Insider Trading Policy

Summary of Ciner Resource Partners LLC Policy Regarding Insider Trading

Ciner Resource Partners LLC (the "General Partner"), the general partner of Ciner Resources LP (the "Partnership" and, together with its subsidiaries and the General Partner, "Ciner Resources"), and its directors, officers, consultants and employees are subject to U.S. federal and state securities laws that may impose significant penalties, both criminal and civil, and injunctive action for trading (buying or selling) securities based on material information that is not publicly available ("material non-public information"). In particular, these laws potentially apply to the Partnership's common units or other securities convertible or exercisable into common units (collectively, the "Units"), as well as any other securities or derivative securities relating to the Partnership's securities.

Ciner Resources has adopted this written policy (this "Policy") to formally address trading in Partnership securities by the directors, officers, consultants and employees of Ciner Resources, employees of Ciner Wyoming Holding Co., Ciner Wyoming LLC and their respective affiliates that provide services to Ciner Resources, as well as to other individuals to whom this Policy is delivered (collectively, the "Covered Persons"). The purpose of this Policy is to comply with U.S. federal securities laws and to assist directors, officers, consultants and employees in avoiding inadvertent violations of the U.S. federal securities laws. Violators of this Policy may be subject to immediate termination or other disciplinary action by Ciner Resources, as well as the possible penalties referred to above.

Because of their access to confidential information on a regular basis, this Policy subjects certain directors, officers, consultants and employees, as designated on Exhibit A hereto (the "Window Group"), to additional restrictions on trading in Partnership securities. In addition, directors, officers and unitholders holding a ten percent (10%) or more interest in the Partnership, as designated on Exhibit B hereto (collectively, "Section 16 Individuals"), are subject to certain additional restrictions described herein. A copy of this Policy will be made available to all Covered Persons, as well as to new directors, officers, consultants and employees of Ciner Resources and its subsidiaries at the start of their relationship with Ciner Resources.

Trading Guidelines

Ciner Resources has adopted following guidelines in order to ensure compliance with applicable antifraud laws and with Ciner Resources' policies.

Nondisclosure

Directors, officers, consultants and employees may not disclose non-public information to others, except in connection with such person's professional obligations to Ciner Resources and in compliance with this Policy, other Ciner Resources' policies and applicable law. Anyone who tips

material non-public information to others may be subject to criminal and civil penalties and injunctive action for insider trading even if the party sharing information does not derive any benefit from the other person's trades. In addition, Ciner Resources strongly discourages all directors, officers, consultants and employees from giving trading advice concerning the Partnership to third parties even when the director, officer, consultant or employee does not possess material non-public information about the Partnership.

Insider Trading Policy

It is a violation of the federal securities laws for any person to buy, sell or otherwise trade securities if he or she is in possession of material non-public information. Regardless of whether information is positive or negative, information is "material" if it is substantially likely to be viewed by a reasonable investor as significant when deciding whether to buy, sell or hold securities or if it is expected to significantly alter the total mix of information currently available in the marketplace about the Partnership. The information may be either positive or negative. If information is likely to affect the market price of a security after such information becomes public, it is likely to be found material. If you or anyone else are considering buying or selling a security because of information that you possess, you should assume that such information is material. While it is not feasible to list all types of information that might be deemed material under particular circumstances, information relating to the following subjects is often material:

- earnings estimates;
- changes in dividends or distributions;
- major new discoveries or advances in research;
- acquisitions, including mergers and tender offers;
- sales of substantial assets;
- changes in debt ratings;
- significant write-downs of assets or additions to reserves for bad debts or contingent liabilities;
- significant accounting issues;
- liquidity problems;
- extraordinary management developments;
- public offerings of securities;
- major price or marketing changes;
- labor negotiations;
- cybersecurity risks or incidents, including vulnerabilities and breaches;
- environmental contamination and remediation plans;
- violations of health, safety, security or environmental laws or regulations; and

- significant litigation (including potential claims), enforcement actions or investigations by governmental bodies (and material developments in such matters).

The foregoing list is by no means exclusive. If you are in doubt as to whether particular information is material, you should exercise caution and assume that such information is material.

