground mining operations and a treatment plant at the mine site. The concentrate is transported by truck to the Company's port facility at Punta Padrones, near Caldera, Chile, for shipment to its customers. The headquarters address is Av. Isidora Goyenechea 2800, office 2001, floor 20, Las Condes, Santiago and the branch office address is Quebrada Ojanco Nuevo S/N, Tierra Amarilla, Copiapó.

These financial statements covering the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, were approved by the Company's Management on March 24, 2026.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 2 – Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards). These Financial Statements have been prepared a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which have been measured at fair value.

Note 3 – New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") issued IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which replaces IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces a specified structure for the income statement by requiring income and expenses to be presented into three defined categories (operating, investing, and financing) and by specifying certain defined totals and subtotals.

Where company-specific measures related to the income statement are provided ("management-defined performance measures"), IFRS 18 requires disclosure of the explanations around those measures. IFRS 18 also provides additional guidance on principles of aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes. IFRS 18 will not impact the recognition and measurement of items in the financial statements, nor will it impact which items are classified in other comprehensive income and how these items are classified. The standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, including for interim financial statements. Retrospective application is required and early application is permitted.

The Company has completed a preliminary evaluation of the impact of IFRS 18 on the presentation of the statements of financial position, earnings (loss) and cash flows. The Company has commenced system and process changes to allow tracking of certain items for presentation in accordance with IFRS 18 in comparative period financial statements. The Company continues to assess other matters related to the implementation of this new standard on its financial statements.

IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. These amendments updated classification and measurement requirements in IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and related disclosure requirements in IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: disclosures. The IASB clarified the recognition and derecognition date of certain financial assets and liabilities, and amended the requirements related to settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system. Moreover, the amendments clarify the assessment of the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets in determining whether they meet the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion, including financial assets that have environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features. The IASB added disclosure requirements for financial instruments with contingent features that do not relate directly to basic lending risks and costs, and amended disclosures relating to equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 3 – New standards and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

Additionally in December 2024, the IASB published amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Contracts Referencing Nature dependent Electricity. The amendments clarify the application of the 'own-use' requirements for in-scope contracts, amend the designation requirements for a hedged item in a cash flow hedging relationship for in-scope contracts, and add new disclosure requirements.

These amendments apply retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with early application permitted.

The Company does not expect the adoption of the amendments to have a material impact on the financial statements or require a restatement of the comparative period.

Note 4 – Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Currency

These financial statements are presented in thousands of United States dollars, which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

Foreign currency transactions are considered to be those which are carried out in a currency that is other than the functional currency. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency by applying the effective exchange rate on the date the transaction takes place. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are converted by applying the effective closing exchange rate on the date of the financial statements. Gains and losses as a result of the difference in the exchange rate when currency items are liquidated or when converting currency items at exchange rates that are different from those used for their initial recognition are recognized in income for the year.

Balances stated in Chilean pesos and other currencies at the closing of the year are stated in US dollars at the corresponding closing exchange rate, which for the Chilean pesos were \$907.13 and \$996.46 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 respectively. Exchange, gains and losses related to transactions in Chilean pesos and other currencies are included in the statements of comprehensive income.

b) Financial assets

The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition in accordance with IFRS 9 of which specifies how an entity should classify and measure financial assets, financial liabilities, and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus direct costs attributable to the transaction. The Company's financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and embedded derivatives from sales and purchases. Following provides further discussion of these financial assets:

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 4 – Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Financial assets (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are financial assets that may be liquidated immediately, such as bank checking accounts and liquid financial investments, with original maturities of twelve months or less.

Accounts receivable

The Company's receivables include accounts receivable, accounts receivable from related companies and other accounts receivable. Receivables are non-derivative financial instruments with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted on an active market. Receivables are stated at their transaction value and are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method less any applicable allowance for doubtful accounts.

The Company regularly assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment in the value of its receivables. Any resulting impairment is measured as the difference

The Company regularly assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment in the value of its receivables. Any resulting impairment is measured as the difference between the book value of the receivable and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at an original effective interest rate or one applicable to a similar transaction. The carrying amount of the receivable is reduced by means of an allowance account and recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

Trade and other payables

Such financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Items presented in the statement of financial position as current liabilities have a maturity of less than 12 months.

Interest-bearing loans

Such financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value plus any attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost.

Any difference between funds obtained (net of costs required for obtaining funds) and the reimbursement amount is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the life of the debt using the effective interest rate method. Such liabilities are classified within current liabilities and non-current liabilities based on the contractual expiration date of nominal capital.

Company has the following non-derivative financial liabilities: loans and trade and other payables.

Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 4 – Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Financial assets (continued)

Embedded derivatives from sales and purchases

These financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”) are assets which do not qualify as financial assets at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Provisionally priced trade receivables are considered embedded derivatives as some or all of the cash flows are dependent on commodity prices. Trade receivables with embedded derivatives are initially measured at their transaction price. Subsequent changes to provisionally priced trade receivables are recorded in the statements of comprehensive income.

The Company’s embedded derivatives from sales and purchases are measured at fair value based on London Metal Exchange (“LME”) copper prices.

c) Inventory

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventory of materials and supplies, as well as salable products are determined using the weighted-average cost method. The cost of finished and in process inventory includes labor and benefits, supplies, energy and other costs related to mining and processing of minerals, including mining, transportation, milling, concentration and solvent extraction. Net realizable value is the estimated future sales price based on prevailing spot metal prices, less estimated cost to complete production and bring the inventory to sale.

Inventory of materials and supplies are disclosed net of obsolescence. Any amount of obsolescence identified is charged to expense in the year it is deemed to have occurred.

d) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are valued at historical cost, including costs that are directly attributed to construction or acquisition, net of accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment.

Repairs and/or improvements of an asset that is depreciated separately and is required to be discharged or replaced, creating an increase of economic life of property and for which it is probable that there will be future economic benefit to the Company, are recorded as assets. All other maintenance costs are charged to expense as incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on items of property, plant and equipment directly related to the useful life of the mine is calculated using the units-of-production (UOP) method based on the mine’s proven and probable reserves. Other assets are depreciated using the straight-line method based on the following estimated useful lives:

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 4 – Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

d) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Asset class	Years
Machinery and equipment	Between 3 and 16
Mobile equipment	7
Furniture and fixtures	7
Other equipment	Between 3 and 15

Critical spare parts and those which are directly identified with machinery or equipment are included in property, plant and equipment, and the economic life assigned is in reference to the main asset with which they are identified.

An item of property, plant and equipment is retired at the time of its disposal or when no economic benefit is expected from its use or subsequent disposition. Any gain or loss that arises at the time of retirement is calculated as the difference between the proceeds from the sale and the book value of the asset and is included in the statements of comprehensive income in the year the asset is retired.

