



# 2025

## Sustainability Report

Annual Report



Gasoducto de Morelos  
S.A.P.I. DE C.V.

# SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

**Gasoducto de Morelos S.A.P.I. de C.V.**

**2025**

*"Energy that drives a clean and just future."*

**Reporting Framework:**

GRI (In accordance – Core)

- IFC Performance Standards
- Equator Principles

**Complementary Frameworks:**

- SDGs

## Document Control

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## Index

|                                                                                                       |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Document Control .....                                                                                | 2  |
| Index .....                                                                                           | 3  |
| Tables Index .....                                                                                    | 5  |
| Figure Index .....                                                                                    | 5  |
| 1. Message from the Director .....                                                                    | 6  |
| 2. About This Report.....                                                                             | 8  |
| 2.1 Reporting Scope and Period.....                                                                   | 9  |
| 2.2 Reporting Frameworks and Criteria .....                                                           | 9  |
| 3. Organization Information.....                                                                      | 11 |
| 3.1 Who are we?.....                                                                                  | 11 |
| 3.2 Asset profile, geographic scope and operation.....                                                | 11 |
| 4. Key Achievements 2025 .....                                                                        | 12 |
| Environmental .....                                                                                   | 12 |
| Social.....                                                                                           | 12 |
| Governance.....                                                                                       | 13 |
| 5. Business and Strategy .....                                                                        | 14 |
| 5.1 Corporate Philosophy, Mission, Vision and Values .....                                            | 14 |
| Mission.....                                                                                          | 15 |
| Vision.....                                                                                           | 15 |
| Values.....                                                                                           | 15 |
| Guiding Pillars .....                                                                                 | 15 |
| 5.2 Sustainability Strategy and Materiality (Double Materiality) .....                                | 16 |
| 6. Sustainability and Financial Risk Management .....                                                 | 17 |
| 6.1 Sustainability as Asset Value Protection.....                                                     | 17 |
| 6.2 Reference Frameworks and Alignment with Sustainable Finance (GRI-IFC-<br>Equator Principles)..... | 18 |
| 6.3 ESG Risk Management and Due Diligence (IFC / Equator Principles).....                             | 18 |
| 6.4 Regulatory Compliance – ASEA / SASISOPA (Controlled Regulatory Risk) .....                        | 19 |
| 6.5 Responsible Financing Eligibility and 2026 Outlook .....                                          | 19 |
| 7. Environmental Sustainability .....                                                                 | 20 |
| 7.1 Energy .....                                                                                      | 23 |
| 7.2 Air and Emissions .....                                                                           | 24 |
| 7.2.1 Net Zero.....                                                                                   | 26 |
| 7.3 Water .....                                                                                       | 29 |
| 7.4 Waste .....                                                                                       | 30 |
| 7.5 Alignment with SDGs, IFC Performance Standards and the Equator Principles ...                     | 31 |
| 7.5.1 Alignment with the SDG.....                                                                     | 33 |
| 7.5.2 IFC Performance Standards linkage (resource efficiency and pollution<br>prevention).....        | 34 |
| 7.5.3 Equator Principles linkage.....                                                                 | 34 |

|                                                                                   |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Environmental outlook and priorities .....                                        | 34 |
| 8. Social Responsibility .....                                                    | 35 |
| Social (S) – Operational Continuity and Social License.....                       | 35 |
| 8.1 Social Diagnosis and Community Sustainable Development Master Plan (PMDSC)    |    |
| .....                                                                             | 36 |
| 8.2 Community and Stakeholder Engagement .....                                    | 38 |
| 8.3 Grievance Mechanisms, Ethics Channel and Community Attention .....            | 39 |
| 8.4 Human Rights, Labor Standards and Social Due Diligence .....                  | 39 |
| 8.5 Social Performance 2025 – Key Indicators .....                                | 39 |
| 8.6 Alignment with International Standards .....                                  | 40 |
| 8.6.1 Alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)      | 44 |
| 8.6.2 Alignment with IFC Performance Standards (Social Risk and Impact            |    |
| Management) .....                                                                 | 45 |
| 8.6.3 Alignment with the Equator Principles (EP) and Project Finance Expectations |    |
| .....                                                                             | 46 |
| 8.6.4 Alignment with the United Nations Global Compact and Human Rights           |    |
| Frameworks.....                                                                   | 46 |
| 8.6.5 Strategic Value of Social Alignment .....                                   | 46 |
| 9. Governance .....                                                               | 48 |
| 9.1 Our Team.....                                                                 | 51 |
| 9.1.1 Workforce, labor conditions and DEI .....                                   | 51 |
| 9.2 Training and Development .....                                                | 51 |
| 9.3 Health and Safety.....                                                        | 52 |
| 9.4. Leadership Manager.....                                                      | 52 |
| 9.4.1 Board Composition and Oversight.....                                        | 52 |
| 9.4.2 Ethics and Compliance .....                                                 | 52 |
| 9.4.3 Cybersecurity and Data Protection.....                                      | 52 |
| 9.4.4 Risk Management.....                                                        | 53 |
| 9.4.5 Customer Satisfaction .....                                                 | 53 |
| 9.5 Governance Alignment with International Standards .....                       | 53 |
| 10. Conclusions .....                                                             | 56 |
| 10.1 What 2025 demonstrated.....                                                  | 56 |
| 10.2 ESG as asset value protection.....                                           | 56 |
| 10.3 Alignment with international frameworks and financing expectations .....     | 57 |
| 10.4 2026 priorities (forward-looking, risk-based).....                           | 58 |

## Tables Index

|                                                                                                                                                   |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Table 1. GRI linkage: GRI 302 (Energy). GRESB linkage: Energy (Performance) and Energy Management (Management).....                               | 23 |
| Table 2. GRI linkage: GRI 305 (Emissions). GRESB linkage: GHG emissions, Air pollution, and Climate-related risk management. ....                 | 24 |
| Table 3. Net Zero Target Setting Framework .....                                                                                                  | 27 |
| Table 4. Net Zero Pathway – Comparative View vs. 2023 Baseline and 2024 Performance .....                                                         | 28 |
| Table 5. GRI linkage: GRI 303 (Water and Effluents). GRESB linkage: Water inflows/withdrawals and Water outflows/discharges (as applicable). .... | 29 |
| Table 6. GRI linkage: GRI 306 (Waste). GRESB linkage: Waste (Performance) and Hazardous substances (Management).....                              | 30 |
| Table 7. Environment Crosswalk (SDGs / IFC / EP / GRI) .....                                                                                      | 32 |
| Table 8. Strategic pillars of the PMDSC:.....                                                                                                     | 37 |
| Table 9. Social Alignment with SDGs, IFC Performance Standards and Equator Principles .....                                                       | 41 |
| Table 10. Governance (G) – Performance Summary – 2025.....                                                                                        | 48 |
| Table 11. Governance Alignment with SDGs, IFC Performance Standards and the Equator Principles.....                                               | 54 |
| Table 12. Summary of Alignment and Evidence – IFC Performance Standards and Equator Principles.....                                               | 57 |

## Figure Index

|                                                                             |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Figure 1. Variation annual 2024 – 2025 .....                                | 21 |
| Figure 2. Environmental Dashboard 2025 – Main Environmental Indicators..... | 22 |
| Figure 3. Energy consumption and renewable energy.....                      | 23 |
| Figure 4. SCOPE 2 Emissions .....                                           | 25 |
| Figure 5. Water footprint .....                                             | 29 |
| Figure 6. Waste (municipal solid and hazardous).....                        | 30 |
| Figure 6. Waste (municipal solid and hazardous).....                        | 31 |
| Figure 7. Social Dashboard 2025 – Main Social Indicators.....               | 36 |
| Figure 8. Governance Dashboard 2025 – Main Governance Indicators. ....      | 50 |

# 1. Message from the Director

Dear investors, collaborators and strategic allies:

It is an honor to present the 2025 Sustainability Report of Gasoducto de Morelos S.A.P.I. de C.V., a document that transcends accountability to reflect the evolution, maturity and consistency of our long-term strategy. More than numbers, this report represents the consolidation of a firm commitment to Mexico, to our communities and to future generations.

Over the past year, we have moved decisively from planning to execution. Although in the previous year we established the bases of our Sustainability Plan, today we can affirm that sustainability has ceased to be an isolated function to become a transversal axis that guides our operational, financial and human capital decisions. Our vision of being a benchmark in the energy sector materialized in a safer, more efficient and deeply responsible natural gas transport system with its environment.



Gamaliel Corral Flores  
Chief Executive Officer

The strength of our project is underpinned by robust governance and the adoption of world-class international standards. We have deepened the integration of frameworks such as GRESB and GRI, strengthening transparency and discipline with which we manage our performance. This approach allows us not only to mitigate risks, but to anticipate opportunities in the context of the transition to a low-carbon economy. For us, climate resilience and operational excellence are inseparable.

Our main competitive advantage lies in the trust we have built with our stakeholders. Through the Master Plan for Sustainable Community Development, we have strengthened dialogue and collaboration with communities in Tlaxcala, Puebla and Morelos, under a focus on inclusion, respect and co-responsibility. We are convinced that our presence must be translated into sustainable local development, aligning our actions with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



Looking ahead, our path is clear: we are not only looking to meet regulatory standards, but to lead energy transformation with integrity, discipline and business vision. The strength of our internal controls, together with a solid ethical framework, constitute the basis on which we ensure the sustainability and viability of our operation in the long term.

I am deeply grateful to our team for their commitment and excellence, as well as to our stakeholders for their continued trust in this project. I invite you to review this report not only as a tally of accomplishments, but as a tangible manifestation of the sustainable future we are building together.

## 2. About this report

### GRI 2-1, 2-3, 2-4, 2-6

The 2025 Sustainability Report of **Gasoducto de Morelos S.A.P.I. de C.V.** aims to clearly, transparently, and systematically communicate the organization's environmental, social, and governance (ESG) performance, as well as the main progress, results, and challenges associated with its sustainability strategy.

This report is intended as a tool for accountability and dialogue with stakeholders, and as a support instrument for **strategic decision-making, risk management, and the strengthening of trust among investors, financial institutions, and other key stakeholders**. As an operating energy infrastructure asset, Gasoducto de Morelos recognizes that sustainability performance is directly linked to operational continuity, regulatory compliance, and long-term value preservation.

**Reporting frameworks.** This report has been prepared **in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards (In accordance – Core)** to ensure robust, comparable and decision-useful disclosures. In addition, the report is aligned with internationally recognized risk and impact management references used in project finance and infrastructure investment, including the **IFC Performance Standards** and the **Equator Principles**, supporting consistency between public reporting, internal risk management, and lender expectations.

**Complementary references.** To enhance comparability within the infrastructure sector and to reflect investor expectations, the report also references **GRESB** (infrastructure ESG performance benchmarking), the **Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI)** (responsible investment practices), and the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** as a framework to communicate contributions and long-term commitments.

**Approach and sources.** The content follows a **risk-based, business-integrated approach**, prioritizing ESG factors with tangible implications for operational resilience, financial performance, and social license to operate. The report is informed by project-specific technical and social inputs, including the Hydrocarbon Sector Risk Analysis, the Community Sustainable Development Master Plan, internal ESG dashboards, and corporate policies and procedures, which collectively support traceability and the credibility of reported information.

Prepared in accordance with **GRI Standards (Core)** and aligned with **IFC Performance Standards** and the **Equator Principles** to support lender and investor expectations. Complemented with references to **GRESB, PRI and the SDGs** to enhance sector comparability and communicate long-term commitments.



## 2.1 Reporting Scope and Period

GRI 2-3

The **2025 Sustainability Report** of **Gasoducto de Morelos S.A.P.I. de C.V.** aims to clearly, transparently and systematically communicate the organization's **environmental, social and governance (ESG)** performance, as well as the main progress, results and challenges associated with its sustainability strategy.

The **reporting period** covers **1 January to 31 December 2025**, continuing the transparency process initiated in 2023 and consolidated through the publication of the **2024 Sustainability Report**. In this context, the 2025 report is conceived as a **natural evolution of the organization's reporting process**, strengthening information traceability, year-on-year comparability and alignment with **international sustainability reporting and sustainable finance frameworks**.

The **organizational scope** of the report includes the operational and administrative activities of Gasoducto de Morelos related to the **operation, maintenance and management of the natural gas transportation system**, as well as those functions that have a direct or indirect influence on the company's ESG performance. The environmental, social and governance indicators presented reflect, to the extent possible, **organization-wide consolidated information**, considering the characteristics of an asset in operation.

The **organizational boundaries** are defined based on the company's **operational control**, in a manner consistent with previous reporting exercises. Where methodological limitations, data availability constraints or partial indicator coverage exist, these are transparently disclosed in the corresponding methodological sections or technical annexes.

## 2.2 Reporting Frameworks and Criteria

GRI 2-3, 2-4, 3-1

The **2025 Sustainability Report** has been prepared using an **integrated methodological approach**, aligned with internationally recognized standards and reference frameworks, particularly those relevant to the **financial, infrastructure and energy sectors**.

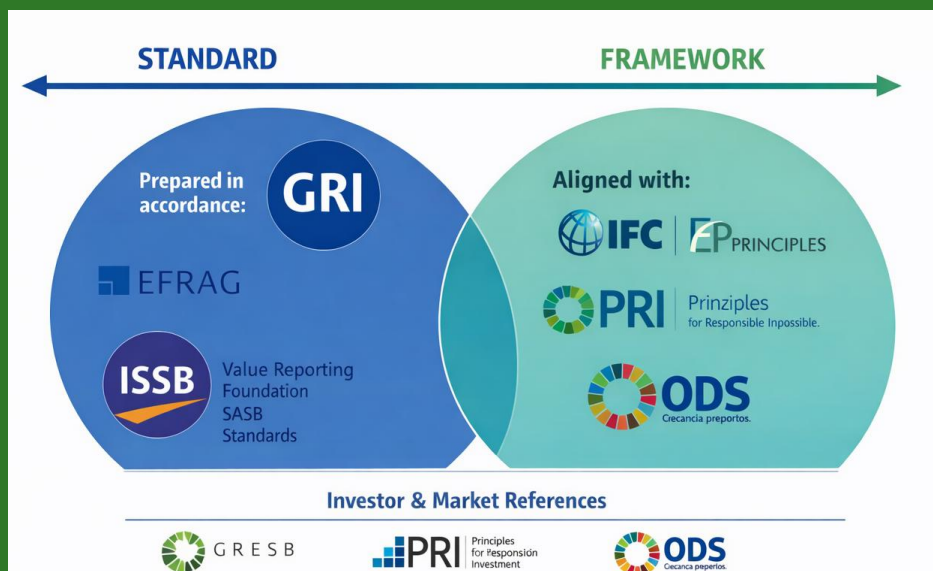
The report is prepared **in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards**, under the **"In accordance – Core"** option, ensuring the inclusion of the general and topic-specific disclosures considered essential for robust and comparable

accountability. The selection of reported topics is based on the results of the **Double Materiality Analysis**, which considers both **impact materiality** and **financial materiality**, in line with current corporate reporting trends.

