

**TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF SOLAR ENERGY, LOW EMISSIONS MINING AND
ADVANCED MATERIALS OF LITHIUM AND OTHER MINERALS**

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION (RFI) STAGE

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1 GENERAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 THE CHALLENGE OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE ROLE OF RENEWABLE ENERGIES.

The Paris Agreement, adopted in 2015, at the Twenty-First Meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, or "COP21," joined the will of the more than 190 signatory countries, with the objective of establishing measures for the reduction of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emissions, through the adaptation, mitigation and resilience of ecosystems for the purpose of Global Warming. The Paris Agreement was signed by the Republic of Chile on September 20, 2016, approved by the National Congress in January of 2016, promulgated by Decree No. 30 of 2017 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and published in the Official Journal on May 23, 2017.

Through this Agreement, Chile undertook to prepare, communicate and successively maintain its Determined Contribution at the national level, with a term of implementation between 2018 and 2030, including various goals and actions in the field of mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, building capacities, technology transfer and financing, among others (National Action Plan for Climate Change, Ministry of Environment, Chile 2017 and the Preliminary Draft of the Climate Change Adaptation Plan in the Energy Sector of Chile, Ministry of Energy, Chile 2017).

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C, prepared in October 2018, by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), states that a much more determined action will be necessary to face this great challenge of humanity, confirming the urgent need to stop the increase of greenhouse gas emissions and provide an evaluation of the latest science on a global warming of 1.5°C instead of 2°C. The difference between these two numbers, barely half a degree, may not seem significant, but the IPCC projects that an increase of 2°C in the global average temperature would lead to worse and irreversible global and regional impacts.

To reduce the level of global warming in the future, it is necessary to achieve "net zero emissions" by the middle of the century, which will require a rapid transition of the world economy. In fact, in the next 10 to 20 years, energy, agricultural, urban and industrial systems must be transformed, as well as involving non-state actors and integrating climate action within the broader framework of public policies, which, in turn, will influence areas such as employment, security, technology and innovation.

Although current trends in emissions indicate that this objective will not be met, limiting warming to 1.5° is technically feasible, and economically, socially and environmentally more beneficial, but requires unprecedented transformations in all areas of society (IRENA, 2018).

According to the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA),¹ "accelerated deployment of measures for renewable energies and energy efficiency are key to the energy transition," both of which can mean close to 90% of the greenhouse gas reductions needed to keep the planet within the limits established in COP21.

For this to happen, it will be necessary to increase the contribution of renewable energies in the global energy matrix to scales not seen before, causing the proportion of renewable energy from the primary energy supply to rise from 15% (measured in 2015) to at least 65% in 2050.

In this way, it will be necessary to continue with the efforts associated with the development of new low-carbon technologies, and the maturation of existing ones that allow reaching sufficient levels

¹ PERSPECTIVES FOR THE ENERGY TRANSITION: Investment Needs for a Low-Carbon Energy System, OECD / IEA & IRENA, 2017.

to trigger an even greater process of reducing investment costs to facilitate the task of technological adoption.

Meanwhile, the International Energy Agency (IEA)² states that "limiting the increase in global temperature to less than 2°C with a probability of 66% would require an energy transition of exceptional scope, depth and speed." The IEA also indicates that, by 2050, close to 95% of electricity will have to be low in emissions, 70% of new cars will have to be electric and the intensity of CO2 emissions from the industry should be 80% less than the current ones.

1.2 ELECTROMOBILITY.

On mobility, a number of projections are showing important trends changes towards the use of cleaner transport means, with the electromobility in the spotlight. In this regard, JP Morgan estimates that, by 2025, sales of electric and hybrid vehicles will exceed 30 million, that is, close to 30% of all annual vehicle sales.

The above will have a significant impact on the demand for newer and cleaner technologies for storing energy, which will result in an increase on the demand of key raw materials. In particular, demand for lithium is expected to grow from the current 210,000 tons (Equivalent Lithium Carbonate in 2017) to 1 million tons by 2027³.

In the case of copper, electric cars use around 80-85 kg of this mineral, versus 20-25 kg in traditional automobiles. Thus, the demand associated with electromobility could reach 1.74 million tons per year by 2027 (ID Tech - International Copper Association) and reach a third of the demand for refined copper by 2035. Other minerals will also be demanded, such as cobalt, nickel and manganese, scarce worldwide.

However, according to the IEA, not only monitoring the price and availability of these resources, but also minimizing the environmental impacts of their extraction and processing, will be necessary to put the electric car market on an economically and environmentally sustainable path. This necessarily implies the development of new low emission mining with traceability.

Finally, and of the hand of the above, it is possible to emphasize the relevance of the recurring announcements of the automobile manufacturers and big brands (OEM's) reporting to the market on the structural transformations of their policies of manufacturing and production of automobiles, establishing concrete terms to significantly reduce the production of internal combustion cars and turn their productive lines and technological efforts towards (EV) and/or HEV electric cars.

1.3 THE POSITION OF CHILE AND THE REGION OF ANTOFAGASTA IN THIS CONTEXT.

The threat posed by climate change can be transformed into an opportunity for economic development for those countries that are taking an active role in the industry of renewable energies, energy efficiency and electromobility, or for those countries with an endowment of natural resources, which are key to favoring this green growth, as is the case of Chile.

The World Bank⁴ analyzed the role of minerals and metals for a future of low emissions and states that "the shift towards low carbon energy will produce global opportunities in relation to a significant number of minerals," highlighting that the region, with Chile in First, "it is in an excellent position to

² PERSPECTIVES FOR THE ENERGY TRANSITION: Investment Needs for a Low-Carbon Energy System, OECD / IEA & IRENA, 2017.

³ ROSKILL GLOBAL INDUSTRY, MARKETS & OUTLOOK.

⁴ The Growing Role of Minerals and Metals for a Low Carbon Future, World Bank Group and EGPS.

supply the global energy transition," with its strategic advantages in key materials such as copper, iron, silver, lithium, aluminum, nickel, manganese and zinc.

Similarly, an article in the journal Nature⁵ explains, "the transition to a society low in carbon, is a change that will require large amounts of metals and minerals. The supply of minerals and climate change are inextricably linked, not only because mining requires large amounts of energy, but also because the world cannot cope with climate change without an adequate supply of raw materials for the production of clean technologies."

A study carried out by the Ministry of Energy of Chile and the German International Cooperation Agency (GIZ) during 2014 estimated the potential of renewable energies (solar, wind and hydroelectric) at about 2,000 GW, of which more than 1,800 GW are solar (90%) and are concentrated in the Atacama Desert. This solar potential means more than 70 times the current installed capacity in the country, enough to supply more than four times the energy consumed throughout Latin America (Brazil being the main consumer), or even all the energy demanded by the American continent (including U.S).

This is how the natural wealth of the Atacama Desert can be transformed into the greatest opportunity that Chile has to reach development.

With global radiation levels (GHI) reaching 2,700 kWh/m² per year, and 3,800 kWh/m² per year in the case of direct normal radiation (DNI), with more than 4,200 average hours of sunshine, the northern zone of Chile is transformed into an exceptional place for the execution of investments in solar technologies, from Photovoltaic solar energy (FV), Concentrating Solar Power (CSP), solar fuels (such as hydrogen), and thermal applications, among others.

Chile is in a privileged position in this new "green" copper and lithium industry given its exceptional solar resources, being able to capture a significant proportion of this emerging global market and, at the same time, contribute to the country's sustainable development, contributing to the fulfillment of the goals against climate change.

1.4 R & D CONTRIBUTION, CORFO - SQM CONTRACT.

Corfo owns the mining properties called "OMA," located in the Salar de Atacama, some of which are currently operated by SQM Salar S.A. under contracts signed with Corfo in the year 1993, mainly for the production of lithium, potassium and magnesium.