The residual value and useful economic lives of the Company's property, plant and equipment are reviewed each reporting period and are adjusted prospectively, if necessary.

e) Intangibles

Intangible assets, which consist of mineral, water rights and easements, are recorded at historical cost.

Intangible assets generated internally are not capitalized, and the related costs are expensed in the year they are incurred. Amortization is based on the UOP method, estimated on the life of the mine and recorded in cost of sales.

f) Income taxes, deferred taxes and other taxes

Income taxes

Income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount that is expected to be paid or recovered from the tax authorities. The tax rates and tax laws that are applied to calculate the amount are those enacted or substantially enacted at the end of the year. The Company calculates the provision for income tax in accordance with the Chilean tax legislation in force. For the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Chilean statutory tax rate in effect was 27.0 %.

Deferred taxes

Deferred taxes are presented using the liability method for differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their book value for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable differences. Deferred tax assets are recorded for all deductible differences when there is a probability that there could be taxable earnings against which the deductible difference could be applied.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 4 – Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

f) Income taxes, deferred taxes and other taxes (continued)

The book value of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each period and reduced to an amount that is more likely than not to be realized against taxable earnings. Deferred tax assets that are not recognized are re-evaluated at each period and are recognized when it is more likely than not those future taxable earnings will allow for the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at tax rates that are expected to be applicable during the year when the assets are realized or the liabilities are liquidated, based on the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the end of the year.

Deferred taxes (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset tax assets against tax liabilities and the deferred tax is related to the same taxing entity and the same taxing authority.

Value Added Tax (VAT)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognized net of VAT except for the following:

- Where the VAT incurred in an acquisition of assets or services may not be recovered, it is recognized as part of the acquisition cost of the asset or as part of the expense accounting item, as applicable; and
- Accounts receivable and invoices payable are presented with VAT included.

The net VAT amount that may be recovered from or payable to the taxing authority is included in other account receivable or other account payable in the accompanying statements of financial position.

Mining Royalty Tax

The company is subject to a Mining Royalty tax which has 2 components:

- i. Ad-Valorem Component: with a fixed rate of 1% applicable over the annual copper sales of each Mining Company.
- ii. Profitability Component: with rates ranging from 8% to 26%, depending on the Mining Operational Margin of each company and it is applicable to their annual Taxable Mining Income.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 4 – Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

g) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has an obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that resources of the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and an estimate of the amount of the obligation can be calculated.

The expense related to any provision is presented in the statements of comprehensive income, net of any reimbursement, in the year the provision is established.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted by applying a discount rate before taxes that reflects, where applicable, the specific risks of the liability. When using a discount rate, the increase in the provision as a result of time is recognized as a finance cost.

h) Severance pay for years of service

The Company signed agreements with workers' unions, which will remain in effect until April, July and September 2026. In accordance with the terms of the respective work contracts, the Company has established a provision for severance pay for years of service of all personnel. The severance pay provision is presented at the actuarial value of the obligation and the earnings and losses derived from the actuarial changes are recorded in the statements of comprehensive income as "other comprehensive income/loss" when incurred.

i) Mine closure provision and guarantees

The Company records a mine closure provision when a contractual or legally enforceable obligation arises. The Company estimates the present value of its future obligation for mine closure and increases the carrying amount of the related asset retirement cost (ARC), which is included in property, plant and equipment. Subsequently, the mine closure provision is accreted to full value over time and recognized as a finance cost considered in the initial fair value estimate. The related ARC is depreciated using the UOP method during the economic life of the mine (LOM).

The Company evaluates its mine closure provision annually and makes adjustments to estimates and assumptions, including scope, future costs and discount rates, as applicable. Changes in the fair value of the mine closure provision or the useful life of the related asset are recognized as an increase or decrease in the book value of the provision and the related ARC in accordance with IAS 16, "Property, Plant and Equipment." However, any reduction over and above the current book value of the asset would be recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

The effects of updating the liability, due to the discount rate and/or time, are recorded as finance costs. Under the Mine Closure Law N°20.551, the Company is required to update its closure plans and provide a financial guarantee in the form of demand certificates of deposit, performance bank bonds, certificates of deposit of less than 360 days, or stand-by letters of credit issued by a bank with a risk rating of at least "A" or its equivalent.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 4 – Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

j) **Derivative instruments**

The Company does not purchase, hold or sell derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes and does not use derivative instruments to manage market risks.

k) **Revenue recognition**

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when a customer obtains control of the promised asset and the Company satisfies its performance obligation. Revenue is allocated to each performance obligation. The Company considers the terms of the contract in determining the transaction price. The transaction price is based upon the amount the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for the transferring of promised goods. The Company earns revenue from contracts with customers related to its concentrate sales.

The Company satisfies its performance obligations for its concentrate sales based upon specified contract terms which are generally upon shipment or upon delivery. Revenue from concentrate sales is recorded based upon forward marked prices of the expected final sales price date. The Company typically receives payment within one to two months of shipment.

The Company's concentrate sales contracts are provisionally priced at the time of sale. Variations between the price at the time of sale and actual final price received result in embedded derivatives in trade receivables that are recorded at fair value until final settlement. Under IFRS 15, these variations are not revenue from contracts with customers. The Company expects that changes in the fair value will continue to be classified as revenue in the statements of comprehensive income and will be separately disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

l) **Accounting for stripping costs**

The Company applies IFRIC 20 "Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine" to stripping costs. Under IFRIC 20, stripping activity related to inventory produced is accounted for in accordance with IAS 2, "Inventories," and stripping activity that improves access to ore is accounted for as an addition to or enhancement of an existing asset.

Based on Management's analysis, each phase of the open pit has been identified as a component of the ore body, which aligns with how the Company views and plans its mining activities. The Company recognizes a stripping activity asset as a component of property, plant and equipment under the "Operational stripping" caption (refer to Note 10), when the following three criteria are met:

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 4 – Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

l) Accounting for stripping costs (continued)

- It is probable that the future economic benefit (i.e., improved access to the ore body) associated with the stripping activity will flow to the Company;
- The Company can identify the component of the ore body for which access has been improved; and
- The costs related to the stripping activity associated with that component can be measured reliably.

The stripping activity asset is subsequently amortized on a UOP basis over the remaining reserves of the respective component.

m) Impairment

At each reporting date, the Company evaluates if there is any indication that an asset could be impaired. If such an indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its fair value less costs to dispose or its value in use and is determined for the assets of the mine as a whole, since there are no assets that generate cash revenues independently. When the book value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is reduced to its recoverable amount.