In addition to being material, the information must be "non-public." Information is considered "non-public" if it has not been publicly disclosed and is not otherwise available to the general public. Information is considered to be publicly disclosed only when it has been released broadly to the marketplace (for example, through a widely distributed press release) and the investing public has had time to absorb the information fully, two (2) full trading days after the release. Because trading that receives scrutiny for possible insider trading is evaluated after the fact and with the benefit of hindsight, you should be conservative in evaluating whether information is material non-public information and contact the Compliance Officer (as defined below) if you have any questions prior to any trading action or a potential disclosure of material non-public information.

Trading in Partnership's Securities

No director, officer, consultant or employee should place a purchase or sale order, or recommend that another person place a purchase or sale order, in the Partnership's securities when he or she has knowledge of material non-public information concerning the Partnership. Directors, officers, consultants or employees who possess material non-public information should wait until after the close of the second trading day after the information has been publicly released before trading in the Partnership's securities. No one may give trading advice of any kind about the Partnership to anyone while possessing material nonpublic information about the Partnership, except to advise others not to trade if doing so might violate applicable law or this Policy.

The exercise of employee and non-employee director options and warrants generally is not subject to this Policy. However, any security that is acquired upon exercise of an option or warrant is subject to this Policy.

Speculative Trading

Ciner Resources encourages directors, officers, consultants and employees to avoid frequent trading or speculating in the Partnership's securities in part due to the possible conflict between the director, officer, consultant or employee and the Partnership. Speculating in the Partnership's securities is not part of the Ciner Resources culture.

Trading in Other Securities

No director, officer, consultant or employee should place a purchase or sale order, or recommend that another person place a purchase or sale order, in the securities of another company, if he or she learns in the course of his or her employment or services confidential

information about the other company that is likely to affect the value of those securities. Moreover, just as with material non-public information about the Partnership, directors, officers, consultants and employees who learn material information about other companies in the course of their employment should keep it confidential and not buy or sell stock in such companies until two (2) trading days after the information becomes public. Directors, officers, consultants and employees also should not give tips about such securities.

Trading by the Window Group

Except for trades made pursuant to a validly created and approved 10b5-1 Plan (as defined below), the Window Group is subject to the following additional restrictions on trading in Partnership securities:

- trading is permitted from the close of the second trading day following an earnings release with respect to the preceding fiscal period until the close of trading on the twenty-second day of the third month of the current fiscal quarter (a "Window"), subject to the restrictions below;
- all trades are subject to prior review and clearance by Ciner Resources' Compliance Officer (as defined below);
- trading is not permitted at any time while the individual is in possession of material non-public information and for two (2) trading days following the Partnership's widespread public release of such material non-public information;
- trading is not permitted outside of a Window or during any special blackout period designated by the Compliance Officer (as defined below); and
- Regulation Blackout Trading Restriction promulgated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") prohibits certain sales and other transfers by Covered Persons during certain pension plan blackout periods.

The Compliance Officer may, on a case-by-case basis, authorize trading in Partnership securities outside of a Window (but not during special blackout periods) due to financial or other hardships.

Trading Pursuant to a 10b5-1 Plan

Rule 10b5-1 provides officers and directors with an affirmative defense for insider trading liability under Rule 10b-5 for transactions made pursuant to a previously established contract, plan or instruction (a "10b5-1 Plan"). A valid 10b5-1 Plan presents an opportunity for insiders to establish arrangements to sell Partnership securities without regard to a Window or when the insider has material non-public information. Ciner Resources may, from time to time, adopt a separate policy outlining the requirements for a valid 10b5-1 Plan.

Trading by Section 16 Individuals

Short-Swing Profits

Under Section 16(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), any profit realized by a Section 16 Individual on a "short-swing" transaction (i.e., a purchase and sale, or sale and purchase, of the Partnership's Units or other equity securities within a period of less than six (6) months) must be disgorged to the Partnership upon demand by the Partnership or a unitholder acting on its behalf. Good faith is not a defense to claims under Section 16(b). By law, the Partnership cannot waive or release any claim it may have under Section 16(b) or enter into an enforceable agreement to provide indemnification for amounts recovered under the section.

Short Sales

Under Section 16(c) of the Exchange Act, Section 16 Individuals are prohibited from effecting "short sales" of the Partnership's Units or other equity securities. A "short sale" is one involving securities which the seller does not own at the time of sale, or, if owned, are not delivered within 20 days after the sale or deposited in the mail or other usual channels of transportation within five (5) days after the sale. Wholly apart from Section 16(c), Ciner Resources prohibits directors, officers, consultants and employees from selling the Partnership's securities short.