In the month of January of 2018, Corfo and SQM Salar S.A. (and its partners: Sociedad Química y Minera de Chile S.A. and SQM Potasio S.A.), modified and signed the consolidated text of the "Contract for Project in the Salar de Atacama," henceforth indistinctly called "Salar de Atacama Contract" and the "Contract of Lease of OMA Mining Properties," through which SQM Salar S.A. is committed to increase the productive capacity of battery grade lithium products from 180,100 tons, contemplated in the current contract, to 349,553 metric tons of metallic lithium equivalent, on the OMA mining properties located in the Salar de Atacama, which were leased by Corfo until December 31, 2030.

The foregoing permitted the incorporation of a clause in the Contract for Project, previously singled out, which contains the obligation of SQM Salar S.A. to make annual contributions for research and development (R & D), and whose tenor is as follows:

"FIFTEENTH: Research and Development Efforts in Chile.

⁵ Nature Vol. 543, 367-372 (16 March 2017), Mineral supply for sustainable development requires resource governance. <https://www.nature.com/articles/nature21359>

Fifteen. One. As of the year two thousand eighteen and throughout the Term of the Contract, the Company unilaterally and irrevocably obligates itself to annually contribute resources for research and development under the terms of this Clause (the "R+D Contributions"). The R & D Contributions must be made to one or more technological institutes and/or nonprofit public or private technological research and development entities that carry out research and development activities, technology transfer and innovation, technological assistance and specialized techniques, technological diffusion or generation of research and information to support regulation and public policies, whose purpose is mainly, and among others: (i) studies, research and development of technology that focuses on the use and/or application of solar energy, lithium salts or the salts and products of the Properties; non-metallic mining; or use of solar energy, metal mining low in emissions, complementary to the lithium industry in the development of batteries; (ii) studies, research and development of technology from industries complementary to lithium in the development of electromobility and stationary energy storage sources. This includes metallic and non-metallic mining whose products are used for the development of electromobility, the storage of electric energy, sustainable mining development and low emissions, for the generation of certified components for electromobility that facilitate the penetration of intermittent energies, which ultimately demand lithium batteries (the "R+D Entities").

Fifteen. Two. The R & D Contributions have as one of their objectives to encourage the use of the products of the Properties, which can potentially translate into a greater volume of sales and/or better future prices of the different products that derive from the exploitation of the mining resources of the Properties.

Fifteen. Three. The Company recognizes the experience and knowledge of CORFO to determine the Entities through which the contributions will be channeled. Without prejudice to this, the R & D Entities must first pass through a due diligence process and also through the approval of the SQM compliance program.

Fifteen. Four. The R & D Contribution may only be allocated to those R & D Entities in which it has representation, participation or, in some other way, interference with its administration, representatives of universities and/or bodies of the Administration of the State.

These contributions must be exclusively allocated to the creation, development and maintenance of specialized technological capabilities as well as to the operation of said entities, as established in the agreements referred to below. The Board of CORFO, when determining the R & D Entities, will establish the period by which they must receive the R & D Contribution, which may not be more than ten years or the period remaining from the Contract Deadline and the purposes to which the funds will be applied. The R + D Contributions may be renewed or modified by the CORFO Council, which shall require, as a condition, that each R & D Entity be obliged to both respect the purpose for which the contribution is intended and to comply with the multi-year objectives and goals and performance evaluations, which CORFO will establish through an agreement that the latter will have to subscribe with each R & D Entity (...).

1.5 THE RECEIVING ENTITY OF THE R & D CONTRIBUTION.

To address the challenges described above, and in accordance with what was agreed in the Salar de Atacama Contract, Corfo has decided to contribute to the creation of what will be called the **"Technological institute of solar energy, low emissions mining and advanced materials of lithium and other minerals"** or the "Technological Institute," or the "Institute," which will have a strong industrial focus, aimed at catalyzing the development, scaling and adoption of technological solutions in solar energy, low emission mining and advanced materials of lithium and other minerals.

In order for this Technological Institute to access the R & D Contribution, Corfo has defined the nature, scope, functions and corporate governance that this entity must have, all of which are described and dealt with throughout this instrument.

It is expected that by the year 2030, the Technology Institute will become an international technological reference in its subjects of specialization, and an innovation and entrepreneurship hub of global reach, which will capture value for the regional and national economy, taking advantage of the unique conditions of the Desert of Atacama and the Region of Antofagasta.

2 SELECTION OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF SOLAR ENERGY, LOW EMISSIONS MINING AND ADVANCED MATERIALS OF LITHIUM AND OTHER MINERALS.

For the selection of the Technology Institute, as receiving entity of the R & D Contribution of SQM Salar S.A., Corfo has determined to carry out a process composed of the following stages:

- a. RFI Stage (request for information), which corresponds to the one regulated in this instrument, and
- b. RFP stage (request for proposals).

2.1 REQUEST FOR INFORMATION (RFI) STAGE.

The purpose of this RFI Stage (request for information) is to gather information from the market and the industry regarding the conformation, technological agenda, roles, functions and corporate governance of the Technological Institute, as well as to obtain project proposals and evaluate the capacity of the potential bidders to carry out the proposed initiative.

This stage constitutes an opportunity of an open, transparent and participatory nature, in which different national and international actors can expose their capacities, experiences, best practices and visions for the better fulfillment of the challenge of constituting a Technology Institute in our territory at the international level, and with a focus on innovation of a productive nature, in the areas indicated here.

Applicants in the RFI Stage, whose proposals meet minimum admissibility criteria (Section 8.2.1), will be able to access a score bonus during the following stage of the selection process to the extent that, together with submitting a technical and financially robust proposal, they are able to demonstrate the suitability of each of the participants and a form of partnership and corporate governance that ensures the achievement of the objectives of the Institute.

2.2 REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS (FP) STAGE.

Once the RFI Stage has concluded, Corfo will be able to start and call the next phase, called the RFP Stage (request for proposals), already referred to.

The second stage may include elements, ideas, models or other information contained in one or more proposals of the previous stage, without the need for Corfo to refer or assume any obligation to the applicants who formulated them, other than the award referred to in Section 8.2.3, following.

3 ACTIONS OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE: IMPACTS, RESULTS, ROLES AND FUNCTIONS.

3.1 IMPACTS AND RESULTS.

The Technological Institute seeks to achieve, at least, the following impacts and results in 10 years:

- Development of new materials and innovations that add value to lithium, salts and other materials in the supply chain of electromobility and green growth, with special emphasis on capturing value for the national economy through the generation of productive linkages.
- Development of photovoltaic solar and concentration energy technologies adapted to extreme desert climates at a competitive cost, with the participation of local companies in the value chain to be later adopted by the industry, thus contributing to the decarbonization of the energy matrix by the year 2030.
- Development and transfer of a set of technologies to the national mining Industry, which, with their adoption, will help this sector to reach challenging emissions reduction targets by 2030, including:
 - Technologies for production and use of zero emissions fuels as a competitive energy input in mining, displacing at least 50% of the diesel currently used, with its consequent reduction in CO2 emissions.
 - Technologies for producing and storing solar electricity as the main energy input in some mining operations.
 - Process innovations and use of solar heat.
- Training of at least 100 highly qualified professionals, in collaboration with the academic sector and trade associations, through the development of master's and doctoral theses, post-doctorate internships or other mechanisms.
- Support of at least 100 business ideas and/or startups related to the areas of action of the Institute and creation of an innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem that generates a hub of attraction of value for the country.