Losses resulting from the impairment of assets used in continuing operations are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income under the categories of expenses consistent with the function of the impaired asset. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The revised valuation cannot exceed the book value that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if an impairment loss for the asset had not been recognized in a previous year. Such a reversal is recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

Indefinite-lived intangible assets are tested for impairment annually, at the cash generating unit level.

n) Development costs

Development costs are capitalized when the economic and technological feasibility of the project is confirmed, which is generally when the development or expansion project has reached an established milestone in accordance with a model established by management.

o) Exploration expenses

Exploration costs are expensed as incurred.

p) Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the presentation in the current year.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 5 – Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgements. These estimates and judgements are based on management's best knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances taking into account previous experience, but actual results may differ materially from the amounts included in the financial statements.

Areas of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year include:

Depreciation, depletion and amortization of mineral properties, plant and equipment - Mineral properties, plant and equipment comprise a large component of the Company's assets and as such, the depreciation, depletion and amortization of these assets have a significant effect on the Company's financial statements. Upon commencement of commercial production, the Company depletes mineral property over the life of the mine based on the depletion of the mine's Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves. In the case of mining equipment or other assets, if the useful life of the asset is shorter than the life of the mine, the asset is amortized over its expected useful life.

Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves are determined based on a professional evaluation using accepted international standards for the estimation of Mineral Reserves. The assessment involves geological and geophysical studies, economic data and the reliance on a number of assumptions. The estimates of the Mineral Reserves may change based on additional knowledge gained subsequent to the initial assessment. This may include additional data available from continuing exploration, results from the reconciliation of actual mining production data against the original Mineral Reserve estimates, or the impact of economic factors such as changes in the price of commodities or the cost of components of production. A change in the original estimate of Mineral Reserves would result in a change in the rate of depreciation, depletion and amortization of the related mineral assets.

Valuation of long-term inventory - The Company carries its long-term inventory at the lower of production cost and NRV. If the carrying value exceeds the net realizable amount, a write-down is required. The write-down may be reversed in a subsequent period if the circumstances which caused it no longer exist.

The Company reviews NRV at least annually. In particular, for the NRV of long-term inventory, the Company makes significant estimates in its use of a discounted NRV model related to future production plans, forecasted commodity prices, foreign exchange rates, inventory quantities, future capital and production costs to complete, estimates of recoverable copper in leach pads, and the discount rate. These estimates are subject to various risks and uncertainties and may have an effect on the NRV estimate and the carrying value of the long-term inventory.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 5 – Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Valuation of mineral properties - The Company carries its mineral properties at cost, less accumulated depletion and any accumulated provision for impairment. The Company undertakes a review of the carrying values of mineral properties and related expenditures whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying values may exceed their estimated net recoverable amounts determined by reference to estimated future operating results and discounted net cash flows. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying value of those assets is not recoverable. Where a previous impairment has been recorded, the Company analyzes any reverse impairment indicators. Impairment reversals are recognized in subsequent periods when there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. In undertaking this review, management of the Company is required to make significant estimates of, amongst other things, future production and sale volumes, metal prices, foreign exchange rates, R&R quantities, future capital and production costs and reclamation costs to the end of the mine's life. These estimates are subject to various risks and uncertainties which may ultimately have an effect on the expected recoverability of the carrying values of the mineral properties and related expenditures.

Reclamation and other closure provisions - The Company incurs reclamation and other closure costs related to its mining properties. The future obligations for mine closure activities are estimated by the Company using mine closure plans or other similar studies which outline the activities to be undertaken to meet regulatory and internal requirements. Since the obligations are dependent on the laws and regulations of the countries in which the mines operate, they are regularly reviewed by management and external experts, and could change as a result of amendments to the laws and regulations. Included in the estimated obligations are a number of significant assumptions made by management, including nominal discount rates, inflation rates and foreign exchange rates. Accordingly, closure provisions are more uncertain the further into the future the mine closure activities are to be carried out.

Valuation of deferred tax assets - The valuation of deferred tax assets is sensitive to significant assumptions used in forecasting future taxable income including future metal prices, production based on estimated quantities of R&R, foreign exchange rates, and production costs. These estimates are subject to various risks and uncertainties which may ultimately have an effect on the future taxable income which support the valuation of deferred tax assets. Management's estimates of production based on estimated quantities of R&R are based on information compiled by qualified persons (management's experts).

Significant judgements in applying accounting policies

The following are the judgements, apart from those involving estimations, that management has made in applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 5 – Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Deferred tax assets - The determination of the ability of the Company to utilize tax loss carry-forwards and deductible temporary differences to recognize deferred tax assets requires management to exercise judgment and make certain assumptions about the future performance of the Company. Management is required to assess whether it is “probable” that the Company will benefit from these prior losses and other deductible temporary differences.

Assessment of impairment and reverse impairment indicators - Management applies significant judgement in assessing whether indicators of impairment or reversal of impairment exist for a CGU which would necessitate impairment testing. Internal and external factors used by management to determine whether indicators exist include, but are not limited to, significant changes in the use of the asset, commodity prices, foreign exchange rates, the Company's market capitalization, capital and production forecasts, R&R quantities, and discount rates.

Contingent liabilities - Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events which will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of future events. These contingencies are not recognized in the financial statements when the obligation is not probable or if the obligation cannot be measured reliably. The Company exercises significant judgment when determining the probability of the future outcome and with regard to any required disclosure of contingencies, and measuring the liability is a significant estimate.

Note 6 – Cash and cash equivalents

Composition:

	2025 ThUS\$	2024 ThUS\$
Cash at bank and in hand	35,236	33,961
Short term investment (1)	1,369	99,375
Total	36,605	133,336

(1) Short term investment consist of a portfolio of investments in US dollars and highly liquid marketable investments, which yield variable returns, and are classified as cash equivalents because they are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Because of the short-maturity of these investments (i.e., less than 90 days), the carrying amount of these investments correspond to their fair value at the date of the financial statements.

