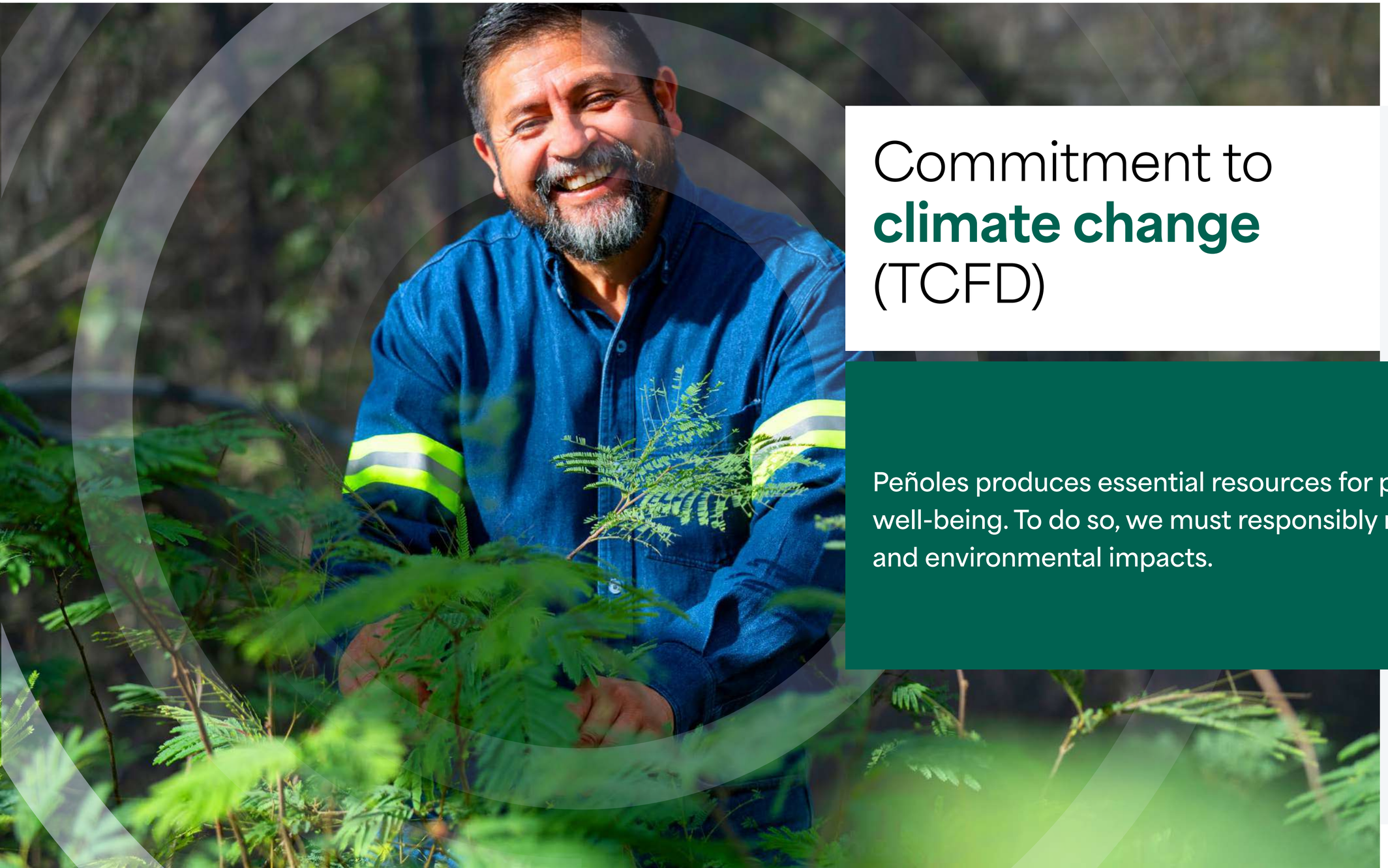


Commitment to **climate change** (TCFD)

Peñoles produces essential resources for people's well-being. To do so, we must responsibly manage our social and environmental impacts.

Climate change

Peñoles produces essential resources for people's well-being. To do so, we must responsibly manage our social and environmental impacts. We assume this responsibility by joining efforts with various other economic, governmental, and social players who are working toward the goals of the Paris Agreement and to stave off the worst effects of climate change. Minerals and metals are indispensable for the technologies that will enable the transition to a low-carbon economy. There is broad consensus, reflected in the World Bank and the International Energy Agency projections of critical minerals and metals demand, that the mining and metallurgy industries will play an essential role in this transition.

In the Mexican mining industry, we pioneered the generation of electricity from renewable sources for our operations. Our goal is to obtain 100% of our electricity from clean sources by 2028, to the extent permitted by national legislation. We have embarked on a project to generate a strategic decarbonization roadmap that will allow us to move forward and support setting targets. The shift to a low-carbon economy is also a source of opportunities. Because of its role in electrification, copper is one of the essential metals in this transition and, therefore, one of the targets of our exploration projects.

In 2023, the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations were integrated into the International Sustainability Standards Board's (ISSB) IFRS S2 standard - *Climate-related disclosures*. In 2022, we reported our climate-related performance, risks, and opportunities for the first time, following the recommendations of the TCFD. Our 2023 report provides information on our governance, strategy, and risk management related to climate change, as well as Industrias Peñoles' metrics and targets.

Governance

At Peñoles, we are aware of the importance of climate change, and it is central to the strategic decisions of our Board of Directors. Board members Arturo Manuel Fernández Pérez and Jaime Lomelín Guillén have significant experience in climate change and its implications in energy, mining, metals, and chemicals. Starting in 2024, the Board will also be supported by an ESG Committee, responsible for overseeing climate-related risks and opportunities and seeing that they are incorporated into strategic and operational plans and budgets.

The members of the ESG Committee have extensive experience in the business, all of which allows them to better understand the implications of climate change in processes, energy sources, investments, and customer and market expectations. They are also familiar with the climate change strategy and decarbonization roadmap methodology. This committee, headed by the CEO, will report regularly to the Board of Directors to ensure a high level of involvement by the Chairman.

Additionally, a team of specialists from different areas was assembled to identify physical and transition risks, as well as control alternatives. For the development of decarbonization roadmaps, we created multidisciplinary teams in each of the business units and a committee made up of the corporate heads of various specialties, who will be in charge of keeping the project in motion. These teams have been trained in climate change strategy and decarbonization levers.