3.2 ROLES AND FUNCTIONS.

In order to obtain the results and impacts described in the previous section, the Institute must have an organization with roles and functions that allow it to become the central point of an R & D, innovation and technology-based entrepreneurship ecosystem of international relevance.

As detailed below, the Technological Institute should develop industrial research and technological development; provide technological services; collaborate with the development and strengthening of human capital; execute actions of diffusion, extension and promotion of entrepreneurship and technology-based innovation and open innovation.

- **Research and industrial technological development.**

These should be related to the Areas of Interest for the Performance of the Technological Institute, established in Section 4 below, allowing the generation of industrial and intellectual property assets (hereinafter "IP"), technology transfer models, such as sale or licensing of technology, spin offs and design of business models.

If it is necessary within the framework of certain IP generating activities, these actions can be complemented with the acquisition and transfer of existing, public domain or protected technology. In both cases, in accordance with current regulations.

It should be borne in mind that the packaging of technology is a fundamental distinctive function of this type of entity, where it is a matter of transforming the knowledge resulting from own and third party research into a standardized and documented set of information on products and processes that allows companies to develop productive activities and services, making scaling investments with low technological risk and limited market risk. This packaging process requires the development of prototypes and pilots and also the integration of available technologies.

The way to spread this new knowledge to the economy is through the licensing of technology to companies or through the creation of spin offs that develop the business directly. In this regard, special emphasis should be given to the creation of new companies or investments that create productive linkages in the national economy, capturing value in global chains.

- **Provision of technological services.**

The Institute must provide, at least, the services of industrial piloting, testing and demonstration of technologies, as well as R & D under contract (contract research), using the infrastructure and professional skills themselves and the articulation with potential associated third parties.

In addition, it must develop standards and certification of products and services, such as methodologies, systems and traceability of the carbon footprint, advisory services for the definition of quality standards and certification of technological applications. The foregoing is based on the need to address the early development of markets for inputs and services necessary for the development of incipient sectors, but with high potential or mechanisms where a reliable entity is required to provide guarantees of independence and neutrality.

The Institute must have an area of technological consultancies for the development of studies and industrial solutions with suppliers in the form of "work committees", and technological advice that may be required of private companies and public bodies.

The technological services must be additional and complementary, differentiating themselves from what the market offers in the field of R & D consultancies.

- **Development and strengthening of human capital.**

The Institute should contemplate training activities and training of technical and advanced human capital for the industry, in partnership with training institutions and trade associations.

In this area, the Institute should not play a substitute role, but complementary to that of the university and technical-professional training entities. It is fundamentally training technical and advanced human capital in the technologies of their specialty, and may include certification mechanisms of competencies under standardized international schemes. In addition, it is desirable that the Institute works in conjunction with higher education institutions, within which universities, professional institutes and technical training centers, national and international, for the development of theses and postgraduate studies, doctorates, post-doctorates and internships are considered.

- **Diffusion and extension.**

The Institute should have an area of technological surveillance and a wide area of technological diffusion and technological extension.

The purpose of these actions is to disseminate the knowledge generated in the technological areas of their specialty and to promote a broad adoption of technologies, especially by SMEs.

- **Promotion of entrepreneurship and technology-based innovation.**

The Institute should promote the activity of innovation and entrepreneurship in the territory where it will be inserted, generating potential productive linkages around it, either through the promotion of new ventures that seek to solve the proposed technological challenges, or the testing and implementation of the results generated by it.

The expected impacts in this dimension are, mainly, the generation of an innovation hub, from which will be derived jobs, generation of local value, new products and services, and technology portfolios, attractive for the risk capital industry.

For the development of these activities, resources from the R & D Contribution may not be allocated, and private funding must be committed. Finally, it is desirable that the proposal include, from the co-financing that the applicant must receive, capital for support activities for enterprises related to the lines of work of the Institute or with a focus on productive linkages, including equity-free financial support, venture capital, challenges of open innovation and connection with the ecosystem.

4 AREAS OF INTEREST FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The Technological Institute must have a focused technological development agenda and an industrial technology advisory service area that allows testing, piloting and demonstration of different industrial technology products and technologies, whose performance requires validation in the Desert conditions of Atacama or equivalent environments.

The three areas defined for the purposes of this call are:

- Solar energy.
- Low emission mining.
- Advanced materials of lithium and other minerals for electromobility and energy storage.

In each of the areas, **at least one of the prioritized challenges must be addressed**, and the bidder may complement other areas not indicated that contribute to the expected results of the Institute's work, after justifying their relevance.

4.1 SOLAR ENERGY.

The technological challenges prioritized in the field of solar energy are:

CHALLENGE 1: Solar electricity.

With the objective of accelerating the integration of solar electricity generation solutions from Photovoltaic (PV) and Concentrating Solar Power (CSP) technologies, covering from the current state of technology to the challenges and opportunities presented by the solar resource in Chile to competitively supply the industry.

CHALLENGE 2: Solar fuels.

With the objective of accelerating the development and integration of production solutions and efficient use of fuels produced by solar energy, including, among others:

- Production, storage, transport and distribution of solar hydrogen through electrolysis on an industrial scale, in extreme desert and high altitude conditions.
- Production, storage, transport and distribution of synthetic fuels based on solar energy through photochemical, electrochemical, thermochemical processes or others.
- Development and scaling of technological solutions using solar fuels for transportation, inputs and processes that reduce emissions from mining industries and others.

CHALLENGE 3: Solar heat.

With the aim of developing systems that allow the use of solar energy to supply the thermal requirements of industrial and mining processes for different levels of temperature and pressure, with special attention to solutions that minimize the effects of solar radiation variability, including, among others:

- Technological innovations to integrate solar heat in mining and industrial processes.
- Technological innovations for the application of direct solar energy in mineral transformation processes (systems for drying, calcination, smelting and transformation of minerals and/or metals).

CHALLENGE 4: Desalination and water treatment using technologies based on solar energy.

With the objective of accelerating the development, scaling and integration of technological solutions that use solar energy as the primary source for water treatment, provided that this represents a challenge of applied research or cutting-edge technological development.

- Desalination and solar power concentration systems.
- Small-scale desalination outside the electric grid.
- Solar detoxification and water disinfection systems.

4.2 LOW EMISSIONS MINING.

The technological challenges prioritized in the field of low greenhouse gases emissions mining are:

CHALLENGE 1: Energy sustainability and reduction of the carbon footprint in metal mining, with a circular economy approach.

With the objective of contributing to the reduction of emissions in the production of metals, so that they are inserted in the value chain of electromobility and green growth, among others. This challenge includes aspects such as:

- Technological development for energy efficiency; energy recovery and fossil fuel substitution.
- Focus on eco-efficiency in the production of copper and other minerals, valuing waste and generating valuable by-products, with a minimum carbon and water footprint.

CHALLENGE 2: New low emissions mining-metallurgical processes.

With the aim of increasing the value and/or producing new products with the minimum carbon footprint, through new approaches for mineral processing and disruptive innovations in the value chain.

CHALLENGE 3: Innovations for the traceability of greenhouse gases emissions.

With the objective of providing verifiable evidence of emission reductions in the production of copper and other materials complementary to lithium in the electromobility industry and green growth.

CHALLENGE 4: Innovations for the sustainability of the non-metallic mining industry that operates in the “salares”.

With the objective of supplying technologies for the extraction and processing of lithium and other relevant products from the salar, with low water consumption, low Greenhouse gases emissions and minimum environmental impacts.

4.3 ADVANCED MATERIALS OF LITHIUM AND OTHER MINERALS FOR ELECTROMOBILITY AND ENERGY STORAGE.

The technological challenges prioritized in the field of advanced materials of lithium and other minerals for electromobility and energy storage are:

CHALLENGE 1: Innovations in advanced materials based on lithium, salts and other strategic minerals.