Note 7 – Accounts receivable

Composition:

	2025 ThUS\$	2024 ThUS\$
Trade receivables (1)	31,866	75,384
Others accounts receivables	1,450	1,394
Total	33,316	76,778

(1) Trade receivables correspond to the sales of copper and its by-products. The carrying amounts of trade receivables is United States dollars.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 8 – Inventories

Composition:

	2025 ThUS\$	2024 ThUS\$
Materials and spare parts	153,149	137,912
Work-in-process inventories	70,591	25,204
Finished goods	12,257	8,887
Total current inventories	<u>235,997</u>	<u>172,003</u>
Non-current work-in-process inventories	<u>502,771</u>	<u>480,886</u>

Materials and spare parts includes an allowance for obsolescence of MUS\$ 22,622 and MUS\$ 23,539 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The movement in the allowance is as follows:

	2025 ThUS\$	2024 ThUS\$
Balance as of the beginning of year	(23,539)	(21,165)
Additions	(2,695)	(4,369)
Decrease	3,612	1,995
Balance as of the beginning of year	<u>(22,622)</u>	<u>(23,539)</u>

Note 9 – Other accounts receivable

Composition:

	2025 ThUS\$	2024 ThUS\$
Value Added Tax receivable	18,580	15,173
Employees loans	7,364	3,601
Prepaid expenses	657	1,639
Other current assets	2,175	1,668
Total	<u>28,776</u>	<u>22,081</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 10 – Property, plant and equipment

Composition as of December 31, 2025:

	Balance January 1, 2025 ThUS\$	Additions ThUS\$	Disposals ThUS\$	Reclassification and transfers ThUS\$	Depreciation, depletion and amortization ThUS\$	Balance December 31, 2025 ThUS\$
Land	18,924	-	(49)	-	-	18,875
Buildings and infrastructure	913,999	-	(11,530)	6,268	-	908,737
Machinery and equipment	997,902	-	(102,770)	3,019	-	898,151
Mobile equipment	625,092	-	(120,385)	20,683	-	525,390
Construction in progress	121,421	143,272	-	(51,504)	-	213,189
Assets retirement cost	73,499	4,932	-	-	-	78,431
Mine development	356,003	-	(122)	21,534	-	377,415
Operational stripping	1,776,553	70,947	-	-	-	1,847,500
Mining properties	13,142	-	(6)	-	-	13,136
Right-of-use assets	53,755	5,449	(11,289)	-	-	47,915
Total gross property, plant and equipment	4,950,290	224,600	(246,151)	-	-	4,928,739
Buildings and infrastructure	(372,867)	-	5,202	-	(25,493)	(393,158)
Machinery and equipment	(737,811)	-	93,297	-	(29,787)	(674,301)
Mobile equipment	(406,028)	-	120,226	-	(38,840)	(324,642)
Assets retirement cost	(38,489)	-	-	-	(2,129)	(40,618)
Mine development	(210,553)	-	30	-	(35,097)	(245,620)
Operational stripping	(1,008,409)	-	-	-	(143,142)	(1,151,551)
Mining properties	(6,750)	-	6	-	(306)	(7,050)
Right-of-use assets	(40,982)	-	11,289	-	(6,646)	(36,339)
Total accumulated depreciation, amortization and depletion	(2,821,889)	-	230,050	-	(281,440)	(2,873,279)
Total property, plant and equipment, net	2,128,401	224,600	(16,101)	-	(281,440)	2,055,460

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 10 – Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Composition as of December 31, 2024:

	Balance January 1, 2024 ThUS\$	Additions ThUS\$	Disposals ThUS\$	Reclassification and transfers ThUS\$	Depreciation, depletion and amortization ThUS\$	Balance December 31, 2024 ThUS\$
Land	18,924	-	-	-	-	18,924
Buildings and infrastructure	893,072	-	(185)	21,112	-	913,999
Machinery and equipment	952,321	-	(127)	45,708	-	997,902
Mobile equipment	627,918	-	(41,503)	38,677	-	625,092
Construction in progress	136,396	129,482	-	(144,457)	-	121,421
Assets retirement cost	85,165	-	(11,666)	-	-	73,499
Mine development	319,402	-	-	36,601	-	356,003
Operational stripping	1,647,181	129,372	-	-	-	1,776,553
Mining properties	10,783	-	-	2,359	-	13,142
Right-of-use assets	48,504	5,251	-	-	-	53,755
Total gross property, plant and equipment	4,739,666	264,105	(53,481)	-	-	4,950,290
Buildings and infrastructure	(346,779)	-	41	-	(26,129)	(372,867)
Machinery and equipment	(705,905)	-	121	-	(32,027)	(737,811)
Mobile equipment	(403,166)	-	41502	-	(44,364)	(406,028)
Assets retirement cost	(35,792)	-	-	-	(2,697)	(38,489)
Mine development	(169,151)	-	-	-	(41,402)	(210,553)
Operational stripping	(871,964)	-	-	-	(136,445)	(1,008,409)
Mining properties	(6,376)	-	-	-	(374)	(6,750)
Right-of-use assets	(32,301)	-	-	-	(8,681)	(40,982)
Total accumulated depreciation, amortization and depletion	(2,571,434)	-	41,664	-	(292,119)	(2,821,889)
Total property, plant and equipment, net	2,168,232	264,105	(11,817)	-	(292,119)	2,128,401

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 11 – Intangible assets

Intangible assets mainly correspond to mining concessions, easements, water rights and infrastructure rights associated with the Company's mining operations. These assets are recorded at historical cost.

The movement of intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Intangible assets:

	2025 ThUS\$	2024 ThUS\$
Opening balance	8,590	8,590
Additions	15,500	-
Amortization	(757)	-
Closing balance	<u>23,333</u>	<u>8,590</u>

Additions during 2025 mainly correspond to the acquisition of mining rights required for the development and operation of the mine.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 12 – Related party disclosures

Accounts receivable from and accounts payable to related companies are as follows:

	2025 ThUS\$	2024 ThUS\$
Accounts receivable		
Sumitomo Metal Mining	203,029	97,342
Lundin Mining Bermuda LTD	187,801	-
Sumitomo Corporation	32,464	-
Pan Pacific Copper Co., Ltd.	12,455	772
Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	2,449	-
SCM Minera Lumina Copper Chile	206	-
Jinlong Copper Co., Ltd	-	28,719
Compañía Contractual Minera Ojos del Salado	-	663
Lundin Mining Corporation	10	10
Total accounts receivable from related companies	<u>438,414</u>	<u>127,506</u>
Accounts payable		
Compañía Contractual Minera Ojos del Salado	33,269	16,856
LMC Services SpA	4,030	6,720
Lundin Mining Corporation	1,939	1,710
Lundin Mining South America SpA	1,414	1,511
Total accounts payable to related companies	<u>40,652</u>	<u>26,797</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

All transactions with related companies were based on then-current market conditions and prices. The following is a summary of the related companies transactions for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