Regarding physical risks, the Executive Tailings Committee and the independent panel of experts have begun to analyze climate modeling and governance alternatives for the physical risks of climate change at our Fresnillo plc subsidiary. The technical areas of Baluarte Minero and Fresnillo plc participated in a training program on climate modeling and the implications of physical risks given by the University of Arizona. These areas constitute a network of expertise that will help us to begin developing capabilities for climate change adaptation.

We have chosen to use carbon-pricing scenarios and strategic decarbonization roadmaps as methodologies for structuring transition risk analysis and identifying decarbonization opportunities. These methodologies are useful in incorporating climate change into our strategic and operational plans. Our current target is expressed in terms of renewable electricity consumption (scope 2), although we are exploring absolute decarbonization targets (scopes 1 and 2) duly grounded in roadmaps. We are also preparing a first strategic decarbonization roadmap, which we expect to complete in 2024.

In 2023, ESG criteria were included in our CEO's performance evaluation. Peñoles sets annual energy efficiency targets for each of its operations, which are considered in its executives' performance evaluations and incentives; for example, energy savings measures implemented, energy consumption per metric ton of processed ore and/or product, and cost efficiency, among others.

Strategy

Changes in climate patterns pose physical risks to our workers, communities, infrastructure, and supply chain. Changes in national and international regulations, demand for greener metals, and stakeholder expectations all mean risks and opportunities for transitioning to a low-carbon economy.

Climate change also has implications for our business model, strategy, and finances. Our strategy is based on the conviction that we can contribute to sustainable development by sourcing essential metals and developing adaptation and resilience capabilities in our business units and neighboring communities, as well as transitioning to a low-carbon economy.

Climate-related risks and opportunities

Identifying the risks and opportunities of climate change in our value chain is fundamental to developing our transition strategy. To this end, we use scenarios of future conditions and possible consequences. In identifying risks, we used time horizons compatible with the lifecycle of our business and the timeframe of the global target of carbon neutrality.

Scenarios and time horizons

The scenarios we consider are plausible representations of future climate conditions and societal responses to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change. These scenarios use combinations of representative concentration pathways (RCPs) to understand physical impacts and shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs) to understand transition risks. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) developed these scenarios as a standard framework for analyzing climate impacts and public policy; therefore, they should not be interpreted as forecasts by the IPCC or by our company.

1. Low-to-moderate emissions scenario: CO_2 emissions begin to decline through 2045 and reach about half of 2050 levels by 2100, likely resulting in a global temperature increase of 2 to 3°C. In addition, the world follows a path in which social, economic, and technological trends do not deviate much from historical patterns: environmental systems experience degradation, global growth is moderate, and income inequality persists, as does vulnerability to social and environmental change.

Low to moderate emissions scenario

RCP 4.5 IPCC climate scenario	SSP 2 Complementary socioeconomic pathway	Global GHG emissions in 2050 [$MtCO_2e$]
2.0 ± 0.3°C Global temperature increase average by 2050*	**2.4 ± 0.5°C** Global temperature increase average by 2100*	**56,000** **(+13% compared to 2015)** *temperature anomaly with respect to the reference period of 1850-1900

2. Very low emissions scenario: Emissions follow a decarbonization pathway aligned with the Paris Agreement, which limits maximum warming to less than 2 °C, achieving a net-zero global economy in the second half of the century, although achieving this will require removing carbon from the atmosphere. In addition, the world moves towards a more sustainable path that respects perceived environmental limits; where economic growth shifts towards a broader emphasis on human well-being; inequality is reduced; and consumption is geared towards low material growth and lower resource intensity.

Very low emissions scenario

RCP 2.6 IPCC climate scenario	SSP 1 Complementary socioeconomic pathway	Global GHG emissions in 2050 [$MtCO_2e$]
1.6 ± 0.3°C Global temperature increase average by 2050*	**1.6 ± 0.4°C** Global temperature increase average by 2100*	**25,000** **(-50% compared to 2015)** *temperature anomaly with respect to the reference period of 1850-1900

3. Very high emissions scenario: This is the worst-case scenario, where current climate and energy policies are unsuccessful, resulting in a significant increase in unrestricted global GHG emissions, which intensifies physical risks. In addition, competitive markets produce rapid technological progress and development, but coupled with abundant fossil fuel exploitation and resource- and energy-intensive lifestyles. The management of social and ecological ecosystems is driven by technology, by any means necessary.

Very high emissions scenario

RCP 8.5 IPCC climate scenario	SSP 5 Complementary socioeconomic pathway	Global GHG emissions in 2050 [$MtCO_2e$]
2.6 ± 0.4°C Global temperature increase average by 2050*	**4.3 ± 0.7°C** Global temperature increase average by 2100*	**103,000** **(+109% compared to 2015)** *temperature anomaly with respect to the reference period of 1850-1900

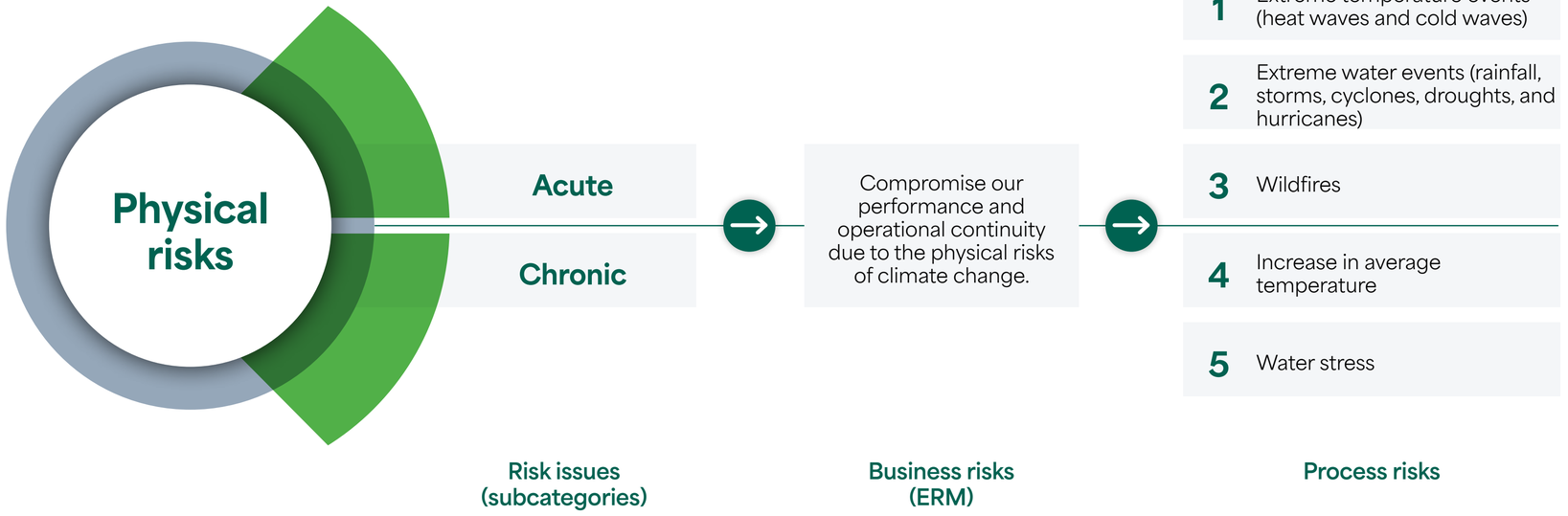
Due to the nature of our operations and, in particular, the mining life cycle, we are using a 10-year timeframe for our strategic plans and take 2050 as the benchmark for carbon neutrality considerations.