With the objective of offering a competitive supply to the electromobility and energy storage industries, advancing in the value chain, with emphasis on the creation of opportunities for local productive investment, including aspects such as:

- Development of new compounds and alloys, based on lithium and/or other strategic minerals that reduce costs and extend the useful life of the components for electromobility, as well as for the storage and conduction of energy.
- Development of production methods and processing of advanced materials and products based on lithium and/or other strategic minerals, through the manufacture of new nanoparticles, laminates or other products.
- Development of materials based on salts and other products of the mining properties, which achieve greater efficiency for thermal storage of solar energy.

CHALLENGE 2: Development of technologies to more efficiently extract and concentrate scarce products used in batteries and storage, such as cobalt.

5 LOCATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

5.1 INFRASTRUCTURE AND TECHNOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT PLAN.

The applications must contemplate an Infrastructure and Equipment Plan for the Technological Institute.

This plan must describe the infrastructure and equipment necessary to achieve the expected results of the Technological Institute, as well as describe the location(s) and/or referential

location(s) of said infrastructure, which must be located in Chile in the Antofagasta Region as the main base, without prejudice to justified operation in secondary or support facilities located in other regions of the country and abroad. The foregoing taking into consideration what is indicated in section 5.4.

It should be noted that the Antofagasta Region has a territory of 126,049 square kilometers (16.7% of the national territory), with a population of 607,534 inhabitants (3.5% of the National population), which determines a low population density per square kilometer: 4.8, according to the 2017 Census. Likewise, of the total territory of the Antofagasta Region, 74% of its surface area is Public property, equivalent to 93,276 square kilometers.

For its part, the region bases its economy on large-scale mining, producing 54.9% of the copper that the country exports (13% worldwide), and a large part of the country's lithium salts.

This has allowed the development of a high installed capacity in the region, both in logistic infrastructure, as well as in technology and human capital. Currently, the Antofagasta Region has 3 port systems: Antofagasta, Mejillones and Tocopilla; 5 border crossings: Ollagüe and Hito Cajón to Bolivia, Jama, Sico and Socompa to Argentina; 2 airports: Antofagasta and Calama; railroad networks to 2 countries; road networks increasingly extended and with better standards and, finally, electric generation infrastructure that currently produces 25% of national production, of which 20% is equivalent to non-conventional renewable energy (NCRE) and has favored a high investment in seawater desalination infrastructure for cities and industry.

5.2 TESTBENCH, PILOT PLANTS AND LABORATORIES.

The Institute should have an infrastructure that allows, at least, technology test sites (testbench), industrial pilot plants and laboratories for applied research.

The land on which the infrastructure described in the previous paragraph is installed must meet the following minimum conditions:

- Solar radiation levels⁶ (minimum DNI = 3,000 kWh/m² per year and GHI = 2,400 kWh/m² per year).
- Road connectivity.
- Existence and/or feasibility of connection to the National Electric System - SEN.
- Existence and/or feasibility of digital infrastructure with the best quality and speed standards.
- Feasibility of mining rights.

In case of availability of public lands, it is expected to provide land(s) to the Entity determined by the Corfo Council to receive the R & D Contribution, to house this infrastructure. If this possibility occurs, this land(s) will be selected by mutual agreement with the Regional Government of Antofagasta and delivered to the Technological Institute free of charge and for a limited period of time, through a title of mere possession.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Infrastructure and Equipment Plan may include proposals for other land for these purposes, to the extent that they meet the conditions described above and their use or acquisition is not financed with the R + D Contribution.

5.3 LIMITATIONS ON FINANCING OF THE MAIN HEADQUARTERS.

It is expressly forbidden to incorporate into the Financing Structure, under the R & D Contribution or co-financing, the design and/or construction of the corporate headquarters of the Technological

⁶ The free information platform is available, www.minenergia.cl/exploradorsolar/

Institute, during the first 5 years counted from the beginning of the validity of the Agreement entered into with Corfo that allows it to access the contribution.

6 PARTICIPATING ENTITIES, STRUCTURE AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The proposal must consider the participation of:

6.1 BENEFICIARY TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

It is the legal entity constituted or to be constituted, which is proposed as responsible to Corfo for the execution of the proposal. In this way, in the implementation phase, it will be an active and passive subject of all the rights and obligations established in the Agreement to be entered into with Corfo, including expense reports and activities developed by it and third parties.

It corresponds to a private legal person constituted or to be constituted as nonprofit in Chile, which must meet the following requirements:

- a) That it carries out research and development activities, technology transfer and innovation, technological assistance and specialized technology, technological dissemination or generation of research and information in support of regulation and public policies, whose purpose is mainly and among others:
 - i. studies, research and development of technology that focuses on the use and/or application of solar energy, lithium salts or the salts and products of the Properties; non-metallic mining; or use of solar energy, metal mining low in emissions, complementary to the lithium industry in the development of batteries;
 - ii. studies, research and development of technology of industries complementary to lithium in the development of electromobility and sources of stationary energy storage. This includes metallic and non-metallic mining whose products are used for the development of electromobility, the storage of electric energy, sustainable mining development and low emissions, for the generation of certified components for electromobility that facilitate the penetration of intermittent energies, which ultimately demand lithium batteries.
- b) In it, they must have representation, participation or, in some other way, interference in its administration, representatives of universities and/or bodies of the Administration of the State of Chile.
- c) Its corporate governance should be structured and integrated in order to ensure that the Institute maintains a permanent focus on innovation of a productive nature, on the one hand and, on the other, the generation of applied research and development.
- d) Likewise, it is expected that the applications incorporate entities of technological development and innovation into the structure of the Institute with an orientation to solve industrial problems, focused on key technological areas and with dedicated human capital.

In the project proposal, the beneficiary must commit contributions that co-finance the development of the activities, as detailed in section 7 below.

If the Institute is not constituted at the date of application, future constituents of the same must appoint a mandatory applicant (the rest are called principals) from among them with powers of representation, who will act before Corfo. Said representative must be constituted in Chile. The

appointment of the representative and his/her powers to put forward the project proposal in the RFI stage on behalf of the principals, and act as a counterpart to Corfo for that purpose, must be included in a document called a mandate, which must be uploaded / accompanied in/with the application and must have the characteristics indicated in Annex N ° 1.

6.2 ASSOCIATES.

These are the entities that are proposed as strategic allies of the Institute to address the areas of interest defined in section 4 above.

The partners are expected to be relevant actors in the areas of interest. Likewise, it is expected that they have significant innovation strategies for the development of the Institute's objective and that they are willing to make contributions to their collaborative research and development agenda.

The associates can be:

- Private non-profit technological institutions, oriented to applied research, technological development and productive innovation.
- Public research and technological institutes, understood as those defined in letter k of article 4 of Law No. 21,105, created by the Ministry of Science, Technology, Knowledge and Innovation.
- National universities that, at the time of application, are in possession of current accreditation in institutional management, in accordance with Law No. 20,129, which establishes a National Quality Assurance System for Higher Education.
- National or foreign entities, leaders in technological development and innovation.
- Companies and/or industrial trade associations in the sectors of mining, energy, technology, manufacturing or other related to the areas of interest referred to in this instrument.
- Companies that have the quality of Specialized Producers, according to what is established in number 11 below.

Likewise, the applications must contemplate, among the associates, an entity of regional character or with domicile in the region of Antofagasta.

The role and functions of each of the associates must be specified, for example, contemplating consortiums or entities with differentiated membership mechanisms, specialized councils, international alliance networks and broad collaboration through agreements.

Each associate must accompany the application with a letter of expression of interest, signed by his or her representative(s), according to the format established in Annex 2.