Company	Relationship	Type of transaction	Ended December 31,		Effect on profit or (loss)	
			2025 ThUS\$	2024 ThUS\$	2025 ThUS\$	2024 ThUS\$
Sumitomo Metal Mining	Shareholder	Sales of copper concentrates	635,014	473,783	635,014	473,783
Pan Pacific Copper Co	Common Shareholder	Sales of copper concentrates	112,389	117,780	112,389	117,780
Jinlong Copper Co., Ltd	Common Shareholder	Sales of copper concentrates	88,630	86,270	88,630	86,270
Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	Common Shareholder	Sales of copper concentrates	75,744	57,479	75,744	57,479
Sumitomo Corporation	Shareholder	Sales of copper concentrates	32,465	-	32,465	-
Lundin Mining Bermuda LTD	Common Shareholder	Sales of copper concentrates	283,457	-	283,457	-
Lundin Mining Corporation	Shareholder	Transfer cost services	4,769	5,646	(4,769)	(5,646)
		Overhead management	4,864	-	(4,864)	-
		Stock option	223	650	(223)	(650)
Lundin Mining South America	Common Shareholder	Transfer of operating cost	8,695	5,201	(8,695)	(5,201)
LMC Candelaria SpA.	Shareholder	Dividends paid	204,643	375,006	-	-
SMMA Candelaria Inc	Shareholder	Dividends paid	42,000	86,000	-	-
Compañía Contractual Minera Ojos del Salado	Common Shareholder	Copper concentrates purchases	198,879	148,936	(198,879)	(148,936)
		Fees for toll services sold	2,273	1,517	2,273	1,517
		Professional services sold	3,679	2,481	3,679	2,481
		Industrial water sold	1,440	1,360	1,440	1,360
		Chemical laboratory services sold	568	567	568	567
		Payment borrowings	-	2,000	-	-
LMC Services SpA	Common Shareholder	Transfer of operating cost	36,086	44,488	(36,086)	(44,488)
		Operator fee	5,406	6,673	(5,406)	(6,673)
		Overhead management	-	3,900	-	(3,900)
SMC Lumina Copper Chile	Common Shareholder	Chemical laboratory services sold	400	-	400	-

Salaries paid to key executives amounted to US\$4,276 and US\$4,391 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Company pays bonuses to its executives in accordance with their employment contract, which amounted to US\$2,369 and US\$1,881 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 13 – Accounts payable

Composition:

	2025 ThUS\$	2024 ThUS\$
Services received but not invoiced	109,299	75,824
Commercial accounts payable	56,483	43,209
Vacation accrual	14,642	13,569
Bonuses payable	17,964	7,792
Withholdings	3,205	2,207
Other provision	1,556	3,099
Total accounts payable	<u>203,149</u>	<u>145,700</u>

Note 14 – Mine rehabilitation provision

The following table presents the movement of the provision for the year 2025 and 2024:

	2025 ThUS\$	2024 ThUS\$
Opening balance	104,911	110,827
Discount rate effect	(714)	1,213
Plan update	(2,480)	(3,919)
Financial expense	5,477	5,749
Exchange rate effect	8,125	(8,959)
Total	<u>115,319</u>	<u>104,911</u>
Current portion	-	12,594
Non-current portion	<u>115,319</u>	<u>92,317</u>

The mine rehabilitation provision is discounted using current market rates of 5.33% and 5.22% for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 15 – Employee defined benefit liabilities

Employee defined benefit liabilities are detailed as follows:

	2025 ThUS\$	2024 ThUS\$
Opening balance	32,051	36,589
Payments during the year	(2,862)	(5,476)
Actuarial adjustment of obligation	(1,664)	(953)
Service charge and other	7,139	6,355
Exchange rate effect	3,247	(4,464)
Total	37,911	32,051
Current portion	5,321	4,442
Non-current portion	32,590	27,609

Staff severance indemnities:

Actuarial assumptions used in the calculation of the actuarial value for severance payments are based on years of service.

Assumptions	2025 %	2024 %
Annual interest rate	5.45	5.30
Salary increase Management Professional Supervisor	-	-
Salary increase Assistant Operation Services	-	-
Annual inflation	3.00	3.00
Annual turnover rate	5.34	5.34
Annual retirement rate	3.67	3.67
Male retirement age	65	65
Female retirement age	60	60
Year of worksite closure	2048	2048

An increase or decrease in the following assumptions (assuming all other variables remain constant), would result in an approximate gain or (loss) in other comprehensive income for the year 2025 as follows:

	Increase ThUS\$	Decrease ThUS\$
1% Annual interest rate	(2,621)	3,000
1% Annual salary rate (supervisor and operation)	3,142	-
1% Annual turnover rate	(2,898)	3,297

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 16 – Debt and lease liabilities

Debt and lease liabilities are comprised of the following:

	2025 ThUS\$	2024 ThUS\$
Lease liabilities		
Lease liabilities - current	4,652	3,651
Lease liabilities - non current	7,228	7,726
Total lease liabilities	11,880	11,377
	2025 ThUS\$	2024 ThUS\$
Debt		
Term loan (1)	50,000	100,000
Interest	186	1,351
Total debt - current	50,186	101,351

(1) On December 1, 2025, the Company obtained an unsecured fixed term loan in the amount of \$50.0 million with bank "Scotiabank". The loan matures on May 29, 2026, and accrues interest at a rate of 4.30% per annum. On November 6, 2024, the Company obtained an unsecured fixed term loan in the amount of \$50.0 million with bank "Scotiabank". The loan matured on May 5, 2025, and accrued interest at a rate of 5.065% per annum. On August 22, 2024, the Company obtained an unsecured fixed term loan in the amount of \$50.0 million with bank "Banco de Chile". The loan matured on February 18, 2025, and accrued interest at a rate of 5.30% per annum.

The changes in the debt and lease obligation is as follows:

	Debt	Leases	Total
As at January 01, 2024	-	15,040	15,040
Additions	215,000	5,251	220,251
Interest	3,669	586	4,255
Foreign exchange difference	-	(1,157)	(1,157)
Payments	(117,318)	(8,343)	(125,661)
As at December 31, 2024	101,351	11,377	112,728
Current portion	101,351	3,651	105,002
Non-current portion	-	7,726	7,726
Additions	100,000	5,449	105,449
Interest	2,269	460	2,729
Foreign exchange difference	-	1,265	1,265
Payments	(153,434)	(6,671)	(160,105)
As at December 31, 2025	50,186	11,880	62,066
Current portion	50,186	4,652	54,838
Non-current portion	-	7,228	7,228

As of December 31, 2025 the Company recognized right-of-use assets (net of depreciation) related to lease agreements for ThUS\$11,576.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 17 – Payable taxes

Composition:

	2025 ThUS\$	2024 ThUS\$
Current income tax payable	29,164	59,448
Royalty mining tax payable	6,813	51,742
Total Payable taxes	<u>35,977</u>	<u>111,190</u>

Note 18 – Income tax and deferred taxes

a) Deferred taxes are comprised as follows:

	2025 ThUS\$	2024 ThUS\$
Property, plant and equipment	218,382	224,697
Inventory valuation	115,642	114,848
Mining properties	46,864	56,565
Mark-to-market	23,217	(9,226)
Mine closure provision	(25,286)	(23,233)
Other	(23,953)	(27,054)
Total net deferred tax liability	<u>354,866</u>	<u>336,597</u>

b) Income tax expense are comprised as follows:

	2025 ThUS\$	2024 ThUS\$
Current income tax	(158,485)	(36,375)
Royalty Mining Tax	(42,067)	(18,353)
Deferred taxes – Current income taxes	(25,387)	(5,123)
Deferred taxes – Royalty Mining Tax	7,790	(1,796)
Total income tax expense	<u>(218,149)</u>	<u>(61,647)</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 18 – Income tax and deferred taxes (continued)

c) Effective tax rate

A reconciliation of the statutory tax rate to the effective income tax rate for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, are detailed as follows:

	2025		2024	
	ThUS\$	Rate	ThUS\$	Rate
Profit before income tax	692,599		622,508	
Tax expense using legal rate	(187,002)	27.00%	(168,077)	27.00%
Royalty Mining Tax	(30,709)	4.43%	(48,745)	7.83%
Deferred taxes Royalty Mining Tax	5,687	(0.82%)	(18,881)	3.03%
Non-deductible tax effect for permanent differences	(6,125)	0.88%	(7,048)	1.14%
Total adjustments to the expense for taxes using legal rate	(31,147)	4.50%	(74,674)	12.00%
Total Income tax expense	(218,149)	31.50%	(242,751)	39.00%

Note 19 – Equity

The Company's shares are held as follows:

Shareholders	Number of shares at		Series
	2025	2024	
LMC Candelaria SpA	4,326	4,326	A- Preferred
Sumitomo Metal Mining Co Ltd.	3	3	B- Preferred
Sumitomo Corporation	1	1	B- Preferred
SMMA Candelaria Inc.	5,756	5,756	B- Preferred
LMC Candelaria SpA	500	500	C- Preferred
Total	10,586	10,586	

Series A shares are entitled to 80% of remaining profits after deduction of the Series C preferred dividends mentioned below and have 80% of the voting rights.

Series B shares are entitled to 20% of profits after deduction of the Series C preferred dividend and have 20% of the voting rights.

Series C shares are non-voting shares which receive a preferred dividend from the date that the Company commenced commercial operations. The preferred dividend is US\$ 5 million annually, adjusted for inflation, plus an amount to be calculated based on the Company's operating margin less the fees paid to LMC Services SpA (a related company), with respect to administrative services.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 19 – Equity (continued)

Dividends paid during the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, amounted to ThUS\$246,643 and ThUS\$ 461,006 respectively.

On August 24, 1992, the Company's former shareholders signed a foreign investment contract under Decree Law 600 with the Republic of Chile. This contract, which covers investments made in the Candelaria project over twelve years up to an amount of US\$ 1.5 billion includes among its clauses the right to retain export proceeds in an offshore account. Under the terms of the contract, capital contributions cannot be repatriated for a period of 12 months from the date they are brought into Chile and then can only be repatriated upon the sale or liquidation of the investment.

On March 20, 2015, PD Candelaria was authorized to transfer all of its foreign investment rights contract under Decree Law 600 to Lundin Mining AB.

SMMA Candelaria Inc., Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd., Sumitomo Corporation (hereinafter jointly referred as "SMMA Participant") and PD Candelaria Inc. have entered into a shareholders' agreement which includes among its clauses the following:

- i) Restrictions on the sale of shares and rights of first refusal for remaining participants when any participant wishes to sell its shares.
- ii) Restrictions on granting mortgages, liens, pledges or other encumbrances and security interests on shares.
- iii) Restrictions regarding minimum levels of sales of concentrate to, and purchases by, a SMMA Participant or its affiliated companies.

As at November 3, 2014, PD Candelaria Inc.'s interest ownership was acquired by LMC Candelaria SpA resulting in the assignment of this agreement to LMC Candelaria SpA.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 20 – Revenue

a) Analysis of revenue from contracts with customers segmented by product:

	2025	2024
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Copper	1,365,245	1,399,832
Gold	261,445	217,887
Silver	62,346	51,553
Magnetite	18,036	28,536
Tolling	2,273	1,842
Revenue from contracts with customers	1,709,345	1,699,650
Provisional pricing adjustments on concentrate sales	199,910	10,334
Total revenue	1,909,255	1,709,984

b) Analysis of revenue from contracts with customers segmented based on the destination of the product:

	2025	2024
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Asia	1,222,918	1,349,745
Europe	466,118	319,527
South America	20,309	30,378
Revenue from contracts with customers	1,709,345	1,699,650
Provisional pricing adjustments on concentrate sales	199,910	10,334
Total revenue	1,909,255	1,709,984

Note 21 – Production costs

The Company's production costs for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, are comprised of the following:

	2025	2024
	ThUS\$	ThUS\$
Direct mine and mill costs	(750,920)	(650,437)
Transportation	(23,988)	(28,439)
Royalties	(14,162)	(14,392)
Production costs	(789,070)	(693,268)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 22 – Exploration and business development

The Company's general exploration and business development costs for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, are comprised of the following:

	2025 ThUS\$	2024 ThUS\$
General exploration	(5,017)	(6,051)
Project development	(2,944)	(3,847)
Total general exploration and business development	<u>(7,961)</u>	<u>(9,898)</u>

Note 23 – General and administrative expenses

The Company's general and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, are comprised of the following:

	2025 ThUS\$	2024 ThUS\$
Salaries and other payroll cost	(21,105)	(19,003)
External services	(14,076)	(14,346)
Repairs, supplies and maintenance	(13,335)	(9,688)
Management fees and consulting	(8,139)	(9,090)
Insurance	(10,815)	(14,148)
Services	(6,971)	(5,312)
Other	(2,622)	(3,198)
Total general and administrative expenses	<u>(77,063)</u>	<u>(74,785)</u>

Note 24 – Finance cost

The Company's finance costs for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, are comprised of the following:

	2025 ThUS\$	2024 ThUS\$
Interest on bank loans	(5,477)	(5,750)
Lease liability interest	(2,269)	(6,854)
Interest expense on intercompany loans	(460)	(611)
Interest earned on intercompany loans	-	(47)
Interest on bank loans	2,308	3,900
Other	-	66
Total finance costs	<u>(5,898)</u>	<u>(9,296)</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 25 – Other expense

The Company's Other expense for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, are comprised of the following:

	2025 ThUS\$	2024 ThUS\$
Management fees	(12,141)	(10,472)
Legal provision	(16,761)	(1,796)
Loss on sale of assets	(16,320)	(1,267)
Stock options	(223)	(650)
Other	(2,473)	(1,992)
Total other expenses	<u>(47,918)</u>	<u>(16,177)</u>

Note 26 – Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's activities are exposed to different financial risks, which could adversely affect the Company's financial assets and liabilities or future cash flows, including the risk of changes in market prices of minerals, exchange rate risk, liquidity risk, credit risk and capital risk. The Company's financial risk management program focuses on mitigating potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company's management is aware of existing market conditions, and on the basis of their knowledge and experience, manages the risks that are summarized below. The Parent Company reviews and approves the policies to manage each of these risks.

a) Market risk

Commodity price risk

The international price of copper has a significant impact on the Company's operating results. The price of copper has fluctuated historically and is affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control.