Furthermore, the structure of the report and the management of ESG risks are aligned with the **IFC Performance Standards** and the **Equator Principles**, strengthening consistency between public disclosure, internal risk management practices and the expectations of financial institutions.

In addition, the report incorporates references to frameworks commonly used by investors and lenders, including:

- **GRESB (Global Real Estate Sustainability Benchmark):** as a reference framework to assess the ESG maturity and performance of infrastructure assets, facilitating sector comparability.
- **Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI):** as guidance for the integration of ESG criteria into investment decision-making and the responsible management of the asset.
- **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):** as a strategic orientation framework to identify Gasoducto de Morelos' contribution to sustainable development through its operations, policies and programs.



The information presented in this report is derived from **internal management systems**, **ESG performance dashboards**, **operational records** and **corporate documentation**, and is consolidated in the following principles of **consistency**, **traceability** and **data quality**.

### 3. Organization Information

#### 3.1 Who are we?

GRI 2-1, 2-6

**Gasoducto de Morelos S.A.P.I. de C.V.** is a company dedicated to the **operation, management and maintenance of natural gas transportation infrastructure**, playing a strategic role in the energy supply of central Mexico.

The company operates a **natural gas pipeline approximately 172 km in length**, designed to transport natural gas in a **safe, reliable and continuous manner for Comisión Federal de Electricidad (CFE) and other authorized off-takers, including Gas Natural del Noroeste (GNN)**, supporting the needs of the energy sector and contributing to the stability of the national electricity system. As an asset in operation, the organization's priorities focus on system integrity, people's safety, environmental protection, and the responsible management of environmental, social and operational risks.

Gasoducto de Morelos operations are managed under a continuous improvement approach, aligned with national and international standards, integrating sustainability criteria as a key element for protecting asset value, ensuring operational continuity, and supporting long-term strategic decision-making.

#### 3.2 Asset profile, geographic scope and operation

GRI 2-6

The main asset of Gasoducto de Morelos is a **natural gas transportation system approximately 172 km in length**, and a **30-inch diameter**, crossing the states of **Tlaxcala, Puebla and Morelos**. and connects strategic gas reception and delivery points.

The infrastructure is composed of the pipeline route, operational facilities and delivery points, enabling efficient and controlled system operation. The geographic location and scope of the asset underscore the importance of robust operational safety management, community engagement, regulatory compliance, and the management of associated environmental and social risks.

Operational activities include, among others, continuous system monitoring, preventive and corrective maintenance, emergency management, and coordination with authorities and stakeholders to ensure pipeline integrity and service continuity.

## 4. Key Achievements 2025

### GRI 3-3

During 2025, **Gasoducto de Morelos** consolidated significant progress in environmental, social, and governance management, in line with its approach to **responsible operation, integrated risk control, and long-term asset value preservation**. These achievements reflect the effective integration of the sustainability strategy into the day-to-day operation of the pipeline and into strategic decision-making, particularly in areas identified as priorities through the double materiality analysis.

#### Environmental

During the reporting period, the organization strengthened its environmental management, focusing on the most relevant operational risks and environmental aspects. Monitoring and control of greenhouse gas emissions associated with energy consumption and operational activities were consolidated, improving environmental data traceability and alignment with internal monitoring systems. Progress was also achieved in energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources, contributing to the reduction of the asset's environmental footprint and enhancing operational resilience. **In this context, two photovoltaic systems entered operation during the year, while a third system initiated its construction phase, reinforcing the gradual integration of renewable energy into operations.**

In parallel, **climate change capacity-building actions were reinforced**, including climate change training delivered to **100% of employees**, strengthening awareness of climate-related risks across the organization. In addition, **adaptation and mitigation strategies were developed at management level**, supporting informed decision-making and the integration of climate considerations into operational and strategic planning.

In terms of waste management, integrated practices were reinforced through systematic measurement, traceability and recovery of both municipal solid waste and hazardous waste, ensuring regulatory compliance and mitigating environmental risks. In parallel, continuous monitoring of water consumption and the operational water footprint was implemented, following a preventive approach focused on efficiency and the reduction of environmental and regulatory risks.

#### Social

In the social pillar, one of the most relevant achievements of the period was occupational health and safety performance, with **zero lost-time accidents recorded**, reflecting the strengthening of the prevention culture and the industrial safety management system. **Throughout the operation of the pipeline during the reporting period, no lost-time accidents were observed**, covering both direct employees and contractors, reaffirming the protection of people as a core element of operational continuity.

At the same time, Gasoducto de Morelos advanced in the implementation of social and community projects aligned with the **Community Sustainable Development Master Plan (PMDSC)**, addressing priorities identified through participatory diagnostics in communities within the area of influence. Throughout 2025, social investment and active engagement were maintained through community programs and corporate volunteering activities, strengthening relationships with local communities and supporting the management of the project's social license to operate.

### Governance

In governance, the period was marked by the strengthening of regulatory compliance, with timely attention to authority requirements and systematic control of legal contingencies, consistent with the obligations applicable to a regulated energy infrastructure asset. Risk management related to cybersecurity and information protection was reinforced through incident detection, response, and resolution, contributing to operational integrity and stakeholder confidence.

Progress was also made in integrating ESG criteria into supply chain evaluation, prioritizing local service providers and promoting practices aligned with sound corporate governance principles. Finally, integrated risk management was consolidated as a cross-cutting pillar for strategic and financial decision-making, strengthening alignment between ESG performance, business strategy, and the expectations of institutional investors.



## Highlights 2025



 **Strengthened ESG risk management** integrated into daily operations and strategic decision-making.

 **Enhanced environmental performance**, with improved GHG monitoring, energy efficiency and renewable energy use

 **Reinforced waste and water management**, ensuring traceability, efficiency and regulatory compliance

 **Zero lost-time accidents**, supported by a strong safety culture across employees and contractors

 **Community engagement advanced**, through PMDSC-aligned projects, social investment and volunteering

 **Stronger governance and compliance**, including cybersecurity, supply-chain ESG assessment and integrated risk management

## 5. Business and Strategy

GRI 2-6, 2-22

Gasoducto de Morelos S.A.P.I. de C.V. operates a **critical energy infrastructure asset** whose viability and value creation depend on **operational continuity, regulatory compliance, system integrity, and the rigorous management of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) risks**.

The business model is based on the provision of **natural gas transportation services**, derived from the international tender issued by the Federal Electricity Commission (Comisión Federal de Electricidad, CFE) in 2011, aimed at supplying the Centro Combined Cycle Power Plant and contributing to the growth of the electricity sector in central Mexico. The pipeline began commercial operations in 2016.

As an operating asset, the corporate strategy is focused on **long-term asset value protection**, through:

- industrial and operational safety,
- preventive risk management,
- responsible engagement with local communities, and
- robust governance aligned with financial sector expectations.

Gasoducto de Morelos is part of the **Macquarie Asset Management Americas** portfolio, implying a long-term institutional approach with clear requirements regarding ESG risk management, transparency, ethics, and financial resilience, consistent with frameworks such as **GRI, GRESB, PRI, the IFC Performance Standards, and the Equator Principles**.

### 5.1 Corporate Philosophy, Mission, Vision and Values

GRI 2-23, 2-24, 2-12

Gasoducto de Morelos operates under the principle that **leading with integrity means protecting the present while safeguarding the future**. The organization understands compliance, ethics and risk management not only as regulatory obligations, but as **strategic advantages** that strengthen the trust of investors, authorities, clients and communities.

Decision-making is grounded in a culture of compliance, prevention and continuous improvement, supported by corporate policies, management systems and formal control mechanisms, including the **Code of Ethics, Code of Conduct, Crime Prevention Model, Ethics Hotline**, and the **Human Rights, Cybersecurity, Privacy and Sustainable Procurement policies**.

**Mission**

To lead the way toward a more sustainable and responsible energy future, generating social value.

**Vision**

To be a global benchmark in sustainable natural gas transportation, contributing to social and environmental well-being.

**Values**

- **Honesty and integrity**, as the foundation of organizational behavior.
- **Social responsibility**, understood as shared responsibility with communities and stakeholders.
- **Environmental commitment**, focused on the prevention, mitigation and management of impacts.
- **Reliability and safety**, as guiding principles of operations.
- **Teamwork**, as an enabler of performance and continuous improvement.

**Guiding Pillars****Leadership Manager**

To foster and maintain a responsible business culture guided by the highest standards of ethical conduct, respect for human rights and cybersecurity practices, integrating compliance, risk management and cybersecurity into day-to-day decision-making and corporate governance.

**Environmental Sustainability**

To contribute to sustainable development through responsible operations, aligning day-to-day activities with an overarching net-zero strategy, and reinforcing resource efficiency, emissions management and environmental risk prevention across the asset.

**Our Team**

To promote the well-being and development of our workforce by strengthening skills, training and professional growth within a diverse, inclusive and balanced working environment, recognizing people as a core governance and operational asset.

**Social Responsibility**

To work closely with the communities where we operate, addressing shared responsibilities and implementing initiatives that promote economic, social and environmental development, contributing to territorial stability, trust-building and long-term social license to operate.

Together, these four guiding pillars ensure that Gasoducto de Morelos' mission, vision and values are operationalized through concrete governance practices, risk management, environmental stewardship and social engagement, supporting asset resilience, regulatory compliance and alignment with the expectations of the financial sector.

## 5.2 Sustainability Strategy and Materiality (Double Materiality)

### GRI 3-1, 3-2, 3-3

Gasoducto de Morelos' **2025 Sustainability Strategy** is built upon a **double materiality approach**, in accordance with **GRI 3: Material Topics**, which structurally integrates sustainability into the business strategy and financial risk management. This approach enables the identification and prioritization of ESG topics that, during the reporting period, have a **direct and verifiable impact** on pipeline operational continuity, project financial performance, and relationships with stakeholders.

In 2025, materiality was used as an **operational and strategic tool**, grounded in project-specific information rather than as a conceptual exercise. The assessment considered the specific operating context of the asset, characterized by ongoing exposure to industrial and operational safety risks evaluated through the **Hydrocarbon Sector Risk Analysis (ARSH)**; active territorial interaction with communities in the states of **Morelos, Puebla and Tlaxcala**, managed through the **Community Sustainable Development Master Plan (PMDSC)**; and increasing demands for transparency, traceability and ESG risk management from regulatory authorities and the financial sector.

Within this context, the 2025 materiality assessment focused on identifying ESG topics that either generated risks, incidents, or priority attention during the reporting period, or present a high likelihood of materializing as **financial or operational risks** in the short and medium term. The analysis confirmed that the ESG risks relevant to Gasoducto de Morelos are primarily concentrated in areas directly linked to **asset operation and territorial interaction**, rather than in reputational or declarative topics.

As a result of the double materiality assessment, **asset integrity and operational safety** were identified as the main determinants of project value in 2025. Continuous evaluation of risk scenarios, safeguard management and the prevention of critical events—documented in the ARSH and in safety and maintenance systems—confirm that an operational incident would have immediate implications for **people's safety, regulatory compliance, costs and project reputation**, positioning this topic as **doubly material**.

Similarly, **occupational health and safety** remained a critical issue during the period, as workplace incidents represent human, regulatory and financial risks that may affect operational continuity and asset stability. From a social perspective, the analysis confirmed that the **management of local communities and the social license to operate** constitutes a key operational factor. Information derived from the PMDSC, participatory social diagnostics and community engagement mechanisms demonstrates that inadequate management of community relationships may result in conflicts, operational delays or regulatory pressure with direct financial impact.

Regarding **human rights**, the 2025 materiality assessment identified this topic as relevant from an operational and risk perspective, particularly in relation to public safety, access to information, community communication and the existence of formal grievance and attention mechanisms. The analysis explicitly ruled out the presence of **indigenous peoples within the project's direct area of influence**, based on territorial and social diagnostics from the PMDSC, interviews, workshops and fieldwork conducted; therefore, **indigenous peoples' rights are not considered a material topic for Gasoducto de Morelos in 2025**.

From an environmental standpoint, topics related to **greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption and physical climate-related risks** were consolidated as relevant not only environmentally but also financially, due to their linkage with regulation, operating costs, asset resilience and financial market expectations. Complementarily, other topics such as **water management, waste, biodiversity, training and development, diversity and inclusion** were assessed as material or latent, requiring management and monitoring, but without representing critical operational risks during the reporting period.

Overall, the 2025 double materiality assessment enables Gasoducto de Morelos to **prioritize actions, controls and resources** in areas that represent **real and current business risks**, aligning the sustainability strategy with integrated risk management and long-term asset value preservation. This prioritization forms the basis for defining objectives, programs and mechanisms described in subsequent chapters of this report—particularly those related to risk management, environmental sustainability, community relations and governance—and provides a clear reference for dialogue with authorities, communities and institutional investors.

## 6. Sustainability and Financial Risk Management

This chapter links Gasoducto de Morelos' sustainability performance directly to financial risk management, in alignment with GRI 3: Material Topics and the GRESB Infrastructure Asset Assessment. The content below explicitly connects material ESG issues, performance indicators and management systems to financial relevance, asset resilience and investor expectations.

### 6.1 Sustainability as Asset Value Protection

#### GRI -3-3

Gasoducto de Morelos' sustainability strategy is conceived as a mechanism for protecting asset value, focused on ensuring operational continuity, mitigating regulatory, social and climate-related risks, and strengthening investor and lender confidence. As an operating energy infrastructure asset, ESG management is embedded as a structural component of long-term financial performance.