ANNEX 3 to these RFI Bidding Rules, called "Governance Guidelines in collaborative projects: Technological Centers and Consortiums," prepared by Corfo, has providing the general guidelines for an adequate constitution and operation of these types of complex organizations as its main objective.

7 R + D CONTRIBUTIONS.

For the development of activities related to the areas of interest, the Institute will have a base funding from the R & D Contributions, indicated in the "Salar de Atacama Contract."

The maximum base contribution that can be accessed is a maximum accumulated amount of USD 193,485,024 (one hundred ninety-three million four hundred eighty-five thousand twenty-four

United States dollars), during a period that goes from the year 2018 until the year 2030 (hereinafter the "R + D Contribution"). The determination of the Entity that will receive the contribution and amount thereof corresponds to the Corfo Council.

Table (1) shows the R + D Contribution:

CONTRIBUTIONS SQM Salar S.A.		
YEAR	ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION	ACCUMULATED CONTRIBUTION
2018	USD 7,270,560	USD 7,270,560
2019	USD 9,694,080	USD 16,964,640
2020	USD 9,694,080	USD 26,658,720
2021	USD 13,483,584	USD 40,142,304
2022	USD 17,038,080	USD 57,180,384
2023	USD 17,038,080	USD 74,218,464
2024	USD 17,038,080	USD 91,256,544
2025	USD 17,038,080	USD 108,294,624
2026	USD 17,038,080	USD 125,332,704
2027	USD 17,038,080	USD 142,370,784
2028	USD 17,038,080	USD 159,408,864
2029	USD 17,038,080	USD 176,446,944
2030	USD 17,038,080	USD 193,485,024
TOTALS	USD 193,485,024	

In the formulation of the Financing Structure of the Technological Institute it will be necessary to observe the best international practices for institutes of this type, with a focus on innovation of a productive nature, including examples and case studies, with greater flexibility in the initial years and an increase in Private contribution once the Institute reaches maturity.

Likewise, the Financing Structure must contemplate a "Co-financing Proposal," with a minimum of 30% average private co-financing, until 2030. The private co-financing, in turn, must consist of at least 60% in pecuniary contribution. The remaining percentage may include duly valued non-pecuniary contributions.

The Financing Structure may contemplate possible uses of legal incentives (for example, that of Law No. 20,241, which establishes a tax incentive for investment in research and development, to the extent applicable), and public instruments or programs of support for national and international innovation and entrepreneurship. The foregoing, with the restriction of not incurring duplication of contributions, objectives or lines of research with other public funds previously awarded.

8 PROCEDURE FOR APPLICATION, EVALUATION AND RESULT OF THE STAGE.

The development of the RFI Stage -defined in Section 2.1- will be governed by the rules contained in this document, and will include the following Phases:

- 8.1 Application Phase.
- 8.2 Evaluation Phase.
- 8.3 Stage Result Phase.

The terms referred to in this document are business days, according to the current schedule for Santiago de Chile, unless expressly stated otherwise.

When the last day of the period falls on a Saturday, Sunday or holiday, this shall be extended to the next business day.

The language that will be used in this call, as well as in all the communications generated will be Spanish.

8.1 APPLICATION PHASE.

8.1.1 CALL.

The communication on the opening of the applications, will be made through a notice published in a newspaper of national circulation, and the site www.corfo.cl, by which the dates and times of beginning and end for the submission of the applications will be informed, the email for the consultations and the deadline for formulating them.

8.1.2 ROADSHOW.

Prior to the expiration of the deadline to submit applications, one or more roadshows may be held in order to communicate or clarify the terms and purpose of the process. The attendance to the roadshow will be optional for those who wish to apply, so that not participating will not prevent or invalidate their proposal.

The roadshow will be carried out in the place and on the date that is duly informed through the web page of Corfo, www.corfo.cl.

8.1.3 CONSULTATIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS.

Those interested in participating in this call may make queries related to it, in Spanish and in writing, to the email address specified in the notice that announces the opening of applications, indicating name and contact email.

Queries submitted through a channel other than that indicated in the notice indicated in paragraph 8.1.1., or the term provided for that purpose expires, will not be accepted or answered.

Corfo will answer the queries received within a maximum period of 7 days from receipt, directly to the email address from which they were formulated.

In addition, every fifteen days CORFO will publish, on its web page, a compilation with the questions that have been made in this way and the answers to all of them, which will remain available for review, safeguarding the identity of the person who made them.

Corfo may carry out, on its own initiative, clarifications to the rules of this call, to clarify the scope or interpret any element of its content that, in its opinion, has not been sufficiently clear and makes the application difficult.

If substantial modifications are made through the clarifications, they must be included in the respective administrative act that approves them and it will be understood that they contribute to determining the scope and meaning of the same and, in such condition, they should be considered in the applications. The publication of these modifications will be made through a notice published

in a newspaper of national circulation, and on the site www.corfo.cl, and if necessary, the deadline for submitting applications will be extended, so that they can adapt to the changes introduced.

8.1.4 APPLICATION MEANS.

The applications, with the development of all the contents and the information required in the following section, must be submitted through the Corfo application platform.

In case the platform is not available, applications may be submitted in paper format, signed by the representative(s) of the legal entity applicant that is proposed as a Beneficiary Technological Institute, or by the representative(s) of the mandatory applicant, indicated in the final paragraph of sub-section 6.1 above, enclosing a CD-ROM or other means of storage, under the heading "RFI Process Technological Institute of solar energy, low emissions mining and advanced materials of lithium and other minerals," in the CORFO Clerk's Office, located at Calle Moneda N° 921, 2nd floor, community and city of Santiago, or in the Regional Departments of CORFO, according to the forms available for that purpose at www.corfo.cl.

The documents attached to the electronic system, on the CD-ROM or other means of storage, must be in text documents, electronic spreadsheets or other files compatible with the system (such as doc, xls, jpg, pdf).

Applications that were not sent and received by the available means and/or if they were received after the deadline and hour indicated in the notice of opening of the applications will be immediately declared inadmissible and will not go to the Evaluation Phase.

Applicants accept the provisions of these rules for the sole fact of having submitted their proposals.

8.1.5 CONTENT OF THE PROPOSALS.

Entities interested in participating must submit a proposal for a conceptual design of the Technological Institute, which contains the following:

a) Identification of the participants.

a.1) Beneficiary Technological Institute.

- Constituted:
 - Company name.
 - Name of the representative(s) and the technical counterpart, and their authorized electronic mail(s).
 - Description of their business development plan, technical capabilities, technological equipment and advanced human capital.
 - Description of its financial capacity, and an analysis of complementarity and synergies of capabilities.
 - Description of international technological alliances.
- To be constituted:
 - Company name of each one of the future constituents.
 - Name of the representative(s) and the technical counterpart, and their authorized electronic mail(s), with respect to each of the future constituents.
 - Description of their business development plan, technical capabilities, technological equipment and advanced human capital.
 - Description of its financial capacity, and an analysis of complementarity and synergies of capabilities.

- Description of international technological alliances.

a.2) Associates of the Technological Institute to address the areas of interest.

- Company name given by each of the Associates.
- Name of the representative(s) and the technical counterpart, and their authorized electronic mail(s).
- Description of the associate's career, technical capabilities, technological equipment and advanced human capital.
- Description of its financial capacity, and an analysis of complementarity and synergies of capabilities.
- Description of international technological alliances.

b) Description of the current situation.

- Prospective analysis and opportunities of solar energy and its applications, of energy storage systems based on mineral salts and lithium, and of low emission mining; consigning the state of the art of the pertinent technologies and the analysis of potential demand and opportunity.

c) Description of the mission, vision and 10-year strategic development plan.