National and international regulatory framework

Mexican policies are currently fragmented, setting the carbon price simultaneously at national and state levels: (i) a (federal) Emissions Trading System for operations with annual CO_2 emissions above 100,000 metric tons; (ii) a clean energy requirement for generators in the electricity market with a market for clean energy certificates (CEC); (iii) a generally applicable federal carbon tax (excise tax on fuels) based on the percentage of carbon and taking natural gas as base 0; (iv) various state carbon taxes in place, being evaluated or challenged. Import tariffs based on carbon footprint such as the European Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) currently regulate iron and steel, cement, fertilizers, aluminum, electricity, and hydrogen.

Risk identification

We begin the identification process by compiling risks already detected in our industry, as well as general information on national and international physical and transition risks. Through workshops with multidisciplinary teams, we contextualize these risks with our business model, strategy, and operations, supported by information on relevant scenarios for physical and transition risks. In these workshops, the risk catalog is complemented, and we arrive at a shared vision. Risks are classified into physical and transition risks, resulting in two overarching risks for our enterprise risk management (ERM): "Compromise our performance and operational continuity due to the physical risks of climate change" and "Compromise our viability and profitability due to the risks associated with the transition to a low-carbon economy."



Through workshops with multidisciplinary teams, we contextualize these risks with our business model, strategy, and operations.

Risk issues (subcategories)

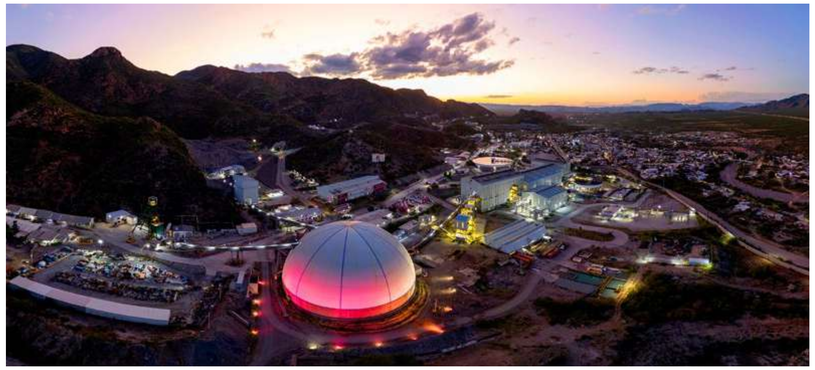
- Market
- Regulatory
- Reputational
- Technological

Business risks (ERM)

Compromise our viability and profitability due to the risks associated with the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Process risks

6	Volatility in energy prices (fuel and electricity)
7	Shortage of critical supplies
8	Increase in cost of water
9	Increase in insurance premiums
10	Loss of access to funding sources that require emission reduction and ESG targets
11	Taxes on the carbon footprint of the products we export
12	Taxes, markets, and other pricing mechanisms associated with carbon emissions
13	New regulations caused by water stress
14	Further restrictions on changes in land use (zoning)
15	Regulatory obstacles to renewable energy
16	Increased community expectations of company cooperation in adapting to climate change
17	Loss of stakeholder trust due to lack of decarbonization commitments and targets
18	Loss of shareholders due to low ESG ratings
19	Lack of technology for decarbonizing key processes
20	Poor selection of decarbonization technology



Current risk assessment

We assess each risk considering its probability and current impact. This qualitative assessment considers impacts to operational processes, efficiency, budgets, regulatory compliance, health, safety, and environment, and our stakeholders.

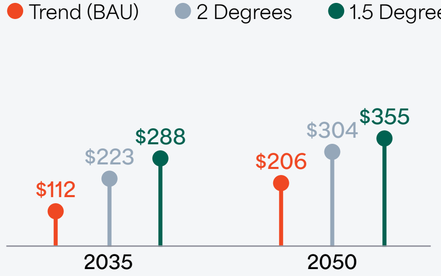
Future impacts

Projecting future impacts is an essential component of our strategy, business model, and operations. Assessing future impacts is helpful in grounding plans to reduce exposure to climate-related risks.

For transition risks, we use international carbon price projections to determine the economic impact of the carbon footprint. There is a wide range of transition risks, given the numerous national and international regulatory mechanisms and the carbon price uncertainty associated with them. Client expectations, markets, green financing, and corporate reputation are all components of transition risks. We use projections on international carbon prices to reflect the combined effect of future regulations and how other market and reputational expectations may impact them.

As for physical risks, universities and governments have produced climate atlases based on global circulation models, with ground resolutions of between 250 and 600 km. However, this coarse resolution is not sufficient for assessing climate-related physical risks to infrastructure. We would need to have regionally scaled global circulation models in order to generate climate projections with a higher spatial resolution. For climate modeling, we have stepped up our collaboration with universities to generate climate projections at geographic scales compatible with our operations. These should provide valuable inputs for integrating climate change into new projects and mine closure planning.