Under increasing scrutiny from regulators, communities and financial markets, sustainability is implemented as a risk management instrument rather than a reputational exercise. Effective ESG performance contributes to cash-flow stability, reduction of contingencies, lower probability of interruptions, and reinforcement of the asset's long-term bankability.

## 6.2 Reference Frameworks and Alignment with Sustainable Finance (GRI–IFC–Equator Principles)

### GRI 2-23, 2-24

Gasoducto de Morelos manages ESG performance through an integrated framework aligned with international references commonly used by the financial sector. Sustainability reporting is prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards (Core), ensuring transparency, comparability and accountability of disclosures.

Environmental and social risk management is aligned with the IFC Performance Standards and the Equator Principles, which provide the basis for lender environmental and social due diligence in project finance and infrastructure investment. This alignment supports eligibility for commercial banking, development finance institutions and infrastructure funds.

Complementary references include GRESB (infrastructure ESG benchmarking), the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These frameworks inform investor expectations and strategic positioning but do not constitute additional reporting obligations.

## 6.3 ESG Risk Management and Due Diligence (IFC / Equator Principles)

### GRI 3-3, 2-16

Gasoducto de Morelos implements an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) that integrates identification, assessment, mitigation, monitoring and continuous improvement of environmental, social and governance risks. This system is compatible with the IFC Performance Standards and the Equator Principles.

The ESMS incorporates stakeholder engagement outcomes, grievance mechanisms and territorial risk analyses, enabling the anticipation of physical climate risks, social conflict risk, regulatory exposure and transition risks. This approach reduces potential financial impacts and strengthens operational resilience.

## 6.4 Regulatory Compliance – ASEA / SASISOPA (Controlled Regulatory Risk)

### GRI 2-27

**SASISOPA (2025).** During 2025, Gasoducto de Morelos operated under an approved SASISOPA for the Operation & Maintenance stage. The Second Annual Performance Evaluation evidences a mature and effective management system, with TRIR = 0.0, zero accidents or incidents, full execution of preventive maintenance programs, continuous right-of-way surveillance, 24/7 SCADA monitoring, and the successful implementation of emergency preparedness and response drills. Operations remained fully compliant with NOM-007-ASEA-2016 and NOM-009-ASEA-2017 (pipeline integrity management). Regulatory filing: the annual performance evaluation was **submitted to ASEA on 31 March 2026**, with acknowledgement of receipt issued within the applicable statutory deadlines.

**RAC–PPCIEM (2025).** The **Annual Compliance Report (RAC)** for the **Methane Prevention and Control Program (PPCIEM)** was **submitted to ASEA on 31 March 2026**. The **authorized third-party opinion (Dictamen RAC Año Cuatro)** concludes **SI CUMPLE**, confirming the adequate execution of **LDAR activities**, verification of corrective repairs, quantification of methane emission reductions and measurable progress against defined mitigation targets. **Venting management practices**, together with systematic LDAR implementation, underpin verified methane emissions reduction and continuous operational improvement. Where applicable, **ASEA observations were formally addressed within the established regulatory process**.

Evidence & Traceability. ASEA submission acknowledgements dated [DD Month 2025], authorized third-party opinions and annexed technical formats (FF-ASEA) are safeguarded within internal traceability matrices and are available for regulatory inspections and lender-level due diligence processes.

## 6.5 Responsible Financing Eligibility and 2026 Outlook

### GRI 2-22

The ESG approach implemented positions Gasoducto de Morelos as a mature infrastructure asset with controlled risks and verifiable traceability, compatible with the Equator Principles and infrastructure-focused benchmarks such as GRESB. Sustainability is consolidated as a strategic pillar supporting financial resilience and long-term value creation.

2026 priorities include deepening preventive safety culture and social impact measurement (Social) and further maturing sustainable procurement practices and cyber-resilience (Governance).

## 7. Environmental Sustainability

### GRI 3-3, 302/ 303/ 305/ 306

Gasoducto de Morelos manages environmental sustainability as an **operational discipline** focused on **impact prevention, efficiency, regulatory compliance and asset resilience**. Environmental indicators are reported in line with **GRI 302 (Energy), 303 (Water), 305 (Emissions) and 306 (Waste)** and are supported by systematic monitoring and internal controls.

To avoid decontextualized interpretation of environmental dashboards, **all graphs are presented with explicit year-on-year comparatives (2025 vs 2024) where historical data are available**, including absolute values, percentage variation and a concise explanation of the main performance drivers observed during the period. Where historical information for 2024 is not available, **2025 is clearly identified as the baseline year**, and this condition is explicitly stated next to the corresponding indicator.

Emissions dashboards include **Scope 1, Scope 2 and venting emissions**, with direct reference to mitigation measures implemented through **LDAR activities and venting management under the PPCIEM program**, enabling a clear and traceable link between operational controls and reported results.

| Indicator                                                 | 2025 Result | 2024 Result | Variation                          | GRI Disclosure(s)                                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Scope 1+2 GHG emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)              | 467.61      | 451.38      | <b>3.6%</b>                        | <b>GRI 305-1</b> (Direct GHG), <b>305-2</b> (Energy indirect GHG)                     |
| Scope 1 Venting emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)            | 24.78       | —           | <i>(2025 baseline)</i>             | <b>GRI 305-1, 305-5</b> (Reduction of GHG emissions)                                  |
| Scope 1 Fugitive methane emissions – (tCO <sub>2</sub> e) | 297.0       | 288.02      | +3.1%                              | <b>GRI 305-1</b>                                                                      |
| Scope 1 Fuel (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)                         | 99.01       | 115.48      | -14.26%                            | <b>GRI 305-1</b>                                                                      |
| Scope 2 (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)                              | 46.82       | 47.88       | -2.21%                             | <b>GRI 305-2</b> – Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions                            |
| Renewable energy generated (kWh)                          | 1,985       | 0           | <i>(2025 baseline)</i>             | <b>GRI 302-1</b> (Energy consumption), <b>302-4</b> (Reduction of energy consumption) |
| Municipal solid waste (kg)                                | 1,510.67    | 1,107.12    | <b>+36.5%</b>                      | <b>GRI 306-3</b> (Waste generated)                                                    |
| Waste recovery rate (%)                                   | 3.1         | —           | <i>(metric introduced in 2025)</i> | <b>GRI 306-4</b> (Waste diverted from disposal)                                       |
| Hazardous waste (kg)                                      | 723.76      | 5,154.00    | <b>-86.0%</b>                      | <b>GRI 306-3</b> (Waste generated), <b>306-4 / 306-5</b>                              |
| Water footprint (m <sup>3</sup> )                         | 270.38      | 257.87      | <b>+4.9%</b>                       | <b>GRI 303-3</b> (Water withdrawal), <b>303-5</b> (Water consumption)                 |

The observed **increase in fugitive methane emissions in 2025** is attributable to a **methodological and inventory update**, rather than to a deterioration in operational performance.

During 2025, **590 additional components were incorporated into the PPCIEM emission inventory**, which had not been included in the original program scope. Of these components, **82 are classified as Position 3 (out of operation)** and are therefore accounted for **without emissions**. However, the inclusion of the remaining components resulted in an **increment of 5.67 tons of methane emissions** for Gasoducto de Morelos in 2025.

This adjustment reflects **improved completeness and accuracy of the methane inventory**, in line with LDAR best practices and PPCIEM requirements, strengthening transparency and traceability rather than indicating a loss of control. LDAR activities, verification of repairs and venting management continued to be implemented systematically throughout the period.

**Financial reading:** Reduced **Scope 1+2 emissions reported under GRI 305**, strong control of **methane venting and fugitive emissions** through LDAR and PPCIEM implementation (GRI 305-1 / 305-5), early integration of **renewable energy** (GRI 302-1 / 302-4), and a **significant reduction in hazardous waste liabilities** (GRI 306) contribute to mitigating **climate-related, regulatory and reputational risks**, while enhancing **environmental performance transparency, operational resilience and lender confidence**.

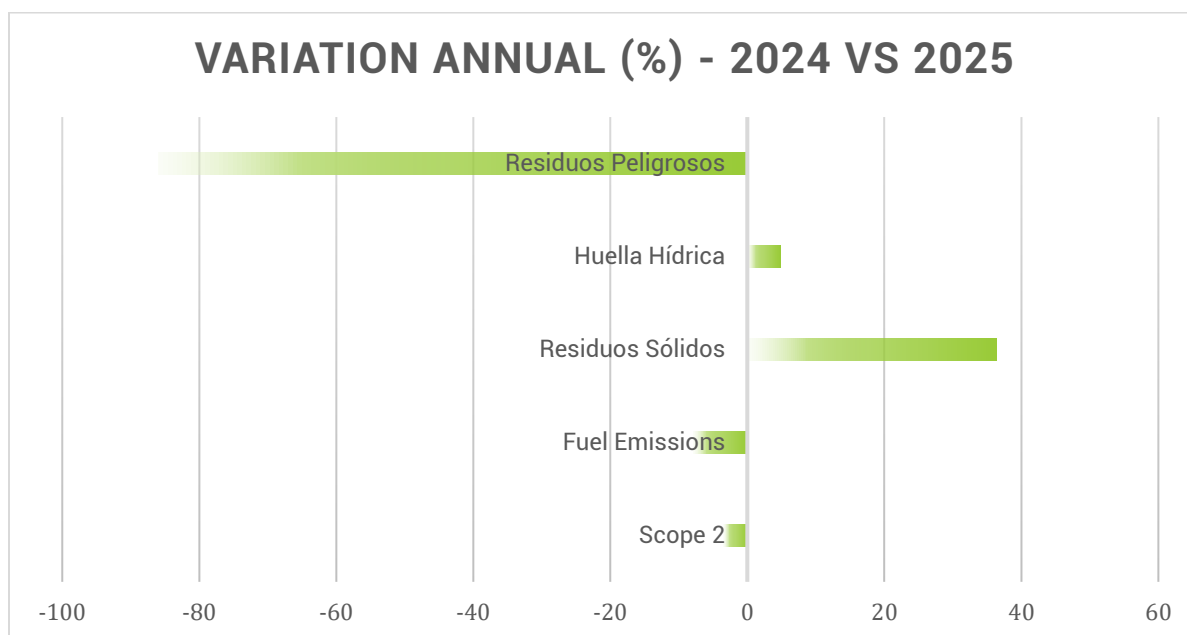


Figure 1. Variation annual 2024 – 2025

In 2025, environmental management was supported by the Environmental Dashboard (Stakeholders), which consolidates monthly monitoring and annual performance totals

for energy, emissions, water and waste, enabling traceability and continuous improvement.



Figure 2. Environmental Dashboard 2025 – Main Environmental Indicators.

This dashboard consolidates environmental performance indicators monitored monthly during 2025, providing traceable evidence of operational control and supporting year-on-year analysis where historical information is available.

Indicators cover greenhouse gas emissions, including Scope 1 fuel emissions (99.01 tCO<sub>2</sub>e), Scope 2 emissions (46.82 tCO<sub>2</sub>e) and total Scope 1+2 emissions (145.83 tCO<sub>2</sub>e), as well as venting emissions (29.3 tCO<sub>2</sub>e) and vented methane (1,670.02 m<sup>3</sup> CH<sub>4</sub>). Emissions data are complemented by mitigation references under the PPCIEM program, linking reported results with LDAR activities and venting management practices.

The dashboard also presents energy performance indicators, including renewable energy generated (1,985 kWh) and Scope 2 emissions intensity (1.60 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/employee). It is noted that the renewable energy reported corresponds to the electricity effectively delivered to CFE; total generation is higher, but real-time generation data cannot be obtained due to the absence of internet connectivity in the area. Reported figures therefore reflect verified and traceable outputs, ensuring conservative and auditable disclosure.

In addition, the dashboard includes water stewardship indicators such as water footprint (270.38 m<sup>3</sup>) and water footprint per employee (9.32 m<sup>3</sup>/employee), and waste management indicators, including municipal solid waste generation (1,511 kg), waste recovery rate (3%), municipal waste per employee (52.09 kg/employee) and hazardous waste generation (724 kg).

Where 2024 data are available, the dashboard includes explicit 2024–2025 comparisons to support trend analysis and continuous improvement. For indicators introduced during 2025, this year is clearly identified as the baseline, ensuring transparency and avoiding decontextualized interpretation of results.

## 7.1 Energy

### GRI 302-1/ 302-3/ 302-4

Energy management focuses on operational efficiency, reliability and progressive integration of renewable sources. During 2025, total electricity consumption was 105,443 kWh, representing a 4% reduction versus 2024 (109,310 kWh). Onsite renewable generation equaled 1,985 kWh, equivalent to 1.81% of total electricity consumption. Energy intensity indicators provide additional operational context: 108.9 kWh per km of pipeline and 646 kWh per employee.

| Energy indicator                               | 2025 value | 2024    | Variation                  |
|------------------------------------------------|------------|---------|----------------------------|
| Electricity consumption (kWh)                  | 105,443    | 109,310 | -4%                        |
| Renewable energy generated (kWh)               | 1,985      | -       | <b>New</b> (2025 baseline) |
| Renewable share of electricity consumption (%) | 1.81%      | 0%      | <b>New</b>                 |
| Energy intensity (kWh/km)                      | 108.9      | —       | — (tracked from 2025)      |
| Energy intensity (kWh/employee)                | 646        | —       | — (tracked from 2025)      |

Table 1. GRI linkage: GRI 302 (Energy). GRESB linkage: Energy (Performance) and Energy Management (Management).