Having to consider especially:

- Technology agenda and areas of expertise.
- Value proposal in -at least- the three areas of interest for the performance of the Technological Institute indicated in Section 4, that is: Solar Energy, Low Emission Mining and Advanced Materials of lithium and other minerals for electromobility and storage of energy.
- Roles and functions of the Technological Institute:
 - Value proposal and strategy for the roles and functions of research and technological development, technological services, and dissemination and extension, in the terms indicated in section 3.2.
 - Description of the plan for the development and attraction of human capital, proposal for development and articulation of training programs and training of technical and advanced human capital for the industry, in partnership with training institutions and trade associations, in the terms indicated in the section 3.2, with special emphasis on the first 3 years of commissioning and installation.
 - Description of a plan to promote entrepreneurship and technology-based innovation, in the terms outlined in section 3.2, incorporating proposals for articulation models and methodologies to address open innovation challenges, linked to the sectors that the Institute will focus on; proposals for generating support networks, mentoring, acceleration and access to private investment in entrepreneurship; and proposals for the incubation and acceleration of start-ups including equity-free financial support, venture capital and connection with the ecosystem. The above, either with internal capacities or through alliances with expert entities that can carry out these activities and transfer knowledge within the Institute.
 - Applications that present emphasis on open innovation and entrepreneurship will be positively evaluated, in the Technical Proposal criterion, literal d), seeking to promote the activity of innovation and entrepreneurship in the territory where the Institute will be inserted, generating potential productive linkages around it, whether through the promotion of new ventures that seek to solve the technological

challenges of the Institute, or the testing and implementation of the results generated by it.

- Plan for the development of infrastructure and technological equipment, including at least, testing sites for technologies (Testbench), industrial pilot plants, laboratories and a localization proposal for the Institute's infrastructure. The foregoing in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of this instrument.
- Strategic Plan to achieve the maximum capture of local value, in order to generate virtuous productive linkages that allow collaboration between leading companies and their supply chains, through mechanisms of innovation, technology transfer and promotion of the creation of start ups.
- Expected results and impacts in the areas indicated above, with their performance metrics and milestones, at 2, 5 and 10 years. Those applicants will be positively valued in the Technical Proposal criterion who incorporate Gantt charts with short-term results, in addition to those of medium and long term.

d) Description of the structure and corporate governance.

- Description of the applicant legal entity, constituted or to be constituted, and its association model, with individualization of the constituents and/or participants of the same and their corporate governance, including the board or decision-making body, the executive team and the technical bodies specialized or consultative entities to be created.
- Organizational model that describes the different basic functions of the Institute's bodies and their relationship with third parties.
- Corporate governance model that defines and ensures systems of balance, independence and transparency of decisions, and that, at the same time, ensures that the Institute's activities maintain the focus on productive innovation and the generation of applied research and development.

e) Description of guidelines on intellectual and industrial property (IP) and technology transfer.

Proposal of guidelines to establish the bases of an IP policy and technology transfer, showing the best international practices for these types of entities, including:

- Model that protects the pre-existing IP privileges of the various participating actors and regulates the intellectual property resulting from the activities carried out by the Institute.
- Technology transfer strategy, which defines and regulates the preferred rights and privileges of the participants who will make pecuniary and valued counterpart contributions.
- Policies and management systems for the management and protection of information.

f) Description of the long-term financing and sustainability model of the institute.

- Proposal for a Financing Structure for the first 10 years, which must contain:
 - Amount of funds required from the R & D Contribution, taking as a reference that the maximum R & D Contribution to which they can choose is indicated in Table 1. The R & D Contribution will be calculated according to the co-financing and proposed percentages. However, Applications whose Financing Structure contemplate the greatest amount of use of the R + D Contribution will be better evaluated.
 - Amount of private co-financing funds: which can be pecuniary or valued contributions. The minimum private co-financing average is 30%, during the first 10 years, of which, at least 60% should be pecuniary contribution. Applicants may propose co-financing percentages that exceed the established minimums.
 - Hiring of an independent entity for the evaluation of impacts achieved by the Technological Institute in years 2, 5 and 10 of validity period.

- Preliminary description of the medium and long-term economic sustainability model, with the characterization of the potential users / clients of the Institute.

All references to the indicated monetary values must be expressed in dollars of United States of America. In any case, the Corfo Council will set the amount of the R & D Contribution in Chilean pesos at the corresponding stage.

8.2 EVALUATION PHASE.

This will include an analysis of admissibility and the evaluation of the applications, which will be carried out by Corfo in accordance with the criteria established in the respective technical rules, which will be weighted according to the indicators and percentages that they indicate.

The Technological Capabilities Division, as appropriate, will execute the evaluation of the projects, which will be carried out through a methodology that allows to evaluate the relevant aspects, and that ensures a fair and equitable treatment during the process, with the due protection of confidentiality during this process; external consultants may be hired for a better analysis of the applications to be evaluated.

8.2.1 ADMISSIBILITY EXAMINATION.

Prior to the evaluation of the applications, the Technical Evaluation Committee will verify compliance with the minimum conditions established, as the first filter to continue with the evaluation of the proposals.

The variables that will be considered in the admissibility analysis of the proposals, are related to compliance with the minimum requirements indicated below:

- Financing and its structure, according to Section 7.
- Participants, structure and corporate governance, according to Section 6.
- Coverage of all areas of interest for the performance of the Technological Institute, indicated in Article 4 above (solar energy, low emission mining and advanced materials of lithium or other minerals for electromobility and energy storage), the application having to consider at least one challenge for each of the areas.
- Coverage of the roles and functions of the Institute, indicated in section 3.2 (industrial technological research and development, provision of technological services, development and strengthening of human capital, dissemination and extension, and promotion of entrepreneurship and technology-based innovation).

Corfo will be entitled to request additional information during the entire admissibility analysis period.

The qualification of "Not Admissible" or "Admissible" of any or all of the applications submitted must be founded, continuing with the evaluation with regard to only those that have been declared admissible.

8.2.2 EVALUATION CRITERIA.

The proposals that are admissible, in accordance with what is indicated in the previous section, will be evaluated by the Technical Evaluation Commission, according to the criteria and sub-criteria that are indicated below, assigning grades from 1 to 5, preparing a technical report of the evaluation

process for this purpose, in which each and every one of the evaluation categories are addressed, justifying the grade with which each of them is scored.

The Technological Capabilities Division of Corfo will be responsible for generating the input for this process, which can be obtained with internal and/or external capabilities, serving as technical counterpart management in the latter case.

The Technical Evaluation Committee will analyze the proposals, and must draw up a report stating the results of the admissibility analysis and the evaluation made, expressing the fundamentals of the grades granted for each of these criteria and sub-criteria. The members of the Commission must sign said report.