Potential future impact of transition risks in US$ million, without mitigation measures

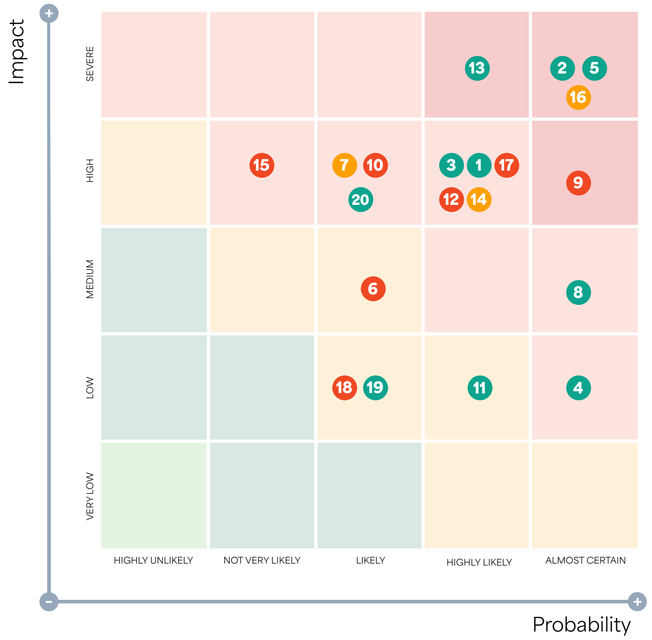


The business-as-usual (BAU) impacts correspond to the low to moderate emissions scenario, while the 2- and 1.5-degree impacts correspond to the very low emissions scenario.

General implications for business resilience

The very high emissions scenario entails much more intense physical risks than the low-to-moderate and very low emissions scenarios. It shows an increase in the frequency and magnitude of temperature extremes and in the duration of droughts. Reduced annual precipitation and increased evaporation would have an adverse effect on water stress levels in the regions of interest in Mexico. More severe and more frequent extreme precipitation events will require us to adapt our operational practices to protect people's health and safety in the face of extreme temperature events, and will have implications for our operations' water stewardship strategy and the planning and design of new projects and closures.

ERM risks – Peñoles climate change assessment



Five top risks

2. Extreme water events (rainfall, storms, cyclones, droughts, and hurricanes)
5. Water stress
16. Increased community expectations of company cooperation in adapting to climate change
13. New regulations caused by water stress
9. Increase in insurance premiums

Although transition risks intensify under the very low emissions scenario, the impacts are significant for a low-to-moderate emissions scenario without mitigation measures. Our decarbonization strategy will prove highly important in reducing exposure to transition risks, while renewables will play a key role in the short, medium, and long term to decarbonize electricity consumption and open up opportunities for electrification. The most challenging aspects of decarbonizing our business model require a disciplined roadmap approach. The very low emissions scenario opens up significant opportunities for Industrias Peñoles and its copper mining growth strategy.

Implications of risks and opportunities on value creation levers

For the most prevalent risks, we have identified the implications for the various value creation levers.

#	Risk	Impact on value creation levers	Time horizon
1	Extreme temperature events (heat waves and cold waves)	• Revenue reduction • Increased production costs	Short term (< 3 years)
2	Extreme water events (rainfall, storms, cyclones, droughts, and hurricanes)	• Revenue reduction • Increased production costs • Investments (CapEx)	Short term (< 3 years)
3	Wildfires	• Revenue reduction • Increased production costs	Short term (< 3 years)
4	Increase in average temperature	• Increased production costs	Short term (< 3 years)
5	Water stress	• Revenue reduction • Increased production costs • Investments (CapEx)	Short term (< 3 years)
6	Volatility in energy prices (fuel and electricity)	• Increased production costs	Short term (< 3 years)
7	Shortage of critical supplies	• Revenue reduction • Increased production costs	Short term (< 3 years)
8	Increase in cost of water	• Increased production costs	Short term (< 3 years)
9	Increase in insurance premiums	• Increased production costs	Short term (< 3 years)
10	Loss of access to funding sources that require emission reduction and ESG targets	• Access to capital and financing	Medium term (> 3 and < 10 years)
11	Taxes on the carbon footprint of the products we export	• Profit reduction	Medium term (> 3 and < 10 years)
12	Taxes, markets, and other pricing mechanisms associated with carbon emissions	• Profit reduction	Medium term (> 3 and < 10 years)
13	New regulations caused by water stress	• Revenue reduction • Increased production costs • Investments (CapEx)	Short term (< 3 years)
14	Further restrictions on changes in land use (zoning)	• Revenue reduction • Increased production costs • Investments (CapEx)	Medium term (> 3 and < 10 years)
15	Regulatory obstacles to renewable energy	• Increased production costs	Short term (< 3 years)
16	Increased community expectations of company cooperation in adapting to climate change	• Increased production costs	Medium term (> 3 and < 10 years)
17	Loss of stakeholder trust due to lack of decarbonization commitments and targets	• Revenue reduction • Access to capital and financing	Medium term (> 3 and < 10 years)
18	Loss of shareholders due to low ESG ratings	• Access to capital and financing	Medium term (> 3 and < 10 years)
19	Lack of technology for decarbonizing key processes	• Increased production costs • Profit reduction	Medium term (> 3 and < 10 years)
20	Poor selection of decarbonization technology	• Increased production costs • Profit reduction • Access to capital and financing	Medium term (> 3 and < 10 years)

Peñoles' strategic response

Our climate change strategy aims to go beyond resilience, mitigating (or decarbonizing) our impact on climate change and adapting to the physical impacts of climate change. By mitigating our impact, we reduce our exposure to transitional risks, and by adapting to climate change, we can reduce the exposure of our people, infrastructure, and communities to the physical risks of climate change.