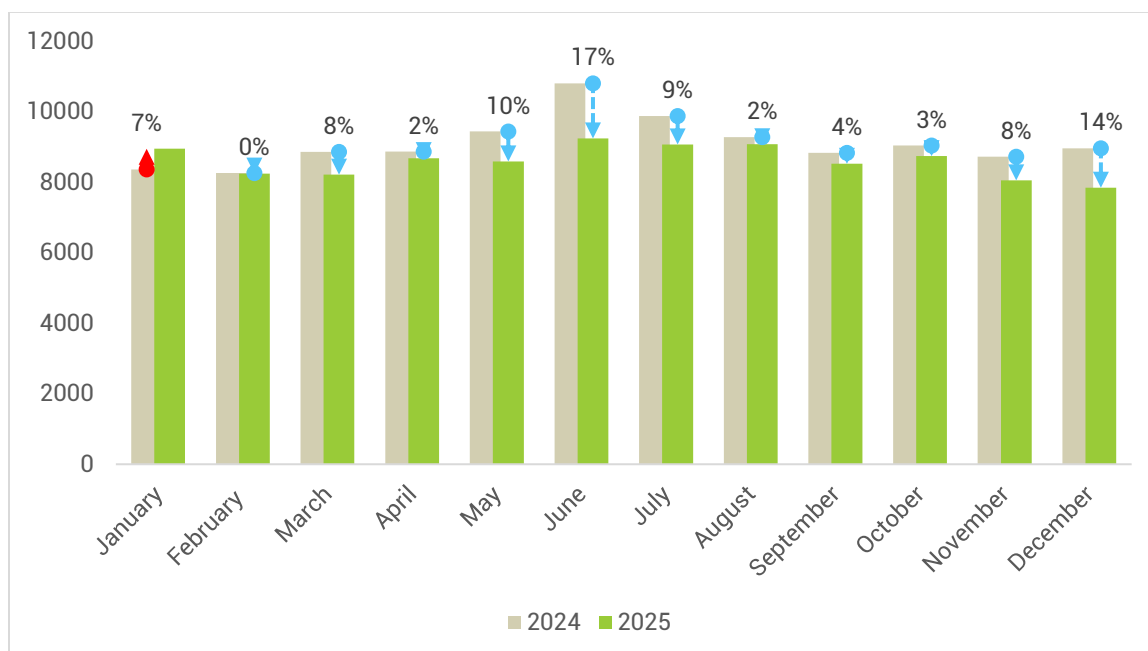


Figure 3. Energy consumption and renewable energy

Energy performance is presented with a clear year-on-year comparison (2025 vs 2024) to avoid decontextualized interpretation. Total electricity consumption decreased by 4% compared to 2024, driven by improved operational efficiency and optimization of routine activities.

During 2025, the asset report renewable energy generation for the first time (1,985 kWh), representing 2% of total. As mentioned, this corresponds to the electricity effectively delivered to CFE; total generation is higher, but real time generation data cannot be obtained due to the absence of internet connectivity in the area, establishing 2025 as the baseline year for renewable energy tracking.

Energy intensity indicators (kWh/km and kWh/employee) are disclosed to support performance monitoring and benchmarking; however, no historical values are available for 2024, and therefore no percentage variation is reported for these metrics.

No formally approved corporate energy reduction target was in place for the reporting period. As such, the dashboard transparently presents results against the 2024 baseline, ensuring consistency with GRI reporting principles and lender expectations.

## 7.2 Air and Emissions

### GRI 305-1/ 305-2/ 305-4/ 305-5

Air and emissions management is a priority due to climate-related transition risk, regulatory exposure and investor expectations. In 2025, Scope 2 emissions totaled 46.82 tCO<sub>2</sub>e and fuel-related Scope 1 emissions calculated 99.01 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, resulting in combined Scope 1+2 emissions of 467.61 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Venting emissions amount to 24.78 tCO<sub>2</sub>e and vented methane volume summed 1,670.02 m<sup>3</sup> CH<sub>4</sub>.

| Emissions indicator                                          | 2025 value | 2024   | Variation     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------|---------------|
| Scope 1 (fuel) emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)                | 99.01      | 115.48 | -14.29%       |
| Scope 1 Fugitive methane emissions – (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)    | 297.0      | 288.02 | +3.1%         |
| Scope 2 emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)                       | 46.82      | 47.88  | -2.21%        |
| Scope 1+2 emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)                     | 467.61     | 451.38 | +3.6%         |
| Venting emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)                       | 24.78      | —      | 2025 baseline |
| Vented methane (m <sup>3</sup> CH <sub>4</sub> )             | 1,670.02   | —      | 2025 baseline |
| Scope 2 emissions per employee (tCO <sub>2</sub> e/employee) | 1.60       | —      | 2025 baseline |

Table 2. GRI linkage: GRI 305 (Emissions). GRESB linkage: GHG emissions, Air pollution, and Climate-related risk management.

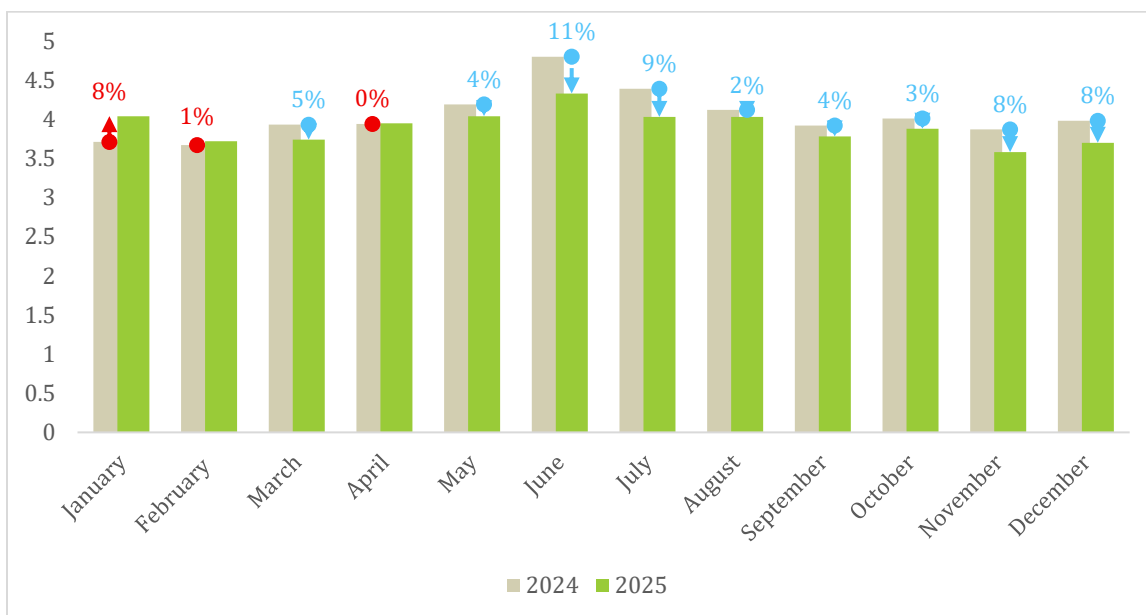


**Figure 4. SCOPE 2 Emissions**

Emissions performance is presented with a clear year-on-year comparison (2025 vs. 2024):

During the reporting period, Scope 1 fuel emissions decreased significantly, from 115.48 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2024 to 99.01 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2025 (-14.29%), reflecting lower fuel consumption and operational efficiency measures. Scope 2 emissions also declined, decreasing from 47.88 tCO<sub>2</sub>e to 46.82 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (-2.21%), consistent with reduced electricity demand and the initial integration of renewable energy.

In parallel, Scope 1 fugitive methane emissions increased slightly, from 288.02 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2024 to 297.0 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2025 (+3.1%). This variation is attributable to a methodological update to the PPCIEM emissions inventory implemented during the reporting period. Specifically, 590 additional components were incorporated into the inventory, which had not been included in the scope of the original PPCIEM. Of these components, 82 are classified as out of operation (Position 3) and are therefore accounted for with zero emissions. The inclusion of the remaining components resulted in an increment of 5.67 t of methane emissions, reflecting a broader and more comprehensive emissions boundary.

As a result of these combined effects, total Scope 1+2 emissions increased from 451.38 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2024 to 467.61 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2025 (+3.6%). This increase is primarily driven by the expanded methane inventory, while efficiency-related reductions in fuel and electricity emissions are maintained.

Venting emissions (24.78 tCO<sub>2</sub>e) and vented methane (1,670.02 m<sup>3</sup> CH<sub>4</sub>) are reported for the first time in 2025 in accordance with the Methane Prevention and Control Program (PPCIEM); therefore, 2025 is established as the baseline year for these indicators. Mitigation actions, including systematic LDAR implementation, verification of corrective repairs and venting management, are disclosed to ensure traceability between emissions reporting and PPCIEM implementation.

Additionally, Scope 2 emissions intensity per employee (1.60 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/employee) is disclosed to support internal benchmarking and performance monitoring; no 2024 comparator is available, and the indicator is therefore reported as a 2025 baseline.

Scope 2 emissions include electricity consumption from operational and administrative facilities. In 2025, the reporting boundary was expanded to include the Mexico City (CDMX) office.

No formally approved corporate GHG reduction target was in place during the reporting period. Accordingly, emissions dashboards transparently present results against the **2024 baseline where available**, with explicit identification of **baseline years for newly introduced indicators**, ensuring consistency with **GRI 305 disclosure requirements**, regulatory expectations and lender due-diligence standards.

### 7.2.1 Net Zero

#### GRI 305-5, 2-22, 3-3

Gasoducto de Morelos has defined a **Net Zero strategy aligned with the Paris Agreement objectives**, based on a structured approach that integrates **baseline quantification, operational performance, mitigation actions and long-term decarbonization targets**. The strategy focuses primarily on **Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions**, which represent the most material sources associated with pipeline operations, particularly **fugitive methane emissions and venting processes**, identified as the main drivers of the carbon footprint.

The Company established its emissions baseline through its **carbon footprint assessments for 2022 and 2023**, developed under a **GHG Protocol operational control approach**, ensuring consistency with international methodologies.

Total emissions were:

- **491.7 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2022**
- **498.5 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2023**

The emissions profile shows a clear structural pattern:

- **Scope 1 emissions (~90–92%), dominated by fugitive and venting emissions**

- **Scope 2 emissions (~7–8%)**, associated with electricity consumption

This confirms that the **core decarbonization challenge lies in methane management**, while electrical efficiency and renewable energy integration represent complementary levers.

During 2025, Gasoducto de Morelos strengthened its emissions monitoring through a **monthly environmental dashboard**, consolidating operational data and improving traceability.

Key results include:

- **Scope 1 fuel emissions:** 99.01 tCO<sub>2</sub>e
- **Scope 2 emissions:** 46.82 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (-2.21% vs 2024)
- **Scope 1 + Scope 2 emissions:** 145.83 tCO<sub>2</sub>e
- **Fugitive methane emissions:** 297.0 tCO<sub>2</sub>e
- **Venting emissions:** 29.35 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

These results reflect:

- **Efficiency gains in fuel and electricity consumption**
- **Improved inventory completeness** (expanded methane boundary under PPCIEM)
- **Introduction of new traceability indicators** (venting and methane volume)

Additionally:

- **Renewable energy generation reached 1,985 kWh**, marking the initial integration of low-carbon energy sources into operations.

The Company has structured its decarbonization pathway across short, medium and long-term horizons, ensuring alignment between operational performance, mitigation investment and long-term climate commitments.

| Short-term Target                                                                | Medium-term Target                                                   | Long-term Target                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2024–2028: Implementation of mitigation measures and emissions reduction roadmap | 2028–2030: Compensation of residual emissions through carbon credits | 2040: Net Zero achievement (95% reduction + residual emissions offset) |

**Table 3. Net Zero Target Setting Framework**

The Net Zero strategy is supported by quantified targets, combining **direct emissions reduction and progressive compensation of residual emissions**.

| Year / Period                                | Target reduction (%)           | Metric value (tCO <sub>2</sub> e) | Index vs baseline (2023) | Index vs 2024 | Offset (%)    | Interpretation                                                                               |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Baseline (2023)</b>                       | 0%                             | 498.5                             | <b>100</b>               | <b>110</b>    | 0%            | Base year used for Net Zero pathway definition.                                              |
| <b>2024 (performance comparator)</b>         | —                              | 451.38                            | <b>91</b>                | <b>100</b>    | 0%            | First comparable performance reference before 2025; actual Scope 1+2 emissions.              |
| <b>2025 (performance reference)</b>          | ~0–5% operational improvement* | 467.61                            | <b>94</b>                | <b>104</b>    | 0%            | Efficiency gains in fuel and electricity emissions, with broader methane inventory coverage. |
| <b>2028 (Medium Term target)</b>             | <b>-43.6%</b>                  | ~284.0                            | <b>57</b>                | <b>63</b>     | 0%            | Structural reduction expected from mitigation measures under the abatement plan.             |
| <b>2030 (post-mitigation + compensation)</b> | ~-43.6% maintained             | ~284.0 (gross)                    | <b>57</b>                | <b>63</b>     | <b>~51.4%</b> | Residual emissions partially offset through compensation mechanisms.                         |
| <b>2040 (Net Zero target)</b>                | <b>-95.0%</b>                  | ~24.6 (residual)                  | <b>5</b>                 | <b>5</b>      | <b>100%</b>   | Net Zero target achieved through deep reduction plus full offset of residual emissions.      |

\*2025 reflects reductions in **Scope 1 fuel emissions** and **Scope 2 emissions**, partially offset by the broader fugitive methane inventory incorporated into PPCIEM monitoring.

**Table 4. Net Zero Pathway – Comparative View vs. 2023 Baseline and 2024 Performance**

For clarity and comparability, the Net Zero pathway is presented against both the **2023 baseline year** and **2024 as the most recent historical performance comparator**. This allows the reader to distinguish between the **formal base year used for target setting** and the **latest observed operational trend** prior to the implementation of medium- and long-term decarbonization milestones.

## 7.3 Water

### GRI 303-3/ 303-5/ 303-1

Water management follows a preventive and efficient-based approach. Although pipeline operations are not highly water-intensive, Gasoducto de Morelos maintains systematic monitoring to manage physical climate risk exposure and stakeholder sensitivity. Total water footprint in 2025 was 270.38 m<sup>3</sup> (9.32 m<sup>3</sup> per employee), representing a 4.9% increase compared to 2024 (257.87 m<sup>3</sup>).

| Water indicator                                         | Value  | 2024   | Variation     |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------------|
| Water footprint (m <sup>3</sup> ) –                     | 270.38 | 257.87 | +4.9%         |
| Water footprint per employee (m <sup>3</sup> /employee) | 9.32   | -      | 2025 baseline |

Table 5. GRI linkage: GRI 303 (Water and Effluents). GRESB linkage: Water inflows/withdrawals and Water outflows/discharges (as applicable).