Trading

Except for trades made pursuant to a validly created and approved 10b5-1 Plan, no Section 16 Individual may trade in Partnership securities until (a) the person trading has notified the Compliance Officer of the proposed trade(s), (b) the person trading has confirmed to the Compliance Officer that (i) he or she is not in possession of material non-public information concerning the Partnership, (ii) he or she has received and read this Policy and (c) the Compliance Officer has approved the trade(s).

Margin Accounts and Pledging Partnership Securities

Securities held in a margin account typically may be sold by the broker without the customer's consent if the customer fails to meet a margin call. Likewise, securities pledged to a bank or financial institution may be sold without the customer's consent if the customer fails to repay the obligation secured by the pledge. Because such sales may occur at a time when an employee or a director has material non-public information or is otherwise not permitted to trade in Partnership securities, Ciner Resources prohibits directors, officers, consultants and employees from purchasing Partnership securities on margin, holding Partnership securities in a margin account or pledging Partnership securities.

Insider Trading Compliance Officer

Ciner Resources has designated the General Counsel of the General Partner as its insider trading compliance officer (the "Compliance Officer"). The Compliance Officer will review and either approve or prohibit all proposed trades by Section 16 Individuals and the Window Group in accordance with the procedures set forth below.

The duties of the Compliance Officer include the following:

- Administering this Policy and monitoring and enforcing compliance therewith;
- Responding to all inquiries relating to this Policy and its procedures;
- Designating and announcing special trading blackout periods during which no Window Group members may trade in Partnership securities, except pursuant to a validly created and approved 10b5-1 Plan;
- Providing copies of this Policy and other appropriate materials to all current and new directors, officers, consultants and employees, and such other persons who the Compliance Officer determines may have access to material non-public information concerning the Partnership;
- Administering, monitoring and enforcing compliance with all federal and state insider trading laws and regulations and assisting in the preparation and filing of all required reports with the SEC relating to permissible insider trading in Partnership securities;
- Revising this Policy as necessary to reflect changes in federal or state insider trading laws and regulations;
- Maintaining as Partnership records originals or copies of all documents required by the provisions of this Policy or the procedures set forth herein, and copies of all required SEC reports relating to insider trading;
- Maintaining and updating the list of the Window Group and Section 16 Individuals as necessary; and
- Reviewing and approving 10b5-1 Plans and any amendments thereto.

The Compliance Officer may designate one or more individuals, which may include outside counsel, to assist in performance of the foregoing.

Other Limitations on Securities Transactions

Public Resales—Rule 144

The Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") requires every person who offers or sells a security to register such transaction with the SEC unless an exemption from registration is available. Rule 144 under the Securities Act is the exemption typically relied upon (i) for public resales by any person of "restricted securities" (i.e., securities acquired in a private offering) and (ii) for public resales by officers, directors and other control persons of a company (known as "affiliates") of any of the company's securities.

Rule 144 contains five conditions, although the applicability of some of these conditions will depend on the circumstances of the sale. The following conditions do not apply to holders of restricted securities who were not affiliates during the three (3) months preceding the sale under the rule and who have held (and fully paid for in cash) their restricted shares for at least six (6) months, provided that the issuer meets the current public information requirement:

- *Current Public Information*. Current information about the Partnership must be publicly available at the time of sale. The Partnership's periodic reports filed with the SEC satisfy this requirement, provided that all required filings have been made during the preceding 12 months and the Partnership has been an Exchange Act reporting company for at least 90 days.

- *Holding Period*. A person must own restricted securities beneficially for at least six (6) months before he or she is entitled to sell his or her securities provided that (i) such person is not deemed to have been one of the Partnership's affiliates at the time of, or at any time during the three (3) months preceding, a sale and (ii) the Partnership is subject to the Exchange Act periodic reporting requirements for at least three (3) months before the sale. Persons who are the Partnership's affiliates at the time of, or at any time during the three (3) months preceding, a sale, must beneficially own restricted shares of the Partnerships common units for at least six (6) months, but are subject to additional restrictions and conditions.

- *Volume Limitations*. The amount of securities that can be sold during any three-month period cannot exceed the greater of (i) one percent (1%) of the outstanding units or (ii) the average weekly reported trading volume for units on the New York Stock Exchange during the four (4) calendar weeks preceding the transaction.