The granted grades will have the weight indicated in the following Table:

CRITERIA AND SUBCRITERIA	PERCENTAGE
PARTICIPANTS	30%
a) Solvency and financial management capacity of the participants.	10%
b) Technical capacity of the participants and international technological alliances.	10%
c) The coherence between the productive sector and the representativeness of these in the participants.	10%
TECHNICAL PROPOSAL	40%
a) Technology agenda: number of selected challenges and quality / relevance of the value proposal in each of the challenges addressed.	10%
b) Infrastructure plan, location and technological equipment.	10%
c) Plan for the development and attraction of human capital.	5%
d) Strategic plan for the capture of local value, including innovation, technology transfer and support for technology-based entrepreneurship.	15%
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OF THE INSTITUTE	20%
a) Structure of the legal entity and corporate governance, including composition of the board of directors and advisory bodies.	10%
b) Decision-making mechanisms that ensure that the entity remains focused on the industry, productive innovation and the generation of applied research and development.	5%
c) Framework and policy of intellectual property and technology transfer.	5%
FINANCING STRUCTURE	10%
a) Amount of resources requested from the maximum R & D Contribution of the Salar de Atacama Contract.	5%
b) Pecuniary co-financing in addition to the minimum required.	5%
	100%

PARTICIPANTS: This criterion represents 30% of the final grade and it will evaluate: (a) the solvency and financial management capacity of the participants, considering: the experience of the applicant institution, its capacity to make strategic alliances, and its ability to develop industrial technological solutions in the required technological areas. (b) The technical capacities of the participants, verifying experience and relevance for the development of the areas of interest; international technological alliances, by virtue of which their leadership, experience, relationship and relevance will be evaluated with the objectives and purposes proposed for the Institute. (c) The coherence with the industrial productive sector that will benefit from the results of the Institute and the representativeness of the participants included in it.

TECHNICAL PROPOSAL: This criterion represents 40% of the final grade, evaluating the following sub-criteria: (a) Technological agenda: includes the proposed technological and industrial agenda and its relevance to the objectives set for the Institute, in addition to its relevance to resolve

gaps of industrial technological development, innovation, market opportunities and impact on the reduction of greenhouse gases GHG. (b) Plan for infrastructure, location and technological equipment, (c) Plan for human capital development and attraction: the development and articulation of technical and advanced human capital training and training programs will be evaluated in alliances with training institutions and trade associations. (d) Strategic plan for the capture of local value, including innovation, technology transfer and support for technology-based entrepreneurship.

In addition, the representativeness of the sector and territory will be evaluated in all the categories; degree of integration of the sector or platform in the proposal and model proposed to generate an environment of innovative undertakings linked to the institute.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OF THE INSTITUTE:

This criterion represents 20% of the grade and will be evaluated considering: a) the structure of the legal entity and corporate governance, including composition of the board of directors and advisory bodies. In the case of the Board of Directors, it should be composed mostly of representatives of the industry, a percentage of independent directors, according to the criteria and good practices of corporate governance established in Annex 3 of this call, b) mechanisms to ensure that the Institute maintains its focus on industry, productive innovation and the generation of applied research and development, and c), framework and policy of industrial property and technological transfer.

FINANCING STRUCTURE: This criterion represents 10% of the final grade and will be evaluated according to:

a) the amount of resources requested from the maximum R & D contribution of the "Salar de Atacama Contract," applying the following table:

Percentage of "Contract Salar de Atacama" resources requested	Grade
Less than 60%	1
Between 60% and 70%	2
More than 70% and less than 80%	3
Between 80% and 95%	4
95% and more	5

and b) the additional contribution of pecuniary co-financing in addition to the minimum required, applying the following table:

Percentage that represents the pecuniary contribution in the proposed private co-financing.	Grade
60%	1
Between 60% and 70%	2
More than 70% and less than 80%	3
Between 80% and 90%	4
90% and more	5

8.2.3 CUT-OFF SCORE AND AWARD.

The Technical Evaluation Commission will prepare a ranking, using the final scores obtained in the evaluation. Those applications that obtain a score equal to or greater than 75% of the total score of this RFI stage and no grade average of less than 3 in the evaluation criteria, will receive:

- An increase of 5% (five percent) of the final score in the RFP stage, and
- They will be able to modify their proposals, up to 10% with regards to the base pecuniary and non-pecuniary contributions percentage for the rest of the bidders, in the application to the next RFP Stage.

In the event that, in the RFP stage, differences in composition are verified that are technically relevant, between the applicant or set of applicants of the RFI stage and those present at the RFP stage, Corfo reserves the right to not apply what is indicated in this section, or to reduce the percentage indicated in letter a) above.

8.3 RESULTS OF THE RFI STAGE.

The ranking of the proposals and those applicant institutions that will be able to access the increase and conditions indicated in the previous section will be included in an administrative act.

9 RESPONSIBILITY OF CORFO AND THE APPLICANTS.

It will be the responsibility of the participants to verify their capacity to constitute and participate in the Institute.

In turn, it will be the responsibility of the participants to verify that the universities and/or bodies of the Administration of the State have sufficient powers to participate or have representation in the Institute, if applicable, in accordance with the legal regulations that are applicable to them. For these purposes, the State will mean those defined in article 1 of the Law on General Bases of Administration of the State (Law No. 18,575).

Applications to the RFI Stage that contemplate the participation or representation of universities and/or bodies of the Administration of the State that are not empowered to form the Institute, in the terms set forth in section 6.1, will not invalidate the proposal, and may modify their members prior to the RFP period.

All expenses and costs of any kind incurred by the applicants for the preparation of their proposals will be their exclusive charge, without having the right to claim reimbursement or compensation from Corfo for such concept or any other that has originated as a consequence of the present RFI process.

Also, considering that this call is intended to raise market and industry information, obtaining proposals and evaluating the potential bidders' ability to carry out this initiative, the RFI Stage will not generate any obligation for Corfo to contract a work, product or service.

10 OBLIGATION OF DEFENSE AND INDEMNIFICATION.

The applicant will assume full responsibility for the case in which any and/or all proposals or ideas subject to the RFI process infringe intellectual or industrial property rights, or any other rights of third parties, and agrees to indemnify Corfo in full with regards to any contract, claim, grievance or action of any kind that is generated for such concept, including the amount of the compensation decreed against Corfo, the suspension of activities and any other expense generated by complaints or claims that could be filed against Corfo.

11 SPECIALIZED PRODUCERS.

They are those that produce value-added products, including, among others, storage systems, high quality lithium products, the production of lithium cathode materials, lithium cathodes, components of lithium batteries and lithium salts, who develop their work of production in Chile, and who have been appointed by Corfo as such to qualify for the supply of lithium products at preferential prices.

12 PREVIOUS STUDIES.

It is stated that, through Corfo Council Agreement No. 2,953 of 2017, executed by Resolution (E) No. 824 of 2017, it was determined that Fundación Chile would be one of the entities receiving the Contribution committed by Albermarle Limitada, for the purpose of carrying out a study for the design of applied research and technological development capacities oriented to the diversification and sophistication of economic activity in the Northern Chile, associated with the abundant availability of metallic and non-metallic mining resources and solar energy. The results of this study are public and are available on Corfo's institutional website.

13 ANTI-CORRUPTION LAWS.

In order to comply with the laws that prohibit bribery, money laundering, terrorist financing and receiving ("Anticorruption Laws"), as well as the internal regulations of Corfo and SQM Salar S.A. Regarding the prevention of crimes of this nature, applicants are made aware that mechanisms will be contemplated to prevent R & D Contributions from being used for illegal purposes, illegitimate acts or as part of any crime included in the Anti-corruption Laws. In addition, the entity or entities that receive the R & D Contributions must go through a due diligence process and also through the approval of the SQM Compliance Program, according to the standards and requirements indicated in Annex 3.

14 DISPUTE RESOLUTION.

Corfo reserves the right to resolve any controversy or doubt as to the correct meaning and scope, form and opportunity of application, and any other interpretative conflict that may arise from the application of this instrument and process. The foregoing without prejudice to the administrative remedies established in the Law.

ANNEX 1

Instructions and model of mandate contract.

If the Institute is not constituted at the date of application, the future constituents of the same must appoint a mandatory applicant from among them with powers of representation, who will act before Corfo. The mandate must have the following characteristics: special, irrevocable (during the execution period of the RFI stage), with the express power of the mandatory applicant to present the project proposal on behalf of the principals, and to act as counterpart to CORFO for the purposes of the RFI stage (being notified, providing complementary information of the agent or principals, etc.), free of charge, written, non-delegable and with the power of representation.