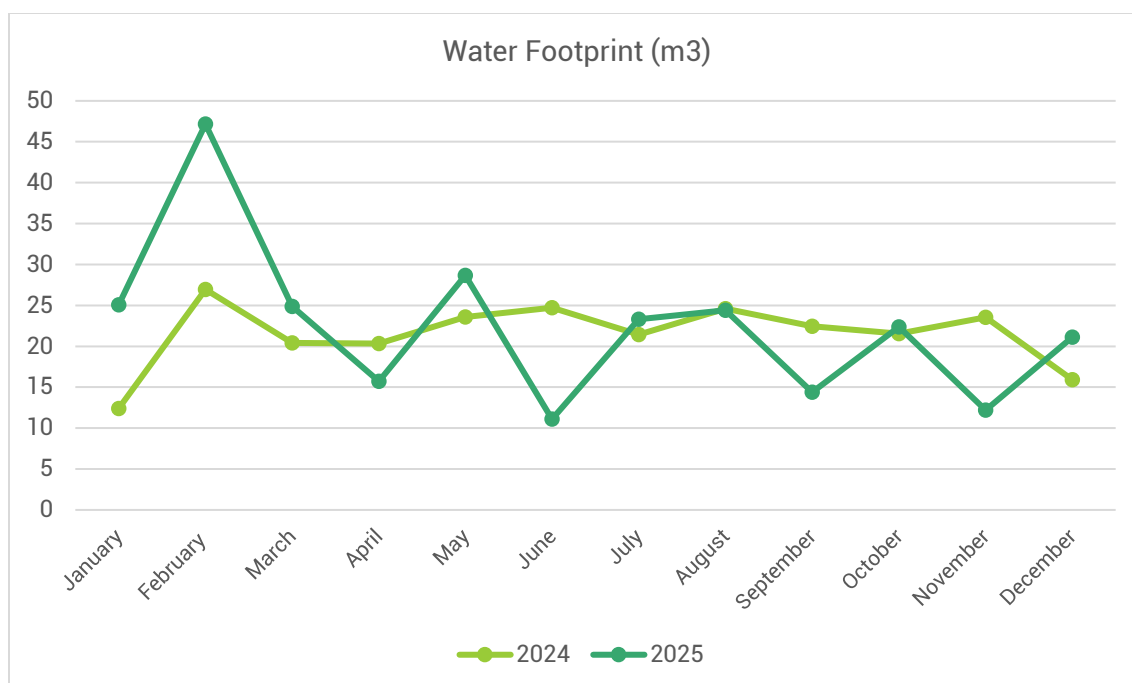


Figure 5. Water footprint

Water performance is presented with a clear year-on-year comparison (2025 vs 2024) to ensure proper interpretation of the dashboard. Total water footprint increased by 4.9% compared to 2024, mainly associated with routine operational activities and general service uses, while remaining within the expected range for pipeline operation and maintenance activities.

To support performance monitoring and benchmarking, water footprint per employee is disclosed for the first time in 2025. As no historical data is available, 2025 is defined as the baseline year for this efficiency indicator.

No formally approved corporate water consumption reduction target was in place during the reporting period. Accordingly, dashboards transparently present absolute values, year-on-year variation (where applicable), and baseline clarification, in line with GRI 303 disclosure principles and lender expectations.

## 7.4 Waste

### GRI 306-3/ 306-4/ 306-5

Waste management focuses on regulatory compliance, traceability and risk control. In 2025, municipal solid waste totaled 1,510.67 kg (a 26.7% increase versus 2024: 1,107.12 kg). Hazardous waste summed 723.76 kg, representing a significant reduction compared to 2024 (5,154.0 kg). The average recovery rate recorded for municipal waste was 3%.

| Waste indicator                                         | Value    | 2024     | Variation     |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------|
| <b>Municipal solid waste (kg)</b>                       | 1,510.67 | 1,107.12 | <b>+26.7%</b> |
| <b>Municipal solid waste per employee (kg/employee)</b> | 52.09    | —        | 2025 baseline |
| <b>Waste recovery rate (%)</b>                          | 3.0%     | —        | 2025 baseline |
| <b>Hazardous waste (kg)</b>                             | 723.76   | 5,154.00 | <b>-86.0%</b> |

Table 6. GRI linkage: GRI 306 (Waste). GRESB linkage: Waste (Performance) and Hazardous substances (Management).

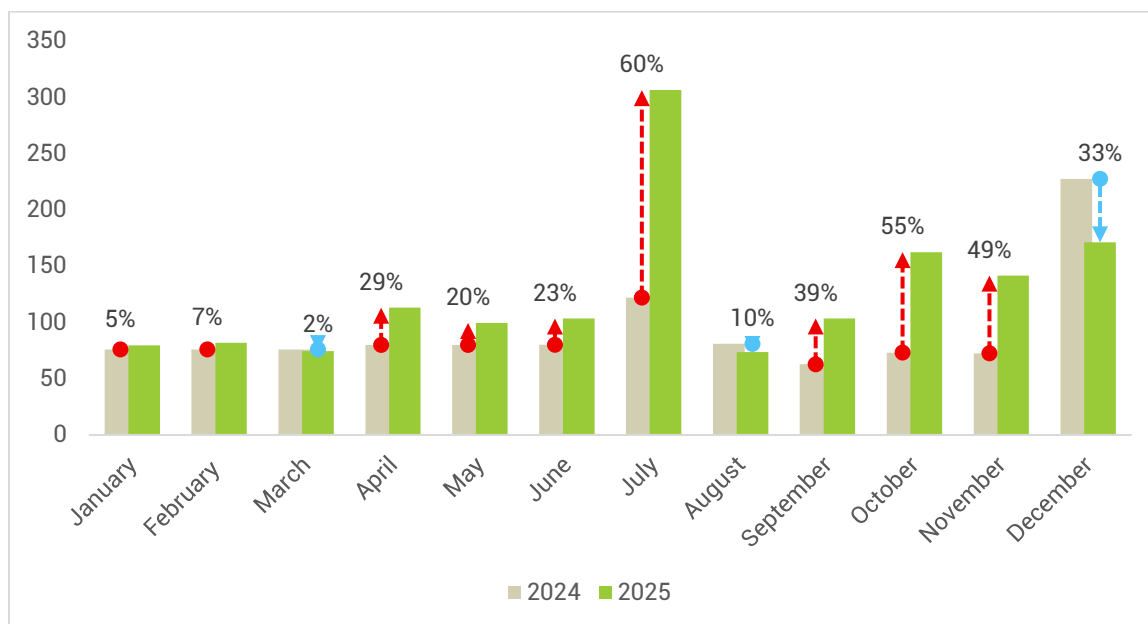


Figure 6. Municipal solid waste

Waste performance is presented with a clear year-on-year comparison (2025 vs 2024) to ensure appropriate interpretation of the dashboard. Municipal solid waste generation increased by 36.5% compared to 2024, reflecting variations in routine operational

activities and workforce presence, and does not indicate non-compliance with applicable waste management requirements.

Hazardous waste generation decreased significantly (86.0% vs 2024), primarily associated with a reduction in maintenance activities requiring hazardous material handling and improvements in waste classification and management practices. In particular 2024 included a pigging and major maintenance campaign, which is conducted on a five-year cycle that generated unusually high volumes of hazardous waste.

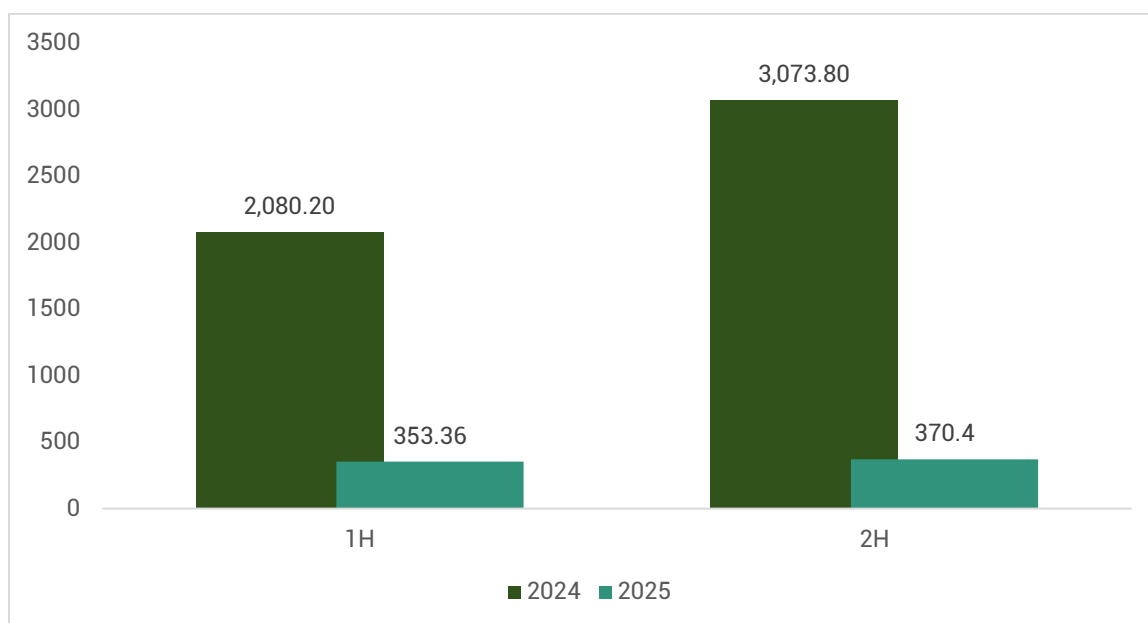


Figure 7. Hazardous waste

During 2025, a waste recovery rate of 3% is reported for the first time, establishing 2025 as the baseline year for monitoring waste diversion practices. In parallel, municipal solid waste per employee is disclosed as a new efficiency indicator to support internal benchmarking, with no historical comparator available.

## 7.5 Alignment with SDGs, IFC Performance Standards and the Equator Principles

### GRI 2-23, 3-3

This section provides a **single, explicit alignment approach** consistent across the three ESG pillars. Chapter 7 uses: (i) **SDGs** to communicate contribution and long-term direction; (ii) **IFC Performance Standards and the Equator Principles** to evidence robust environmental risk and impact management expected in project finance; and (iii) **GRI 302/303/305/306** to ensure transparent, comparable disclosure. Each dashboard is

accompanied by **2025 vs 2024 comparatives, variation and interpretation**, and a **Target/Goal field** where formally approved; otherwise, the report states **"No formally approved target"** and defines **baseline year** (2024 where available; 2025 for new metrics).

**Table 7. Environment Crosswalk (SDGs / IFC / EP / GRI)**

| Framework | Standard / Principle (name)                            | What it requires                                       | How Chapter 7 meets it (explicit)                                                                                               | Evidence (2025)                                                    | Status (2025)        |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| SDG       | SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation                     | Monitor and improve water stewardship                  | Reports water footprint YoY (+4.9%); adds intensity KPI (baseline 2025) for monitoring                                          | Water dashboard + Table 7.3 (YoY)                                  | Contributes          |
| SDG       | SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy                    | Improve energy efficiency; increase clean energy share | Discloses electricity consumption 2025 vs 2024 (4%) and renewable generation (1.81% share) with baseline clarity                | Energy dashboard + Table 7.1 (YoY)                                 | Contributes          |
| SDG       | SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production        | Waste management; prevention, recovery                 | Reports MSW YoY (+36.5%) and hazardous waste YoY (86.0%); introduces recovery rate baseline (3.0%)                              | Waste dashboard + Table 7.4 (YoY)                                  | Contributes          |
| SDG       | SDG 13 – Climate Action                                | Measure and manage GHG; mitigation actions             | Discloses Scope 1, Scope 2 and total YoY (6.5%); introduces venting & methane baseline with mitigation narrative (LDAR/venting) | Emissions dashboard + Table 7.2 + PPCIEM/RAC linkage               | Contributes          |
| IFC PS    | IFC PS1 – Assessment & Management of E&S Risks         | ESMS; monitoring; documentation                        | Monitoring framework, documented procedures and traceability support systematic risk management                                 | Dashboards + internal traceability matrices + Section 6.4 evidence | Aligned / Consistent |
| IFC PS    | IFC PS3 – Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention | Resource efficiency; pollution prevention; GHG         | KPI system covers energy, emissions, venting, water, waste with traceability and continuous improvement                         | Tables 7.1–7.4 + dashboards + controls narrative                   | Aligned / Consistent |
| EP4       | EP 1–3 (Review, Categorization, Assessment)            | Evidence base for environmental due diligence          | Quantified indicators with YoY interpretation support lender review of material topics                                          | Tables 7.1–7.4 + explanations                                      | EP-aligned evidence  |
| EP4       | EP 4–6 (ESMS, Engagement, GRM)                         | Management system evidence                             | Environmental monitoring and traceability demonstrate ESMS performance evidence; regulatory linkage strengthens assurance       | Section 6.4 + dashboards + matrices                                | EP-aligned evidence  |

| Framework | Standard / Principle (name)      | What it requires                      | How Chapter 7 meets it (explicit)                                                                | Evidence (2025)                      | Status (2025)             |
|-----------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| EP4       | EP 10 (Reporting & Transparency) | Public reporting expectations         | GRI-mapped disclosure with baselines and targets/baseline statement to prevent misinterpretation | Chapter 7 disclosures                | Applied                   |
| GRI       | GRI 302/303/305/306              | Disclose energy/water/emissions/waste | Tables and dashboard mapping are explicitly aligned to disclosures and baselines are stated      | Env summary table + Sections 7.1–7.4 | Reported in line with GRI |

### 7.5.1 Alignment with the SDG

Gasoducto de Morelos uses the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a communication framework to explain how environmental management practices contribute to broader global sustainability objectives. Based on the 2025 Environmental Dashboard indicators, the operation contributes primarily to the following SDGs:

- SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation:**  
Through the systematic monitoring of the operational water footprint, disclosure of year-on-year variation, and the introduction of water intensity indicators to support water-use efficiency and preventive water stewardship in operation and maintenance activities.
- SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy:**  
Through continuous improvement in energy efficiency, a 4% reduction in electricity consumption compared to 2024, and the first incorporation of renewable energy generation (2.21% of total electricity consumption), supporting a transition towards cleaner and more efficient energy use.
- SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production:**  
Through integrated management of municipal solid waste and hazardous waste, demonstrated by traceable year-on-year performance, a significant reduction in hazardous waste generation, and the introduction of waste recovery indicators to support improved resource efficiency and circular practices, as detailed in Table 5.
- SDG 13 – Climate Action:**  
Through the measurement, monitoring and management of Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions, a 3.6% year-on-year reduction in total Scope 1+2 emissions, and the implementation of methane mitigation measures, including LDAR activities and venting management under the PPCIEM program.