The Company has price risk through its provisionally priced sales contracts, which provide final pricing in a specified future month based primarily on quoted LME monthly average prices. The Company receives market prices based on prices in the specified future period, which results in price fluctuations recorded through revenues until the date of settlement. The Company records revenues and invoices customers at the time of shipment based on then-current LME prices, which results in an embedded derivative on the provisionally priced contract that is adjusted to fair value through revenues each period, using the period-end forward prices, until the date of final pricing. To the extent that final prices are higher or lower than what was recorded on a provisional basis, any increase or decrease to revenues is recorded each reporting period until the date of final pricing. The Company does not hedge its exposure to price fluctuation.

Based on a forward price of US\$ 12,465.99 per metric ton as of December 31, 2025, a 10% increase or decrease in the price of copper (assuming all other variables remain constant) would result in an approximate US\$44.9 million increase or decrease in the Company's 2025 profit before income tax related to the value of embedded derivative financial instruments.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 26 - Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that cash may not be available to pay obligations when they become due. The Company controls the required liquidity through an appropriate management of due dates for assets and liabilities in such a way that it permits maintaining a position of liquidity that allows it to adequately face its obligations. The Company sells copper concentrates to companies that are well known in the mining sector at the international level. Also, the Company currently has the possibility of obtaining funds from financial institutions if necessary, in order to comply with its contractual obligations.

The following table shows expected aging of the Company's assets and the expected maturity of the Company's obligations as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Assets	2025 ThUS\$	2024 ThUS\$
Less than 3 months	36,605	133,336
More than 3 months and less than 1 year	744,580	402,089
More than 1 year	2,584,491	2,621,485
Total carrying amount	<u>3,365,676</u>	<u>3,156,910</u>

Liabilities	2025 ThUS\$	2024 ThUS\$
Less than 3 months	243,801	170,290
More than 3 months and less than 1 year	96,136	235,435
More than 1 year	510,003	464,249
Total carrying amount	<u>849,940</u>	<u>869,974</u>

c) Credit risk

Credit risk includes the risk that a customer is incapable of paying amounts in full when they are due and the risk of non-compliance by the third party in cash and cash equivalent transactions, which is limited to balances deposited in banks and financial institutions and for accounts receivable at the balance sheet date. To manage this risk, the Company has established a treasury policy, which only allows the deposit of surplus funds in highly rated institutions, by establishing conservative credit policies and through a constant evaluation of market conditions. In addition, the Company's sales are made to customers that have a solid financial structure. All the Company's accounts receivable are collectible within two months.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 26 - Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

d) Exchange rate risk

The Company's financial statements are presented in US dollars, which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company. The Company does not have a significant exposure to exchange rate risk in its assets, however, part of its liabilities corresponds to balances in currencies other than the dollar, principally Chilean pesos. The table below summarizes the estimated impact on 2025 profit before income tax resulting from a 10% change in the exchange rate (Dollar-Chilean Peso), based on a US\$1=\$907.12 exchange rate

Exchange rate risk	Effect on 2025 profit before income tax ThUS\$
Suppliers	
Increase in the exchange rate	6,902
Decrease in the exchange rate	(7,592)
Severance provision	
Increase in the exchange rate	6,701
Decrease in the exchange rate	(7,371)

e) Capital risk

The objective is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue with its ongoing business, in order to give returns to the shareholders and to maintain an optimal structure that allows for reduction of the cost of capital. The Company manages its capital structure and carries out adjustments to face changes in the market's economic conditions. The Company's policy is to finance all their own projects, long and short-term, with its own operational resources. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company can adjust the payment of dividends to shareholders or returns of capital to its shareholders. There have been no changes in objectives, policies or procedures during the year ended December 31, 2025.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 27 – Commitments and Contingencies

a) Management services

The Company has signed an Operating Agreement with LMC Services SpA, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lundin Mining Corporation, whereby LMC Services SpA provides administration and supervision services for an annual fee of 15 percent of the cost of the services provided to the Lundin Mining Corporation up to a maximum amount of US\$ 5 million per year. The costs incurred by LMC Services SpA for services on behalf of the Company are reimbursed by the Company.

b) Operation services

The Company has signed an Operating Agreement with LMC Services SpA, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lundin Mining Corporation, whereby LMC Services SpA provides operation and administration services for the Candelaria Norte underground mine for an annual fee of 15 percent of the cost of the services provided.

c) Long-term agreements for the sale of copper concentrates

The Company has the following long-term agreements for the sale of copper concentrates:

- i) LMC Bermuda Ltd., Hamilton, Collonge-Bellerive/Geneva Branch: 70% of the Company's estimated annual production of copper concentrates.
- ii) Sumitomo Metal Mining Co. Ltd.: 24% of the Company's estimated annual production of copper concentrates.
- iii) Sumitomo Corporation: 6% of the Company's estimated annual production of copper concentrates.

d) Agreement for the supply of energy

On September 27, 2018 the Company signed an energy supply agreement with AES Gener S.A. for the period from January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2035.

e) Transportation agreements

The Company has the following agreements for ocean transportation services for copper concentrates, under which Candelaria is committed to ship a minimum tonnage quantity according to each contract:

- i) Mol Drybulk Lrd: contract period beginning April 2023 through December 2026.
- ii) Horizon Shipping: contract period beginning January 2023 through December 2026.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 27 – Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

f) Litigation

There are various legal actions initiated against the Company arising in the normal course of business. The most significant ones are described below. In management's opinion, the provisions recognized by the Company are sufficient to cover any future probable losses that may arise from the final resolution of the aforementioned legal proceedings.

i) SMA Case 2021

On July 23, 2021, the SMA (Environmental Prosecutor, equivalent to the American EPA) notified Minera Candelaria six charges related to alleged breaches to our RCA (Spanish acronym for environmental approval), especially related to blasting and water components.

The SMA considered charges N°1 (water), N°3 (blasting) and N°4 (blasting) as serious. A serious offense may imply, per the provisions of art. 38 of Law 20,417, the revocation of the RCA, closure, or a fine of up to 5,000 UTA (US \$ 4.4 million for each charge, app). Highly unlikely the revocation or the closure. Per the administrative jurisprudence, the SMA regularly fines mining companies.

This sanctioning process was triggered by various complaints filed by, among others, the Algarrobo Neighborhood Board, represented by Rufina Castillo, and the Municipality of Tierra Amarilla, represented by Cristóbal Zuñiga. All these complaints are essentially related to dust, blasting and noise contamination.