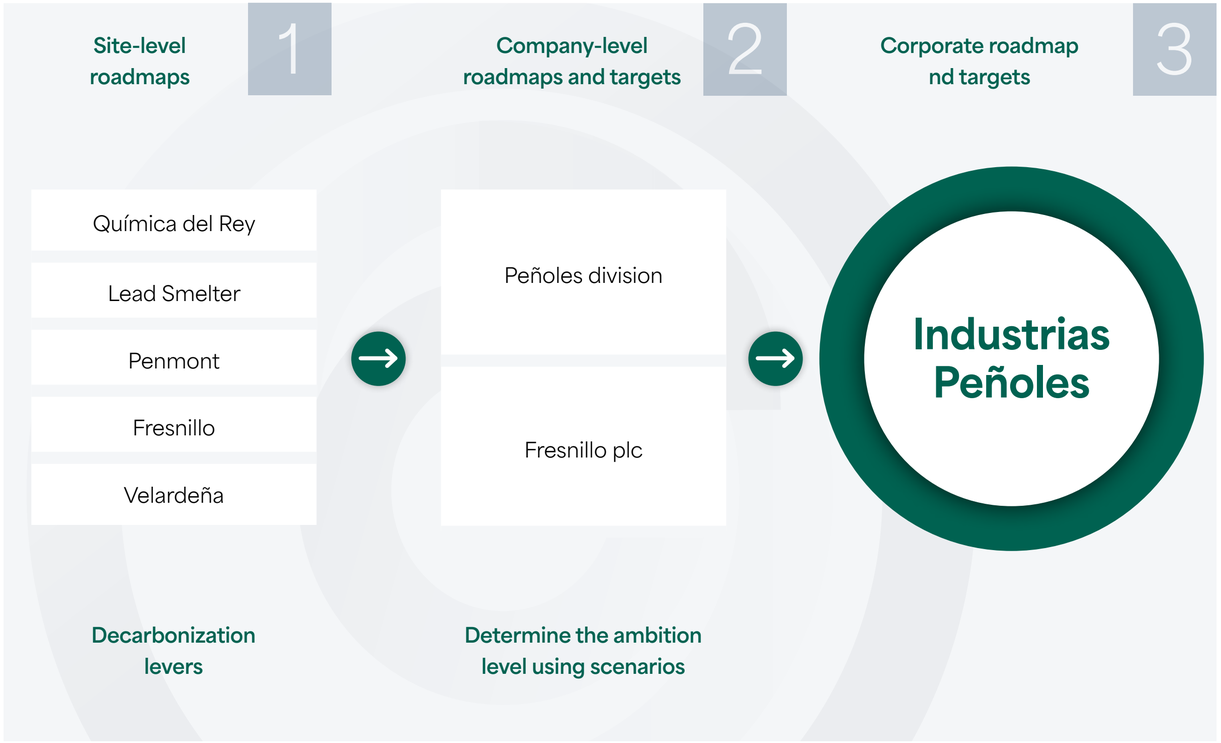
Electricity strategy

Electricity supply is one of the main decarbonization levers. We have migrated loads from Termoeléctrica Peñoles (TEP) to the Wholesale Electricity Market (MEM) with the dual purpose of lowering costs and reducing our carbon footprint. The Met-Mex Peñoles and Minera Tizapa metallurgical complex loads were migrated to the MEM pool. The Quimica del Rey chemical complex migrated to the MEM under an energy coverage contract from our Mesa La Paz wind farm. We have also migrated CFE basic supply loads to the MEM, and La Herradura, Fresnillo iron ore flotation, and Juanicipio also migrated to the MEM under an energy coverage contract from the Mesa La Paz wind farm.

Decarbonization roadmaps project

We are resolute about setting decarbonization commitments and targets. We have measured our emissions and know which of our processes have the largest carbon footprint, and we have expertise in technologies such as wind farms, cogeneration, and dual vehicle fleets. So far, renewable electricity has been the main lever for decarbonization, and we plan to maximize the supply of electricity from renewable sources by the end of this decade. However, there are activities and processes in the mining and metals industry that are more difficult to decarbonize. For this reason, decarbonization is a complex issue; one that requires a roadmap incorporating multiple decarbonization levers (optionality), their impact on emissions reductions, the speed of implementation, and their financial implications. The roadmap project aims to generate a decarbonization roadmap at the strategic level to use as a basis for targets and guide the incorporation of decarbonization initiatives into the organization's strategic, operational, and budget planning.

Penmont, Química del Rey and the lead smelter were selected as pilot sites, considering their level of emissions and the challenge of decarbonizing their energy sources and process emissions. Additionally, two underground operations (with a significantly lower carbon footprint than the three previously-mentioned sites) were included in the pilot due to their strategic role in our business model.



In 2023, we made a preliminary identification of decarbonization levers for the pilot sites, considering opportunities for process change, energy efficiency, replacement by green fuels, electrification, renewables, and carbon capture and utilization (CCU).

The decarbonization roadmap project was presented to and supported by the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the CEOs, CFOs, senior management, and operation managers of Peñoles and its Fresnillo plc subsidiary. In each pilot, a multidisciplinary team and a steering committee for the project was formed to evaluate and provide feedback.

In 2023, we made a preliminary identification of decarbonization levers for the pilot sites, considering opportunities for process change, energy efficiency, replacement by green fuels, electrification, renewables, and carbon capture and utilization (CCU). Likewise, we analyzed and defined green energy assumptions, considering biomethane, biodiesel, biocoke, green electricity, hydrogen, CCU, and preliminary opportunities for the pilot sites.

Opportunities on the road to a low-emission economy

SDG	Area	Opportunity	Short term	Medium term	Long term
7	Electricity	Promotion of renewable energies (wind energy)	●		
13	Transportation	Efficient, low-emission transportation and mobility (electric, LNG, hydrogen)		●	
13	Mining	Increased copper production			●
12	Waste	Circular economy Reuse of tailings	●		
13	Fuels	Efficient biofuels research			●
15	Biodiversity	Management of wildlife (flora and fauna) Native trees planting	●		
6	Water	Regional treatment plants for industrial use Zero discharge circuits	●		

Climate modeling project

Climate change has various physical impacts on the mining lifecycle—from exploration and development to operation, closure, and post-closure—so climate projections are necessary to understand the risk, vulnerabilities, and measures needed to adapt to climate change. Resilience to the physical impacts of climate change is critical for protecting the health and safety of personnel, developing resilient mining infrastructure, securing water supply, and collaborating with neighboring communities. Public climate information currently exists for Mexico, but it is not detailed enough for us to assess the impacts on mining infrastructure. More advanced climate modeling, tailored to the needs of the organization, is essential. The methodology for this project is based on global climate models (the IPCC CMIP5 and CIMP6 frameworks), dynamically scaled using regional physical models that feed a stochastic generator of climate ensembles trained with data from weather stations. In addition to generating projections, the climate-modeling project will build the organization's capacity to understand the implications of physical impacts and serve as a channel for developing partnerships with academe.

Case study - Climate change capacity building with Fresnillo plc and Baluarte Minero teams

- **Virtual Climate Change Workshop:** Presentation of Fresnillo's climate-related financial disclosure commitments and the strategic goals of the climate-modeling project. Professors from the University of Arizona Center for Applied Hydroclimatic Sciences discussed the relevance of climate change and the climate change modeling methodology. University of Arizona professors presented research projects on climate change in mining, with the participation of the School of Mining and Mineral Resources, the Center for Climate Adaptation Science and Solutions, and the Center for Sustainable Mining, among others. The workshop brought together various areas of Peñoles such as planning, projects, engineering, water, tailings, and environment, among others; all of which will play an important role in adapting to climate change.