### 7.5.2 IFC Performance Standards linkage (resource efficiency and pollution prevention)

Environmental management described in Chapter 7 aligns primarily with IFC Performance Standard 3 (PS3): Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention, which promotes energy efficiency, sustainable use of resources (including water), and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and pollution. The consolidated monitoring and traceability of energy, GHG emissions (including venting), water footprint and waste streams support PS3 implementation. The monitoring and continuous improvement approach is also consistent with IFC Performance Standard 1 (PS1), which emphasizes systematic assessment and management of environmental and social risks, including monitoring and stakeholder-informed management.

### 7.5.3 Equator Principles linkage

The Equator Principles (EPs) provide a risk management framework adopted by financial institutions to identify, assess and manage environmental and social risks in financed projects. The Environmental Dashboard and the controls described in this chapter support the type of evidence typically reviewed under EP-based due diligence by demonstrating measurable performance, traceability and continuous monitoring for key environmental risks (emissions, water and waste). This strengthens confidence that environmental risks are managed as part of a broader risk control system supporting long-term bankability.

### Environmental outlook and priorities

Based on 2025 performance, priority areas include further strengthening venting and methane management, sustaining energy efficiency gains while increasing the share of renewable generation, maintaining preventive water stewardship, and improving waste recovery and circular practices where feasible. These actions support both GRI-aligned disclosure quality and continuous improvement under investor benchmarks such as GRESB.

## 8. Social Responsibility

### GRI 3-3

Gasoducto de Morelos' social responsibility strategy is conceived as a system for managing social, territorial and human rights risks, aimed at protecting the company's social license to operate, strengthening relationships with communities and workers, and ensuring the long-term operational continuity of the asset.

Social performance indicators are presented with explicit year-on-year comparatives (2025 vs 2024) to prevent decontextualized interpretation. During 2025, zero accidents and zero incidents were recorded, and one near miss was reported and captured for preventive learning. Accident-free hours are disclosed to provide transparency on exposure and safe operations; employee accident-free hours totaled 61,452 h/H in 2025 vs 61,098 h/H in 2024 (-0.58%).

#### Social (S) – Operational Continuity and Social License

| Indicator                            | 2025   | 2024   | Variation     |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------------|
| Accidents (No.)                      | 0      | 0      | 2025 baseline |
| Incidents (No.)                      | 0      | 0      | 2025 baseline |
| Near misses (No.)                    | 1      | 4      | 2025 baseline |
| Accident-free hours – employees      | 61,452 | 61,098 | -0.58%        |
| Accident-free hours – contractors    | 40,904 | 38,371 | 2025 baseline |
| Community social investment (USD)    | 30,214 | -      | 2025 baseline |
| Community projects implemented (No.) | 4      | -      | 2025 baseline |
| Volunteering (hours/person)          | 164    | -      | 2025 baseline |

Community performance is reported through social investment (USD 30,214), four projects implemented and volunteering activity (164 hours/person), also established as **baseline indicators for 2025**. Targets and goals are disclosed where formally approved; otherwise, the report states *"No formally approved target for the reporting period"* and relies on baseline comparisons for transparency and assurance readiness.

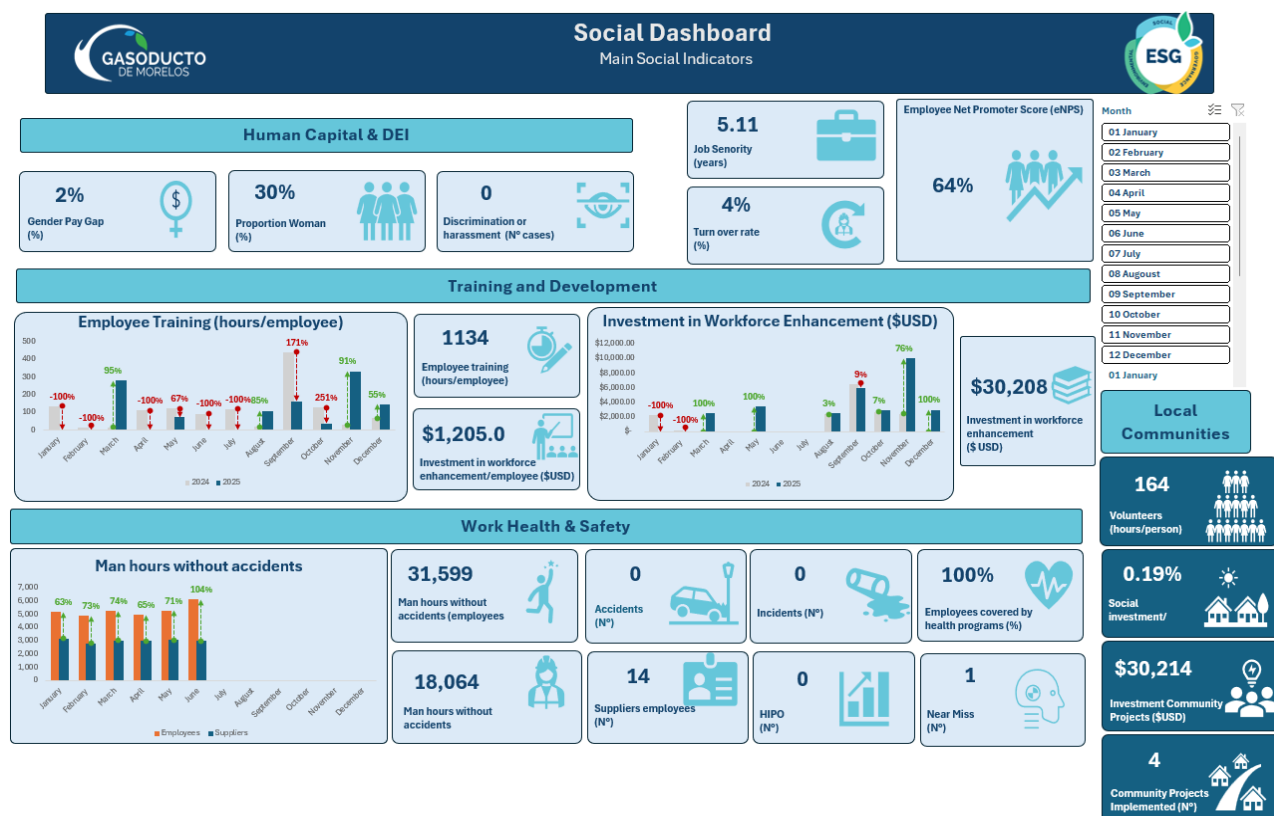


Figure 8. Social Dashboard 2025 – Main Social Indicators.

This dashboard presents the main social performance indicators monitored during 2025, structured across five core areas: Human Capital and Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI), Training and Development, Occupational Health and Safety, Local Communities, and Employee Engagement. The dashboard consolidates key metrics related to labor conditions (gender pay gap, representation of women, absence of discrimination and harassment cases), talent management (employee training hours, investment in workforce development, internal turnover rate and employee Net Promoter Score), and health and safety performance (man-hours without accidents, number of accidents, incidents, near misses and employee health coverage). The dashboard reflects data corresponding to the first half of the year only, including man-hours and related performance metrics.

It also includes indicators on community engagement and social investment, such as volunteering hours, total social investment and number of community projects implemented. Monthly tracking supports trend analysis, transparency and continuous improvement of social management practices across the Company.

## 8.1 Social Diagnosis and Community Sustainable Development Master Plan (PMDSC)

### GRI 413-1/ 413-2

Gasoducto de Morelos has a Community Sustainable Development Master Plan (PMDSC) as the core instrument guiding its social management and community investment strategy. The PMDSC was developed based on a structured social diagnosis combining desk-based analysis with participatory field processes (interviews, surveys

and community dialogue spaces), with the objective of identifying needs, expectations, social risks and development opportunities within the pipeline's area of influence.

The social diagnosis and community planning process covers communities located in the states of Morelos, Puebla and Tlaxcala, consistent with the territorial footprint of the 172-km pipeline. The social assessment explicitly confirms that there are no Indigenous Peoples within the project's direct area of influence, as documented in the community social information instruments.

**Table 8. Strategic pillars of the PMDSC:**

| Pillar                                              | Scope                                                                                |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Local economic development and employability</b> | Strengthening local productive capacities, employability and economic opportunities. |
| <b>Education</b>                                    | Educational support and awareness initiatives aligned with community needs.          |
| <b>Health and social wellbeing</b>                  | Actions aimed at improving physical, emotional and social wellbeing.                 |
| <b>Community environmental sustainability</b>       | Integration of environmental and climate resilience approaches at community level.   |
| <b>Community participation and social cohesion</b>  | Dialogue mechanisms, informed participation and trust-building.                      |
| <b>Basic social infrastructure</b>                  | Support for community priorities related to safety and access to basic services.     |

The PMDSC incorporates monitoring indicators, a community communication scheme and a community attention mechanism, allowing progress to be tracked, lessons learned to be incorporated and actions to be adjusted as the social context evolves.

### **Territorial presence and community-based initiatives**

Community engagement during the reporting period reflects Gasoducto de Morelos' **active presence across its full territorial footprint**, covering the states of **Puebla, Tlaxcala and Morelos**. Social initiatives were implemented in alignment with the **Community Sustainable Development Master Plan (PMDSC)** and focused primarily on **education, capacity building and community infrastructure**, consistent with the needs identified through participatory social diagnostics.

A flagship outcome of the PMDSC implementation in 2025 was the **educational strengthening program based on the KUMU digital education platform**, implemented in **eight schools across the three states**:

- **Puebla:** implementation in **four schools**;
- **Tlaxcala:** implementation in **two schools**;

- **Morelos:** implementation in **two schools**, one of which operates **both morning and afternoon shifts**.

In total, the program benefited **nine educational communities**, reaching **1,485 students** and **77 teachers** through the introduction of digital classrooms, teacher training, continuous pedagogical support and the use of tailored educational content. These actions directly support **SDG 4 (Quality Education)** and contribute to reducing digital gaps in rural and semi-urban communities.

### Volunteering and complementary community actions

Beyond structured education programs, Gasoducto de Morelos reinforced **employee-led volunteering** as a mechanism to strengthen community ties and shared ownership of social projects. Volunteering activities during 2025 included:

- **Painting and rehabilitation work** in a **CONAFE kindergarten**, improving learning conditions and safety;
- The **design, planting and installation of a pollinator garden** in a CONAFE school, integrating environmental awareness and biodiversity at community level;
- The provision of **paint and waterproofing materials** to support infrastructure improvements in a **CONAFE primary school**.

These initiatives combined **employee participation with direct community involvement**, reinforcing trust, visibility and collaboration with local stakeholders while contributing to inclusive, practical and high-impact social outcomes.

Through its presence in three states, structured educational programs, and hands-on volunteering initiatives, Gasoducto de Morelos demonstrates a consistent, territory-based approach to social risk management and community development. Social investment is therefore positioned not as isolated philanthropy, but as a core operational enabler that supports stability, community confidence and long-term asset resilience.

## 8.2 Community and Stakeholder Engagement

### GRI 2-29

Gasoducto de Morelos implements a formal stakeholder engagement framework supported by its Stakeholder Policy and internal engagement procedures, aligned with the principles of materiality, inclusion, transparency, accountability and respect for human rights.

Stakeholder identification and prioritization are supported by a matrix assessing each stakeholder's level of influence, decision-making power, position regarding the project, degree of interest and willingness to engage. This methodology enables differentiated engagement strategies and enhanced monitoring of stakeholders with higher potential social or territorial impact.

### 8.3 Grievance Mechanisms, Ethics Channel and Community Attention

GRI 2-25, 2-26

As part of its social management system, Gasoducto de Morelos maintains formal mechanisms for receiving and addressing concerns and grievances at both community and corporate levels. These include a community attention mechanism focused on territorial and right-of-way matters, and a corporate Ethics Channel operated under principles of confidentiality, accessibility and non-retaliation.

During the reporting period, none of right-of-way-related complaints were recorded and addressed through the established channels.

### 8.4 Human Rights, Labor Standards and Social Due Diligence

GRI 2-23, 2-24, 403, 408, 409

Gasoducto de Morelos reaffirms its commitment to the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact relating to human rights, occupation standards, environment and anti-corruption. During the reporting period, the company consolidated corporate policies on human rights and employment matters, including the prohibition of child and forced labor, non-discrimination, freedom of association, decent working conditions, occupational health and safety, and the protection of privacy.

Social and human rights management is integrated into the corporate risk management system aligned with COSO-ERM, with periodic reviews at Board of Directors level. The organization acknowledges different levels of maturity across topics and has identified human rights due diligence as a priority area for continuous improvement.

### 8.5 Social Performance 2025 – Key Indicators

GRI 403-9, 403-10, 413

During 2025, social performance was characterized by zero lost-time accidents, more than 31,000 accident-free man-hours for direct employees and more than 18,000 accident-free man-hours for contractors, community social investment exceeding USD 30,000, implementation of community projects aligned with the PMDSC, and active operation of community attention and grievance mechanisms.

Where year-on-year comparison is not shown, the indicator corresponds to a **new metric introduced in 2025**. Accordingly, **2025 is established as the baseline year**, and comparative analysis will be incorporated in subsequent reporting cycles.

## 8.6 Alignment with International Standards

### GRI 3-3

Gasoducto de Morelos' social management framework is designed to align operational practices with internationally recognized sustainability and responsible financing standards, ensuring consistency between community-related actions, human rights commitments, and investor expectations. Social management is therefore approached not only as a contribution to sustainable development, but as a **risk management system** that supports operational continuity, asset value protection and long-term bankability.