MODEL OF MANDATE CONTRACT

SPECIAL MANDATE AND DECLARATION

In _____, a ____ of _____ of the year two thousand ____, appear, Mr. _____, (nationality), (marital status), (profession or trade), national identity card number _____, in representation of _____, Unique Tax Identification No.: _____, both domiciled, for these purposes, at _____ community of _____, city of _____, (repeat these data for each of the principals) hereinafter "the principals" and Mr. _____, (nationality), (marital status), (profession or trade), national identity card number _____, on behalf of _____, Unique Tax Identification No.: _____, both domiciled, for these purposes, at _____ community of _____, city of _____ hereinafter "the mandatory applicant" and agree:

FIRST: Background.

1. The Chilean Economic Development Agency, interchangeably CORFO for its Spanish acronym *Corporación de Fomento de la Producción*, has decided to contribute to the creation of what will be called the "Solar Energy, Low Emission Mining and Advanced Materials of Lithium and other minerals Technology Institute" or "Technology Institute," for which it has projected a process in two stages: RFI (request for information) and RFP (request for proposal).
2. The goal of the RFI Stage is to gather information from the market and the industry regarding the conformation, technological agenda, roles, functions and corporate governance of the Technology Institute, as well as obtain project proposals and evaluate the capacity of potential bidders to carry out the initiative that is proposed.
3. The rules that govern this first stage establish that if the Institute is not constituted on the date of application, the future constituents of the same must appoint a **mandatory applicant** from among them with powers of representation, who will act before Corfo.
4. Those appearing in this instrument have applied for the project proposal called "_____".
5. The parties declare to accept and know the definitions corresponding to their respective qualities of participation in the aforementioned instrument.
6. With the objective of fulfilling the requirement indicated in section 3, the parties hereby enter into this mandate contract.

SECOND: Power of representation.

By this act _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, etc. come to grant a special mandate to _____ to represent them before CORFO in the application process of the project proposal called: "_____".

The participants expressly declare to know the content, objectives and purposes of the aforementioned project proposal, which is understood to be part of this contract.

In addition, by this instrument, the mandatory applicant accepts the task of presenting the project proposal on behalf of the principals, and to act as counterpart to CORFO for the purposes of the RFI stage (be notified, provide additional information of the mandatory applicant or principals, etc.).

THIRD: Irrevocability.

This mandate will be irrevocable during the term of the RFI stage.

FOURTH: Free-of-charge.

The parties expressly agree that this mandate is free-of-charge.

FIFTH: Prohibition to delegate, assign or transfer.

The mandatory applicant may not assign, transfer or delegate this mandate or the rights and obligations that emanate from it.

SIXTH: Prorogation of jurisdiction.

The Parties set their domicile, for the purposes of this contract, in the city and community of Santiago and submit themselves to the jurisdiction of their Ordinary Courts of Justice.

SEVENTH: Legal Capacity.

The legal capacity of the representative of _____ is recorded in a public deed granted on ___ of _____ of _____, before the Notary of _____, of Mr. _____, document that is not inserted because it is known to the parties.

The legal capacity of the representative of _____ is recorded in a public deed granted on ___ of _____ of _____, before the Notary of _____, of Mr. _____, document that is not inserted because it is known to the parties.

EIGHT.- Copies.

This Mandate Contract is granted in ___ copies of identical tenor and validity, each one of the parties being in possession of a copy.

(Representative)
(Principal 1)

(Representative)
(Mandatory Applicant)

(Representative)
(Principal 2)

(Representative)
(Principal 3)

ANNEX 2

LETTER OF MANIFESTATION OF INTEREST OF THE ASSOCIATE

Date:

Name of the project proposal:

Community:

City:

Dear Mr./a.

In my capacity as representative of (name of the associate) RUT (unique tax identification number), I declare interest in participating, as an associate, in the project proposal called "(name of the project proposal)," submitted to the RFI stage of the initiative "Solar Energy, Low Emission Mining and Advanced Materials of Lithium and other minerals Technology Institute".

Also, through this letter, I hereby state that I am aware of the terms of that proposal and with the role assigned to me in it.

Associate Representative(s)
RUN representative
Position
Principal entity name
(when applicable, with appropriate visas and stamp)

ANNEX 3

COMPLIANCE AND DUE DILIGENCE FOR R & D ENTITIES

The entity or entities selected to receive the R & D Contribution must comply with and deliver the documentation indicated below under the compliance and due diligence program followed by SQM, hereinafter the Company, namely:

1. Documentation:

The Company requires its counterparts to provide information that allows them to be known and to evaluate the risks associated with anti-corruption issues that may arise, and the following background information and forms may be requested:

- a) Form provided by the Company to the entity(s);
- b) Copy of the articles of incorporation / Bylaws of the entity or entities, together with the publication and other requirements established by law to account for the legal existence of the legal entity;
- c) Document accrediting the final owners of the legal entity, which must include their names and identity cards. If the owner of the legal entity is another legal entity, the owners of said second legal entity must also be identified, and so on, until they reach the natural persons;
- d) 2 letters of recommendation from third parties regarding their ethics and integrity. If the legal entity was recently created, certificates referring to their owners will be valid;
- e) Information on all employees of the entity or entities or its main executives if it is of a considerable size. This information must include their names and identity cards, as well as information about their management body (for example, members of the board of directors), if any, also indicating their names and identity cards;
- f) Documentation that proves the existence of a crime prevention model or equivalent compliance program (the "Program") implemented in the entity or entities;
- g) Simple affidavit in which it undertakes to comply with the Code of Conduct for Commercial Partners of the Company (the "Code") and the Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy (the "Policy") during the execution of the contract, which will be duly delivered for analysis by the Company when appropriate;
- h) Certificate of criminal record of all the persons identified in the previous numerals;
- i) Document proving that the counterpart is the holder of a bank account;
- j) Accreditation of powers;
- k) Curriculum Vitae of the people who are in charge of the respective project or contract.

2. Approval criteria:

The compliance department of the Company will review the background information that seeks to determine whether (i) the third party, its owners, directors or senior executives are linked to Public Officials (according to the Policy), (ii) the third party, its owners, directors or senior executives have been linked to, or investigated or punished for, cases of bribery of a public official, bribery of a foreign public official, bribery between private parties, unfair administration, incompatible negotiations, money laundering, terrorist financing or receiving; (iii) the third party, its owners, directors or senior executives appear on international lists of restricted persons; (iv) the third party, its owners, directors or senior executives have adverse press releases in the media; (v) the third party has a Program.

According to the findings of the case, the compliance department of the Company can request additional background, reject or approve under some scheme that gives an evaluated risk reduction guarantee.

3. Post-approval requirements:

Under the Program, the Company requires that all counterparts implement (if they do not have one), at least, a Code of Ethics (the "Code") and a policy against bribery and corruption within a period of 30 days from subscription of the contract. The Code should define the mission, vision and values of the entity, and regulate issues related to conflicts of interest, relationship with suppliers, anti-corruption, non-discrimination and respect for the environment, among other issues that may seem relevant given the circumstances. In turn, the policy should prohibit the realization of all kinds of political contributions.

For those entities with more than 10 employees, a channel must also be implemented through which to file complaints about internal irregularities, and establish mechanisms to respond to such complaints.

4. Contractual clauses:

The contract or agreement that must be concluded in case of being selected must contain a standard clause on anti-corruption matters. Said clause authorizes the Company to unilaterally terminate the contract in the event that the entity, its owners or main employees are linked to cases of ethical misconduct or corruption due to the contract. Said clause also provides that the due diligence process shall be repeated every 2 years for all cases in which the contract has a validity of 3 years or more.