- **Workshop with UNAM researchers:** Presentation on the project goals and climate change modeling methodology with professors from the University of Arizona and the departments of Atmospheric Sciences and Climate Change and the School of Mining and Metallurgy at the UNAM School of Engineering. The workshop attracted the interest of Mexican academics in working with the organization on climate modeling projects and capacity-building for climate change adaptation in mining.

- **Climate Change Workshop:** Raising awareness of the impacts of climate change and introducing the climate modeling methodology. The main results of the climate assessment for climate variables were presented, with an emphasis on extreme events such as heat waves and storms. Representatives of various areas closely involved in identifying vulnerabilities and planning climate change adaptation measures were invited to the workshop. The workshop allowed for dialogue between multidisciplinary teams on the approach, challenges, and opportunities of climate change adaptation, with an emphasis on environment, mine closure, water, and tailings storage facilities.

Risk management

Risk identification and assessment process

Another fundamental aspect is to understand the scale of impact of climate risks. For this purpose, we use various quantitative and qualitative methodologies.

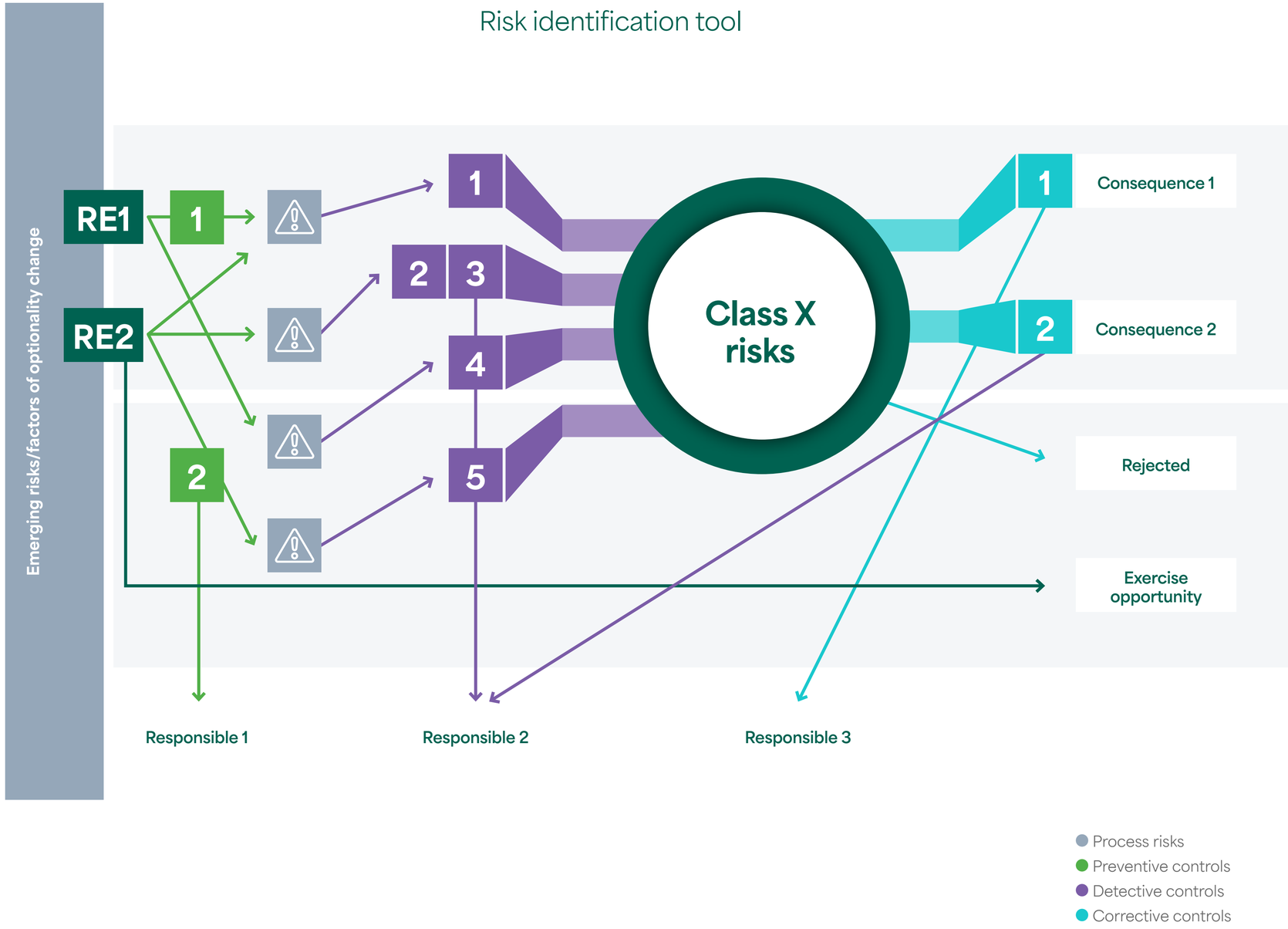
To identify and scale physical risks, we used a study conducted by Deloitte for Peñoles' operations in Mexico. This study is complemented by water stress projections under various climate change scenarios using the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Tool.

The level of detail we have allows us to identify and assess the magnitude of climate impacts. However, the level of spatial resolution is not compatible with the climate data needed for engineering reviews of our operations and infrastructure at the geographic scale. We are currently working together with the University of Arizona and the reinsurance industry to generate climate projections with higher resolution and to broaden the range of physical climate-related risks and other ESG issues, such as biodiversity.

To determine the scope of transition risks, we consider current and future public policy implications and market and stakeholder expectations. We used carbon price projections for the three scenarios, taking into account current regulations, carbon price projections for Latin America, potential carbon-footprint-based tariffs on exports to the United States or the European Union, and the European carbon futures market, a mature carbon market.

Climate-related risk management framework

A robust climate-related risk management methodology is essential. We use the Peñoles risk management framework (see the section on Management of ESG Impacts and Risks). We are currently in stage 3, risk management, where we identify the consequences of current and new risks and controls. We are using what is known as the bow-tie method for preventive (PC), detective (DC), and corrective (CC) controls and for identifying the areas and positions responsible for those controls.