Table 9. Social Alignment with SDGs, IFC Performance Standards and Equator Principles

| Framework | Standard Principle                      | / | What the standard requires                                               | the | How it is met (Social performance)                                                                                                                                                                  | Evidence (2025)                                                                            | Status      |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| SDGs      | SDG 3 – Good Health and Wellbeing       |   | Protect workers' health and safety; prevent accidents; promote wellbeing |     | Zero accidents and zero incidents reported; systematic H&S management, preventive controls and monitoring of accident-free hours for employees and contractors                                      | Social Dashboard 2025; H&S records                                                         | Contributes |
| SDGs      | SDG 4 – Quality Education               | - | Reducing digital gaps in rural and semi urban communities.               |     | Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities, including improved access to education, capacity-building for teachers and reduction of digital gaps. | 9 school communities, 1485 students and 77 teachers benefited and volunteering activities. | Contributes |
| SDGs      | SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth |   | Safe working conditions; respect for labor standards                     |     | Formal H&S practices, monitoring of near misses and safe-work indicators, and contractor oversight                                                                                                  | Social Dashboard 2025; H&S procedures                                                      | Contributes |

| Framework                 | Standard Principle                              | / | What the standard requires                                      | the | How it is met (Social performance)                                                                                                        | Evidence (2025)                                  | Status               |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| SDGs                      | SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities     | – | Reduce negative community impacts; promote community resilience |     | Structured community engagement, social investment programs and implementation of community development projects                          | Social Dashboard 2025; community program records | Contributes          |
| SDGs                      | SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | – | Transparent institutions; access to grievance mechanisms        |     | Functioning grievance mechanism for communities and right-of-way matters, with documented reception, processing and closure of complaints | Grievance mechanism procedures; engagement logs  | Contributes          |
| IFC Performance Standards | IFC PS2 – Labor and Working Conditions          | – | Fair treatment, safe and healthy working conditions             |     | Occupational health and safety system in place; monitoring of accidents, incidents, near misses and accident-free hours                   | H&S indicators; Social Dashboard                 | Aligned / Consistent |
| IFC Performance Standards | IFC PS4 – Community Health, Safety and Security | – | Protect communities from project-related risks                  |     | Community engagement processes, grievance mechanism and preventive management of social risks                                             | Stakeholder engagement records; GRM logs         | Aligned / Consistent |

| Framework                        | Standard Principle                                          | / | What standard requires                         | the | How it is met (Social performance)                                                                              | Evidence (2025)                                     | Status               |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
|                                  |                                                             |   |                                                |     | related to territory and right-of-way                                                                           |                                                     |                      |
| <b>IFC Performance Standards</b> | <b>IFC PS1 – Assessment and Management of E&amp;S Risks</b> |   | Management systems; monitoring; governance     |     | Integration of social risks into corporate risk governance, with oversight at senior management and Board level | Governance framework; risk management processes     | Aligned / Consistent |
| <b>Equator Principles (EP4)</b>  | <b>EP 1–3 – Review, Categorization and Assessment</b>       |   | Identification and assessment of social risks  |     | Social risk identification through stakeholder mapping and continuous monitoring of material social indicators  | Social Dashboard; stakeholder mapping               | EP-aligned evidence  |
| <b>Equator Principles (EP4)</b>  | <b>EP 4–6 – ESMS, Stakeholder Engagement and GRM</b>        |   | Formal systems; engagement; grievance handling |     | Formal social management framework, documented engagement processes and a functioning grievance mechanism       | Social procedures; engagement and grievance records | EP-aligned evidence  |
| <b>Equator Principles (EP4)</b>  | <b>EP 10 – Reporting and Transparency</b>                   |   | Appropriate disclosure to lenders              |     | Disclosure of quantified social KPIs, baseline clarification and explanatory text supporting due diligence      | Sustainability Report; Social Dashboard             | Applied              |

| Framework | Standard Principle | / What the standard requires                         | the    | How it is met (Social performance)                                                                         | Evidence (2025)                    | Status                    |
|-----------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GRI       | GRI 403, 413       | Disclosure of occupational H&S and community impacts | of and | Social indicators reported in line with GRI, including safety performance and community engagement metrics | Sections 8.1–8.4; Social Dashboard | Reported in line with GRI |

### 8.6.1 Alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Gasoducto de Morelos uses the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a high-level framework to communicate the societal relevance of its social strategy and community engagement actions. Based on the scope and outcomes of the PMDSC and stakeholder engagement processes, the Company's social management primarily contributes to the following SDGs:

- **SDG 3 – Good Health and Wellbeing:**

Through a strong focus on occupational health and safety, prevention of workplace accidents, and community initiatives that promote physical, emotional and social wellbeing.

- **SDG 4 - Quality Education**

Through the implementation of structured, territory-based educational initiatives aimed at strengthening access to quality learning environments and reducing digital gaps in communities along the pipeline's area of influence.

- **SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth:**

Through local employability initiatives, promotion of decent working conditions, occupational health and safety management, and respect for labor standards within its own operations and contractual relationships.

- **SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities:**

Through structured community engagement, territorial diagnosis, implementation of the Community Sustainable Development Master Plan (PMDSC), and mechanisms aimed at strengthening social cohesion and community resilience within the pipeline's area of influence.

The SDGs are used as a communication and contribution framework and do not replace the Company's obligations to comply with applicable laws, regulations or financing standards.

#### 8.6.2 Alignment with IFC Performance Standards (Social Risk and Impact Management)

The social management system described in this section is primarily aligned with **IFC Performance Standard 1 (PS1): Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts**, which establishes requirements for:

- identification and assessment of social risks and impacts,
- meaningful stakeholder engagement,
- establishment of grievance mechanisms, and
- monitoring and continuous improvement throughout the project life cycle.

Key elements of this alignment include:

- **Social risk identification and assessment**, implemented through a structured social diagnosis and integrated into the corporate risk management system aligned with COSO-ERM.
- **Stakeholder engagement processes**, including systematic identification, prioritization and differentiated engagement strategies for communities and other relevant groups of interest.
- **Grievance and accountability mechanisms**, including a community attention mechanism and a corporate Ethics Channel, designed to allow affected stakeholders to raise concerns in a confidential manner and without fear of retaliation.
- **Monitoring and adaptive management**, through defined indicators, periodic internal reviews, and incorporation of lessons learned into operational controls and planning.

By applying these elements, Gasoducto de Morelos ensures that social impacts are managed proactively and that engagement with stakeholders is maintained as an ongoing process, consistent with IFC PS1 requirements.

### 8.6.3 Alignment with the Equator Principles (EP) and Project Finance Expectations

The Equator Principles (EPs) provide a risk management framework adopted by financial institutions to identify, assess and manage environmental and social risks in project-related financing. Gasoducto de Morelos' social management practices support the type of evidence typically reviewed under EP-based due diligence by demonstrating:

- **existence of a formal social management framework**, rather than ad hoc community actions.
- **documented stakeholder engagement processes**, including identification of potentially affected communities and tracking of engagement activities.
- **functioning grievance mechanisms**, capable of receiving, processing and closing complaints related to territorial and right-of-way matters.
- **integration of social risks into corporate risk governance**, with oversight at senior management and Board of Directors level.

This alignment reduces exposure to **social conflict, reputational risk and operational disruption**, which are critical considerations for lenders and investors applying the Equator Principles in infrastructure financing.

### 8.6.4 Alignment with the United Nations Global Compact and Human Rights Frameworks

Gasoducto de Morelos reaffirms its commitment to the **Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact**, particularly those related to human rights and labor standards. Social management actions described in this section operate these commitments through:

- adoption and updating of policies addressing human rights, labor conditions, non-discrimination, and occupational health and safety.
- implementation of internal and external channels for raising concerns and reporting potential impacts.
- progressive development of human rights due diligence processes, recognized by the Company as an area of continuous improvement.

These actions support the Company's annual Communication on Progress (CoP) and reinforce internal accountability regarding respect for people and communities.

### 8.6.5 Strategic Value of Social Alignment

By aligning its social management with SDGs, IFC Performance Standards and the Equator Principles, Gasoducto de Morelos positions social responsibility as a **core**

**component of enterprise risk management** rather than solely as a social investment program. This approach strengthens:

- resilience against social and reputational risks,
- predictability of operations along the pipeline corridor,
- confidence of investors, lenders and other stakeholders, and
- long-term value creation for the asset.

## 9. Governance

GRI 2-9, 2-10, 2-12, 2-13

Governance at Gasoducto de Morelos is managed as a core risk-control and resilience-building function, enabling stable operations, regulatory compliance, and sustained stakeholder confidence. In 2025, governance practices focused on strengthening control effectiveness, transparency, cybersecurity preparedness and enterprise risk management, ensuring that environmental and social commitments are supported by robust oversight and decision-making structures.

Unlike stand-alone compliance functions, governance is conceived as an integrated system that connects ethical conduct, regulatory compliance, digital security and risk governance, allowing the organization to identify, assess and respond to legal, operational and reputational risks in a timely and structured manner. This approach is fundamental for maintaining bankability, operational continuity and long-term value creation.

Table 10. Governance (G) – Performance Summary – 2025

| Indicator                            | 2025 Result |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Non-compliance events (No.)          | 1           |
| Fines paid (USD)                     | 1,461.95    |
| Legal proceedings – local / federal  | 4 / 7       |
| Right-of-way complaints (No.)        | 0           |
| Intrusion attempts detected (No.)    | 442         |
| Cybersecurity incidents (No.)        | 19          |
| Average response time (hours)        | 1.0         |
| Incidents resolved (%)               | 100         |
| Cybersecurity training coverage (%)  | 100         |
| ESG supplier assessments (No.)       | 11          |
| Service providers – local / national | 41 / 4      |

The consolidation of the **Governance Dashboard** enabled systematic monitoring of key governance risks and controls throughout 2025, supporting **management-level and Board-level visibility** over compliance, litigation, cybersecurity exposure, supplier oversight and incident response. Where historical data are not available, 2025 is explicitly defined as the **baseline year** for newly introduced governance indicators, ensuring transparency and avoiding decontextualized interpretation.

Governance at Gasoducto de Morelos is conceived as an integrated system that brings together people, leadership, ethics, controls, cybersecurity and enterprise risk management to ensure responsible decision-making, regulatory compliance, operational resilience and long-term value creation. Governance practices are therefore not treated as isolated policies, but as a coherent framework that supports the reliability and bankability of the asset.

The Governance Dashboard consolidates the main indicators monitored during 2025 and is accompanied by explicit context on scope, baseline and targets. Indicators are structured around five core pillars: Compliance and Ethical Behavior; Cybersecurity and Data Protection; Enterprise Risk Management; Sustainable Supply Chain; and Customer and Stakeholder Protection.

Where historical information for 2024 is not available, 2025 is explicitly identified as the baseline year for newly introduced governance metrics, and no year-on-year variation is reported. Targets and goals are disclosed only where formally approved; otherwise, the dashboard states *"No formally approved target for the reporting period"*. Monthly monitoring and aggregation of these indicators support Board-level oversight, transparency, risk mitigation and continuous improvement of governance practices.

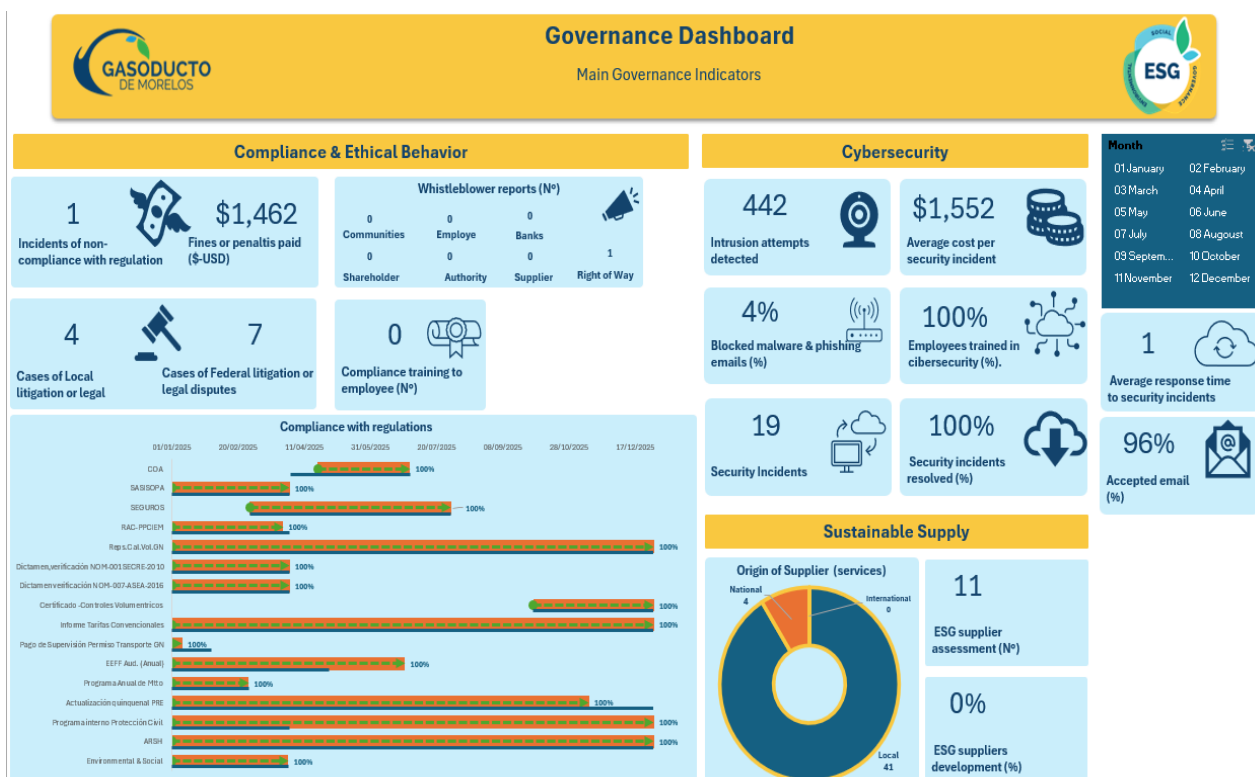


Figure 9. Governance Dashboard 2025 – Main Governance Indicators.