- *Manner of Sale*. Securities must be sold in unsolicited brokers' transactions or directly to a market-maker.

- *Notice of Sale*. The seller must file a notice of the proposed sale with the SEC on Form 144 at the time the order to sell is placed with the broker, except that no filing is required

where both the number of securities does not exceed 5,000 units and the aggregate sale price does not exceed $50,000.

Bona fide gifts are not deemed to involve sales of stock for purposes of Rule 144, so they can be made at any time without limitation on the amount of the gift. Donors who receive restricted securities from an affiliate generally will be subject to the same restrictions under Rule 144 that would have applied to the donor for a period of up to six (6) months, depending on the circumstances.

Private Resales

Rule 144 provides a safe harbor from the registration (but not the antifraud) provisions of the federal securities laws and permits parties other than the issuer to resell restricted and control securities if all applicable conditions of the rule are satisfied. Private resales raise certain documentation and other issues, including the filing of a Form 144, and must be reviewed in advance by the Compliance Officer.

Underwriter Lock-Up Agreements

Certain holders of the Partnership's securities outstanding immediately prior to any future underwritten public offering of the Partnership may be asked to agree not to offer, sell, contract to sell or otherwise dispose of any securities for an agreed upon period of time from the date of the public offering without the prior written consent of the underwriters of the offering. The terms of any such lock-up agreements vary, and anyone who signs a lock-up agreement will be responsible for complying with its terms.

Additional Restrictions on Purchase of Units

In order to prevent market manipulation, the SEC has adopted Regulation M and Rule 10b-18 under the Exchange Act. Regulation M generally prohibits the Partnership or any of its affiliates from purchasing Units in the open market during certain periods while a public offering is taking place. Rule 10b-18 establishes guidelines for purchases of Units by the Partnership or its affiliates while a unit buyback program is occurring. While the guidelines are optional, compliance with them provides immunity from a market manipulation charge.

Filing Requirements

Forms 3, 4 and 5

An initial report on Form 3 must be filed by every Section 16 Individual within 10 days after election or appointment disclosing all equity securities of the Partnership beneficially owned by the reporting person on the date he became an insider, even if no securities were owned on that date.

Any subsequent change in the nature or amount of beneficial ownership by the insider (including changes due to sales under any validly created and approved 10b5-1 Plans) must be reported on Form 4 and filed before the end of the second business day following the day on which the transaction causing such change is executed, as such date of execution is determined by Rule 16a-3 under the Exchange Act. Certain exempt transactions may be reported on Form 5 within 45 days after the end of the fiscal year. Copies of these reports must also be submitted to the Partnership. An insider may disclaim beneficial ownership of any securities being reported if he or she believes there is a reasonable basis for doing so.

An officer or director who has ceased to be an officer or director must continue to report any transactions within six months after termination. The SEC can take enforcement action against insiders who do not comply fully with the filing requirements.

Schedule 13D and 13G

A person is deemed the beneficial owner of securities for purposes of Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act if such person has or shares voting power or dispositive power. Section 13(d) requires the filing of a statement on Schedule 13D or 13G by any person or group which acquires beneficial ownership of more than five percent (5%) of a class of equity securities registered under the Exchange Act. The threshold for reporting is met if the units owned, when coupled with the amount of units subject to options exercisable within 60 days, exceeds the five percent (5%) limit.

Reports on Schedule 13D and 13G are required to be filed with the SEC and submitted to the Partnership within 10 days after the reporting threshold is reached. If a material change occurs in the facts set forth in the Schedule 13D or 13G, such as an increase or decrease of one percent (1%) or more in the percentage of stock beneficially owned, an amendment disclosing the change must be filed promptly. As is true under Section 16(a), a person filing a Schedule 13D or 13G may disclaim beneficial ownership of any securities attributed to him or her if he or she believes there is a reasonable basis for doing so.

Form 144

As described above, a seller relying on Rule 144 must file a notice of certain proposed sales with the SEC and provide copies of such filings to the Partnership.

Exhibit A

Individuals who must obtain prior approval from the Compliance Officer of all trades in Partnership securities.

Window Group
[List Retained by Compliance Officer]

Exhibit B

Individuals subject to reporting provisions and trading restrictions of Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Directors

[List Retained by Compliance Officer]

Officers

[List Retained by Compliance Officer]

Unitholders

[List Retained by Compliance Officer]