Risks	Consequences	Controls to be deployed
R-2. Extreme water events (rainfall, storms, cyclones, droughts, and hurricanes)	• Overflow of tailings storage facilities • Tailings storage facilities rupture • Damage to public and private infrastructure • Increased CapEx for infrastructure reinforcement • Increased CapEx related to water management and storage infrastructure • Disruption of power supply • Loss of biodiversity • Fewer water resources, at greater depth or distance	• **CP-1** Climate projections • **CP-2** Establishment of baselines for climate projections • **CP-3** Vulnerability assessment • **CP-10** Water balance models • **CD-1** Weather stations • **CD-2** Monitoring of water volumes • **CC-1** Emergency response plans • **CC-2** Increase in infrastructure resilience
R-5. Water stress	• Increase in operating or production costs • Decrease in sales due to damage to roads and operating infrastructure • Increased CapEx related to water management and storage infrastructure • Decrease in power supply • Loss of biodiversity • Fewer water resources, at greater depth or distance	• **CP-14** Social investment in own water or in collaboration with governments • **CP-15** Collective water monitoring
R-16. Increased community expectations of company cooperation in adapting to climate change	• Increased conflict with communities over access to water • Increased difficulty in obtaining environmental permits and water concessions	• **CP-6** Water stress projections • **CP-7** Reuse, water recirculation, and discharge management • **CP-8** Hydrogeological models
R-13. New regulations caused by water stress	• Increased difficulty in obtaining environmental permits and water concessions • Increased conflict with communities over access to water	• **CP-9** Water volumes under concession • **CP-10** Water balance models • **CD-2** Monitoring of water volumes • **CC-3** Water rationing
R-9. Increase in insurance premiums	• Increase in OpEx • Difficulty in accessing financing or unfavorable financing costs	• **CC-3** Water rationing

Integration with our ERM

Our business risks (ERM) consolidate climate-related risks into two categories: principal risks and risks prioritized by Peñoles' governing body for inclusion in its watch list, aligned with the organization's strategic plan. These represent the organization's most significant risks in a calendar year. The ERM risks relating to climate change are:

1. Compromise our performance and operational continuity due to the physical risks of climate change.
2. Compromise our viability and profitability due to the risks associated with the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Performance and metrics

Climate change indicators

We use the following indicators to monitor energy demand and intensity, and consequently, identify opportunities for energy efficiency in our business units. We also monitor progress toward our goal of increasing the use of clean energy aligned with our goal of reaching 100% by 2028, if the regulatory framework allows us. In 2023, we reduced our GHG emissions by 14.17% through decarbonization initiatives, and energy consumption decreased by 7.77% compared to 2022.

All information below includes metrics for Industrias Peñoles and subsidiaries, unless otherwise indicated.

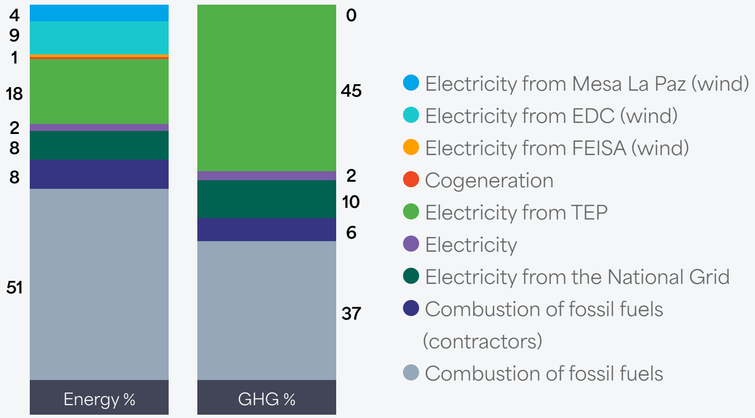
Global GHG emissions (tCO_2e)- (MWhe)

Global GHG emissions for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2023	GHG emissions (tCO_2e)						Energy (MWhe)		
	Reporting year 2023				Previous year 2022	Base year 2012	Reporting year 2023	Previous year 2022	Base year 2012
	tCO_2e	tCO_2	tCH_4	tN_2O					
Scope 1 (direct emissions): Combustion of fuels (stationary and mobile sources) and process	1,216,142	1,200,400	96	35	1,347,660	823,932	**4,394,808**	4,918,702	3,528,900
Scope 2 (indirect): Electricity purchased from the national grid (CFE), Eólica Peñoles (FEISA, Mesa La Paz, and EDC), and Termoeléctrica Peñoles (TEP)	**1,429,896**	**1,424,499**	**32**	**6**	1,735,378	2,073,331	**3,092,940**	3,199,665	2,369,421

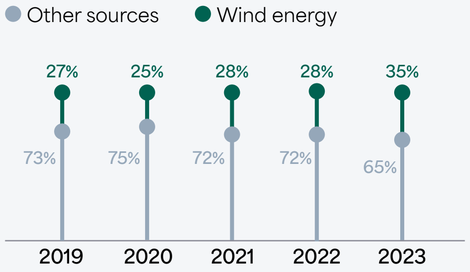
The consolidation of emissions is presented according to the financial control approach, based on methodologies established by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol in A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard published by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the World Resources Institute (WRI), and a 100-year horizon in Global Warming Potential (GWP) for equivalences of methane (CH_4) and nitrous oxide (N_2O). It also incorporates information published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and Mexican regulations issued on the matter.

Scope 1: Direct emissions
Scope 2: Market-based indirect emissions

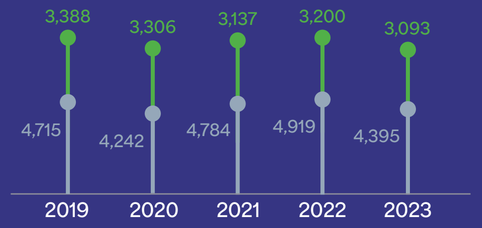
Energy-GHG profile



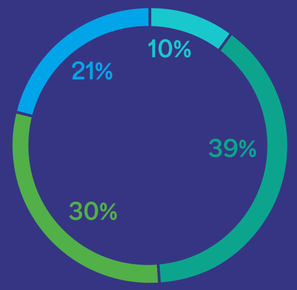
Energy supply
(MWh)



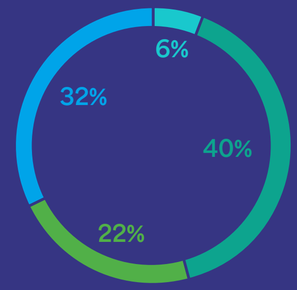
Energy
(GWhe)



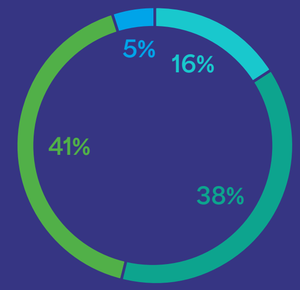
Energy
(MWhe)