Minera Candelaria submitted a Compliance Program (Programa de Cumplimiento) on August 2021. In December 2021, Frutícola Atacama submitted information in the sanction process. In January, the Company submitted a presentation to answer the allegations submitted for Frutícola Atacama. In December 2022, a group of neighbors submitted to the SMA a request to recharacterize the charges. On July 7 2023, the Compliance Program was approved. The duration of the Program is of one year. The Compliance Program ended on July 17, 2024, and the final report was submitted on August 14, 2024.

Additionally, a group of neighbors submitted a judicial claim against the resolution that approved the Compliance Program (R-94-2023). The plea hearing was held on December 12, 2023. On March 15, 2024, the judgment was issued, and the claim was rejected by the Environmental Court.

The final decision of the SMA about the execution of the plan is still pending. The company records a provision of ThUS\$16,761.

ii) Farellón 1-20 Absolute Nullity Case

On February 7, 2023, an absolute nullity claim was filed against Candelaria and others before the 3rd Civil Court of Copiapó. The plaintiffs are two legal mining corporations and their respective shareholders who are seeking the declaration of nullity of a mining easement contract granted in 2013, between the Company and Holding & Trading S.A. -also defendant- with respect to the mining exploitation concession group called "Farellón 1-20". According to the plaintiffs the mining easement contract granted in 2013 between the Company and Holding & Trading S.A. would have had the purpose of simulating a contract for the sale of 55.000.000 tons of ore, to the detriment of the plaintiffs.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 27 – Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

f) Litigation (continued)

ii) Farellón 1-20 Absolute Nullity Case (continued)

The basis of their action lies in the fact that, at the time of selling the mining exploitation concession group called "Farellón 1-20" to Sociedad Contractual Minera Pertenencias y Proyectos El Bronce -also defendant- in 1997 and 2000, respectively, the plaintiffs agreed to a royalty agreement whereby the buyer would pay 30 cents per ton of ore extracted and sent to production process, to the extent that more than 1 million tons were extracted.

Therefore, according to the plaintiffs, the alleged simulated sale agreement entered into between Holding & Trading S.A. and the Company would have prevented the accrual of the agreed royalty.

On April 3, 2023, Holding & Trading filed a motion for the nullity of the proceeding due to lack of legal notice to the legal representative of the company, requesting, in addition, the suspension of the proceeding until its resolution.

The proceeding was reactivated, and on October 30, 2023, the Company filed dilatory defences, the court upheld the dilatory defences. The plaintiff appealed the decision. The Appealing Court rejected the appeal and confirmed the decision on 16 September 2025. The case has returned to the civil court.

iii) Farellón 1-20 Tort Liability Case

On February 8, 2023, a tort claim was filed against Candelaria and others before the 1st Civil Court of Copiapó. The parties and the grounds of the lawsuit are the same as indicated in iii) above, but in this case they plaintiffs are seeking damages amounting to US \$ 26.146.875 plus a monthly cannon of US \$45.625 for all the duration of the trial.

On April 4, 2023, Holding & Trading filed a motion for the nullity of the proceeding due to lack of legal notice to the legal representative of the company, requesting, in addition, the suspension of the proceeding until its resolution.

Currently, the proceeding is suspended and the motion for nullity of the proceeding is pending of resolution.

Once the proceeding is reactivated, the Company will file dilatory defences and, once they are resolved, it will file its response to the lawsuit.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 27 – Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

f) Litigation (continued)

iv) Claims Against RCA Candelaria 2040

CCMC submitted a claim against some of the measures defined in RCA Candelaria 2040. On December 2024, the Committee of Minister accepted partially the claim submitted by CCMC.

The resolution of the Committee of Minister was notified to the company on August 21, 2025.

Indigenous Community Community Colla Tata Inti del Pueblo de Los Loros Administrative claim before the Environmental Assessment Service (SEA) against the Environmental Qualification Resolution that approved the project "Optimization and Operational Continuity Minera Candelaria". On September 15, 2025, the Environmental Assessment Service reject the claim. The final resolution was notified on September 26. The Community submitted a claim against the resolution which is pending of resolution (R-146-2025).

Indigenous Colla Wayra Tujsi, submitted an invalidation requirement to the SEA, which was declared inadmissible. Against this resolution the community submitted a Claim against the Environmental Court (R-105-2024) which is pending of resolution.

g) Guarantees

According to Law 20,551, every mining company or entrepreneur that executes mining operations under procedures of general application has to provide a guarantee that ensures the government the complete and convenient observance of the closure obligation established in this Law. The purpose of this guarantee is to ensure the execution of the closure obligation by the mining company.

The amount of the guarantee will be determined by the periodic estimation of the present value of the closure plan implementation costs, considered at the period of the mine operation until the end of the life of mine, as well as the control and tracking activities required for the post-closure period.

The life of mine is calculated based on the proven and probable mineral reserves, certified by a competent person in mineral resources and reserves, which is determined by the annual levels of extraction of minerals and in compliance to what it is established in Law 20,235.

The Company has composed the mine closure plan in accordance with the law at a nominal cost of US\$ 115.3 million based on an estimated life of mine. According to this, the Company must constitute annual guarantees up until year 2035 for amounts that range from UF 687,032 to UF 4,236,806 (equivalent to ThUS\$ 30,089 and ThUS\$185,552 respectively).

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 27 – Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

g) Guarantees (continued)

Mine closure provision:

As of December 31, 2025, the Company has delivered to Sernageomin (“Servicio Nacional de Geología y Minería”) a total of UF 3,344,677 (equivalent to US\$ 146,481 million) in the form of a bank guarantee.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company has recorded in its financial statements a closure provision of ThUS\$ 115,319. This amount differs from the legal obligation mainly as a result of the effect of the ongoing construction of the tailings dam, exchange rates and discount rates.

Candelaria 2030:

On September 21, 2018, Servicio Nacional de Geología y Minería approved the Project Update of Closure Plan “Candelaria 2030: – Operational Continuity”, in accordance with Resolución Calificación Ambiental (RCA N°133/2015).

Candelaria 2040:

On September 8, 2023, Comisión de Evaluación Ambiental (COEVA) approved the Environmental Permission Project called “Candelaria 2040: – Operational Continuity”. During the same month the Resolución Calificación Ambiental (RCA), was received from the Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental de la República de Chile (SEA).

Note 28 – Subsequent events

On March 05, 2025, pursuant to Exempt Resolution No. 264 issued by Sernageomin (“Servicio Nacional de Geología y Minería”), a new closure plan was approved for a total amount of 3.280.118 UF.

No other significant events have occurred subsequent to December 31, 2025, which might affect the amounts and/or disclosures included in these financial statements.