This dashboard consolidates the main governance performance indicators monitored during 2025, structured around five core pillars: Compliance and Ethical Behavior, Cybersecurity and Data Protection, Enterprise Risk Management, Sustainable Supply Chain, and Customer and Stakeholder Protection. It includes indicators related to regulatory compliance (non-compliance incidents, fines and penalties, litigation cases, and whistleblower reports), ethical conduct and prevention controls, as well as the coverage and effectiveness of compliance training. The dashboard also presents key cybersecurity metrics, including attempted intrusions detected, security incidents, response times, employee training coverage, and incident resolution rates, supporting oversight of digital and operational resilience. In addition, it reports on supply chain governance indicators such as ESG supplier assessments and supplier original profiles, together with client-related governance outcomes. Monthly monitoring and aggregation of these indicators support Board-level oversight, transparency, risk mitigation and continuous improvement of governance practices across the organization

Governance functions as the enabling backbone for environmental and social performance. Governance controls ensure that:

- environmental indicators are monitored, validated and escalated appropriately;
- social risks (health and safety, community relations, grievances) are integrated into risk governance;
- cybersecurity and data protection safeguard operational continuity and stakeholder trust;

- supply chain ESG exposure is identified and managed through structured assessments.

This integration ensures that Environmental and Social commitments are not aspirational, but operationally embedded and governable.

## 9.1 Our Team

GRI 2-7, 2-8, 405-1, 406-1

Gasoducto de Morelos recognizes its workforce as a core governance asset. Human capital management practices are designed to ensure fair labor conditions, respect for human rights, inclusion, professional development, and a safe and healthy working environment for employees and contractors.

### 9.1.1 Workforce, labor conditions and DEI

Employment relationships are governed by formal policies on employment standards, working conditions, freedom of association, diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI), and human rights. These policies prohibit child and force labor, discrimination and harassment, and promote equal opportunity, dignity and respectful treatment across the organization.

Although the size and organizational structure of Gasoducto de Morelos influence workforce composition, DEI principles are embedded into recruitment, promotion, training and daily working relationships. The Company understands DEI as a governance issue, given its contribution to ethical culture, workforce stability and decision-making quality.

## 9.2 Training and Development

GRI 404-1/ 404-2

Training and continuous development are key governance and risk-prevention tools. Gasoducto de Morelos delivers structured training programs covering technical competencies, occupational health and safety, ethics and compliance, and ESG-related topics such as human rights, anti-corruption and sustainability.

Training activities are implemented on a recurring basis and are aligned with the governance and risk needs identified through internal evaluations, audits and management reviews. Capacity building is therefore directly linked to strengthening ethical conduct, compliance and risk awareness throughout the organization.

### 9.3 Health and Safety

GRI 403-1 a 403-9

Health and safety management is a central pillar of governance due to its impact on people, operations and reputation. Gasoducto de Morelos applies preventive occupational health and safety approaches supported by formal procedures, monitoring systems and continuous improvement practices.

During the reporting period, the Company recorded zero lost-time accidents. Safety performance is treated as a core governance indicator, monitored by senior management and incorporated into internal reporting and decision-making processes.

### 9.4. Leadership Manager

GRI 2-9, 2-10, 2-23, 2-26, 205, 418-1, 2-12, 2-16, 2-29

Responsible leadership at Gasoducto de Morelos is driven by the active involvement of the Board of Directors, senior management and specialized committees. Leadership structures are designed to ensure ethical conduct, strategic oversight, accountability, and effective risk governance across the organization.

#### 9.4.1 Board Composition and Oversight

The Board of Directors plays a central role in overseeing business performance, sustainability matters and enterprise risk management. Together with senior management, the Board supervises ESG topics, reviews risk assessments, and monitors implementation of action plans derived from enterprise risk management processes.

#### 9.4.2 Ethics and Compliance

Gasoducto de Morelos maintains a comprehensive ethics and compliance framework supported by a Code of Conduct, an Ethics Channel, anti-corruption policies and a crime prevention model. The Company applies a zero-tolerance approach to corruption, bribery, fraud and unethical conduct.

The Ethics Channel provides a confidential and non-retaliatory mechanism for reporting concerns and is managed by the Compliance function. Ethics and compliance systems are reinforced through periodic communication, training and internal reviews.

#### 9.4.3 Cybersecurity and Data Protection

Cybersecurity and personal data protection are recognized as critical governance and operational risks. Gasoducto de Morelos has implemented formal policies on cybersecurity and data protection that define responsibilities, controls and preventive measures to safeguard information assets.

These policies are aligned with applicable legal requirements and are integrated into the enterprise risk management framework, ensuring oversight and continuous monitoring of cyber-related risks.

#### 9.4.4 Risk Management

Enterprise risk management is aligned with the **COSO-ERM framework**. During the reporting period, an independent COSO-ERM gap assessment **was initiated** to evaluate maturity, define risk appetite and strengthen monitoring and Board-level oversight. **Results will be finalized and disclosed within the current year.**

Based on these findings, Gasoducto de Morelos is implementing a structured roadmap to strengthen governance, risk awareness, internal controls and Board-level oversight of strategic, operational and compliance risks.

#### 9.4.5 Customer Satisfaction

Customer satisfaction is understood as an outcome of effective governance, operational reliability and regulatory compliance. Gasoducto de Morelos maintains regular engagement with its clients and integrates feedback into operational planning and continuous improvement processes.

### 9.5 Governance Alignment with International Standards

GRI 205/ 206/ 418/ 403/ 413

The governance framework described in this section is aligned with internationally recognized standards and investor expectations, including the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) governance and workforce disclosures, IFC Performance Standard 1 on management systems and accountability, and financing frameworks aligned with the Equator Principles.

Through the integration of human capital management, ethical leadership, cybersecurity, data protection and enterprise risk management, Gasoducto de Morelos positions governance as a foundational element of transparency, resilience and long-term value creation.

This section explicitly aligns Gasoducto de Morelos' governance framework with internationally recognized standards applied by investors, lenders and regulators. Governance is treated as a core risk-management and value-protection mechanism rather than a stand-alone compliance function.

Table 11. Governance Alignment with SDGs, IFC Performance Standards and the Equator Principles

| Framework | Standard Principle                                                                | / | What it requires                                                           | How it is met (Governance)                                                                                        | Evidence (2025)                             | Status                    |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| SDGs      | SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure                                   | – | Reliable infrastructure underpinned by sound governance                    | Regulatory compliance, cybersecurity management and litigation monitoring support continuity                      | Governance Dashboard 2025                   | Contributes               |
| SDGs      | SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions                                   | – | Effective institutions, transparency and accountability                    | Formal compliance framework; whistleblower mechanisms; monitoring of non-compliance, litigation and complaints    | Governance Dashboard 2025                   | Contributes               |
| IFC PS    | IFC PS1 – Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts | – | Management systems, monitoring and oversight                               | Governance KPIs (compliance, cybersecurity, supply chain ESG) integrated into risk governance and Board oversight | Governance Dashboard; ERM processes         | Aligned / Consistent      |
| EP        | Equator Principles (EP4)                                                          |   | Lender due-diligence evidence for E&S risks                                | Quantified governance KPIs, traceability and oversight support EP-based reviews                                   | Sustainability Report; Governance Dashboard | EP-aligned evidence       |
| GRI       | GRI 2, 205, 206, 403, 413, 418                                                    |   | Governance, ethics, compliance, H&S, community and data privacy disclosure | Governance indicators reported with baseline clarity and context                                                  | Sections 9.1–9.4; Dashboard                 | Reported in line with GRI |

Governance performance framework:

- **supports GRI-aligned disclosure** for governance, ethics, compliance, cybersecurity and workforce-related indicators;
- **is consistent with IFC Performance Standard 1**, which emphasizes management systems, risk oversight and accountability;
- provides **EP-aligned evidence** typically reviewed by lenders under Equator Principles-based due diligence;
- **is underpinned by the COSO-ERM framework**, reinforcing systematic risk management and control maturity.

This integrated governance approach demonstrates that Gasoducto de Morelos operates a **structured management and oversight framework** that supports transparent disclosure, consistent risk management and due-diligence readiness, reinforcing operational resilience and long-term stakeholder confidence.

## 10. Conclusions

GRI 2-22, 3-3

The **2025 Sustainability Report** demonstrates that **Gasoducto de Morelos** has **consolidated sustainability as an integrated management system** that directly supports operational continuity, regulatory compliance, social license to operate and long-term asset value preservation.

Throughout 2025, ESG performance was **managed, evidenced and governed through structured dashboards, documented procedures and traceability mechanisms**, strengthening transparency for investors, lenders and other stakeholders. The report has been prepared in accordance with the **GRI Standards (Core option)**, with explicit alignment to the **IFC Performance Standards** and the **Equator Principles**, ensuring decision-useful disclosure consistent with infrastructure financing expectations.

### 10.1 What 2025 demonstrated

Across 2025, Gasoducto de Morelos focused on the ESG drivers that are **materially linked to business continuity, risk management and bankability**. The results documented in this report confirm a **transition from ESG monitoring to ESG management**: performance indicators are not only tracked, but actively used to inform preventive controls, risk-based decision-making and management oversight.

This consolidation reflects a maturation of governance, data quality and internal controls, positioning sustainability as an operational discipline embedded in day-to-day management rather than a standalone reporting exercise.

### 10.2 ESG as asset value protection

Taken together, the 2025 results confirm that ESG management at Gasoducto de Morelos functions as a value-protection mechanism.

- Environmental controls reduce exposure to climate, environmental and regulatory risks.
- Social management protects people, communities and the **social license to operate**.
- Governance controls strengthen compliance, cybersecurity resilience and **risk-informed decision-making**.

These components converge into a coherent system that reduces contingencies, improves predictability of operations and reinforces long-term bankability.

### 10.3 Alignment with international frameworks and financing expectations

The report structure and the management systems evidenced in 2025 are aligned with the GRI Standards (Core) for transparent and comparable disclosures and with risk and impact management frameworks commonly used in infrastructure finance. Alignment with IFC Performance Standards and the Equator Principles supports lender due diligence expectations, while complementary references to GRESB, PRI and the SDGs enhance infrastructure-sector comparability and investor communication.

The following table provides a concise summary of how **IFC Performance Standards** and the **Equator Principles (EP4)** are addressed through the management systems, dashboards and indicators presented in this Sustainability Report. Rather than introducing additional requirements, this overview links each framework to the **evidence and sections already disclosed**, ensuring consistency with the Environmental, Social and Governance chapters and supporting lender and investor due-diligence expectations.

**Table 12. Summary of Alignment and Evidence – IFC Performance Standards and Equator Principles**

| Framework                 | Reference                                                                     | Evidence demonstrated in this Report                                                                                                                               | Section(s)       | Compliance |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| IFC Performance Standards | PS1 – Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts | Integrated ESG risk identification and monitoring; governance and ERM aligned with COSO-ERM; Environmental, Social and Governance dashboards; grievance mechanisms | 6.3–6.4; 7; 8; 9 | Comply     |
| IFC Performance Standards | PS2 – Labor and Working Conditions                                            | Zero accidents, health and safety indicators, training programs, labor and human rights policies                                                                   | 8.5; 9.1–9.3     | Comply     |
| IFC Performance Standards | PS3 – Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention                            | Energy, emissions (including PPCIEM/LDAR), water and waste management with baseline definition and 2024–2025 comparatives                                          | 7.1–7.4          | Comply     |
| IFC Performance Standards | PS4 – Community Health, Safety and Security                                   | Community engagement framework (PMDSC), right-of-way management, grievance handling and territorial risk controls                                                  | 8.1–8.3          | Comply     |
| Equator Principles (EP4)  | EP 1–3 – Review, Categorization and Assessment                                | Identification of material ESG risks and alignment with IFC Performance Standards                                                                                  | 6.2–6.4          | Comply     |

| Framework                       | Reference                                               | Evidence demonstrated in this Report                                                         | Section(s)     | Compliance    |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| <b>Equator Principles (EP4)</b> | <b>EP 4–6 – ESMS, Stakeholder Engagement and GRM</b>    | Operational ESMS, community engagement processes and functioning grievance mechanisms        | 6.4; 8.1 – 8.3 | <b>Comply</b> |
| <b>Equator Principles (EP4)</b> | <b>EP 9–10 – Monitoring, Reporting and Transparency</b> | ESG dashboards, GRI-aligned disclosure, baseline clarification and year-on-year comparatives | 6.3; 7; 8; 9   | <b>Comply</b> |

This summary shows that alignment with **IFC Performance Standards and the Equator Principles** is embedded in the **operational, environmental, social and governance practices** described throughout the report. Evidence is provided through existing management systems, indicators and disclosures, reinforcing transparency, risk-management capability and readiness for lender and investor due-diligence, without implying independent certification.

#### 10.4 2026 priorities (forward-looking, risk-based)

Building on 2025 performance, priority areas for 2026 include:

- (i) strengthening methane and venting emissions management and sustaining energy efficiency gains.
- (ii) (ii) deepening preventive safety culture and improving the measurement of social impact and outcomes under the PMDSC; and
- (iii) (iii) further maturing sustainable procurement practices, cybersecurity controls and COSO-ERM implementation to move toward higher risk-management maturity.

All environmental, social and governance (ESG) data presented in this report were provided by Gasoducto de Morelos, S.A.P.I. de C.V. through a structured Virtual Data Room (VDR) process. The documentation reviewed includes operational records, monitoring systems, internal reports, regulatory filings (including SASISOPA and PPCIEM/RAC), and supporting evidence for key performance indicators.

Access to information was granted under confidentiality agreements (NDA), and the analysis was conducted based on the documentation made available during the reporting process.

This report is based on a documentary review of information provided by the client and has been prepared in alignment with international standards (GRI, IFC Performance Standards and Equator Principles).

This approach is consistent with GRESB expectations regarding data transparency, traceability and evidence-based disclosure.

The present report shall be signed in Mexico City on the 30<sup>th</sup> day of April 2026.



**Laura Betzabeth Rosales Clemente**

**From IDOM.**



## Contact

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