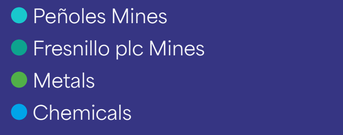


Scope 1

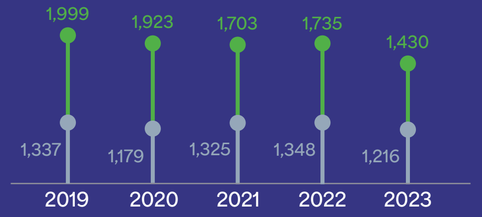


Scope 2

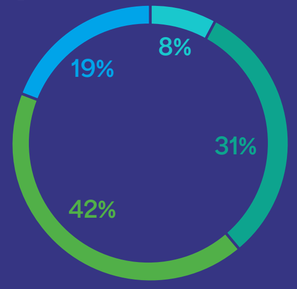




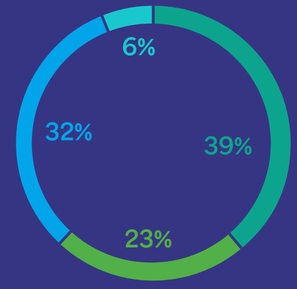
GHG emissions
(ktCO$_2$e)



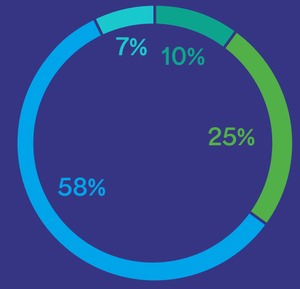
GHG
(tCO$_2$e)

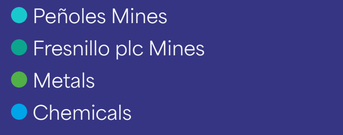


Scope 1



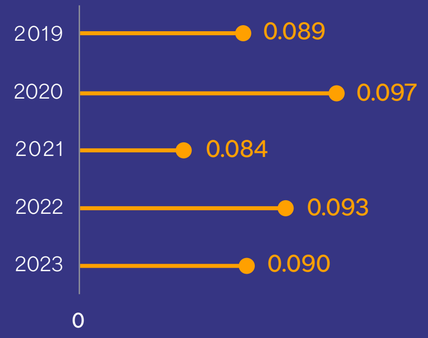
Scope 2



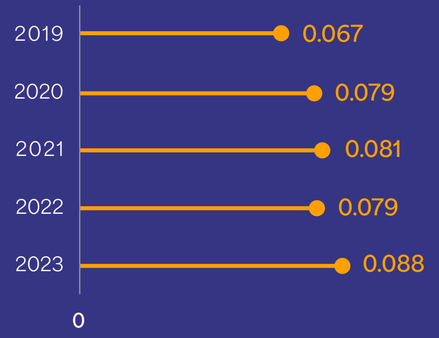


Energy intensity (MWhe / t ore processed)

Peñoles Mines

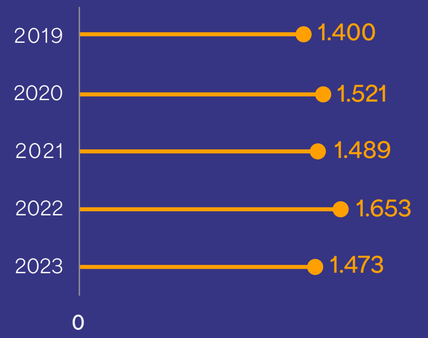


Fresnillo plc Mines

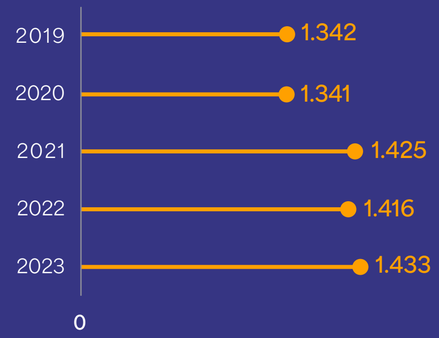


Energy intensity (MWhe / t production)

Metals



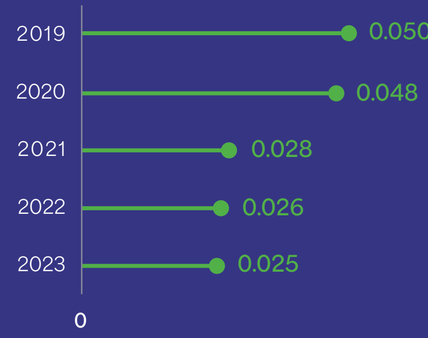
Chemicals



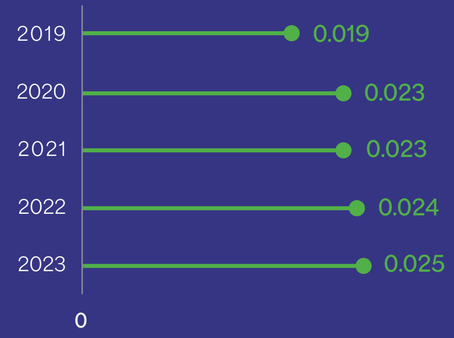
Production Metals and Chemicals includes products and by-products

GHG intensity (tCO_2e / t ore processed)

Peñoles Mines

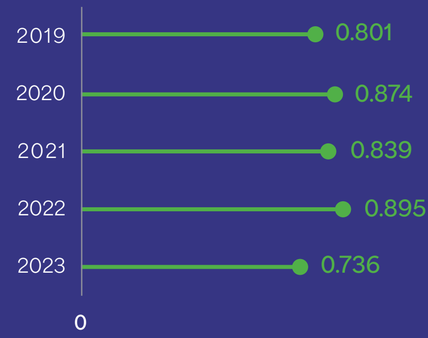


Fresnillo plc Mines

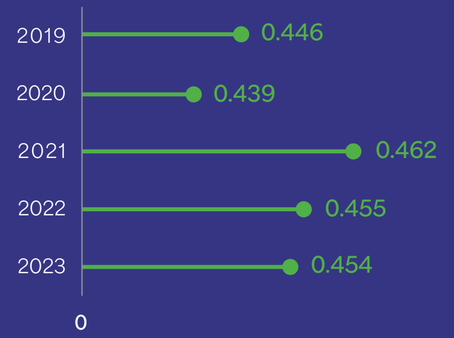


GHG intensity (tCO_2e /t production)

Metals



Chemicals



Production Metals and Chemicals includes products and by-products